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UNA Executive Committee Meets

Convention, Reports Dominate Agenda

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The forthcoming 29th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, progress in individual areas of activity and related matters were the prime topics on the agenda of the organization's Supreme Executive Committee meeting held Monday, February 28, at Soyuz headquarters here.

Chaired by President Joseph Lesawer, the session was attended by the following supreme officers: Vice-President Dr. John Flis, Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, Secretary Walter Sochan, Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, as well as Auditor Iwan Wynnyk and Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

The series of reports on specific phases of activity was commenced by Mrs. Diachuk who gave a review of UNA's financial growth. As of the end of 1977, Soyuz assets reached the total of \$42,225,451, reported the Treasurer, noting with regrets that the assets did not increase in December as expected and as reported at the previous meeting. They decreased by some \$71,000 as a result of large payments in that month.

The assets increased in 1977 by a total of \$1,075,049, while the income from dues amounted to \$3,051,569.11, by some \$25,000 higher than during the previous year.

The yield from all investments amounted to \$2,090,109.20, by \$170,625 more than in 1976, passing the \$2-million mark for the first time in UNA's history. Interest on bonds alone was by \$220,000 higher than during the previous year. The average interest on investments was 5.5 per-

cent, whereas the previous year it was 3.84 percent.

Mrs. Diachuk went on to state that annual statements were sent out to insurance departments in the U.S. and Canada and that convention reports are being prepared currently. Hopefully they will be completed by April 1st. Briefcases, pens and writing pads for delegates have already been ordered. The delegates' badges have yet to be ordered as various estimates are being considered. Prices on these items have spiraled in four years by 60 to 120 percent.

In 1977 UNA organized 3,743 new members for \$9,547,500 worth of insurance. Included were 1,104 juveniles insured for \$1,833,000; 1,963 adults insured for \$4,334,000 and 676 members insured under ADD certificates for \$3,380,000. In Canada a total 483 new members were organized for \$1,436,000 worth of insurance.

In 1977 the UNA bore a loss of 74 members in its total membership, which, as of December 31, 1977, numbered 87,655. In active membership, the loss was 667 members, and totalled 67,662 at the end of 1977.

Active members were covered by a total of \$109,764,216 worth of insurance, while the total (active and inactive) membership was insured for \$125,294,386 as of December 31, 1977.

Total insurance on all members, including coverage for double indemnity and payor benefits, reached \$163,445,146 as of December 31, 1977.

Increases in insurance in 1977 included \$3,596,000 on active membership and \$4,232,997 on total membership, giving a total increase of \$5,821,747 in insurance coverage as of

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TUSM Plans Demonstration In Defense of Ukraine April 22



Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk, center, presents Ihor Zwarycz, second right, with a \$50 donation to the TUSM Shukhevych Defense Fund. Also seen in the photo are, left to right, Oksana Dackiw, Andrij Priatka and Stefa Hryckowian.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) is planning a nationwide demonstration in defense of the rights of Ukraine Saturday, April 22.

During a visit to the Svoboda offices Thursday, March 2, four members of the TUSM executive board said that the focus of the demonstration will be on Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of the late Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Recently the TUSM executive board announced the creation of a Shukhevych Defense Fund, which is designed to help finance actions in defense of Shukhevych and other Ukrainian political prisoners and publish materials about the violations of rights in Ukraine.

Anna Maluk who chairs the banquet committee. Considerable interest is already being shown in the banquet and it appears that the attendance will be unusually large.

All 30 representatives from nine Branches contributed various ideas and suggestions that were discussed in detail with great enthusiasm. Everyone present appeared excited about the upcoming quadrennial gathering and was anxious to contribute to its social and cultural success.

The next and final meeting of the convention committee will be held Saturday, April 1, at 3 p.m. at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel. Representatives of the UNA Home Office will be present.

Ihor Zwarycz, president of TUSM said that so far members of the organization in New York City, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia have joined the action. He hopes for additional support from Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Baltimore and other cities.

Mr. Zwarycz was joined at the Svoboda offices by Andrij Priatka, TUSM vice-president; Oksana Dackiw, general secretary; and Stefa Hryckowian, treasurer.

The UCCA home office has given its approval to the TUSM action, and will appeal to all branches to help the students organize the demonstration.

Last weekend, Mr. Priatka embarked on a five-city tour of Ukrainian communities in the midwest to mobilize support for the demonstration.

In New York City, the demonstration is slated to begin at 5 p.m. at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 47th Street and First Avenue. It is expected to conclude at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations at 67th Street and Third Avenue.

A week before the demonstration the TUSM executive board is planning to hold a press conference in New York City about national and human rights violations in Ukraine. Efforts have been undertaken to invite congressional spokesmen and former dissidents from the Soviet Union to address the conference.

At the conclusion of their visit, the TUSM officers were presented with a \$50 donation to the Shukhevych Defense Fund from UNA Branch 25. Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk, secretary of the branch gave Mr. Zwarycz the check.

Pittsburgh Committee Finalizes Plans for Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—UNA representatives from Branches in western Pennsylvania assembled Sunday, February 26, at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel in downtown Pittsburgh to hear reports on the progress made in preparation for the 29th Convention to be held here the week of May 22-27, 1978.

The convention committee, headed by Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula of Ambridge, Pa., informed those present that the convention concert is scheduled for Sunday, May 21, at the main ballroom in the Pittsburgh Hilton. Bohdan Hryshchshyn, concert chairman, reported that local talent will participate in a choral and folk dance presentation that is being arranged especially for the out-of-town delegates. A

reception committee, chaired by Charles Sachko, will assist at the registration of delegates and will help delegates and visitors in becoming acquainted with other delegates. The committee will also provide information about Ukrainian organizations and institutions in the Pittsburgh area.

A good start has been made on material for the convention journal. Additional articles and ads will be accepted up to the deadline date of April 3rd. A number of suggestions were submitted for slogans for the convention and this matter will be given further study.

The press committee, headed by Michael Komichak, expects extensive publicity in the press and on radio. Banquet plans were discussed by Mrs.

Kalynychenko Renounces Soviet Citizenship

Seeks Permission to Leave USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vitaliy Vasylyovych Kalynychenko, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has renounced his Soviet citizenship and requested permission to emigrate to the West, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

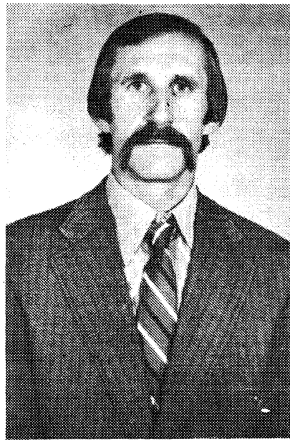
In a letter to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated October 10, 1977, Kalynychenko wrote that he does not want to be a "citizen of a country that has as its goal the destruction of nations at all costs."

Kalynychenko wrote that political prisoners in the Perm concentration camp held a hunger strike to attract attention of the participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the political repressions in the USSR. He said that the hunger strike was the only means of protest open to political prisoners and he fully supported their efforts.

Among the reasons he listed for supporting the strike were: "Firstly, I was incarcerated for ten years in those camps for wanting to emigrate from the USSR; secondly, most of the political prisoners in the USSR are my blood brothers — Ukrainians; and thirdly, after my so-called release, I have spent the last 18 months under strict administrative surveillance."

Kalynychenko said that he does not foresee an end to political repressions in the Soviet Union. He added that it is a "lie" that the Soviet government claims it adheres to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties.

From October 17-26, 1977, Kalynychenko held a hunger strike. He demanded that the Soviet government end the administrative surveillance over him and allow him to emigrate to the West.



Vitaliy Kalynychenko

Kalynychenko, 41, was sentenced in 1966 by the Murmansk oblast court to ten years incarceration.

He was released in March 1976 and is currently under observation in the town of Vasylivka in the Dnipropetrovske oblast.

Last fall the Council's press service reported that on March 5, 1977, Kalynychenko was told by a KGB officer to seek emigration from the Soviet Union.

On that day, Col. Kaputstin, assistant oblast prosecutor Berdyk and chief of investigations Markun met with Kalynychenko and warned him about his activity with the Kiev group.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Kalynychenko was told to sign the minutes, and when he refused, he was advised to seek emigration as soon as possible.

Petro Vins Rearrested

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Petro Vins, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has been rearrested by the KGB, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Vins's second arrest in three months came on Wednesday, February 15. The 21-year-old son of the incarcerated Ukrainian Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, has been accused of parasitism and he faces a two-year prison sentence.

Before his first arrest, Vins worked as a truck driver for a baker. After his release, Vins has not been able to find any employment.

Vins has been a frequent target of KGB scare tactics. The secret police also used Vins's former college friends to inform on him.

The Kiev group feels that Vins's arrest is another indication that the KGB is bent on destroying all Ukrainian Helsinki monitors. They have issued an urgent appeal for help.

Kiev Group Member Seeks Emigration to England

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vasyl Striltsiv, one of the newest members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has added his name to the roster of persons who are seeking permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In a letter to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated October 21, 1977, Striltsiv, asked the Soviet government to allow him to emigrate to Great Britain. He cited numerous instances of official harassment against him as reasons for wanting to leave.

This letter was the third one written by the 49-year-old Ukrainian Helsinki watcher to Soviet leaders. On September 19th and October 4th of that year he wrote the first two requests for an exit visa.

On September 19th and 20th, Stril-

tsiv asked the British government and the British ambassador to the USSR for assistance in emigrating to England.

Striltsiv was born on January 13, 1929, in the village of Zahvzidia in the Stanslaviv (now Ivano-Frankivske) oblast. He wrote in his letter that in his lifetime he did not have enough time to enjoy the "blessings accorded to citizens of the Soviet Union." Striltsiv explained that a good deal of his life was spent in one or another type of bondage.

"During the first ten years of my life I was a subject of the Polish government (1929-1939), for three years I lived under German occupation (1941-1944), for ten years I was incarcerated (1944-1954), two years I spent in exile (1954-1956), and for the last two years (1975-1977), I have been treated like

(Continued on page 11)

Shcharansky, Kuznetsov May Be Released

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Soviet dissidents Anatoly Shcharansky and Edward Kuznetsov may be freed in a prisoner exchange among four nations, reported the United Press International.

Negotiations have been conducted in Chile, East Germany, Israel and the United States, and if successful would lead to the releases of the two Soviet dissidents, an American convicted of spying for the USSR, an Israeli civilian pilot held in Mozambique, and up to a dozen Chilean Communists jailed since the 1973 coup that overthrew Marxist President Salvador Allende, said the UPI source.

The prisoner exchange negotiations were disclosed to the UPI by American Jewish officials and other sources in West Germany and Israel.

This information was indirectly con-

firmed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Luers at a meeting of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry in New York, a person attending the meeting told the UPI.

According to the UPI's source, Mr. Luers told the group that he was "aware of such proposals," but stressed that the U.S. government was not formally involved.

Other sources told the UPI that negotiations were being conducted by private individuals without any government's participation, and that the prisoner exchange could take place by the conclusion of the Belgrade Helsinki review conference, which is expected within several weeks.

The exchange would be similar to the 1976 exchange of Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan Lepe.

U.S. Scientists Seek Release Of Kovalyov, Soviet Biologist

by Roman Kudela

"Visti" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science requested the government of the Soviet Union to release Dr. Sergei Kovalyov from prison and to allow him to accept an invitation by Cornell University to join its faculty.

Dr. Kovalyov is a distinguished biologist. As a result of his human rights activity, he was arrested in 1974 and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in a strict regime labor colony and three years exile. Despite serious health problems he remains today in a labor colony.

In a resolution drafted by the faculty of the biology department of Cornell University and adopted on Thursday, February 16, the American Association for the Advancement of Science stated: "The American Association for the Advancement of Science respectfully urges that the sentence of the distinguished biologist, Dr. Sergei Kovalyov, be commuted to time served so that he may be able to resume his scientific career and accept the invitation by Cornell University to join its faculty as a visiting scholar."

