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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Khrystos Voskres — Christ Is Risen

"Greatest Tenet of Our Faith"

Hierarchs of "Pomisna" Church

Issue 1978 Easter Pastoral

(Easter Greetings of Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk)

"Why do you seek the living among the dead? He is not here, but has arisen!"
(Luke 24, 5-6).

Beloved in Christ:

Khrystos Voskres! Christ has Risen!
This truth resounds today throughout the world: "Christ rose from the dead, by His death He conquered death, and granted life to those who were in the graves." Have we ever meditated upon this great truth? Have we ever sounded the depths of meaning of this event and the meaning it has for the whole of mankind and each one of us?

There is no doubt that Jesus Christ arose from the grave. All the evangelists mention this fact; Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, writes at length about it and underscores the consequences of the Resurrection on all men; the enemies of Christ — the Sanhedrin, the Pharisees, Saducees, the Roman government, were forced to admit that Christ had risen; the past two thousand years despite many denials of rationalists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the modernists of our age, proved the truth of this Christian belief. And Ukrainians accepted this as a historical fact with their decisive reaffirmation: *Voskres! Voskres — Truly He has*

(Continued on page 13)



ROME, Italy.—The hierarchs of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church have released the 1978 Easter Pastoral letter in which they underlined the need for suffering in God's name, love of neighbors, unity in the Ukrainian community, and the establishment of the Patriarchate.

The letter, dated February 7, 1978, was signed by Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and the hierarchs of the "Pomisna" Church.

The yearly message said that Christ's resurrection was a "shining victory of truth over untruth, love over hate, life over death." It is a "holiday of holidays, feast of feasts," because Christ "attained God's plan to save mankind."

Stressing that suffering is an important aspect of Christ's Church, the pastoral said that it is a sign of love for God and neighbor.

"Suffering is a part of life, and it cannot be avoided. Since it was Christ Our Lord, who suffered" the members of his Church must also accept suffering.

"Suffering becomes beneficial to us when we accept it as proof of our love for God."

The pastoral points out that unending suffering could evoke frustration on the part of Ukrainian Catholics because of the repression experienced by the Ukrainian Catholic Church through its agonistic existence in the USSR. It also notes that the Ukrainian Church has been persecuted and its members have suffered for their faith.

Political Inmates Defend Ukrainian Language

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Five Ukrainian political prisoners, serving terms in a Siberian concentration camp, announced their intention to support the Ukrainian language in all areas of political, social and economic life.

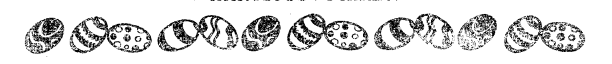
larger society for the defense of the Ukrainian language.

The group of the Ukrainian language in all areas of political, social and economic life, which was formed in the camp, is the first of its kind in the USSR.

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KHRYSTOS VOSKRES!



...the trial. Close relatives of the defendants were barred from attending the trial.

St. John Chrysostom, in his resurrection homily, writes: "Come you all: (Continued on page 13)

Osadchy Asks Kiev Group To Investigate Death of Brother

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mykhaylo Osadchy, a Ukrainian political prisoner confined in the Svoboda concentration camp in the Mordovian ASSR, asked the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords to investigate the death of his brother, Volodymyr, on April 5, 1975, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Osadchy feels that his brother was killed, allegedly on orders by the KGB.

He wrote in his letter to the Kiev group on November 20, 1977, that the first medical examiner's report on his brother's death disappeared. People who saw the first reports said that it differed from the second one, which listed the cause of death as alcohol and heart failure, said Osadchy.

Osadchy said that he learned of his brother's death one month after it happened. He said that his investigation up to now points to KGB involvement in the incident.

The incarcerated Ukrainian writer said that about three months after his brother was killed, the KGB implied that something may happen to him.

Osadchy said that he was transferred from Sosnovka to a KGB prison in the fall of 1974 and was asked by Lts. Shumeyko and Yermolenko for a favor. If he complies, they promised to have his sentence reduced to time served.

"I angrily refused — and as a person illegally persecuted and as a citizen who condemned the repressions in Ukraine in 1972," he wrote.

Osadchy said that he was threatened, his 70-year-old mother was beaten, and finally Yermolenko told him to prepare his brother for "an incident that will shock you."

In the concentration camp, Osadchy told of several attempts by inmates to rape and beat him.

He wrote a letter to his brother warning him that the KGB is planning to kill him, but the correspondence was confiscated by the camp censor. Osadchy also wrote to the Lviv oblast prosecutor that someone in his family may be killed.

Osadchy said that in December 1974

his brother was interrogated by the KGB and was offered a job with them. He refused and that instigated KGB harassment against him, wrote Osadchy.

Osadchy's brother was born in 1941. He is a botanist and was involved with the Sumy oblast consumer's cooperative. Osadchy said that his brother defended his innocence at every corner, and added that his only connection in what could be "dissentism" was re-writing the files of the cooperative in the Ukrainian language.

After Volodymyr refused to cooperate with the KGB, some unknown person acquainted him with a group of convicts, wrote Osadchy. These convicts in March 1975 robbed his apartment, and on April 2 Osadchy's brother was called before a judge and afterwards relieved of complicity with the crime. He was to be a witness during the trial.

Osadchy wrote that he learned that on April 5 the group of convicts threw his brother's body out of a passing car in Sumy.

Since learning of his brother's death, Osadchy held 39 hunger strikes and wrote numerous appeals for an inquest. All of them have been turned down on the basis of the second medical examiner's report.

"I sincerely ask you (members of the Kiev group) to investigate this matter or attain an official inquest," he asked.

Osadchy told the Ukrainian Helsinki watchers that prior to his brother's death, he was the target of frequent KGB harassments. Many people were interrogated in connection with his case, said Osadchy. In addition, KGB officers were present during the funeral of Osadchy's brother and wrote down the names of all persons present.

Osadchy said that he also requested the Moscow group, International Association of Jurists, and the PEN Club for help. He said that the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk supports his attempts.

He also asked that the Kiev group seek support for his mother, and asked that concerned individuals send letters of comfort to her.

Apprise Minnesota Legislators Of Nobel Nominations, Kiev Exhibit

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Andriy Karkoc and Susan Ebner, representing the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, had an official visit with Congressman Don Fraser to discuss a number of human rights issues.

Rep. Fraser was asked to send a nominating or seconding letter to the Nobel Prize Commission in support of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union. He agreed to do this and expressed his support for the Fassel Commission's nomination of the Soviet monitoring groups.

Mr. Karkoc also discussed with Mr. Fraser the USIA exhibit, "Agriculture in America," to be shown in Kiev this April. Mr. Fraser agreed to contact John Reinhardt at the USIA and raise the question of the use of Russian-speaking guides and Russian-language brochures in non-Russian republics, particularly in Ukraine. He did so with a letter dated February 27.

Mr. Karkoc and Miss Ebner discussed in general the deep concern of Ukrainian Americans regarding the

plight of Ukrainians living under Soviet domination, especially the Ukrainian dissidents. Rep. Fraser stressed the necessity of constituents to keep their legislators informed of these concerns. He also explained that legislators can be more effective in these areas with active constituent support, such as letters, telegrams, phone calls and personal visits.

Mr. Fraser was given a complimentary copy of the publication "Invincible Spirit," along with several other English-language texts by or about Ukrainian dissidents.

Mr. Karkoc and Miss Ebner also visited Dick McCall, foreign affairs advisor to Senator Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.). Mr. McCall agreed to discuss with Sen. Humphrey the nomination letter request and the USIA exhibit request, explaining that Sen. Humphrey would most likely be willing to comply with both requests. Sen. Humphrey was also given a copy of "Invincible Spirit," along with other publications.

President Liwycki Calls for New Rada

MUNICH, West Germany.—Mykola Liwycki, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, by a decree of March 7, 1978, disbanded the Ukrainian National Council (Rada) and called for a new composition in accordance with the decision of the Council adopted at its seventh session three years ago.

The decision at that time called for the admission of representatives of the community at large on par with those representing the political parties within the Rada.

Mr. Liwycki, in making his announcement as reported in the Council's Bulletin of March 8, 1978, cited Article 18, paragraph 8 of the Temporary Law, giving him the power to disband the Council and call the composition of a new one.

Citing his and the government's decision, the Bulletin said that the Rada was composed of six political parties with 36 mandates, but that three more parties have agreed to join the body since the seventh session, upping the total to 48 mandates. If three more political parties were to join the Rada, it would result in the total of 112 representatives from the political and 112 from the community sector.

Considering such a number to be too large, said the government's decree, the number of representatives is being lowered to three for each member party.

The announcement did not set a specific date for the elections of community representatives and the convocation of the new Council. The current term of the Rada expires in 1979.

Urges Firmness in Dealing with USSR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The United States should stand up more often to the Soviet Union, Archbishop Nicholas T. Elko told members of the Cardinal Mindzenty Foundation at the organization's leadership conference here, reported the Religious News Service.

The Cardinal Mindzenty Foundation was founded 20 years ago to fight communism. It is named after the late Cardinal Joseph Mindzenty, primate of Hungary.

Archbishop Elko, former spiritual head of the Byzantine Diocese of Pittsburgh and currently Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, said that the Helsinki pact is irritating the USSR "more than many people realize," and that he was encouraged by recent U.S. charges that the USSR is failing to live up to the Helsinki agreement.

He urged that boycotts and other economic sanctions be used against the Soviet Union.

Rep. Fenwick Aids Gen. Grigorenko

SOMERVILLE, N.J.—Rep. Milliecent Fenwick (R-N.J.) asked the Soviet government to restore Soviet citizenship to Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, the Ukrainian human rights advocate, reported George Wirt in the Friday, March 10 edition of The Newark Star-Ledger.

Rep. Fenwick described the Soviet decision as a "cruel and vicious slap" at the former Soviet military leader.

"Gen. Grigorenko came to this country for medical reasons. He did

not speak out, he did not hold press conferences and he did not vilify his country," said Rep. Fenwick. "It is a mystery why the Soviets decided on this random cruelty."

The Somerset County legislator said that the action contradicts everything agreed to at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1975.

"I have written to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and asked his government to reconsider Gen. Grigorenko's case," she said.

USSR Census to Be Conducted in 1979

MOSCOW, USSR.—"Pravda," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, announced that in January 1979 a census will be conducted in the USSR.

Newspapers in the 15 republics carried similar notifications.

The questionnaire will consist of 16 questions and is to be filled out by every adult citizen of the Soviet Union.

The census will be conducted by local councils and specially created commissions, which will work through

schools, institutions and factories. In the Ukrainian SSR there are 17,000 census commissions, totalling 104,000 persons.

The census will be conducted from January 17-24, 1979.

The population of the Ukrainian SSR as of January 1, 1967, according to the February 26 edition of "Radianska Ukrayina" (Soviet Ukraine), was 46 million.

This number included 32 million Ukrainians (76.8 percent), 7 million Russians, and 840,000 Jews.

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Dr. Stern Credits West For Release from Prison

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Mikhail Stern, the Jewish Ukrainian physician who came to the United States in September 1977, feels that the public campaign conducted on his behalf in the free world resulted in his release from a Soviet concentration camp.

In an interview with Robert Weltman published in the February 27 edition of the American Medical News, Dr. Stern said, "I'm free because my children, with the help of the free world, raised such a strong campaign and carried it through."

During the interview, Dr. Stern repeated his gratitude to the Ukrainians of his native city of Chernivtsi for saving his life. He said that, "2,000 Ukrainians refused to testify against me and saved me."

"The Ukrainian people are not an anti-Semitic people," he declared.

Dr. Stern's interpreter for the interview was provided by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The former political prisoner told Mr. Weltman that during his trial, a

prosecutor admitted to him that he is innocent.

"Doctor, I know you're innocent, but I have to do this — I have children — I have to prosecute you," related Dr. Stern.

He also said that his two sons, Viktor and Avgust, were warned by the secret police at the time of their emigration from the Soviet Union in 1975 that if they speak out on behalf of their father the "KGB will destroy him."

"If my children had followed that advice, I would have died in that concentration camp and would not have been free," he said.

Dr. Stern said he was confined in camp no. 12 in the area of Kharkiv. The camp, he said, was built in 1956.

"That's the same year that Khrushchev told the world that we would put the last lock on the last concentration camp in the Soviet Union. He said one thing but he was doing other things. That's the way of the Communist system," said Dr. Stern.

Canadian Prime Minister Is Evasive On Reunification of Families

By Stephen Zaverucha

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society said that it has had little success in its attempt to have Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau make a direct appeal to Leonid Brezhnev for the settlement of outstanding family reunification cases.

The Canadian government readily takes extraordinary measures on behalf of other minorities, but there is a strange reluctance to act on behalf of East Europeans, especially Ukrainians and Baltics, said a society spokesman.

For example, in 1977 Immigration Department officials visited Hanoi and Saigon in connection with reunification applications. They also interviewed 297 Chilean political prisoners in 27 prisons, with the result that these prisoners and their dependents are now starting to arrive in Canada.

In 1973, during his visit to China, Mr. Trudeau personally approached the heads of state and reached an understanding on family reunification. Similarly Don Jamieson, Minister for External Affairs, pressed for a stepped-up family reunification plan during his January 1978 visit. As a result of these actions more than 2,800 Chinese citizens have rejoined families in Canada.

David Orlikow, M.P. for Winnipeg North, raised the Ukrainian issue on Thursday, March 2. His exchange with Mr. Trudeau went as follows:

Mr. David Orlikow: Mr. Speaker, I should like to direct a question to the Prime Minister. Some time ago representations were made to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs by representatives of

various ethnic groups, including Ukrainian, Polish, Latvian, Estonian and Jewish groups, urging the government to make representations to the government of the Soviet Union to permit immigration of Soviet citizens who have committed no crime and wish to leave that country, especially citizens of the Soviet Union who have relatives in Canada.

Since whatever representations were made on this matter at the Belgrade conference have failed, would the Prime Minister now make public representations to the Soviet president, Mr. Brezhnev, urging him to facilitate the movement of such Soviet citizens to Canada?

Right Hon. P.E. Trudeau: Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that the hon. member asks the question in this way. He knows the government has made many representations to Soviet authorities to this effect. I have reported to the House that I have raised the question twice, personally, in meetings with the prime minister of the Soviet Union and again with the ambassador. I believe it is a matter of record that there has been substantial improvement in the movement of Jewish Soviet citizens out of the Soviet Union. Indeed, in the area of reunification of families, there has been substantial progress. I do not have the statistics at hand, I am surprised the hon. member implies by his question that we have not obtained results. We have, and so have other Western countries.

Mr. Orlikow: Mr. Speaker, my supplementary question is directed to

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Chicago Women Meet in Parley

CHICAGO, Ill.—A conference for women sponsored by Illinois State Representative Boris R. Antonovych on Sunday, March 12, at the SUMA hall was attended by over 50 women from the community.

The guest speakers were Illinois State Representative Susan Catania who spoke on "Status of Women in America," Mathilda Jakubowski, Director of the Chicago Transit Authority, whose topic was the "1980 Federal Census," and Dr. Daria Markus, educator, who spoke on "Women's Rights in Ethnic Communities."

The conference was opened by Vira Bodnaruk, co-chairwoman of the cultural affairs committee of the UNWLA Regional Council. She warmly welcomed the assembled guests on behalf of Rep. Antonovych and informed them that he was unable to greet them personally because he was in transit from Europe. He had been attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and also the United Nations Conference on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland.

Luba Klymkowych, member of UNWLA, was mistress of ceremonies.

Ukrainians Seek Aid From Rep. McHugh In USIA Matter

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—The Triple Cities Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America asked Rep. Matthew F. McHugh (D-N.Y.) to intervene with the United States Information Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and President Jimmy Carter regarding the USIA's decision to distribute Russian-language brochures at an agricultural exhibit in Ukraine.

Five members of the UCCA branch: V. Victor Halich, branch chairman, Zenon Wasyliv, Myron Krajnyk, Wlodomyr Zalucky and Lubomyr Zobniw, made an appeal to the congressman during a town meeting hosted by him Sunday, March 12, in Johnson City. Rep. McHugh agreed to look into the matter.

She introduced each of the guest speakers and conducted the question-and-answer period after the three presentations.

A great deal of interest was shown by those attending the conference. From Rep. Catania they found out what legislation has been passed for the protection of women's rights and what is still pending.

Mrs. Jakubowski's talk stirred

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UCCA Presidium, National Council Meet

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Saturday, March 18, the presidium of the UCCA Executive Board held its monthly meeting, attended by several members. The meeting was opened by Executive Vice-President Ivan Oleksyn, who presided over the meeting.