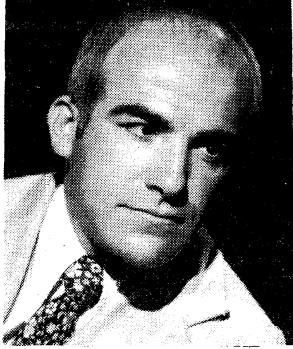
Sergei Adamovich Kovalyov was born in 1932. He studied biology at Moscow State University and attained the degree of "Kandidat Nauk" — roughly equivalent to Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in the United Kingdom. His specialty is the study of mathematical biology, with particular reference to electrical currents in the body, and more than 60 of his scientific articles have been published. He was a senior researcher at Moscow State University until 1969. He then held a lower-ranking position at the University of Hydrobiology, also in Moscow.

Dr. Kovalyov's involvement in human rights activity began around 1969. He was a founding member of the Initiative group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR (created in 1969). He signed a number of appeals on behalf of Soviet prisoners of conscience and distributed information about violations of Soviet laws relating to trial procedure and prison conditions. In May 1974 Dr. Kovalyov and two other Muscovites announced that they were helping to circulate. "A

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Boris Antonovych Seeks Re-election



Atty. Borys Antonovych

CHICAGO, Ill. — State Representative Boris Antonovych is seeking re-election to the Illinois State Legislature from Chicago's 19th district.

Mr. Antonovych, 34, first campaigned for public office in 1974 when he unsuccessfully ran for a seat in the state senate from the 19th district. Two years later, Mr. Antonovych, an attorney by profession, was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket.

In his two years in office, Mr. Antonovych has sponsored many bills on neighborhood revitalization and crime prevention. He has also worked for the adoption of several human rights resolutions by the state legislature.

Prior to his election, Mr. Antonovych was active in actions in defense of Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian political prisoners.

Primaries in Illinois will be held Tuesday, March 21. A committee to re-elect Mr. Antonovych has been formed to assist with the campaign.

Montreal Ukrainians Question Red Official On Russification

MONTREAL, Que.—Several members of the Montreal Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz confronted a Soviet Ukrainian official late last year with questions about Russification in Ukraine.

Volodymyr Kyrlyo, minister of education in the Ukrainian SSR, was asked to justify the Russification of Ukrainian education at Universities and scholarly institutions. He was asked to explain the lack of linguistic independence of Ukrainian academics and the abolition of Ukrainian scientific publications.

Mr. Kyrlyo was part of a Soviet Ukrainian delegation touring different cities in Canada and the United States.

The Soviet Ukrainian official, hoping to impress the Moroz defense committee members attending his lecture, presented them copies of a Russian-language book about Leningrad, said a committee spokesman.

In response, the Moroz defense committee demanded to know whether Russification of Ukrainian culture was now a matter of Soviet propaganda, as well as the official policy in Ukraine.

Mr. Kyrlyo replied that although his position prevented him from engaging in debate on policy, he was personally sympathetic to the need for more Ukrainian content in cultural exchanges from Ukraine.

UNA Executive...

(Continued from page 1)

December 31, 1977.

As of December 31, 1977, there were 8,941 UNA members in Canada, insured for \$18,874,782. Of this number, 8,378 were active members, insured for \$18,195,900. Canadian active membership showed a drop of 104 members in 1977, but their total insurance coverage increased by \$273,150. In total membership the UNA lost 227 members in Canada, but showed a gain of \$328,711 in total insurance.

Annual closings and compilations of 1977 statistics were completed earlier this year, which resulted in an earlier evaluation of UNA certificates and earlier mailing of annual reports to the insurance departments of the various states and provinces in which the UNA does business.

UNA Branches are now conducting elections of delegates and alternates to the 29th Convention. The final date on which these elections may be held was March 3, 1978. Branches entitled to their own representation will elect a total of 317 delegates, while over 80 more delegates will be elected jointly by Branches having less than 75 members.

To date, the Home Office has received the credentials of 192 delegates. Also received were letters of protest regarding the election of delegates in three Branches.

By March 13th the Home Office should receive all credentials of delegates and alternates.

Further preparations for the coming convention include: printing of ballots for the primary elections; ballots for the election of convention committees; approval of credentials of delegates and alternates by the Supreme Executive Committee and the publication of their names one month prior to the convention; appointments by the Supreme Executive Committee of delegates to the three convention committees: credentials, by-laws and finance;

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Mezvinsky: Soviets Afraid To Even Mention Human Rights

by Boris Potapenko
"Visit" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The following article is based on a telephone interview with Edward M. Mezvinsky, U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, on February 23, 1978.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights is in its final week of deliberations. Several delegations including the United States have from the outset maintained that the work of this year's session will be critical for retaining the impression that the commission is adequately fulfilling its responsibilities before the world public.

The areas considered to be a barometer of the commission's work are the review of confidential complaints from citizens claiming human rights violations and the agenda item dealing with human rights violations throughout the world. The confidential communications procedure, known as 1503, which is a reference to the resolution outlining the procedure, has been under attack from various human rights organizations for providing more protection for governments instead of individuals who seek help.

When asked to assess the work of the commission and whether the non-aligned and Third World block would be willing to back a statement on violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, Mr. Mezvinsky indicated that he had on numerous occasions stated that the commission was "on trial" and that it must become "even-handed."

He said that the commission cannot charge a few countries with violations and claim that this is not intervention in internal affairs, and then claim that it cannot investigate violations in other countries because it would mean meddling in their domestic affairs.

"We are amazed at the hypocrisy of those who co-sponsor resolutions con-

demning certain countries and then seek protection from the provisions of the charter when they are mentioned," he said. Mr. Mezvinsky felt that this inconsistency was beginning to change: "How the commission deals with 1503 represents the crossroads for the commission. If there is movement there, it will show that finally the commission is breaking away from patterns of the past. If there is no action, the credibility of the commission and its viability will be undermined."

He said that the chairman of the commission is from an African country and that the situation in Uganda may, for the first time, be reviewed under 1503.

When asked if the USSR was trying to block reform of the review process, Mr. Mezvinsky explained that they have not as yet, but that the USSR was "not excited" about implementing change. Despite this, there is serious discussion of improving the commission's machinery, he said.

Canada and Jordan have proposed to have an additional sub-commission established and to have the commission meet twice a year rather than the one five-week session now in use. The United States supports the proposals and has suggested that the session should be expanded to ten weeks.

Mr. Mezvinsky proposed that the human rights division of the U.N. Secretariat be upgraded and that the increase in budgetary resources be allocated to this sector. While explaining this proposal, he said that less than one percent of the U.N. budget is spent on the promotion and protection of human rights and that this low priority does not respond to the need for an effective U.N. program in this field.

He also indicated that the United

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Ukrainian Canadians Press for Rights Resolution

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Ukrainian Professionals and Businessmen Association adopted at their meeting December 8, 1977, a resolution calling on the federal government to denounce human and national rights violations by the Soviet government.

The meeting was attended by Norman Cafik, minister of state for multiculturalism, who on December 19th read the resolution in full on the floor of the House Commons, prefacing it with his own strongly-worded remarks, castigating repressions behind the Iron Curtain.

The resolution called on the Canadian government to "publicly denounce the official repressions of ethnic cultures and the intolerant treatment of dissidents in Soviet and Eastern European countries today, and that such statement be forthwith publicly expressed by Canadian representatives at Belgrade to all nations presently there in international conference in review of the Helsinki agreement."

The resolution also said that the Canadian government should "actively support" human rights and freedom of cultural expression "as a matter of Canadian governmental policy."

The Canadian government was also asked in the resolution to "resolve all outstanding requests for family reuni-



(Photo by Yuri Luhovy)

Minister Norman Cafik addresses the meeting of the Montreal CUPBA. Seated, left to right, are Zoriana Hrycenko-Luhovy, Alexander Biega, president of the Montreal CUPBA, and Roman Karpishka.

fication and for immigration into Canada by persons desiring to make this country their new homeland."

The meeting of the Montreal CUPBA was attended by many Ukrainian members, as well as by 40 representatives of 14 ethnic communities in Montreal.

The resolution was moved for adop-

tion by Don Belvedere, president of the Canadian Italian Professional and Businessmen's Association, and was seconded by Jan Trzcinski, president of the Canadian Polish Congress in Montreal.

The original text of the resolution was signed by Alexander Biega, president of the Montreal CUPBA.

Lehigh Valley UNA'ers Hold Annual Meeting

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—UNA's Lehigh Valley District Committee held its annual meeting Sunday, March 5, at the Ukrainian Catholic Church school hall here. Nine Branches from Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton, Omrod and Palmerton, with a total of over 1,400 members, were represented. The two remaining Branches, 438 in Easton and 48 in Reading, were not represented.

The afternoon meeting, with 23 officers in attendance, was opened with a prayer by honorary chairman, Michael Kolodrub. A moment of silence followed in memory of deceased members. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read by secretary Stephen Kolodrub and adopted. A presidium to conduct the remainder of the meeting was elected as follows: M. Kolodrub, honorary chairman, Mrs. Anna Haras, chairman, Stephen Kolodrub, English secretary, Stephen Mucha, Ukrainian secretary.

Officers' reports were made by the District's chairman and Supreme Advisor, Mrs. Anna Haras; vice-chairman Martin Sheska; Ukrainian secretary S. Mucha; English secretary, S. Kolodrub; and Wolodymyr Zagwoski for the auditing committee. An incomplete financial report was made by S. Kolodrub and W. Zagwoski because of the absence of treasurer Dmytro Muszasty, who was ill.

Mr. Kolodrub recalled the many years that he has been associated with and worked for Soyuz. He praised the work of the Allentown District Branches and expressed deep pride in the Home Office accomplishments. Mr. Kolodrub, who attended his first UNA Convention in 1933, noted that progress in Soyuz has been considerable and consistent.

Mrs. Haras outlined in detail her many local and national activities on the Ukrainian scene. She expressed her appreciation to the District for fulfilling over 80 percent of the membership quota for 1977 and for having all Branches in the District active in organizing new members.

Supreme President Lesawyer greeted all present on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee and briefly reviewed the progress made by Soyuz in 1977. He stated that last year was one of its better years, showing improvement in the financial and operating activities. Assets and income were higher and surplus neared the \$11,000,000 mark. The more than 3,700 new members organized were nearly 700 more than the previous year.

Rentals from the headquarters building exceeded \$1,500,000 and Soyuzivka receipts of over \$480,000 established a new record. Expenses were higher in the printing and publishing operations. The 1978 Calendar, which was scheduled to be mailed to readers the first week of January, was delayed from two to three weeks because of the flu epidemic and bad weather.

The President reported on the plans for the 29th Convention and outlined the schedule of events. He urged all delegates to send in hotel reservations as early as possible.

The President concluded his remarks by praising the work of Mrs. Haras. He presented her with an additional star for her Club of Champions plaque for organizing 42 members in 1977. Mrs. Haras was the leading organizer among women and the winner of the first prize that will be awarded at the convention.

In the discussion after the address the following took part: W. Zagwoski, Anne Sagan, M. Sheska, Mrs. Haras, S. Kolodrub, Anna Pypuk, and M. Kolodrub.

Plans for 1978 were discussed and adopted. Every effort will be made to fulfill the membership quota by 100 percent. A statewide conference of four Pennsylvania Districts is scheduled for June 10-11 at the Lehigh Homestead.

The past officers were all re-elected unanimously for a new term.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Anna Strot, head of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine in Allentown, and Mrs. A. Sagan of the Allentown branch of Soyuz Ukrainok.

The meeting was closed with a prayer by M. Kolodrub. Refreshments were served by the members of the local UNA Branches.

UNA Executive Committee Meets

(Continued from page 3)

approval and announcement of the agenda of the 29th Convention no later than one month prior to the convention.

In reviewing last year's organizing activity, Mr. Hawrysz noted that December brought in a total of 668 new members insured for a total of \$1,577,000, which upped the total of new members for the year to 3,743 or 75 percent of the designated quota.