Administrative Director Ivan Bazarko asked the assembled to rise and pay tribute to three members of the UCCA ruling organs, who died recently: Dr. Wlodomyr Nesterchuk and Dr. Illia Karapinka, members of the UCCA auditing board, and Mrs. Oksana Gengalo, member of the UCCA National Council.

Mr. Bazarko also reported that the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors has recalled Prof. Volodymyr Stojko as its representative in the UCCA Executive Board and appointed Prof. Peter Stercho in his place.

Proposed and accepted as members of the UCCA National Council were Mrs. Stefania Saldan and Mykola Chomanczuk, representing the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, a UCCA Branch.

Auditing committee chairman Iwan Wynnyk reported that the audit of all bookkeeping of the UCCA for 1977 was made on March 11, 1978, and stated that all UCCA operations were conducted within the framework of its budgetary provisions.

In turn, Ignatius M. Billinsky, UCCA Secretary, read the by-laws of (the Ukrainian National Information Service) UNIS, as well as an outline of its organization and activities. It was

decided that the final text will be worked out with the UNIS director.

The convocation of the 3rd World Congress of Free Ukrainians was discussed by three members of the UCCA, who are members of the WCFU secretariat.

Joseph Lesawyer said that the congress will be held at New York's Americana Hotel on November 23-26,

1978. The format of the congress will include plenary sessions, work of various committees, a representative concert and a manifestation. All details will be worked out by the organizational committee.

Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk spoke about the May fund-raising drive for the WCFU and the need to enlist as many

(Continued on page 8)

UNA Supreme Comptrollers Complete Pre-Convention Audit



The five-member Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association completed the pre-convention audit of UNA assets and operations Friday, March 24, at the Soyuz Main Office in Jersey City. The audit, held in accordance with the Association's by-laws, ended with a joint meeting with the Executive Committee. The official report of the auditing committee will be published in a subsequent edition of The Weekly. Photo above shows, left to right, Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, who reviews the Organizing Department; the Rev. Iwan Waszczuk, Svoboda Press; John Hewryk, Recording Department and chairman of the committee; Iwan Wynnyk, Financial Department; and Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Soyuzivka.

UWM Students Seek Continuation Of Ukrainian Courses Under Separate Listing

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Members of the Ukrainian Students' Organization of the University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee met with university Chancellor Werner A. Baum here Tuesday, March 7, and demanded that Ukrainian language courses be assigned their own curricular number, instead of using the same number as Russian courses, reported the university's newspaper, *The Post*.

Polish and Serbo-Croatian language courses have separate curriculum listings in the schedule of classes, while the Ukrainian courses do not. All are offered by the Slavic department.

When the courses were first offered in September 1976 they were not listed in the schedule of classes and the only way people heard about them was by word of mouth, Vera Pawlak, president of the Ukrainian Students' Organization told the university paper.

At that time Roger Phillips, associate professor and chairman of the Slavic department, promised that if enrollment was successful after a one-year trial period Ukrainian language courses would be assigned a separate curriculum number, said Miss Pawlak. In April 1977, the Slavic department faculty reviewed the situation and voted the proposed curricular number down, although, according to Miss Pawlak, enrollment in the courses has increased by about 40 percent since they were first offered.

Because Ukrainian courses do not have their own curricular number many students are finding it difficult to register for them. The Milwaukee Journal reported on several such cases, including one woman who spent several weeks just trying to get her registration card corrected. She was re-

gistered for Hebrew first, then for Russian. Others have been told that the university does not even offer a Ukrainian language course, the Journal's account said.

Miss Pawlak apprised UCCA President Lev E. Dobriansky of the situation at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Dobriansky then wrote to the university's chancellor expressing his hope that the university would not abolish Ukrainian courses for which there is a "grave need," and in which the students have demonstrated an interest.

"What has appeared in *The Milwaukee Journal* recently is most disquieting. If the reports are accurate, it would seem that poor judgment is being shown at the lower levels of your school," wrote the UCCA President. "Moreover, as the reports suggest, considerations of heritage study and possible discrimination would also emerge should these courses be eliminated."

In response, Chancellor Braum wrote that "the future of these Ukrainian courses is dependent on their enrollments. I presume that the department will continue to offer these courses as long as there is a reasonable student demand. However, this university is under extreme budgetary pressure. Courses with low enrollments throughout this university are constantly being examined with great care to determine whether we will be able to commit any further resources to them."

"I am very aware of the Milwaukee Ukrainian community's interest in seeing these language courses flourish. Members of my staff have been meeting with community representatives. I shall shortly be talking directly with a

delegation of students interested in this matter. You can be assured that we at UWM will give these courses every chance to survive. I would hope that we could rely on the support of the Milwaukee Ukrainian community to encourage students to enroll in these courses," he concluded.

Mrs. Irusha Downey, instructor of the Ukrainian courses told *The Milwaukee Journal* ethnic reporter, Alice Anne Conner, that she has well over 30 students in her two classes combined, and that there have been at least as many enrolled each semester during the two years the courses have been offered. The problem is that when students enroll through the continuing education program they are not listed

on the official registration lists, she said.

In December 1977 Mrs. Downey, was informed that she was being relieved of her position and would be replaced by another instructor, whom the Ukrainian students and community found unacceptable. Miss Pawlak said that her efforts to reverse the dismissal of Mrs. Downey probably would not have been successful if not for a similar situation which developed concerning Polish courses offered by the Slavic department.

The university had attempted to discontinue Polish language courses, but a strong protest by the local chapter of the Polish American Congress forced the university to back down.

Sen. Kennedy Introduces Bill on Refugees

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a bill that would raise the annual limitation on refugee admissions from 17,400 to 40,000 and would allow the granting of permanent resident status to visitors who claim refugee or displaced person status while on temporary visits in the U.S.

In introducing the bill in the Senate Wednesday, March 15, Sen. Kennedy said: "The bill I am introducing today represents a reasonable consensus on needed reform, which not only reflects a traditional concern of the American people for refugees, but also adds new substance to the humanitarian and human rights dimensions of our nation's foreign policy."

The Senator, who is the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and was chairman of its subcommittee

on refugees for many years, said the bill would accomplish four objectives:

- * It would repeal the current discriminatory treatment of refugees and displaced persons by providing a new definition which recognizes the plight of homeless people all over the world and by according refugee admissions the same status as all other immigrants;

- * It would raise the annual limitation on admissions from 17,400 to 40,000;

- * It would provide for an orderly but flexible procedure to meet "emergent" refugee situations and any other situation of special interest to the U.S.;

- * It would allow students, visitors and other non-immigrant aliens to claim refugee or displaced person status while temporarily present in the U.S. and be granted permanent resident status.

To Hold Historical Conference

LONDON, Ont.—The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is being joined by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Historical Association in staging a scholarly conference at the University of Western Ontario here Monday through Wednesday, May 29-31. The conference will be held within the framework of the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists.

Individual sessions of the conference will deal with such topics as Historiography, the Historical Legacy of Kievan Rus', Ukraine and the Muslim World, Ukrainian Elites, Ukraine and

the Russian Revolution, Role of the City in Ukrainian History, Problems of Terminology and Periodization in the Teaching of Ukrainian History, and others.

The principal speaker at the banquet will be Dr. George Shevelov of Columbia University, who will share his "Reflections of a Linguist on Ukrainian History" with the conferees.

For further information interested persons should write to: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 335 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta., Canada T6G 2E8; tel.: (403) 432-2972.

Columbia U. to Have Ukrainian Exhibit

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The "Night of Nations," an annual international fair will be held here at the International House, 500 Riverside Drive at 123rd Street, Saturday, April 1, beginning at 6 p.m.

For the first time a Ukrainian booth will be included in the event. The booth will be modeled after a Ukrainian village house complete with a stork on the chimney. Ukrainian food will be served, and the craft of making "py-sanky" will be demonstrated.

The Ukrainian booth is being organized by Dr. Roman Kuc, a resident of International House who is conducting research in biomedical engineering

at Columbia University. The Ukrainian Student Club at Columbia and residents of International House of various ethnic backgrounds are cooperating in this event.

International House is a coed program center and residence for over 500 graduate students from 80 countries.

The Easter egg demonstration will be given by Mrs. Lona Hoshovskiy. The booth is supported by donations from Surma, Hladun Family Catering, and the Kurowycky, Sian, and Baczynsky meat markets.

All proceeds from the "Night of Nations" will go to the student scholarship fund of International House.

Ukrainian Named Dean Of Arts and Science At Winnipeg University

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. Donald W. Kydon, a physicist and an administrator at the University of Winnipeg, will take up the post of dean of arts and science at the institution in September.

Dr. Kydon, who joined Winnipeg's staff in 1970, has been appointed for a five-year term. He is now an assistant dean of arts and science with responsibility for budget and planning — a post he has held since 1975.

A specialist in solid state physics, he studied at Johns Hopkins, McMaster and Oxford universities. After receiving his bachelor's degree, he worked as

an electrical engineer for two years and taught physics at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey for six years. He spent two years at Oxford as a national research council post-doctorate fellow.

Dr. Kydon has written numerous papers on solid state physics and, in 1973, won the university's Clifford J. Robson Award for Excellence in Teaching.

He will succeed Dr. John Clake who has held the dean's position since 1968. Dr. Clake, also vice-president of undergraduate programs, will return to teaching at the university.

To Hold "Sviachene" at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The annual Easter buffet "Sviachene" will be held on Sunday, April 9, at 3 p.m., in the college dining hall of Manor Junior College.

The administration, faculty and students of Manor invite the parents, benefactors and friends of Manor to join them in the celebration of the Feast of the Risen Christ and enjoy the traditional Easter foods, which will be

blessed by the college chaplain on that day.

Tickets at \$5 per person for adults and \$2.50 for children under 12 years of age, may be obtained by writing to: Manor Junior College, Easter Buffet, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

Make checks payable to Manor Junior College. Tickets will be mailed upon receipt of the reservation, which should be sent in no later than March 27.

Dr. Kuropas Stresses Importance of Ethnicity



A segment of the "Vesna" youth choir. Seated behind the dais, first left, is Dr. Myron Kuropas.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Dr. Myron Kuropas, former special assistant to President Gerald Ford for ethnic affairs and former legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), said here that ethnicity, and the lack of official recognition of it, plays an important part in determining U.S. foreign policy.

Dr. Kuropas, who is also a UNA Supreme Advisor, was in town to address a dinner and dance of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club Saturday, February 4, at the Bessborough Hotel.

The Ukrainian American educator told some 300 persons that Canada is far ahead of the United States in recognizing and dealing with ethnicity.

He said that since he lost his position with the administration because of Ford's defeat, American ethnic groups have not had official recognition. Dr. Kuropas said that ethnic groups in Canada have more influence on government affairs.

Appearing in the course of the program was the "Vesna" youth choir. Atty. T. Chernenky, a city alderman and vice-president of the club, was master of ceremonies.

Dr. Kuropas also told the audience that the U.S. government is still trying to maintain the "melting pot" idea, which is a bankrupt position and one that never really existed.

"At least the Canadian government has kept records of the ethnic origin of its citizens. The United States did not, and now ethnic communities have difficulty proving their numbers when trying to raise funds from the government for ethnic projects," he said.

Dr. Kuropas explained the workings of the U.S. government, especially efforts concerning the reunification of families separated by the Iron Curtain and attempts to make human rights violations in the Soviet Union known in the free world.

"A free Ukraine is possible. There is a chance because the national process is still alive. But this will only be possible if the USSR starts to fall apart from the inside. The freedom movement in Ukraine could be part of this process," he said.

News of the dinner and Dr. Kuropas' presence was reported in the February 6 edition of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Passaic Mayor Proclaims "Taras Shevchenko Day"

PASSAIC, N.J.—In line with the local Ukrainian community's Taras Shevchenko observances, Passaic Mayor Robert C. Hare proclaimed Sunday, March 12, a day of tribute for the Ukrainian poet laureate.

Shevchenko was described in the proclamation as a person "regarded throughout the world as a champion of liberty and human rights."

"Although Ukraine is presently under forcible occupation by Communist Russia, the love of freedom lives on in the hearts of the Ukrainian people, whose heroic resistance to oppression continues unabated," the proclamation went on to say.

Mayor Hare attended the Taras Shevchenko program here Sunday, March 12, at the Ukrainian Center. The program was sponsored by the Passaic-Bergen Counties UCCA branch and prepared by local UNWLA branches.

Appearing in the program were Semen Chernenko, the Newark Bandurist Capella, Eugenia Turiansky and the Lidia Krushelnyska Drama Studio, A montage prepared by Mrs. Iryna Shramontge rounded out the program.

At the end of the program, Atty. Kenneth Wanio and Ihor Rakowsky, president and vice-president, respec-

tively, of the UCCA branch, apprised the audience of the USIA Russian-language farm brochure.

They urged the people to send letters to the agency, protesting its decision not to use the Ukrainian language.

Rep. Delaney Cites Shevchenko In House Address

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.) memorialized Taras Shevchenko in a statement on the floor of the House of Representatives Monday, March 13.

The New York congressman said that Shevchenko "dedicated his life to the emancipation of men and women from the bondage of Russian imperialism and totalitarian tyranny."

"It was Shevchenko who called upon Ukrainians to hope for and expect a 'George Washington' of their own to lead their country to freedom. And it was he who strongly decried the denial of civil rights to women and Jews in the Empire of the white tsars," said Rep. Delaney.

Wolodymyr Rak Named V.P. At Chase Manhattan Bank

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Wolodymyr Rak, a banking official at Chase Manhattan Bank for 22 years, has been promoted to vice-president of this, the world's third largest bank.

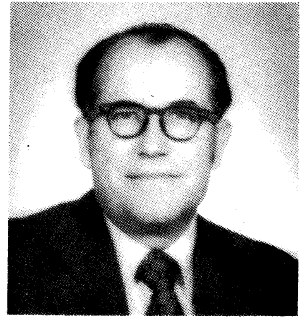
Born in Ukraine, Mr. Rak, 52, acquired his higher education in Munich, West Germany, and in the United States. He holds a Master's degree in economics which he obtained in 1956 at New York University.

With Chase Manhattan since his graduation, Mr. Rak was appointed the bank's accounting officer in 1970 and served in that post until December 20, 1972, when he was named second vice-president.

Active in the Ukrainian American community, Mr. Rak has been for years associated with Plast. He is the former "stanychnyi" of the New York Plast branch, one-time member of the organization's national council, and now serves on the National Plast Council and the Supreme Plast Council.

Mr. Rak's other activity in the Ukrainian community includes membership in the Ukrainian Cooperative Association and the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America, and chairmanship of the Parents Committee of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects.

In addition, Mr. Rak also belongs to the Bank Administration Institute,



Wolodymyr Rak

American Accounting Association, Tax Society of New York University, New York University Alumni Federation and other organizations.

Mr. Rak and his wife, Anna, who heads UNWLA branch 83, are the parents of two sons, Ihor and Andrew.

Ihor, married to the former Susanna Chelsky, will graduate this year from Columbia Medical School and will begin internship at a Philadelphia children's hospital. Andrew will also graduate from Columbia University and begin law school. Both brothers are also active in Plast.

The entire family belongs to UNA Branch 194.

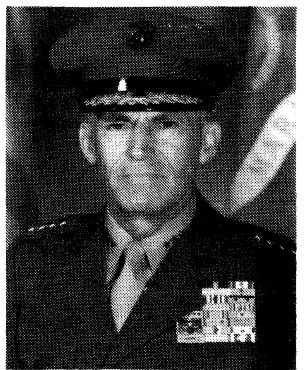
Gen. Jaskilka to Retire From U.S. Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Gen. Samuel Jaskilka, assistant commandant of the United States Marine Corps, is expected to retire from the corps next July, reported the Associated Press.

He will be replaced by Lt. Gen. Robert H. Barrow, 56, of Baton Rouge, La., Lt. Gen. Barrow is now commanding general of the Atlantic Fleet Marine Force based in Norfolk, Va.

Gen. Jaskilka, who is the highest ranking Ukrainian American officer in the armed forces, was the principal speaker during this year's Ukrainian Independence Day program in Detroit, Mich.

"In my career I have traveled to many lands and fought in three wars. Despite the different languages, cultures, and histories, it has been my experience that people the world over treasure freedom and independence as much as life itself," said Gen. Jaskilka at that time. "Because of this basic



Gen. Samuel Jaskilka

fact, I sincerely believe that somewhere in the course of time — somehow — full human rights, freedom and independence will surely be restored to the

(Continued on page 8)

Obituaries

Dr. Nicholas Wacyk, Literary Scholar

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Nicholas Wacyk, a noted Ukrainian literary scholar and member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, died here Friday, March 17, of an apparent heart failure. He was 74 years old.