In giving a breakdown by Districts, Mr. Hawrysz said that five Districts attained 100 percent or more of their quota, 11 reached 75 percent, while 14 remained below that level. The five leading Districts were: Western Canada-Winnipeg (138 percent), Wilkes-Barre (120 percent), Shamokin (111), Boston (108) and Cleveland (107).

Philadelphia, with 459 new members, Chicago with 427, and Cleveland with 350 new members were the leaders in that respect, with Cleveland coming in first in total amount of insurance with \$1,216,000. Pennsylvania, with 939 new members, was first among states. Also, the Districts of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Montreal, Passaic and Woonsocket were successful in having all of their Branches gain new members.

Mr. Hawrysz went on to provide statistics on individual organizing achievements, noting that Michael Olshansky of Chicago was the year's individual leader with 119 new members. There were 25 women organizers who gained membership in various achievement clubs, as they organized a total of 537 new members in 1977.

First among women organizers was again Mrs. Anna Haras, Supreme Advisor and chairman of the Lehigh Valley District, who sold \$79,000 worth of insurance and earned first-place award (a volume of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia"). Second place award, an English-language history of Ukraine, went to Mrs. Maria Deychakivsky, secretary of Branch 233 in

Cleveland, Chicago

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—UNA's Newark, N.J., and Montreal, Que., District Committees have scheduled their annual meetings for Saturday, March 18, and Monday, March 20, respectively.

The Newark meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave., in Irvington, beginning at 6 p.m. The principal speaker at the meeting will be Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.

In Montreal, the meeting is slated to begin at 7 p.m. at the Plast Home, 3355 Dandurand St. The main speaker will be Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

Newark, Montreal

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Chicago and Cleveland UNA District Committees will hold their annual meetings Saturday and Sunday, March 18 and 19, respectively.

The meeting in Chicago will be held at the UNA Home, 845 N. Western Ave., beginning at 7 p.m. The following supreme officers will take part in the meeting: Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Advisors Dr. Myron Kuropas and Anatole Doroshenko, and field organizer Bohdan Deychakivsky.

The Cleveland District meeting will

be held at St. Joseph's school hall, 5720 State Road in Parma, Ohio, beginning at 4 p.m. Messrs. Hawrysz and Deychakivsky will be joined by Supreme Advisors Atty. Bohdan Futey and Taras Szmagala.

UNA Scholarship Applications Available

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The UNA Home Office here has announced that scholarship applications for the 1978-79 academic year are now available, and may be obtained by writing to the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Completed applications must be submitted no later than March 31, 1978. Students enrolled at an accredited college or university who have been members of the UNA for at least two years are eligible for the annual UNA scholarship awards.

The applicants will be judged by the UNA Scholarship Committee on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life.

Last year the committee reviewed 195 applications and selected 113 students to receive a total of \$16,900 in scholarships. Since the program's inception in 1963, the UNA has awarded 516 scholarships amounting to \$92,700.

Lorain, O. (\$69,000 worth of insurance). Third place honors went to Mrs. Tekla Moroz, Supreme Advisor and Montreal District chairman, who will also receive a book.

Fifteen of the 26 members of the Supreme Assembly brought in a total of 412 new members, while honorary members, Dr. J. Padoch, Stephen Kuropas and John Evanchuk organized three members each.

Districts in Canada organized 433 new members, the highest number since 1973 (650). Supreme Auditor John Hewryk, who is also secretary of Branch 445 in Winnipeg and chairman of the Winnipeg District, contributed substantially to that total with 70 new members.

The new TP-65 policy for youth is gaining in popularity, with 16 such certificates sent in January, said Mr. Hawrysz in concluding his report.

Mrs. Dushnyck reported on her involvement in the membership drive, participation in District meetings and representative functions, as well as her participation in the January 22nd observances in the state capitol in Albany.

Sen. Yuzyk noted that because of his extensive travels abroad, which took him to the Belgrade conference and the NATO parley in Athens, Greece, he could not be as strongly involved in the UNA activity in Canada. He said that he plans to call a meeting of the UNA Canadian Representation and discuss at length various phases of activity, which, in his opinion, has not been entirely satisfactory.

Dr. Flis also reported on his organizing activity and representative functions, as well as his involvement as chairman of two special committees, one on the use of balloting machines at the forthcoming convention, and the other on the preparation of guidelines for the Svoboda Press.

Mr. Lesawyer informed the officers of the ongoing face-lifting at Soyuz-

zivka, the need for a small hike in prices at that estate, and the scheduling of summer youth programs there.

The President also advised that an urban renewal project on Grand Street for which the UNA was designated sponsor was temporarily shelved because of excessive renovating costs and the unavailability of a Section 8 subsidy high enough to carry the extra building expenditures.

The Jersey City Board of Education will move from UNA owned Ukrainian Building, but negotiations have already started with prospective tenants. Also, efforts are being made to rent out the ground floor space designated for a restaurant. The party initially interested in purchasing UNA's old building is no longer interested in it. Efforts continue to find a prospective buyer.

Mr. Lesawyer went on to report that a cablegram was sent to Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipiy on the occasion of his 86th birthday and the 15th anniversary since his release from Soviet incarceration. Also, that the grave of Fr. Gregory Hrushka in the village Peniaki in western Ukraine has been upgraded.

Mr. Dragan, who concluded the series of reports, updated the officers on the planned publication of Ulas Samchuk's book "In the Footsteps of the Pioneers" and proposed that a slogan-motto be designed for the forthcoming convention.

Following the discussion of reports, Mr. Lesawyer provided an update on the convention plans. He said that invitations will be sent out to President Carter and to high-ranking members of the executive and legislative branches of the government. A concert program is also being planned. A meeting of the Supreme Assembly on Sunday, May 21, will precede the opening of the convention.

After deciding on a meeting of the UNA Cultural Committee on Friday, March 10, Mr. Lesawyer closed the meeting.

Students Discuss Internal Problems

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) held a Council of Presidents at Manor Junior College here, Saturday and Sunday, March 4-5. Attending were representatives of five student hromadas: Penn State, Temple, LeMoyné, Rutgers-New Brunswick and the Newark Student Hromada. In addition to the presidents, several other students from the same hromadas participated.

The discussions on Saturday, chaired by SUSTA president Iwan Prynda, centered on the general problems affecting Ukrainian student organiza-

tions. At the beginning, to acquaint the guests, each member of the executive explained his or her post and offered suggestions for cooperation. Afterward, individual problems surfaced

during the discussions. The first of these dealt with "Prism," the bimonthly SUSTA magazine.

It was pointed out that the recent issue of "Prism" appeared only in English, and later resolved that the publication would be bilingual. The executive also mentioned the need for an editor-in-chief, since the preparation of "Prism" takes a good amount of

time. While the magazine is important, it diverts time from other duties of the executive.

Other points mentioned in the lively discussions included the lack of communication between student hromadas and the executive, the need for an updated nationwide mailing list, and the publication of student-sponsored events in the Ukrainian media. A major problem discussed was the competition between student clubs and the youth organizations for time and membership. An interesting suggestion was made concerning the formation of a "Junior SUSTA" consisting of high school student clubs.

On Sunday, the executive held a meeting to further discuss and finalize plans for future conferences, councils, and especially the 25th anniversary jubilee of SUSTA.

Despite the small turnout, all present agreed that the meeting was worthwhile. It gave the participants and the executive a chance to meet face to face to try to solve problems and instill future cooperation. For this reason, the executive decided that the Council of Presidents, an event not held by the past SUSTA administrations, would be staged again.

Dr. Shajenko Receives Naval Award For Optical Hydrophone

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Dr. Peter Shajenko recently received the award for "Excellence in the Area of Science" here at the Naval Underwater Systems Center for his invention and development of an optical hydrophone, a type of sonar instrument.

Dancers Sought For N.J. Festival

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, renowned Ukrainian ballerina, teacher, and choreographer, is preparing a folk dancing group for the fourth Ukrainian Festival at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., which is slated for Saturday, June 3.

While the performance at the Festival is the immediate objective, it is possible that such a group could eventually perform at other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian events.

Young persons, especially males, who are interested in this venture should contact Miss Pryma immediately at (212) 677-7187 or show up Saturdays at 62 St. Marks Place in New York, at 4:30 p.m.

Since the stage program for the festival is being finalized, it is urgent that interested persons contact Miss Pryma at their earliest convenience.

To Form Chicago Branch Of Lemko Organization

CHICAGO, Ill.—The founding meeting of the Chicago branch of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna will be held here at the SUMA Home Sunday, March 19, at 1 p.m.

Principal speaker at the meeting will be Mykola Hryckowian, national president of the organization.

Obituaries

Dr. Wolodymyr Nesterczuk, Community Leader

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Wolodymyr Nesterczuk, a noted Ukrainian community leader, died here Monday, March 6, of an apparent stroke. He was 68 years old.

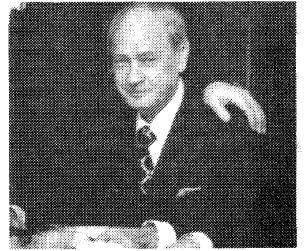
Dr. Nesterczuk was on his way to his Astoria home from downtown New York's Ukrainian community when he apparently took ill at the Eighth Street BMT subway station sometime between 8:30 and 9 p.m.

At about 11 p.m., the police informed his wife, Maria, that he died.

Dr. Nesterczuk was born on June 14, 1909, in Ternopil, Ukraine. He was very active in the cooperative movement in Ukraine.

Coming to the United States after the end of World War II, Dr. Nesterczuk, a banker by profession, continued his activity in the Ukrainian community.

He was a member of numerous Ukrainian community organizations, and recently held executive posts in the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the New York branch of Self-Reliance, and the Asso-



Dr. Wolodymyr Nesterczuk

ciation of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America. He was also on the auditing board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and belonged to UNA Branch 194.

He is survived by his wife, Maria, and sons, Ihor and George.

Requiems were held Tuesday and Friday, March 9-10, at Quinn's Funeral Home in Astoria, N.Y. The funeral was held from the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church to the Mount of Hope Cemetery in Hastings, N.Y.

Prof. Chirovsky Co-Authors Book on Economics

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.—"Philosophical Foundations of Economic Doctrines" is the title of a new book which Prof. Nicholas L. Fr.-Chirovsky co-authored with Prof. Vincent Valmon Mott. Both are associated with the W. Paul Stillman School of Business at Seton Hall University here.

The 177-page book is a broader extension of the two scholars' earlier work, entitled "Philosophy in Economic Thought" and published in 1972. The work constitutes an analysis of the relationship between philosophy and economic doctrines. It attempts to demonstrate that philosophy, "the mother of all sciences," as the authors

state in the preface, is primarily responsible for the diversity of economic thinking.

The book is divided into two parts and seven chapters. In addition to the introduction, the chapters are as follows: Philosophy and Economic Thought; The Historical Heritage of Contemporary Economic Thought; Conservative Economics; Welfare Economics; The Economics of Socialism; and Economic Pragmatism.

In addition to notes, the book contains substantial bibliography.

It is priced at \$4.25 and can be obtained from the Florham Park Press, Florham Park, N.J. 07932.

Ukrainian Heads New Political Club

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Greenpoint-Williamsburg area of Brooklyn, N.Y., is experiencing a revitalization of political activity. The source of this new politics is the United Political Association, Inc., one of whose founding members is local Ukrainian community activist, Roman Popadiuk.

Mr. Popadiuk is the founding president of the association. His associate in this endeavor is Robert A. Germino, who is executive member of the association. The association is an independent Democratic organization.

The purpose of the association is to help bring politics closer to the people. Too often political clubs turn to the people and welcome them only at election time. The association is seeking to reverse this trend. It is becoming a center for fraternal and social gatherings for both members and non-members, and a place to which people can turn for assistance with social services, job information, and neighborhood problems.