Dr. Wacyk was attending a meeting of the program commission of the Ukrainian Institute of America, during which he became ill. Immediate medical assistance was provided by Dr. Myron Zarzycky, who later drove Wacyk to a nearby hospital.

He was pronounced dead there after

an hour of emergency treatment.

A week before his death, Dr. Wacyk addressed the scientific society's Shevchenko session in New York.

Surviving are a daughter, Orysia Panasiuk, granddaughter, Oksana Panasiuk, and near and distant relatives.

The funeral was held Friday, March 24, at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. The remains were interred at the Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Indeed He Is Risen

Christ's resurrection, while intertwined with other singular events during His brief sojourn on earth, stands out as the most important occurrence before the completion of His mission forty days later when He ascended to heaven.

Apart from confirming all that He taught, as well as that which His Father had imparted to mankind through the prophets, Christ's resurrection constitutes man's victory over death and the guarantee of his eternal life. Hence the boundless joy that permeates all of Christendom on Easter Sunday, quite aptly expressed in our own greeting: *Khrystos Voskres—Voistynu Voskres!* Christ is Risen — Indeed He is Risen. For while the first part is spoken with joy, the second confirms this "miracle of miracles" with awe and faith.

Yet it is ironic that even today, nearly two thousand years after this great event, man is at pains to grasp the nature and the veracity of God's working. For He manifested His love for man, first of all, by creating him in His own image, then sent His only Son to extricate him from the clutches of death, thus granting him eternal salvation.

On this very day, when the bells proclaim that Christ has risen from the dead, latter-day herods strive to stifle the light that leads to ultimate resurrection. This is the reality in Ukraine today, where Christ is banned by small and evil men, but where faith survives and sustains the downtrodden with the hope of renewed victory over death.

Let us celebrate this Easter with this hope that we share with our brothers and sisters and with the conviction that

KHRYSTOS VOSKRES — VOISTYNU VOSKRES!

A Good Response

According to USIA's own count last week, it received some 840 letters from concerned Ukrainian Americans and their legislators regarding the Russian-language brochure for the agricultural exhibit in Kiev and elsewhere in the USSR. This resulted in the agency's decision to publish a 5,000-word — and not 50,000 as reported in our papers on the basis of information supplied by an official of the agency — in the Ukrainian language, the inclusion of two Ukrainian-speaking guides and Ukrainian-language markings at the entrance and on the articles displayed.

Obviously, the Ukrainian community stands to be applauded for its response to what was an unconscionable, if not downright insulting, decision on the part of the State Department and the USIA. The incident also demonstrates that the American government is not insensitive to intelligent and concerted action by our community in matters that are of deep concern to us.

But, looking in retrospect, at least two important corollaries can be drawn from this case. First, that the USIA and the officials in charge of the cultural program with the USSR made in fact a minimal concession in agreeing to print a 5,000-word insert to a 57-page brochure in Russian. The explanation that the brochure could not be printed in native languages because of financial considerations — 50,000 bucks? — is hardly plausible. Second, it appears that it has been a "policy" of the U.S. government to print only Russian-language material for such programs. This means that many American programs and exhibits in the USSR in the past were in fact insults to the non-Russian peoples. Well, perhaps this latest case should serve for us and for the U.S. government as a precedent reversing that policy. And our community should follow up on that.

News Quiz

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

1. Which member of the Kiev Helsinki monitoring group recently renounced his Soviet citizenship?
2. Which member of the Kiev group wants to emigrate to England?
3. Where did the SUSTA Council of Presidents meet?
4. Who was cited by *The New York Times* as one of the talented new performers in New York City?
5. Which dissident now in the West was stripped of his Soviet citizenship?
6. Whose telephone was recently disconnected by Soviet authorities?
7. Which UNA committee recently met here at the UNA headquarters?
8. Who is the author of "The Kiev Encounter?"
9. Who is the wife of a Soviet dissident who recently addressed students at New York University?
10. What Ukrainian community was recently profiled by an Albany, N.Y., newspaper?

Answers to previous quiz: Roman Biletski; William Shust; "Iskra;" Memorandum No. 18; Sen. Paul Yuzyk; Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM); Denver; April 23, 1978; a microscopic painting; United States Information Agency.

An Attempt to Defend A Ukrainian Political Prisoner

(3)

(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.)

My draft brief was not finished by the time I left for Kiev. But I brought a copy along anyway (in English), with the thought that I would work on it while I was there and check out some of the facts. On its cover, it was addressed to the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the President of the same of the Ukrainian SSR, to the presiding judges of the Supreme Courts of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, to the general procurators of the USSR and of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice. One would suppose that those addresses were badges of respectability. I learned later that they made the draft brief subversive in the eyes of the KGB.

When I arrived at Kiev airport at about 3:30 p.m. on September 30, my draft brief was in my briefcase. Inevitably, the customs inspector came across it.

That led to a series of discussions and interrogations that lasted until 3:30 a.m. Saturday morning, though most of my time was spent waiting alone in a room for my interrogators to reappear. My chief interrogator was a heavy-set, humorless man in a carefully starched uniform with a blue band on his cap which, I am told, signifies KGB (ordinary police have red bands on their caps). Although the officer spoke only Russian, he seemed alternately surprised that I did not understand completely and puzzled that I should ever have tried to learn Russian. He demanded proof that I was a lawyer. He demanded to know what "Institut Prava" I had graduated from. I wrote out the name of my law school but he could make nothing of that, nor of my professional card proclaiming me as an "Attorney and Counselor at Law." I interrupted his efforts by demanding that he return my draft brief to me immediately. He angrily refused, declaring that the brief, addressed to all those Soviet dignitaries, was "grubiy" (obscene), plus a string of further epithets that I couldn't catch.

Sometime after 3 a.m. and nearer 3:30, the KGB officer came into the room carrying an official-looking mimeographed form. He sat down and laboriously filled in the blanks, copying from notes in someone else's handwriting. He wrote down, in Russian, the titles of the three documents that he had taken from me: my draft brief; a copy (in English) of a brief submitted a few months earlier by Ramsey Clark on behalf of two other Soviet dissidents; and an English translation of the testimony given by Leonid Plyushch, a few days earlier, to a Congressional Committee investigating implementation of the Helsinki Accords. When he had finished, he told me that I was to sign my name and acknowledge that he had explained to me that it had been necessary for the Soviet authorities to take possession of the documents. I said I would write "I Protest." He said that was forbidden. I demanded, once more, that the documents be returned to me. He said, in one of his few sentences that I actually understood from start to finish, that in view of the forthcoming conference in Belgrade (he was referring to the international conference concerning implementation of the Helsinki Accords) the Soviet govern-

ment could not allow such dangerous materials into the country. I demanded that, if the documents couldn't be returned to me in Kiev, they be mailed to my office address in New York. He said impossible.

Finally, I wrote, in the space he had pointed to, "Under protest I have read the above." I signed my name directly underneath. He was pleased. Then I drew a line through the blank space between what he had written and what I had written. He looked hurt. An aide suggested that they draw up another copy of the form. I asked, "You didn't intend to write in anything else over my signature, did you?" They looked at me blankly. I asked again. The KGB officer suddenly (and all in a matter of seconds) handed me my passport and Soviet visa, shook my hand, wished me (somewhat stiltedly) a pleasant visit to the Soviet Union, stood up and, if my memory serves me right, clicked his heels. Then he turned and walked out of the room. A half hour later a taxi arrived to take me to my hotel in downtown Kiev.

(On Tuesday morning, when I arrived at the airport on my way out of the country, the same KGB officer was in charge of the examination of my baggage. I remarked to him that we had met before. He denied it. He had never seen me before.)

The telephone in my room rang about 1 p.m. that (Saturday) afternoon, waking me up. I was instructed by the caller to go to room such-and-such for a conference with the deputy something-or-other of Intourist, the Soviet travel agency. I did and for most of the afternoon had a pleasant discussion with Mr. Bakushin, the deputy whatever-it-was. An Intourist representative served as translator so we had no difficulty in conversing. Mr. Bakushin's interest in me was substantially the same as that of the KGB officer at the airport, but on a much more sophisticated level. And he wanted to caution me not to visit or attempt to talk with any politically disreputable persons. Sidling toward the point, he lectured me about unscrupulous reporters from the West who, instead of admiring the pretty buildings in the center of the cities, took photographs of the old buildings and badly dressed people in the outskirts. I pointed out that I didn't have a camera. Sad to say, I didn't have a tape recorder, either.

Mr. Bakushin asked, what was my attitude toward the revolution? I was for it. And my attitude toward the Soviet State? I was against oppression and persecution. What oppression? The imprisonment of Serhiyenko, for example. Why was I "interfering" in something that was the Soviet government's business? Didn't I have enough to do at home? I told him that I was seeking to assist the Soviet courts in correcting an erroneous decision, and by doing so to improve the Soviet legal system. I considered it my business to help in that way.

By way of explanation, I told Mr. Bakushin about a suit pending in New York, in which I represent a member expelled from the Machinists' Union for "advocating Communist ideas." "Sounds crazy, doesn't it," I said, "expelling someone for advocating Communist ideas?"

(To be continued)

New Canadian Constitution And the Rights of Ethnic

Outline of brief to the Task Force on Canadian Unity, presented on March 2, 1978, at the Canadian Conference Centre by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

(2)

After having studied the report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and the Official Languages Act of 1969 as well as the reactions of the public, the committee recommends that English and French be constitutionally entrenched as the two official languages of Canada. Four other recommendations deal with the right of any person to use either official language in the federal and provincial legislatures and the territorial councils, in dealing with judicial or quasi-judicial federal bodies or with courts in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and the Territories and recognition of the parents' right to choose the language of instruction in public supported schools where a sufficient number of persons could justify the provision of necessary facilities. Since French is in an inferior position, federal and provincial governments are urged to upgrade French and try to achieve linguistic equality throughout Canada.

Non-British, Non-French Groups

To the non-French, non-British ethno-cultural groups who are interested in preserving and perpetuating their cultures as part of the Canadian mosaic the key recommendations are numbers 27 and 28. Giving recognition to the multicultural reality of Canada the committee states that:

The constitution should explicitly recognize the right of provincial legislature to confer equivalent status with the English and French languages on other languages. Federal financial assistance to support the teaching or use of other languages would be appropriate.

In the text explaining these recommendations, the report refers to the population statistics of Canada. It is noted that during the period 1871 to 1961 the British element has declined proportionally from 60.55 percent to 43.85 percent, the French element has remained almost constant declining only from 31.07 percent to 30.38 percent, while the other ethnic groups have rapidly increased percentage-wise from 8.38 in 1871 to 25.77 in 1961. "It is expected that the 1971 census will show a further increase in the percentage of Canadians who are neither British nor French, largely at the expense of the British proportion." In 1971 the proportion rose to 26.7 percent.

Recognizing in the preamble of the new constitution that Canada is multicultural rather than bicultural or unicultural, which seems to be an obvious fact, the committee considers nevertheless that this "needs formal emphasis." There neither is nor should there be any official culture in Canada. It is further stated that:

One of the deepest aspects of our national character has been its cultural tolerance towards minority groups. Canadians do not feel the need to impose a common culture nor to divorce people from their cultural roots. All democracies allow their citizens freedom under the law, but many do not go so far as to allow cultural freedom. Canada must continue to do so, but more consciously and more effectively.

Taking into consideration that there are large groups of Canadians who

speak German, Ukrainian, Italian and smaller numbers who speak many other tongues, particularly in the Prairie Provinces where some of these languages are spoken more than French, the committee in majority approved constitutional recognition for these languages. These ethnic groups of the third element (non-British, non-French) have "made a great contribution to the development of Canada in the years since confederation and it would be fitting to recognize it in the constitution." One way of recognizing this contribution is to regard their languages not as foreign but give them the status of Canadian languages as an integral part of the Canadian linguistic fact.

Language Rights of Ethnic Groups

Realizing that there are inherent limitations of constitutional provisions respecting languages, the committee has decided that since the languages of the third element ethnic groups are "regional rather than national" in the context of Canada it would therefore be appropriate that specific recognition be given to them at the provincial level. This recommendation would confer no additional rights upon the provinces, for by section 92 (1) of the B.N.A. Act, they already possess the power to amend their own constitutions and by section 93 they have the power to make laws in relation to education. Several of these languages are already taught in the elementary and secondary public schools and at the universities of some of the provinces. The committee advises that:

The constitution should therefore provide in its section on language rights that provincial legislatures may confer rights on other language groups with respect to use in the legislatures themselves, or in government administration, the courts, and education in publicly supported schools.

The obvious conclusion is that where it would now be impractical to make official other languages besides English and French, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent them from achieving official status in the provinces and this is even encouraged. It is made clear that the officiality of English and French "does not confer any priority with respect to culture."

Since the new constitution would recognize bilingualism and multiculturalism it is logical that this fact be appropriately reflected also in the policies of the provincial governments, including educational policies (see Chapter 99 on education). This means that the federal government must have certain obligations in this respect to the provincial governments. The report therefore concludes thus: Moreover, where a province confers a particular public right upon a language group, it would be appropriate for the federal government to provide a measure of financial assistance. By doing so, it would help the provinces to provide a valuable public service to a group of citizens.

New Constitution Needed

Regardless of how we identify Canada — whether in terms of

(Continued on page 16)



Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

"Christ has Risen!" — "Khrystos Voskres!"

Spring has arrived...and soon it will be Conference IV time.

The record-breaking winter slowed down or completely cancelled out activities for our seniors but April will soon be here with sunshine to spur activities in preparation for the June 4-9 week at Soyuzivka.

The winter's blizzards were not deterrent to a young lady as she traveled to the offices of The Weekly to prepare a surprise for the Corner's readers. How nice that she chose Valentine's month in which to introduce her surprise.

On behalf of all of our readers, the Corner extends to to Motrya Chodnowska-Rakoczy, a very talented young Ukrainian artist, a most sincere expression of thanks for the beautifully appropriate sketch for the Corner: the husband reads the Corner to his wife as she sips her coffee at the breakfast table. Isn't that beautiful senior togetherness! One can almost savor the aroma of the coffee and hear the spoken words.

Mrs. Chodnowska-Rakoczy is congratulated not only for her art work, but even more so for a keenly discerning depiction of a scene so appropos to our readers. The artist is a resident of Livingston, N.J.

(Continued on page 10)



Entering New Business

by Roman J. Lysniak

John Subota, our Ukrainian American hero and hustling dealer in art business, thought he saw a magnificent opening to buy a large art collection and by a quick turnover among his customers to realize a handsome profit. He succeeded in convincing his bank to let him have a \$100,000 loan in order to swing the deal.

The deal was swung, but for some reason the enterprising speculator was not able to move his newly acquired art stock as rapidly as he figured.

One morning the president of the bank sent word to the borrower that he wanted to see him immediately regarding his loan and the latter promptly answered the summons.

"Look here, Mr. Subota," said the banker, "I will have to call your loan and I will have to call it immediately."

"But Mr. Palmer," protested John Subota, "you not can do that. I am all tied up with them paintings and I must have more time."

"I am sorry if you are going to be embarrassed," said Mr. Palmer, "but I can not help myself. The state bank examiners were in here yesterday going over our loan portfolio and they told me we must clean up a lot of our accounts. Now, your note for \$100,000 is a demand note, as you will recall, and not a time note, so I must ask you to be able to take up that note not later than Tuesday, the 15th of the month."

"Vella," said John Subota, "that is the way things go. Vot has to be has to be, I guess." Then he thought for a moment.

"Mr. Palmer," he addressed the banker, "maybe you have yourself looked into the ins and outs of art, eh?"

"Mr. Subota," said the bank president, "I am not interested in art business."

"Vella," said John Subota softly, "you should be. Because Tuesday, the 15th, you are going to be in it."



Denim Continues Its Success Story

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

Denim has successfully made the transition from the dust of the California gold mines to the shops on Fifth Avenue.

The durable and highly popular denim is worn today by people of all ages and all social groups. And manufacturers and consumers alike consider it to be the universal fabric.

Denim began its success story in America as far back as Columbus' journey, when the sails of the Santa Maria were made of the sturdy cloth. And during the pioneer days, the fabric was used for tents and covered wagons enroute to the Gold Rush.

Cowboys and prospectors found denim ideal protection against sagebrush and cactus. These westerners could make their jeans fit skin-tight by sitting in the nearest water-trough, which helped to prevent saddle sores from a long day of riding.

World War II gave denim another boost in popularity when sailors and Coast Guardsmen were issued jeans as standard dress. Fabric shortages led civilians to seek durable denimwear, also.

And the demand for this sturdy,

(Continued on page 13)

Gen. Jaskilka to Retire...

(Continued from page 5)

people of Ukraine and to the several other peoples of the world who long for it."