The efforts of the Association are quickly becoming successful. The official opening of the association was held on January 28th and proved to be a success with a packed house. Aware of

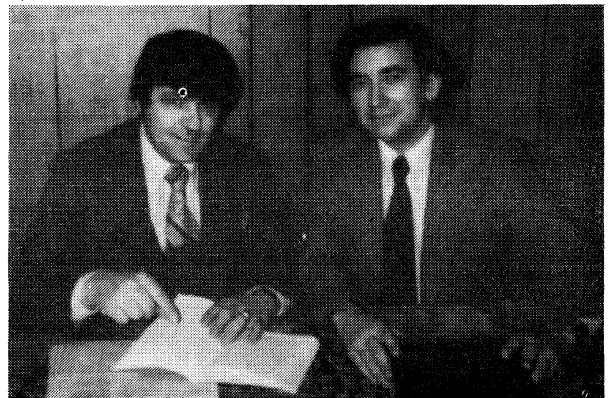


Photo above shows at left, Robert A. Germino, executive member, and Roman Popadiuk, president of the United Political Association.

the concern the association has for the community, people have been turning to it and are rapidly increasing its membership.

Mr. Popadiuk teaches political science at Brooklyn College and is on the editorial board of "Centerpoint,"

an interdisciplinary scholarly journal. He is a member of UNA Branch 293.

Mr. Popadiuk reminds the Ukrainian residents of the area to make use of the association's services and to consider membership in the association. It is located at 201 Engert Ave.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

In Defense of Shukhevych

Yuriy Shukhevych probably does not know how the outside world looks. Not to speak of his native Ukraine which he last saw as a teenager back in 1947.

Since that time, this man, whose only "crime" is that he is the son of Gen. Roman Shukhyvych-Taras Chuprynka, the late commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, has been incarcerated in Soviet prisons and concentration camps or in exile deep in the Asian part of the USSR.

He has been repeatedly pressured by the KGB into renouncing his father, who was killed in 1950, and into denouncing him for his involvement in the struggle for Ukraine's liberation. Each time the young Shukhevych has refused. Thus incarceration.

By any standards of justice, this is undoubtedly the most outrageous of crimes by a regime against a human being. Certainly the case of Yuriy Shukhevych is well known in the West. Resolutions in his behalf were sponsored in the U.S. Congress, humanitarian organizations had picked up his plight and our own community in the free world has not abandoned him in myriad actions in defense of the incarcerated Ukrainians. These actions must continue with greater intensity and forcefulness, for Shukhevych's is the most glaring of cases of justice miscarried.

It is salutary, therefore, that the young people organized within the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) are planning such an action for April 17-23, including a demonstration in New York on April 22nd, with similar and simultaneous actions in other centers of Ukrainian life in the U.S. In welcoming TUSM's initiative in this respect, we feel that other Ukrainian youth and adult organizations should lend their support in this effort to alleviate the plight of Yuriy Shukhevych.

Free Flow of Info?

It was bad enough that the International Olympic Committee gave in to political pressures in 1976 to exclude athletes from several countries from what is supposed to be open competition. Now that august body is again confronted with a situation that poses a challenge to both its authority and to international standards of behavior.

With the next Olympiad slated for Moscow in 1980, the Soviets are slowly moving to turn this great international sports event into a show of their own. Not necessarily with their own money, as they have already cajoled the National Broadcasting Company into a multi-million dollar expenditure for the right to televise the Games.

Now they have gone a step further by requesting that the International Olympic Committee bar the Voice of America and Radios Liberty and Free Europe from covering the Olympic Games. The very request, apart from being brashly repugnant, violates international standards of broadcasting, including United Nations covenants and the Helsinki Accords, to which the Soviet Union is a signatory. The latter document, recently under review in Belgrade, makes very specific references to the free flow of information and ideas across national borders. To bar such flow for three specific radio stations from an international event at that would amount to a violation of just about every principle of international conduct.

While the International Olympic Committee is not particularly well known for its adherence to principles when it comes to political pressures, we hope that in this case it will stick to its guns. It should not only reject Moscow's request, but tell the Soviets to adhere to the very principles and ideals which went into the making of the Olympic Games.

News Quiz

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

1. Who was honored by a group of Jews for saving their lives during World War II?
2. Which Ukrainian actor recently played the role of Dracula?
3. What is the name of the new band which has recently made its mark in New York?
4. What newly released document scored the USSR for discrimination against Ukrainians and other non-Russian national groups?
5. Who was cited for 15 years of service in the Canadian Senate?
6. Which organization has created a Shukhevych Defense Fund?
7. Where was a new human rights defense committee founded?
8. When will the new St. George Church be blessed?
9. For what accomplishment will Ukrainian Dimitrij Farkavec be cited in the "Guinness Book of World Records"?
10. Which U.S. agency decided to prepare Russian-language brochures for an upcoming exhibit in Kiev?

Answers to previous quiz: Oksana Dragan-Krawciw; Boris Jaminskyj; St. John's in Newark, N.J.; Syny Stepiw; the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR; Constantine Warwaris; Yevhen Lisovy and Mykola Bondar; Sen. Charles Percy; Wednesday, January 25; Temple University.

An Attempt to Defend A Ukrainian Political Prisoner

(The article below, by Atty. Burton Hall, appeared in the Winter-Spring 1978 issue of "New Politics." Mr. Hall, an American attorney, traveled to Kiev last year in an attempt to present a brief in defense of Oleksander Serhiyenko).

All happy visits to foreign countries are like one another; every unhappy visit is unhappy in its own way. I have one to report that was unhappily brief. I arrived on a Friday afternoon in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, expecting to stay in the Soviet Union for two weeks. On the following Monday, however, I was ordered out of the country and, early Tuesday morning, was placed on a Soviet plane bound for East Berlin.

But before I can explain my sudden expulsion, I have to tell you about a man I've never met but whose jail term for something known as "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" was involved with both my arrival and departure.

Oleksander Serhiyenko, the man in question, was arrested on January 14, 1972, after he had protested the search of his apartment by the KGB (the political police). On January 12, a team of KGB investigators had come to his mother's house in Kiev and searched her apartment, confiscating, in addition to some poetry, several petitions on behalf of Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian dissident now in prison. When they had also attempted to search the apartment which Serhiyenko shared with his wife and son, Serhiyenko protested and walked out of the house. He was promptly seized; a warrant was issued for the search of his apartment, and the materials taken from his mother's apartment were listed as having been found in his. From his arrest until his trial in June 1972 he was held in "investigations prison;" then he was given a closed trial — neither his wife nor his mother were permitted to attend — and convicted on some 10 charges that purported to add up to the accusation that he had "systematically conducted anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," since 1965, "in an oral and written fashion with the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet rule." Of the 10 charges, at least six are trivial. Just how trivial can best be seen by the fact that one of the remaining four, all of which were more significant, amounted to the charge that he had habitually spoken Ukrainian instead of Russian and had given lesson plans at the university in Ukrainian. (This translated into the accusation that he had made "nationalistic statements.") He was also charged with making an emotional funeral oration for a friend; a copy of the oration has made its way to the West and turns out to have no anti-Soviet features at all. A third charge was that in 1968 he expressed to two students at the university views favorable to the Prague Spring in Czecho-Slovakia; the court found that these comments were made in 1968, the year of the Prague Spring, despite the fact that he had left the university in 1967 and had no further contact with the students.

The most serious charge — and of all the 10 charges the only one that had any substance even under Soviet law — was that, as the court's verdict put it, "in his own hand he edited the first 33 pages of the printed text of I. Dzyuba's "Internationalism or Russification?" The Dzyuba book is an essay which favorably discusses Lenin's views on the national question and argues that the Stalinist policy of "Russifying" Ukraine is in conflict with those views. It seems that he read the introduction to the essay while a friend, Zinaida Franko, was retyping it for "samvydav," and made marginal notes, some of which were incorporated

into the final text by Dzyuba. Franko was arrested and, at the time of Serhiyenko's investigation and trial, Dzyuba was in prison for his authorship of the essay. Serhiyenko demanded that Dzyuba be brought as a witness to show that Serhiyenko had nothing to do with editing the work, but Dzyuba never was brought forward. Thereafter, Dzyuba recanted, denounced the book, and had the remainder of his five-year sentence suspended. After that, Dzyuba wrote to the Ukrainian Supreme Court, in connection with Serhiyenko's case, saying that he, Dzyuba, had done all the editing of the book, that he had never spoken with Serhiyenko about it, that he did not know that the marginal notes were Serhiyenko's and that his incorporation of some of them into the text was without Serhiyenko's knowledge. Nothing came of Dzyuba's letter.

Serhiyenko was sentenced by the Kiev Regional Court to seven years imprisonment — the maximum permissible, and two years longer than Dzyuba had received — to be followed by three years exile. Meanwhile his mother, Oksana Meshko, began a series of protests and appeals that has continued until now. Immediately after his arrest she wrote to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, to the General Procurators of both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, and to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; she got an acknowledgment from the Ukrainian General Procurator but nothing else. While her son was still in the "investigations prison," she hired a Soviet attorney name Tseltner to represent him — but the Collegium of Lawyers in Kiev rejected Tseltner and assigned a lawyer named Martysh. Though barred from the trial, she managed to attend on the last day, when the latter part of the verdict was being read. She sought but has never been able to get a copy of the verdict. She retained an experienced lawyer named I.S. Yezov to handle her son's appeal. Yezov had previously acted as defense counsel in cases involving violation of the same statute — Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, which punished "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" — and he had a special pass to defend such persons. But the Collegium of Lawyers rejected him and the Kiev Regional Court refused him access to the court records. Martysh submitted the appeal, pointing out that there had been no evidence of an intent to undermine or weaken Soviet rule, a necessary element for conviction under Article 62; nevertheless the sentence was affirmed.

Serhiyenko went from "investigations prison" to the Perm Labor Camp, but then ran into further trouble. In March 1973, without any warning, he was placed in a special punishment cell for six months; in December after his release from the cell, he was brought before the Kuchino town court, charged with such prison offenses as failing to consider himself guilty, failing to attend political indoctrination classes, and failure to fulfill his work norms. He was not permitted counsel and was denied an opportunity to confront his accusers; the town court found him guilty and ordered him transferred to Vladimir Prison for three years.

(To be continued)

Protest Political Blunder

(The letters below were written to John E. Reinhardt, Director of the USIA, regarding the American agricultural exhibit in Kiev and the publication of a brochure in the Russian language.)

Dear Mr. Reinhardt:

It has been reported by various sources that in April an American farm machinery exhibit will be staged in Kiev, Ukraine. Also, in this connection, the reports indicate that USIA will have ready for the event a lengthy brochure published in the Russian language.

An exhibit of this nature will certainly be well received by Ukrainian viewers, but to distribute a brochure published in Russian rather than in Ukrainian would be the height of political and cultural folly. If the reports are correct on this, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which expresses the convictions of over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, will strongly protest against this political blunder to the President.

A step of this sort by your agency

would bring us back to the 40's, when 'VOA unwisely had a Russian bishop here convey Christmas greetings in Russian to the Ukrainian nation. Indeed, it would run counter to all that has been achieved in VOA and USIA these past three decades as concerns American-Ukrainian relations. More, it would hardly be in accord with the President's human rights commitment. No excuse — economic, legal or otherwise — could rationalize for what would clearly be an inept, political blunder.

I earnestly hope your agency is not contemplating such action and, in view of my own long experience with USIA, I should be very happy to discuss the matter with you.

Sincerely yours,
Lev E. Dobrianskiy
 President

Dear Mr. Reinhardt:

It became public knowledge that your office is involved in the preparation of the Agricultural Exhibition in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR, an event most welcome by many and for a number of reasons.

However, your decision to publish informational material in the Russian language is a most regrettable one for it humiliates a great nation of 50 million. Ukrainians, as many other people, are proud of their one-thousand-year old history, their great culture and their

language of great poets and writers.

Your desire to Russify Ukrainians hardly differs from Moscow's policy and therefore contradicts President Carter's commitment to respect human and national rights. Therefore, I urge you to comply with the principles cherished by our President, the American people and all nations of the free world, and to use in Kiev material published in the Ukrainian language only.

Sincerely,
Prof. Stephan M. Horak
 Eastern Illinois University

Dear Mr. Reinhardt:

I understand that your agency is preparing an agricultural exhibit to be shown in April this year in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. This is the country of my origin and I wholeheartedly support this project. However, I understand, that the explanatory materials and pamphlets are being printed in the Russian language. In this connection, I would like to bring to your attention that the official language of the Ukrainian SSR is Ukrainian, not Russian. Most Ukrainians resent the insidious substitution of Russian for Ukrainian.

By printing your materials in Russian you are taking sides in a far-ranging battle and are running the risk of antagonizing the native population of Ukraine.

As a taxpayer of Ukrainian origin I

strongly suggest that an exhibit in Ukraine be explained to Ukrainians in the Ukrainian language.

Former President Ford made the mistake in stating that there is no Russian domination of Eastern Europe and this cost him the election. I hope you are not making a similar mistake by assuming that there is no Russian domination in Ukraine. There is — but we don't have to support it by distributing our materials there in the Russian language.

President Carter's policy of support for human rights everywhere applies to Ukraine as well. And one of the most fundamental of these rights is that the Ukrainian language be used in Ukraine.

Sincerely,
Prof. Roman Tratch
 St. John Fisher College

Dear Director Reinhardt:

This summer the United States is planning to sponsor an agricultural exhibit in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR.

I am distressed to hear that our government is preparing brochures for the exhibit in Russian, that is in the language of a foreign nation, a language abhorred by the Ukrainians since it is the tongue of its conqueror.

It is illogical and self defeating for the U.S. Information Agency to on the one hand pour in millions of dollars for such programs as the "Voice of America," "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty" which tell the Eastern Europeans that we are sympathizing with them and their plights, and then slap them in the face by supporting the very process of Russification we say we are against by printing programs in Russian.

Have we learned nothing from the

Benny Goodman trip to the Soviet Union and his experience in Georgia. If you will recall Benny Goodman was booed for playing: "Katiusha," a Russian patriotic World War II song, to a crowd of Georgians who then proceeded to boo him and his troupe off stage. Goodman saved himself by switching to Georgian songs. This brought him accolades. It was an important object lesson which must not be forgotten. Is the United States Information Agency willing to forget this lesson. Must it be a partner in the Russian scheme of Russification? Isn't your organization designed to do just the opposite? The Russians are eager to buy our technology. Must we sell it to them on their terms? Besides profitable deals should not we be interested in making a little "moral Capital"?

Respectfully yours,
Prof. George Kulchycky
 Youngstown State University

The Prison Poem

by Mykola Rudenko

And that is all: recant and they'll forgive
 And gladly reinstate your right to live.
 Just write a few words, perhaps a phrase or two,
 And everything, at once, shall be returned to you:
 The trees and flowers bathing in the dew,
 The playing children beckoning to you,
 And fish in placid lakes, and birds above,
 And taste of kisses from your love —
 All, evidence of their concern, benevolence.
 Except that now you are not you — but, hence
 Depressed by sickness, pallid and still ill,
 You are a soul-less twig without a will.
 Now-on you must refit your old attire,
 Rekindle, in some haven, a new fire,
 But, though you tread old ways again,
 Your soul you never will regain.
 All this, because of some extorted words,
 Which you in stupefaction blurted out!

And now you are no more,
 Now darkness falls
 The soul is bound with prison walls.

August 18, 1977

Translated by Waldimir Semenyina

Wise Shoppers Should Allow For Children's Growth

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

Youngsters outgrow their clothes at a startling rate, making room for growth an essential part of proper design and fit.

You can reduce demands on the family budget by selecting children's clothing with growth features, not simply by buying garments too large with the idea that your child will grow into them.

In addition to being a false economy, clothes that are too large may have a negative psychological effect if the garments are so big that they are uncomfortable and unattractive. And clothing that is too large endangers a child's safety and often looks faded and worn before it fits properly. Look for garments with expandable features to help insure the child's satisfaction, good fit and appearance over time.

The following features allow for rapid growth with only minor adjustments:

- * Deep hems or tucks in dresses and skirts and cuffs on trousers (if necessary, rickrack, ribbon or other trim may be used to hide old hemlines);
- * Adjustable shoulder straps;
- * Undefined waistlines in one-piece garments;
- * Raglan or kimono sleeves rather than set-in sleeves;
- * Extra-long shirts and blouses;
- * Pleated or gathered skirts or pants with adjustable or elastic waistlines;
- * Wide seams at underarms, legs or center back of pants that can be let out;
- * Knit or stretch fabrics that "give" to allow for growth;
- * Fullness in the form of tucks and gathers.

Student Social Security Benefits: Who Is Eligible?

Almost everyone knows that unmarried sons and daughters of retired and disabled workers and survivors of deceased workers can get social security benefits on a parent's social security record if they are full-time students between the ages of 18 and 22. Thomas G. Rossi, Social Security acting district manager in Jersey City, said recently.

For Social Security purposes, a university, college or junior college student is considered full-time if the institution considers the student in full-time attendance according to its standards for day students, provided course of study lasts at least 13 weeks.

For more information about Social Security student benefits, interested persons can get a copy of the leaflet, "Social Security checks for students 18 22," free at the Jersey City Social Security office, located at 2844

Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. The telephone number is 420-4900.

The Jersey City Social Security Office is open for interviewing Monday through Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

For the convenience of residents of Hoboken and Weehawken, the Hoboken branch office located at 70 Hudson St. is open for interviewing Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

For the convenience of people living in the North Hudson area, Social Security representatives are at the Union City Housing Authority Complex at 3901 Kennedy Blvd. each Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

People living in the West Hudson area may visit the Kearny Health Station at 645 Kearny Ave. each Friday between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Dr. Myron Kuropas, former special assistant to President Gerald Ford for ethnic affairs and UNA Supreme Advisor, was the keynote speaker here at the 60th anniversary observance of Ukrainian independence Saturday, January 28.

The program was sponsored by the local branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Some 700 persons attended the program.

In conjunction with the program, the 1978 Ukrainian princess was chosen. This year's title went to Nadia Horodecky. She was selected from a field of seven girls.

A week earlier, some 300 Ukrainian Canadians gathered at City Hall for a public Independence Day ceremony. The ceremony was attended by Mayor Macdonald and two alderman.

Also in line with this year's obser-



Dr. Myron Kuropas addressing the January 22nd program in Hamilton.

vance, a program about Ukraine was transmitted by a local cable television station.

Los Angeles, Calif.



The ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine in Los Angeles was heightened this year with the participation of Simas Kudirka, former Lithuanian political prisoner, and Councilman Arthur K. Snyder. The program was held on the steps of City Hall Sunday, January 22. It was sponsored by the Los Angeles UCCA branch, the Ukrainian Culture Center and the Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile. Principal speaker was Dr. Mary Beck, former Detroit councilwoman and acting mayor, and director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in the U.S. of the Ukrainian National Republican-in-exile. Photo above shows the Ukrainian choir, under the direction of Gregory Hailick, performing in the shadows of City Hall during the Ukrainian Independence Day program.

Baltimore County



Baltimore County Executive Theodore G. Venetoulis, third right, signed this year the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation during a brief ceremony in his executive office in the presence of local Ukrainians. Photo above shows, left to right, Wasyl Tatchyn, Mykola Turyk, Zoya Hayuk, Janice Fenchak, Stephen Basarab, Mr. Venetoulis, Paul Fenchak and Ellen Fenchak. All are members of the UNA. The commemorative program was held on January 22nd at the Fairmont Hill High School. Mr. Fenchak delivered the English-language address entitled "Upgrading Ukrainian Communities in America," and Anatole Bulawka delivered the Ukrainian-language address on the "Significance of Ukrainian Independence." The program featured musical selections by the "Prometheus" Chorus from Philadelphia, under the direction of Michael Dlaboha.

Publish Second Edition Of Ukraine's History in Pictures

The history of Ukraine in color pictures is being shown in Ukrainian schools, as well as social and youth organizations in America, Canada, Europe and Australia. Such presentations have taken place in some American and Canadian high schools, colleges and universities, too. This work was assembled by Ivan Struk, a pedagogue of many years.

The montage of the "History of Ukraine in Pictures" represents the most important historical personages and events of Ukraine from the earliest times to the present era. The text consists of: the Early History of Ukraine, the Kievan Golden Era, the Emergence of the Muscovite State, the Halych-Volhynian Kingdom, the Lithuanian-Ukrainian Commonwealth, the Kozak era, the National Revival and the Modern Ukrainian State. It also describes the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the First Division of the

Ukrainian National Army and the events in Rome following the arrival of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj from Russian imprisonment.

The "History of Ukraine in Pictures" consists of a textbook and 80 slides accompanied by short, concise and easily understandable explanations in Ukrainian and English. The pictures are projected by means of superslides. The "History" is also recorded on a magnetic tape in both Ukrainian and English.

This audio-visual method helps youth to readily remember the historical personages and events of Ukraine. The presentation of this history with the aid of color slides and tape is quite enlightening.

For further information write to: Ivan Struk, 1410 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141, tel.: (215) 324-1256.

Mezvinsky...

(Continued from page 3)

States has proposed a more active role for the bureau of the commission; that members of the bureau should establish closer contacts with regional commissions.

It appears that the eight meetings held by the commission to review confidential complaints have not been effected by the proposed reforms. The only public disclosure on the meetings, allowed by the procedure, is a listing of the countries charged with violations. They are: Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Republic of Korea, Uganda, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

When asked about violations of national, cultural and religious rights in Ukraine and other nations in the USSR, Mr. Mezvinsky said that these issues could be raised either under the 1503 procedure or under the umbrella item dealing with general human rights problems, and added that it will probably be discussed under the latter.

He also said that a draft convention on religious rights was being prepared, but that the Russians, Bulgarians and other East European states are blocking action and that it is doubtful that a draft convention will be completed this year.

On March 8th, Mr. Mezvinsky told the commission that it should be "deeply troubled" by reports that Soviet citizens were being persecuted for their religious beliefs.

Concerning the rights of children, Mr. Mezvinsky was asked if situations where children are taken away from parents because they instruct them in religion and national traditions, as is the case in Ukraine, would be raised by the United States. He said that this year has been designated by the United Nations as the Year of the Child and that

violations could be discussed in the commission, but could not say whether the United States intends to raise this issue.

The case of the arrested members of Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union appear to have a high priority for the U.S. delegation. Mr. Mezvinsky was asked if the United States would raise the Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy arrests at the commission. He said that he had been working very closely with Ambassador Arthur Goldberg in Belgrade and that the United States would intervene on that matter in the commission after the Belgrade conference concludes. He also said that "the Soviets are afraid to even mention the words human rights" in the final document, that "the Soviets and some other East European states are making it very difficult to have a meaningful document" and that there is little chance for a successful conclusion to the Belgrade conference.

He did hold out hope that if the West would continue to demand to have a reference to human rights in the final document, the Soviets would begin to respond. As an example, he said that the summer session on preparing an agenda for the review conference in the fall was deadlocked until the very end, but that a breakthrough was achieved at the last moment.

"So the hope is that the same will happen by the end of the review conference as well," he said.

On March 8, 1978, Mr. Mezvinsky intervened on behalf of the 15 arrested members of monitoring groups in the USSR. He called on the commission to take up the matter and said that the Soviet refusal to include a reference to human rights in the final document forced the United States to raise this issue at the commission.

Named Public Works Commissioner Dr. Rudnytzky Profiled

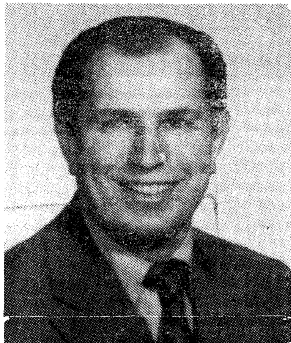
By Jenkintown Paper

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—William M. Szawranskyj was recently appointed commissioner public works by the town board of Webster, N.Y. reported The Times-Union here.

He will assume his position for a one-year probationary period on April 1.

Mr. Szawranskyj, a 31-year-old resident of Webster, is a design engineer and a professional surveyor, and is employed as a senior associate in the consulting engineering firm of Passero-Scardetta and Associates. He received his professional engineer's license last May.