Gen. S. Jaskilka became assistant commandant of the Marine Corps on July 1, 1975.

Gen. Jaskilka was born December 15, 1919, in Ansonia, Conn. He completed high school there and graduated from the University of Connecticut where he received a B.S. in business administration in May 1942.

He accepted an appointment as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 26, 1942, and was assigned to active duty. He completed the Reserve Officers' Class, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., in 1942, and Sea School at Portsmouth, Va., in 1943. He accepted an appointment in the regular Marine Corps in March 1943.

During World War II, Gen. Jaskilka served aboard the USS Princeton and participated in the Tarawa Island raid, the Gilbert Islands Operation, the Marshall Islands Operation, Palau, Yap, Ulithi, Wolei raids, Marianas Operation, Western Caroline Island Operation, and the Leyte Operation. He was promoted to first lieutenant on June 22, 1943.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned duty as instructor, Headquarters Company, Troop Leaders Battalion, Camp Pendleton, Calif., until August 1945. He was promoted to captain in January 1945. From September 1945 until May 1947, Gen. Jaskilka saw tours of independent duty with District Headquarters Recruiting Station, Manchester, N.H.,

and District Headquarters Recruiting Station in Philadelphia, Pa.

He completed the Amphibious Warfare School, Junior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, in January 1948, and became Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment, U.S. Naval Air Activities, Port Lyautey, French Morocco. In September 1949, he joined the 1st Marine Division and later embarked with the division for Korea serving successively as battalion executive officer and commanding officer of Company E, 2nd Battalion, Fifth Marines. For heroism in combat in Korea, he received two awards of the Silver Star Medal and a Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V."

He was promoted to major in January 1951 and returned to the United States the following February and served as monitor, Detail Branch, Personnel Department, Headquarters Marine Corps. In July 1954, he was transferred to Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for duty as operations officer, Marine Corps Test Unit no. 1. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1955.

Upon completion of the Amphibious Warfare School, Senior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, in June 1957, Gen. Jaskilka saw a three-year tour of duty as assistant G-3 operations and plans officer with Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. He returned to Quantico in July 1960, and served as an instructor at the Senior School.

He reported to the 3rd Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force in July 1963, and was assigned duty as executive officer, Third Marines, and later, assistant chief of staff, G-3, SEATO Ex-

peditionary Brigade. Following his return to the United States, he assumed duty as joint staff officer in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and earned the Joint Service Commendation Medal. He was promoted to colonel in July 1964. He was reassigned to Headquarters Marine Corps in August 1966 where he served consecutively as deputy manpower coordinator for Research and Information Systems, G-1 Division; as director, Data Systems Division; and as director, Management Analysis Group. He earned the Legion of Merit for his service during the latter two assignments, and was promoted to brigadier general October 18, 1968.

Ordered to the Republic of Vietnam in February 1969, Gen. Jaskilka served as assistant division commander, 1st Marine Division, and CG, Task Force Yankee. In August 1969, he was reassigned duty as J-3, Operations, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV). He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his Vietnam service.

Gen. Jaskilka returned to the United States in August 1970, and reported to Quantico, where he served as director, Command and Staff College, then as deputy for Development/Director, Development Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command. Following his promotion to major general in August 1972, he became assistant chief of staff, G-1, Headquarters Marine Corps. He served in this capacity until his transfer in July 1973, to Camp Lejeune, N.C., where he served as commanding general, 2nd Marine Division. He was promoted to lieutenant general on January 2, 1974,

and was assigned as deputy chief of Staff for Manpower at Headquarters Marine Corps. He remained in that position until he assumed his current assignment.

Gen. Jaskilka was advanced to the grade of general, to rank from March 4, 1976.

The general holds the following personal decorations: the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal with one gold star in lieu of a second award, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the National Order of Vietnam, and the Army Distinguished Service Order, 1st Class.

Gen. Jaskilka and his wife, the former Norma Blick, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, have four children: Michael C., Diane, Ann, and Samuel M.

Donate Scholarships

DETROIT, Mich.—The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor will hold their 39th annual dinner-dance at the Lochmoore Club in Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., on Saturday, October 28. In addition to the usual 10 scholarships, the organization will present a special \$700 scholarship to a Ukrainian high school graduate who intends to major in engineering. This \$700 was donated by Mrs. Joseph (Mary) Gurski, Dr. Richard and Mrs. Harriet Gurski, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberto and Patricia (Gurski) Cittadini in memory of their husband and father, Joseph Gurski, who died on March 3, 1977.

UCCA Presidium ...

(Continued from page 3)

people as possible to ensure the success of the WCU congress.

Mr. Billinsky, in charge of the organizational committee, further expanded on the format of the congress, stating that there will be only two principal addresses dealing with Ukrainian life in the free world and the efforts of the Ukrainian community to help in the struggle of the Ukrainian people for their freedom and independence.

Dr. Michael Snihurowych reported on his recent visit to the UCCA branch in Phoenix, Ariz., where he discussed a variety of problems of local nature, and acquainted officers of the branch with activities and plans of the UCCA central office. Likewise, Mrs. Stefania Bukshowany and Michael Shashkevych, both of whom had visited Miami, Fla., recently, and met with officers of that branch, reported on the status of the branch and the establishment of another branch in Hollywood, Fla.

Mr. Bazarko also reported that accommodations are being provided for the Information Bureau of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in the UCCA-UNWLA building.

National Council

The meeting was opened at 2:30 p.m. by Mr. Oleksyn. Mr. Bazarko again asked members to rise in silence and pay tribute to four members of the National Council, who passed away recently: Evhen Lozynskyj, Mrs. Genalo, Dr. I. Karapinka and Dr. W. Nesterczuk. Minutes of the last session were read by Ihor Dlaboha, secretary of the National Council.

Mr. Bazarko proposed that the Council vote on new candidates sub-

mitted by national organizations: Prof. Stercho from the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors to replace Prof. V. Stojko on the Executive Board; Mrs. S. Saldan and Mr. Chomanczuk were accepted as members of the National Council from the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York.

Mr. Wynnyk, reported in detail on the audit of all UCCA bookkeeping and assets, stating that financial disbursements of the UCCA were in line with the budget. He said that the Ukrainian National Fund brought in a total of \$154,609 in 1977, the highest amount in the history of the Fund. Other income derived from the sale of books, subscriptions, a special campaign for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, money bequeathed by individual citizens, and so forth. He stated that total UCCA assets, including its share in the building, amount to \$311,178. He said that bookkeeping and management of the UCCA are being conducted properly.

Mrs. Ulana Diachuk analyzed the sources of UCCA revenue, stating that contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund are increasing. She said that the new and virtually untapped sources are Ukrainian businessmen's associations and pointed to such a group in Chicago, who contributed substantial sums to the UNIS budget; also, Ukrainian cooperatives and savings associations had been contributing more than any other group collectively.

President's Report

UCCA President Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky dwelt on a number of matters relating to his activities in Washington:

* January 22nd observances in Congress went off well even though there was no prayer by a Ukrainian priest. This practice of having a Ukrainian clergyman will be resumed next January. This coming July there will be prayers by Ukrainian priests in both Houses in connection with the 20th annual observance of the "Captive Nations Week."

* He has been in extensive correspondence with The New York Times on the subject of the article by Craig Whitney on Ukrainian anti-Semitism, and it was suggested he shorten his reply to 300 words, which he refused to do; the matter is still being negotiated.

* His activities as president of the ACWF (American Council for World Freedom) includes writing a column twice on U.S.-Soviet relations, trade, and so forth, which is being sent to some 600 American newspapers. He also leads a "task force" in defense of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

* He wrote a letter to USIA Director John E. Reinhardt regarding the U.S. agricultural exhibit in Kiev and the brochure in the Russian language. The reaction of Ukrainians was quite strong which resulted in additional printing of pertinent literature on the subject in the Ukrainian language.

* Dr. Dobriansky was also interviewed by the "National Catholic Observer," and had correspondence with the president of the University of Wisconsin on the subject of a Ukrainian course.

* He is in constant touch with UNIS and provides suggestions and guidance for its operations.

* As regards the Belgrade conference, Dr. Dobriansky said that the ga-

thering was a failure inasmuch as the U.S. and other Western groups failed even to obtain some measure of security for the Helsinki monitoring groups behind the Iron Curtain.

Other points raised by the UCCA President related to the Congressional resolution on the resurrection of the Ukrainian churches in Ukraine, the forthcoming WACL conference in Washington, to which the UCCA should send an observer, and the need for a brochure on the captive nations.