As commissioner of public works, Mr. Szawranskyj will direct the town's highway, engineering and building departments.



William M. Szawranskyj

When Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky was a boy in Ukraine, conquerors came and went as they have done throughout the history of that land.

He remembers how his father defended the victims of Nazi and Soviet oppression, and he sometimes wonders what became of the little Jewish girl who was taken in by the Ukrainian Catholic Rudnytzkys, and who never went near a window, for fear of being seen.

"In 1944 we were moved to the west by the Germans and at one point were in a refugee camp that was very close to being a concentration camp," he said. "I remember vividly. I was nine. At the end of the war we wound up in a displaced persons camp in the British zone."

Dr. Rudnytzky picked up scraps of education in some 25 schools in various places before entering the German gymnasium several years after the war's end. After his father's death in 1951, his mother brought him to this country.

"Here for the first time I began a normal life," Dr. Rudnytzky said. "When I entered Northeast Catholic High School as a sophomore in 1952, I knew 'How do you do' and a few other words, and no other English. By my junior year I had a pretty good command of the language because people at Northeast Catholic helped me quite a bit, and I graduated with honors."

"In 1954 came LaSalle College, as a liberal arts major," he said. "I graduated with honors and I am still there, as professor of Germanic and Slavic languages, which means in effect that I teach anything that nobody else can teach. This is a great place because of the freedom."

"A year ago I got the idea that people would enjoy a course on the detective novel," he said. "It was a reasonable success. I followed it up with a course on the international spy story, and then a course on the demonic and the occult in literature, from the comparative point of view. Next semester I'm doing a course on science fiction. These are not watered down courses. They are sort of fun, but they take time from my scholarly work."

He got a master's degree in German from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1960 received a scholarship for study in Germany.

"Strangely it was in Berlin that I was made aware of my Slavic heritage," he said. "I attended a few courses on topics dealing with the Slavic world, transferred to the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, and did my dissertation there in 1965."

In addition to full-time teaching at LaSalle, where his regular topics are German and Russian literature, Dr. Rudnytzky has taught in the last three summers at Harvard University, in Rome and in Munich. With Gregory Luznycky, a retired professor from the University of Pennsylvania, he taught a course in the symbolism and meaning of the Ukrainian Rite at the study center recently opened in Cheltenham by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

Since 1596 the Ukrainian Catholic Church has been an individual Church within the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Rudnytzky said. The Soviet government officially liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church and forced its members to join the Russian Orthodox Church, which has become an official organ of the Soviet Union, he said.

Behind the Iron Curtain, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has gone underground, but it is flourishing wherever large numbers of Ukrainians have settled, notably in the United States, Canada and Australia. Many of them are deeply disturbed by the Vatican's adopting a detente course with the Russian Orthodox Church, which in fact is an arm of the Soviet government, Dr. Rudnytzky said. The history of the Church and its current problems were the subject of an all-day seminar organized by Dr. Rudnytzky and held at LaSalle College in April 1976.

"Some harsh things were said that day but I think are true," Dr. Rudnytzky said.

To be sure that his children learn to speak Ukrainian, he insists that the family speak nothing else at home in Cheltenham. His wife, who is of Latvian-Russian background, learned the language before they were married.

Dr. Rudnytzky deplors the average American's indifference toward studying languages, and feels that colleges that confer degrees without requiring language study are cheating their students.

"We are a pragmatic society and we tend to be somewhat disdainful of anything for which we see no immediate use," he said. "But everything we do and say is dependent on language. We think in terms of words."

"There are subtleties that cannot be translated," he said. "There are meaningful concepts in German that I have difficulty crystallizing in English. And there are things, very tender things, that can be said only in Ukrainian."

The article above, written by Margaret Halsey, appeared in the February 2nd edition of the Times Chronicle in Jenkintown, Pa.

George Dzundza — "Fresh Talent in Town"

NEW YORK, N.Y.—George Dzundza was one of several performers cited by The New York Times on Friday, March 3, in a story headlined "New Faces: A Guide to Fresh Talent in Town."

Mr. Dzundza was commended for his role of the police sergeant in Thomas Babe's "A Prayer for My Daughter," which is currently playing off-Broadway at the Public Theater.

"Mr. Dzundza, sweating, cursing, choking on his rage, is utterly convincing as a man brutalized by his job and terrorized by a sense of his own impotence," according to The Times.

Mr. Dzundza's photograph, along with those of other performers mentioned in the article, appeared on page one of the Weekend edition.

He recently portrayed a KGB officer in the CBS production "The Defection of Simas Kudirka."

UNWLA's Win Prizes For Arts and Crafts

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America branch here captured several prizes in various arts and crafts categories at the annual Federation Day sponsored by the Buffalo Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Martha Stasiuk won a second place ribbon in the handicrafts and ceramics division for her embroidered doily.

Mrs. Michael Pikas took first in the art division with her collage entitled "Back Stage," while Miss Marci Sasiadek received an honorable mention for her oil, "Street Dance."

Dr. Weresh Included In Biographical Work



Dr. Wasył Weresh, a Ukrainian businessman and community activist, was included in "Notable Americans of the Bicentennial Era." The book is published by the American Biographical Institute, a division of Historical Preservation of America. Dr. Weresh, who holds a doctorate in economics, is director of the Ukrainian Institute of America, secretary of the Carpathian Research Center and a member of UNA Branch 4, from which he is a delegate to the 29th UNA Convention. Dr. Weresh, a real estate broker by profession, is the owner of Gemini Realty at 98 Second Ave. in New York City.

St. Basil's Slates College Night

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Because of students' requests and its success in the past, the guidance department of St. Basil Academy will hold its annual College Night on Thursday, March 16, in the school cafeteria from 7 to 8:30 p.m. Representatives from approximately 50 area universities, colleges, junior colleges, nursing schools and business schools have been invited. Among the schools contacted are: Princeton University, Beaver College, Frankford Hospital School of Nursing, Gwynedd-Mercy College, the Katherine Gibbs School, LaSalle College, Manor Junior College, St. Joseph's College, and Thomas Jefferson University.

Representatives from these schools will answer questions concerning cost, admissions requirements, course offerings, majors, and will give other related information.

Students and their parents are invited and strongly encouraged to attend, since this evening will provide the opportunity to "get a head start" on the entire college admissions process.

Slavic Ensemble To Perform At Montauk Club

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Slavic composers will be highlighted by a new chamber group, the Slavic Arts Ensemble, Sunday, March 12, at 3 p.m. at the Montauk Club, 25 Eighth Ave., in Brooklyn. Admission is free.

Works by Dvorak, Ilijinsky, Tchaikovsky, Paderewski as well as Haydn, Liszt, and Brahms will be performed.

The ensemble includes Christina Petrowska, piano, Mieczyslaw Gubernat, violin, and Janusz Kubiak, cello. All are of Slavic ancestry and international fame.

To Honor Duncans At N.Y. Institute

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Opening ceremonies of "A Centenary Tribute to Raymond and Isadora Duncan" will be held here at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., Tuesday, March 14.

An exhibit of tapestries by Raymond Duncan, the tunics of Isadora Duncan, sculpture, photographs, prints, and synkronokromes by Ligoa Duncan will open at 7 p.m. A program is slated to begin at 8 p.m.

The exhibit will be open daily, except Mondays, from 3 to 6 p.m. through Thursday, March 30.



IN FOCUS

Manor Initiates Medical, Dental Assisting Externships

Manor's two-year curriculum, leading to an associate in science degree in medical and dental assisting has recently been adjusted to include more time in the externship phase of the courses of studies offered.

Medical Assisting

The medical assisting program now has a two-semester externship, in which the students will spend a part of their third and fourth semesters in a rotating externship in a modern hospital and in group family practice. This plan will provide valuable experience in such techniques as ECG (electrocardiography) and X-ray procedures. Students assist at surgical, gynecological and other procedures, and are instructed in venipuncture. The externship program also includes experience in the business-secretarial aspects of a medical practice. The on-campus studies are supplemented with stimulating practical experience.

Students now spend a total of 320 hours in externship practice, which includes experience in all the important aspects involved in the smooth functioning of a medical practice. This experience includes also practice in laboratory procedures, specifically — urinalysis. The students spend time in outpatient clinics, X-ray and ECG departments, vision testing, audiometry, and physical therapy departments, as well as, at the appointment desks.

A professionally trained medical assistant can perform innumerable functions in an average medical office, such as, taking blood pressures and temperatures, ECG's, collecting blood samples, performing diagnostic tests, giving medications and injections under proper supervision, performing simple laboratory procedures, maintaining good rapport and public relations between doctor and patient, and the business aspect of record keeping, filing, billing, appointment control.

Students at Manor may opt to continue their education towards a bachelor's degree at another institution, in other allied health areas, such as nursing, cytotechnology, pharmacy, histotechnology, medical technology, physical therapy, and occupational therapy. Manor students have recently transferred to hospital-medical schools in the metropolitan area, specifically, the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and Thomas Jefferson University.

The responsibilities of a medical assistant are many. As the "most versatile member of the Allied Health Care

Team," the medical assistant performs an invaluable function in caring for the clients of the medical doctor.

Further details may be obtained from Marion Samuels, Medical Assisting Program Coordinator, Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, tel.: (215) 885-2360-61, ext. 14.

Dental Assisting

The manpower shortage in the dental field has placed undue pressures on dentists in the proper care of patients who request their services. The American Dental Association recommends the use of expanded dental auxiliary personnel to aid the dentist in treating competently the patients who come to his office.

The TEAM (Training in Expanded Auxiliary Management) approach where the dental hygienist and dental assistant work as a team, can be used to perform invaluable services in the dentist's office. Pennsylvania's progressive new statute permits certified expanded auxiliaries to participate in the actual treatment of patients.

Manor Junior College has adopted a new program in dental assisting which includes expanded functions in the curriculum which prepare the students to perform a variety of services in the dental office, such as, aiding the dentist in record keeping, controlling the flow of patients, financial arrangements, filing, appointment control, drawing up daily operating schedules, and care of patients. As a part of the dental health team, the dental assistant can help to ease the dentist's work and make it more rewarding by increasing the quality and quantity of his service, in such capacities as chairside assistant, receptionist, secretary, office manager, laboratory assistant, X-ray technician, dental health educator, and public relations expert.

Manor's dental assisting program is presently affiliated with four institutions on an extramural basis:

1. University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine.
2. University of Pennsylvania TEAM (Training in Expanded Auxiliary Management).
3. Medical College of Pennsylvania.
4. Thomas Jefferson University Hospital.

Manor will sponsor a TEAM workshop for dentists in the community, on April 5, 1978, at the North Hills facility. Students and dentists will partici-

participate in pairs observing the TEAM technique. After the workshop, the dentist and dental assisting student will work together in the dentist's office for a period of five weeks, utilizing the methods of TEAM.

Further details may be obtained by telephoning the Dental Assisting Office: Eileen Suffet, Dental Assisting Coordinator, Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, tel.: (215) 885-2360-61, ext. 14.

N.J. League Contributes to Manor



Leon Jasina, second right, presents Sister Clare with a check for \$2,500. Looking on are Andrea Senchy, left, and George T. Senchy.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The "malanka" benefit, sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey on January 14, 1978, at St. Vladimir school hall in Elizabeth, N.J., was a great success.

"The malanka" is an annual fundraising affair, with proceeds going to a deserving Ukrainian cause. Manor Junior College was the recipient of the proceeds of this year's benefit, which netted the sum of \$2,500, donated for the needs of the college and the furtherance of the Ukrainian culture and heritage.

The officers of the league, Leon Jasina, president, Andrea Senchy,

vice-president and chairwoman of the 1978 "malanka," and George T. Senchy, treasurer and committee member, personally presented the check to Sr. Miriam Claire, OSBM, Manor's president, on Saturday, February 18, at the Ukrainian Heritage Center of Manor Junior College here.

In accepting the check, Sr. Claire expressed the grateful thanks of the administration, faculty and students.

"Manor's entire family sincerely appreciates this laudable gesture, which will help defray the costs of some of the most essential needs of the college," said Sister Claire.

UKRAINIAN VOCAL-INSTRUMENTAL ENSEMBLES

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and featuring

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SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1978, at 3:00 p.m.

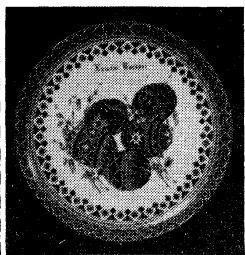
Tickets on sale in

New York: Surma, Arka (also by mail)
Newark: "Dnipro"
Passaic: "Sich"
YONKERS, N.Y.: Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (SUMA)
301 Palisade Avenue
Astoria: Bazaar, 25-03 30th Avenue

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Stuban Makes Good at West Point

SEYMOUR, Conn.—Steven M.F. Stuban, a young Ukrainian with an outstanding community record, is doing well in his second year at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stuban of Seymour, Conn., Steven was on the dean's list academically and strongly involved in extracurricular activities.

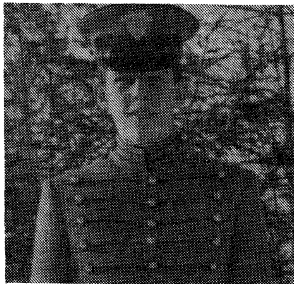
Born in New York City in 1959, Steven attended Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian elementary school and graduated from Seymour High School with honors and several awards in 1976.

While attending the Ukrainian parochial school, he was active in physical fitness, volleyball, basketball, choral singing, folk dancing and played the piano. He was an altar boy at Ss. Peter and Paul.

In high school, he was a member of the National Honor Society, served on the school newspaper, played in the school band and was a member of the yearbook staff. During his senior year, he played the lead male role of Frank Butler in the school's production of "Annie, Get Your Gun."

Active in sports, Steven was a member of the school's basketball, swimming, track, cross country and chess teams.

In the Ukrainian community, Steven, a graduate of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects, is a



Cadet Steven Stuban

member of Plast. He won many awards in sports at the North Colebrook and East Chatham Plast camps. His interest in Ukrainian culture led him to attend special classes in embroidery and "pysanka" decoration.

In 1973 Steven organized and captained a volleyball team which emerged as the winner of a Connecticut State "Ukrainian Day" volleyball tournament in New Canaan, Conn.

In the summers Steven worked as a volunteer at the Griffin Hospital in Derby, Conn.

At the West Point Academy he is a member of the swimming, boxing and chess teams. He is also a scouting tour guide.

Steven and his family are members of UNA Branch 67.

Scientists Seek Release...

(Continued from page 2)

Chronicle of Current Events, "an unofficially published register of human rights abuses in the USSR, which had been suppressed for the preceding 18 months.

Dr. Kovalyov was a founding member of Amnesty International's Moscow adoption group, recognized by AI in September 1974.

On December 27, 1974, he joined academician Andrei Sakharov in signing an appeal for the release of prisoners of conscience throughout the world. On the same day, Dr. Kovalyov was arrested and taken to Lithuania for investigation.

He was tried in Vilnius, Lithuania, in December 1975 — the charges specified involvement with an unofficially published Lithuanian human rights journal called "A Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church," as well as the Moscow "Chronicle of Current Events."

Numerous human rights activists unsuccessfully attempted to attend his trial. Some who intended to travel from Moscow to Lithuania for the trial were detained before their departure, while others were detained on arrival in Lithuania.

Dr. Kovalyov was found guilty of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." (To AI's knowledge, no Soviet citizen tried on this charge has ever been acquitted.) His sentence was unexpectedly severe: seven years' imprisonment in a strict regime labor colony to be followed by three years in exile.

Dr. Kovalyov was sent to serve his sentence in a colony in the Perm region, near the Ural mountains. In the first year his family and friends expressed growing concern about his state of

health. Before his arrest Dr. Kovalyov had been scheduled for major surgery for a hemorrhoid condition. This surgery did not take place after his arrest, and his symptoms were aggravated by the conditions in the Perm colony.

(In its 1975 report "Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR: Their Treatment and Conditions," AI summarized conditions of prisoners in similar colonies: "Medical neglect dovetails with chronic hunger and with overwork to give to Soviet penal institutions a more punitive character than is justified by any standards...")

Despite his chronic hemorrhoid condition, Dr. Kovalyov was not exempted from heavy work in the colony. On a number of occasions he was placed in a punishment cell after protesting against refusal to grant him the necessary surgery under appropriate medical conditions. Colony doctors had discovered a polyp associated with Dr. Kovalyov's hemorrhoids. He refused to undergo surgery in his colony's inadequate medical facilities, but the authorities refused, during the last months of 1976, to send him to the prison hospital in Leningrad, which is reputed to have the best medical facilities in the Soviet penal system. However, perhaps as a consequence of extensive international concern about Dr. Kovalyov's health, he was sent in March 1977 to the Leningrad prison hospital for the necessary surgery.

Several weeks later Dr. Kovalyov was returned to Perm. He is not due for release from imprisonment until December 1981, from which time he must spend three years in internal exile. Under Soviet law he has no possibility of release on parole.

Kiev Group Member Seeks...

(Continued from page 2)

something less than a fulfilled member of society," wrote Striltsiv.

Striltsiv said that no charges were levied against him at the trial in 1944. He said that the NKVD arrested him and a military tribunal sentenced him. He spent the first two years in prisons in Stanyslaviv, Lviv, Kiev and Odessa, before being transferred to a concentration camp.

Striltsiv wrote that he was rehabilitated after his release. He then completed high school and also graduated with a degree in English from the University of Chernivtsi.

His knowledge of English probably prompted him into selecting England as the country to which he would like to emigrate.

Striltsiv held many leading teaching and consulting positions in his oblast until 1972, at which time his problems with officials resurfaced.

That year, Striltsiv wrote, his bro-

ther, Pavlo, was arrested and sentenced under article 187-1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. He spent 18 months in prison.

From that time Striltsiv became the target of official harassment, which finally resulted in his dismissal on February 9, 1977.

"Thirty-seven of my complaints to various responsible offices did not bring justice, but the tendentious responses seemed to affirm illegality and my lack of rights," he wrote.

Striltsiv said that further actions against him are already being planned. He said that he was warned by the militia to seek work or he will be arrested for parasitism.

"Since the desire to leave a country is not considered a crime in just societies, I hope that you will not search for other 'crimes' in revenge for my 'insolence,'" he wrote, adding a sense of urgency in his request to emigrate.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1978-79

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1978. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
30 Montgomery Street □ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly Reports for January 1978

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR JANUARY, 1978

Dues from members	\$ 309,754.49
Interest from:	
Bonds	72,782.70
Mortgage loans	16,715.59
Certificate loans	1,197.80
Total:	\$ 90,696.09
Real estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 1,000.00
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	14,019.81
Income of "Svoboda" operation	41,567.21
Refund:	
Reinsurance premiums	7.16
Reinsurance recovered	292.00
Taxes held in escrow paid	2,659.26
Taxes — Federal, State and City on employee wages	8,459.71
Taxes — Can. With and pension plan employee wages	10.95
Total:	\$ 11,429.08
Miscellaneous:	
Donation to Emergency Fund	4,500.00
Profit on sale of Bonds	485.11
Total:	\$ 4,985.11
Investments:	
Bonds matured and called	101,272.39
Mortgages repaid	77,147.25
Certificate loans repaid	4,246.49
Total:	\$ 182,666.13
Total for January, 1978	\$ 656,117.92

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1978

Paid to or for members:	
Cash surrenders	14,535.74
Death Benefits	57,300.00
Matured endowment certificates	59,309.00
Payor death benefits	254.27
Benefits paid out from Fraternal Funds	1,540.00
Total:	\$ 132,939.01
Operation expenses:	
"Soyuzivka" Resort	25,448.08
"Svoboda" operation	42,643.03
Organizing expenses:	
Advertising	372.00
Medical inspections	28.80
Traveling expenses special organizers	416.66
Reward to Special organizers	1,213.61
Field conferences	87.47
Reward to Branch organizers	197.00
Reward to secretaries	70,237.68
Total:	\$ 72,553.22
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Insurance	2,560.46
Canadian P.P. & UI employee	22.00
Employee hospitalization plan	58.00
Employee pension plan	433.33
Salaries — executive officers	6,666.69
Salaries — office employees	23,419.77
Taxes — Federal, State & City employee wages	10,747.18
Total:	\$ 43,907.43
Official publication "Svoboda"	18,600.00
General administrative expenses:	
Books & printed matter	112.50
General office Maintenance	968.97
Postage	1,453.70
Printing & stationery	879.90
Rental of equipment	1,752.30
Traveling expenses — general	368.23
Operating expenses — Canadian office	200.00
Accrued interest on bonds	126.03
Insurance Dept. Fees	35.00
Dues to Fraternal Congresses	115.00
Loss on bonds sold	2.50
Total:	6,014.13
Operating expenses — real estate:	
Jersey City, N. J.	3,688.38
Total:	\$ 3,688.38

Miscellaneous:

Taxes held in escrow paid	3,546.85
Donation support	250.00
Total:	3,796.85
Investment:	
Printing plant equipment purchased	13,027.98
Bond purchased	199,000.00
Mortgage loans granted	3,966.94
Certificate loans granted	4,312.80
Electronic data processing equipment purchased	83.70
Total:	\$ 220,391.42
Disbursements for January, 1978	\$ 569,981.55

BALANCE:

LIABILITIES:

Fund:	
Life insurance	41,535,061.57
Fraternal	265,313.42
Orphan's	209,206.60
Old Age Home	285,509.87
Emergency	54,221.71
Total:	\$ 42,349,313.17

ASSETS:

Cash	\$ 371,693.96
Bonds	29,049,577.99
Stocks	533,446.52
Mortgages	3,045,588.59
Certificate loans	530,819.58
Real estate	652,689.70
Printing plant & equipment	165,496.83
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00
Total:	\$ 42,349,313.17

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF DECEMBER, 1977	22,566	58,510	6,579	87,655
GAINS IN JANUARY, 1978:				
New members	43	98	26	167
Reinstated	20	50	6	76
Transferred in	1	8	1	10
Change of class in	5	2	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	19	—	19
TOTAL GAINS:	69	177	33	279
LOSSES IN JANUARY, 1978:				
Suspended	12	33	33	78
Transferred out	1	9	3	13
Change of class out	24	2	—	26
Transferred to adults	1	—	—	1
Died	5	90	—	95
Cash surrender	22	55	—	77
Endowment matured	32	32	—	64
Fully paid-up	22	44	—	66
Reduced paid-up	—	2	—	2
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Certf. terminated	—	2	4	6
TOTAL LOSSES:	119	269	40	428
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JANUARY, 1978:				
Paid up	22	46	—	68
Extended insurance	6	12	—	18
TOTAL GAINS:	28	58	—	86
LOSSES IN JANUARY, 1978:				
Died	2	20	—	22
Cash Surrender	13	15	—	28
Reinstated	3	10	—	13
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	23	50	—	73
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF JANUARY, 1978:	22,521	58,426	6,572	87,519

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

Join the Ukrainian National Association

"Ukraine Needs Help"

(Appeal of the Ukrainian Canadian Welfare Services).

The Soviet regime has renewed its mass arrests, and the number of Ukrainian political prisoners grows daily. Not only the prisoners themselves are affected, but also their families, who are left in dire economic straits. Usually the daughter, wife, or mother has her employment terminated by the regime as a further penalty. Shelter and sustenance must then come from relatives or friends. The situation of the children is particularly critical.

Refugees from Soviet oppression have managed to escape, often illegally, not only to Canada, but also to many other countries of the world. Their existence in the transit camps of Austria and Germany depends on help from abroad. If we do not help, they will be forcibly deported to the USSR or to other Iron Curtain countries, where they may be punished for escaping from "freedom."

Can the political prisoners, their families, and political refugees count on our support and assistance?

They need generous and constant contributions for their support. We appeal to all of you to help these people. We may sacrifice a minor pleasure; they are sacrificing much more.

The board of directors of the Ukrainian Canadian Welfare Services appeals to you to give your donation willingly, and to solicit the donations of your friends and acquaintances. Aid is required today and we ask that you mail your check or postal money order to the address given below.

Help our brothers and sisters. Please mail your donation to:

"Pomich Ukraini"
2445 Bloor Str. West
Toronto, Ont. Canada M6S 1P7

Tips on Tax

This column of questions and answers on Federal tax matters is provided by the New Jersey District Office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q. Last year my town refunded unbudgeted "School Aid" money to me that I paid in the form of property taxes during 1977. Do I report this as income on my 1977 tax return?

A. If you itemize your deductions, you subtract the amount from your property taxes before claiming the deduction. If you do not itemize deductions, you do nothing. These payments are, in effect, a reduction of your property tax.

Q. Last year I did not qualify for the Earned Income Credit on my federal tax return because I had no dependent child that I took care of, but I earned less than \$8,000. I still don't have a child but would like to know if I can claim the credit this year?

A. No. To qualify you must meet all the qualifications. They are that you earned less than \$8,000 and that you provided over half the cost of maintaining a household for your child and yourself. The child must be 19 years of age or less or a full time student. The child may be any age if he or she is disabled and is your dependent.

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ВЕСЕЛКА

Taras Shevchenko — Hero-Poet

"It Is Indifferent"

*It is indifferent to me, if I
Live in Ukraine or live there not at all,
Whether or not men let my memory die;
Here in an alien land, mid snows piled high
It will not matter that such things befall.*

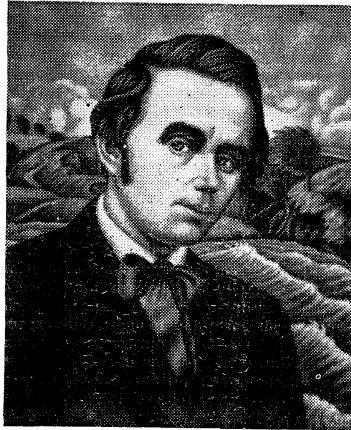
*In serfdom, among strangers was I reared,
And unlamented wholly by my own
In exile I shall die, in grief uncheered,
And to my nameless grave shall pass alone.
No trace of me, alas, will then remain
To see in all our glorious Ukraine,
In all that land of ours that is not ours.
No father will commend me to his son,
To pray for me to God, source of all powers:
"Pray then, my boy! For us his course was run.
He died to save Ukraine, whom Fate devours."*

*It is indifferent to me, I say,
Whether or not that son for me should pray...
But while I live I cannot bear to see
A wicked people come with crafty threat,
To lull Ukraine yet strip her ruthlessly
And waken her amid the flames they set —
Sure, no indifference in me these wrongs beget!*

Reprinted from "The Ukrainian Poets,
1189-1962" by C. H. Andrusyshen and
Watson Kirkconnell.

Роман ЗАВАДОВИЧ

В НАС СЬОГОДНІ ШЕВЧЕНКОВЕ СВЯТО



В нас сьогодні Шевченкове свято,
Ми співасм гуртом „Заповіт” —
Про Шевченка ми знаєм багато,
Та ще більше навчитись нам слід.

Ми тепер рушниками, квітками
Прибирам Тарасів портрет,
В Україну ми линеєм думками,
Де колись жив великий поет.

Його кості лежать в домовині,
Але Дух його дужий, живий,
Рідний нарід за честь України
Він веде, наче лицар, у бій.

Він показує стежку до волі
Серед темряви, бурі і хмар,
І тому ми і вдома і в школі —
Все читасм Шевченків „Кобзар”.

В нас сьогодні Шевченкове свято,
І дзвенить „Заповіт” серед нас —
Все ми будемо вірні й завзяті,
Все такі, як бажав наш Тарас.

Excerpt from "The Princess"

*The heart grows warm to see it plain,
That village in our own Ukraine—
As gay as any Easter egg:
Bright groves of green its borders peg;
The orchards bloom, the cots are white,
The landlord's halls the hill delight,*

*A house of wonder; all around
The broad-leaved poplar trees are found;
Then endless fields and woods o'erspread
Blue hills beyond the Dnieper's bed;
God hovers here — one might have said.*

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

Рідна мова

Мово рідна, слово рідне!
Хто вас забуває,
той у грудях не серденько,
але камінь має.



Тарас Шевченко

Тарас Шевченко — це наш найславніший поет. Пам'ять його ми святкуємо щороку в березні.

Багато часу минуло — сто років — з того часу, як жив Шевченко, але

всі його пам'ятають і читають прекрасну книжку віршів, що її він написав. Книжка ця зветься „Кобзар”.

Шевченко любив свою батьківщину — Україну і свій народ. Шевченка вороги замкнули у в'язницю та вислали на тяжке заслання в далекі землі. На засланні Шевченко пробув більше, як десять років.

Заповіт

Як умру, то поховайте мене на могилі,
Серед степу широкого,
На Вкраїні милій,
Щоб лани широкополі,
І Дніпро, і кручі
Було видно, було чути,
Як реве ревучий.
Поховайте та вставляйте,
Кайдани порвіте
І вражою злою кров'ю
Волю окропіте.

THE RAINBOW

A Fortunate Meeting

(Taras Shevchenko not only wrote poems and the play, "Nazar Stodolia," but also several short stories. Below is an excerpt from the short story, "Mystets" (Artist). The excerpt tells of how the artist Ivan Soshenko, met young Taras in a park one day. Taras was sketching some of the statues and Soshenko liked the youth's work. This excerpt may entice you to read the entire short story, where you will learn how young Taras came out of bondage and developed into a fine artist.)

I came upon an intersection of two paths in the park where I saw a raggedly dressed person, sitting on a bucket directly opposite the statue of Saturn.

I paused. It was a boy about 14 or 15 years old. He spotted me and began to conceal something under his arm. I came up closer to him and asked what he was doing here.

"Nothing," he said rather bashfully. "I was on my way to work, when I came upon this park." After a moment's silence he added: "I am drawing."

"Here, let's take a look at what you were drawing," I told the youth. He pulled out from under his arm about a quarter of a graying piece of paper and meekly showed it to me. On it was a rather good sketch of Saturn.

I held the drawing for some time, while fondly staring at the dirty face of the young artist. There was something attractive in his rather crude and lean face, particularly in his eyes, which exuded wisdom and tranquility, like that of a young girl.

"Do you often come here to draw," I asked him.

"Every Sunday," he replied. "And when we work in the neighborhood, I drop by on weekdays, as well."

"Are you studying art," I asked. "And painting, as well," he added.

"Who is your mentor?" "The house painter, Shyriayev."

I wanted to ask him some more questions, but he picked up with one hand his bucket with yellow paint and with the other a worn yellow brush, and was about to be off.

"Where are you hurrying to," I asked him.

"To work, and I am already late. The landlord may catch me," he said.

"Come to my home on Sunday morning and if you have anymore drawings, bring them with yourself."

"Fine, I'll come. But where do you live?"

I wrote my address down on his sketch and we parted.

I saw my new acquaintance only three times, but that was enough to befriend him, to stick to him, and to grow to like him.

While drinking tea he told me of his life. A sad and sorrowful story. He told it to me straight, without any hint of blame and accusation. Before I heard his story, I wondered: in what manner can I improve his education; but after hearing what he had to say, I discovered that he was a serf.

This sad story stunned me to a point where I lost all hope of something better. We sat in silence for about a half an hour. Finally, I was awakened from



Shevchenko meeting artist-painter Soshenko in a park in St. Petersburg. Illustration by P. Andrusiv

the state of shock by his tears. I looked at him and asked why is he crying. "You are troubled that I..."

He did not finish what he wanted to say because of the tears.

I tried as best I could to convince him that I was not troubled and we headed back to my home. Along the way we met Venetsianov. After exchanging greetings, he carefully eyed my friend, and, warmly smiling, asked:

"Won't this youth grow up to be an artist?"

I answered yes and no. He asked me why. I told him my friend's story. The old man thought about it, then firmly grasped my hand and we parted. Venetsianov reproached me for my hopeless outlook with his stare and handshake. With my spirits lifted, I mentioned some of Venetsianov's colleagues, students and sponsors. And for a brief moment, I saw what I thought to be a ray of hope on the horizon.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of Ukrainian tennis players. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Ukrainian Tennis Players

- BRAKDU _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- TRAKHOJYC _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- CLENYO _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- NYLAFISK _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- WAKSACH = _ _ _ _ _ _
- VSAKHOCKIY _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- RHACKU _ _ _ _ _ =
- EBN _ _ _ =
- SPUNKYKICH _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- ITYMKAWSK _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

The dean of Ukrainian tennis:

 Z _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Answers to last week's jumble: Horyn, Kostenko, Drach, Hutsalo, Symonenko, Horsa, Hryn, Zalyvakha, Hereta, Osadchy.

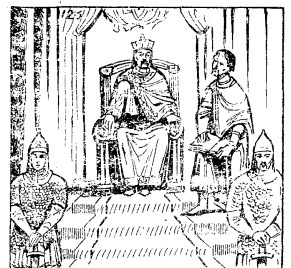
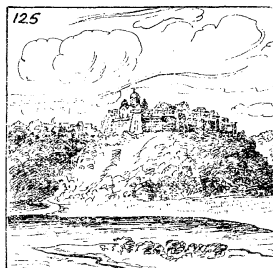
Mystery words: Swans of Motherhood.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Choldny



The mighty city of Kiev towers over all of Ukrainian lands.

Grand Prince Volodymyr sits atop a high throne and wisely rules over the kingdom.

JOIN THE UNA
AND READ
THE WEEKLY

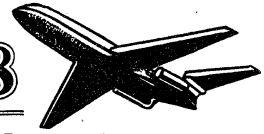
Chapter Seven

The Dragon's Lair

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June 5	June 21	KASHTAN I	17 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
June 15	July 2	SHAFIR	18 DAYS	Kiev - Kaniv - Lviv - Yalta Leningrad	\$1,426.00	Swissair
June 20	July 11	RUSALKA	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Kiev - Kaniv - Odessa Bilhorod - Sochi - Moscow	\$1,510.00	Swissair
June 22	July 16	KROKODYL	25 DAYS	Budapest - Uzhorod - Lviv - Yalta Zaporizhia - Kharkiv - Poltava Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,524.00 - APEX ** OR \$1,684.00 - 22/45 Day Excurs. Swissair	
June 28	July 13	MARICHKA	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
July 5	July 20	RUTA II	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
July 10	July 31	YAVIR	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv Yalta - Moscow	\$1,510.00	K. L. M.
July 15	Aug. 3	OREL	20 DAYS	Kiev - Kaniv - Ternopil - Lviv Uzhorod - Vienna	\$1,494.00	K. L. M.
July 17	Aug. 2	KASHTAN II	17 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
July 25	Aug. 15	ZIRKA	22 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Kiev - Kaniv - Sochi Leningrad - Petrodvorets - Copenhagen	\$1,690.00	Lufthansa
Aug. 3	Aug. 21	ROMA	19 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Rome	\$1,497.00	Finnair
Aug. 8	Aug. 29	CHAIKA	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Kiev - Kaniv Zaporizhia - Yalta - Moscow	\$1,510.00	Swissair
Aug. 9	Aug. 24	RUTA III	16 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
Aug. 16	Sep. 2	BAYDAK	18 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Yalta - Kiev - Kaniv Leningrad - Petrodvorets	\$1,475.00	Finnair
Aug. 21	Sep. 6	KARPATIA	17 DAYS	* Lviv - Chernivtsi - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
Sep. 15	Sep. 23	MINI-TOUR II	9 DAYS	* Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 885.00	Pan American
Oct. 4	Oct. 19	RUTA IV	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,087.00	Lufthansa
Oct. 26	Nov. 3	MINI-TOUR III	9 DAYS	Kiev - Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 799.00	Swissair

* PLEASE NOTE - indicates arrival and transit in Moscow.

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