Reporting on their respective activities were the following: Mr. Oleksyn, who reported on his participation in various UCCA meetings; Dr. Askold Lozynskyj reported on the meeting with Sen. Paul Zuyzyk after his return from Belgrade, which meeting was sponsored by the UCCA Youth Conference.

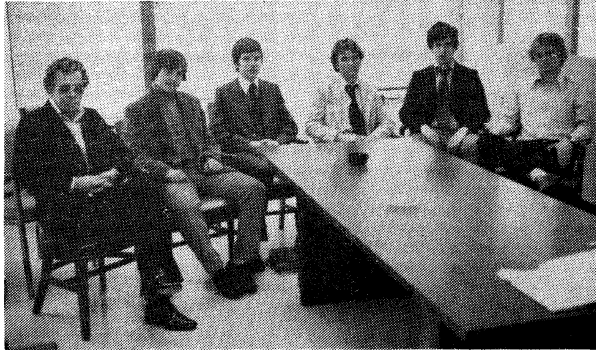
Dr. Walter Dushnyck, in reporting on the status of "The Ukrainian Heritage in America" book, stated that to date 66 articles have been submitted, 50 articles have been edited and retyped, 10 are in the state of being edited and retyped, and six must still be obtained. He also suggested that the section on Ukrainian settlements should be published in a separate volume.

Mr. Bazarko reported on the meeting of UCCA and UNIS personnel in Washington, as well as on a number of other matters currently being expedited by the UCCA Central Office, especially summer camp programs for Ukrainian youth, and the USIA's Russian pamphlet.

Finally, Mr. Lesawyer, Dr. Hnatiuk and Mr. Billinsky reported in detail on preparations for the 3rd congress of the WCUF.

Discussion followed the reports.

To Hold Fourth Annual Ukrainian Night at St. Peter's Prep



Representatives of the Ukrainian students and the Ukrainian Night Committee of St. Peter's Prep during their visit to Svoboda editorial offices. Left to right are: Zenon Snylyk, editor of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Walter Szczuplak, co-chairmen Taras Sochan and Adrian Krawczeniuk, Walter Shevchuk and Roman Telyczka.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Ukrainian students of St. Peter's Preparatory School here will stage their fourth annual Ukrainian Night at the school's Burke Hall Cafeteria, 144 Grand St., Saturday, April 8, beginning at 7 p.m.

Entertainment will be provided by the "Kobza" girls' vocal ensemble from Passaic and dancers from New York under the direction of Mrs. Daria Genza.

The Ukrainian Night will also include a buffet supper and a dance to the tunes of the "Tempo" orchestra.

Admission is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students. Students' admission for the dance only is \$2.

The Ukrainian Night is held yearly by the Ukrainian students' subunit of the St. Peter's Prep Slavic Club. There are currently 11 Ukrainian students at Prep. Co-chairmen of this year's Ukrainian Night Committee are Taras Sochan and Adrian Krawczeniuk.

All proceeds are donated to the Prep scholarship fund. Last year, the Ukrainian students were able to contribute about \$700 to the fund.

"He Conquered Death for Us All"

(Continued from page 1)

enter into the joy of your Lord. You the first and you the last, receive alike your reward; you rich and you poor, dance together; you sober and you weaklings, celebrate the day; you who have kept the fast and you who have not rejoice today."

So crucial an event is the resurrection for us Christians, that the Apostle Paul could state unequivocally: "If Christ has not risen, vain then is our preaching, vain too is your faith."

The resurrection is the keystone of our faith because it reflects the two basic victories of Jesus Christ. Revealing Himself as true God, He was able to conquer death and to guarantee us the same. As St. John Chrysostom so eloquently phrased it: "Christ is risen and life is freed, Christ is risen and the tomb is emptied of the dead: for Christ, being risen from the dead, has become the Leader and Reviver of those who had fallen asleep."

By His glorious resurrection Jesus proved, first of all, this truth: that He is no simple man, but Almighty God Himself. There isn't a human being who, after having died, could resurrect Himself. True, there were prophets who revived those who had died; even the Apostles Peter and Paul brought some deceased back to life: but no one of them came back to walk this earth. Jesus Christ alone was able to resurrect Himself — as He had predicted: "Destroy this temple, and in three days, I will raise it up," (Jn 2, 19) and "For this reason the Father loves me, because I lay down my life that I may take it up again...I have the power to lay it down, and I have the power to take it up again." (Jn 10, 17f) In the Kontakion of Easter Sunday we sing "When you went down in the tomb, you overthrew the power of Hades. O Christ God, You rose victo-

rious from the dead! You...gave...resurrection to those who had fallen." Christ's death has crushed our death; Christ's resurrection guarantees our resurrection.

With His resurrection, Our Savior has bestowed life upon us, and has shown us that there exists another life after death. He has shown us that death is not an end to our existence, but only a transition — a birth to a new and never-ending life.

The gloriously resurrected body of Jesus Christ, who by His perfect "obedience until death upon the cross" merited for Himself glorious resurrection, became the source of immortality for all men. As He himself declared: "He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood, abides in me and I in him. As the living Father has sent me, and as I live because of the Father, so he who eats me, he shall also live because of me" (Jn 6, 57f). For "He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood has life everlasting, and I will raise him up on the last day" (Jn 6, 55). By His glorious resurrection Jesus proves the necessity of leading a God-fearing life, for — regardless of whether we want it or not — there awaits each of us an eternity beyond the grave. And how we will spend eternity depends solely upon how well we have lived our life here on earth.

Let us therefore sing joyfully the victory song of Jesus Christ over sin and death: "Christ is risen!" Because not only did He himself rise gloriously, but by His resurrection, He conquered death for us and bestowed life eternal upon us all.

May the blessings of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God the Father and the communion with the Holy Spirit be with you, Amen.

Basil
Eparch of Stamford

'Pysanka' — Ukrainian Culture's Ambassador to the World

The intricate "pysanka," Ukrainian culture's unequalled ambassador to the world, continues to be a popular topic of feature articles in newspapers and magazines, especially before Easter-time.

Below are descriptions of some of this season's articles clipped and sent to *The Ukrainian Weekly* by readers.

* ADDISON, Ill.—The Addison Leader here published an article headlined "Woman's Ukrainian 'Pysanka' Brightens Addison's Easter." The article by Marilyn J. Parbs focused on Stephanie Troy, a Ukrainian woman who makes "pysanky" and gave a demonstration of the art at the Addison Public Library. The meaning of the symbols used in making "pysanky" and description of how the Ukrainian Easter eggs are made were also included. A photo of Mrs. Troy holding two "pysanky" appeared alongside the article.

* BINGHAMTON, N.Y.—The Wednesday, March 15 edition of the Sun-Bulletin here carried a story on how to make "pysanky," and the traditions and beliefs associated with them. Reporter Bruce Estes interviewed Olga Hallick, owner of Kalyna Enterprise, and mentioned that "pysanky" were on display at Roberson Center and Bartoo Gallery. Eight photos of "pysanky" lined the article entitled "Eggs, The Colorful Way to Wish Fortune, Health, Fertility," which appeared on a full page of the paper's Midweek section.

* CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Barbara Weiss wrote an article entitled "Custom is Eggs-tra Special" for *The Cleveland Press* here. The story appeared on Saturday, March 4, and included information on the making of "pysanky," as well as background material. It focused on George Kuhlman, an American of Irish and German descent who "adopted" the Ukrainian folk art. Three photos — Mr. Kuhlman decorating an egg, a close-up showing how the "kistka" is used to draw on an egg, and a completed "pysanka" —

appeared with the article. The Shop-in-the-Flats, where Mr. Kuhlman teaches workshops on "pysanka"-making, Dnister Co., Bazar Gift Shop and Bazar Gift and Parcel Service were mentioned as "pysanky" suppliers.

* NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Trib here printed an article by Jaclyn Fierman entitled "Message of a Decorated Egg," in its Tuesday, March 14 edition. The story included instructions on how to make "pysanky," an explanation of the meanings of designs and symbols, and interviews with Myron Surmach and Irene Kmetyk. A photo of Mrs. Kmetyk making "pysanky" also appeared in the paper. The story mentioned that demonstrations of the art would be held at Surma and that supplies are available there. "Pysanky"-making classes at the Ukrainian Museum were also cited.

* WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg Tribune here carried a story headlined "Symbols Reveal Ukrainian Heritage; 'Pysanky' Aren't Just Pretty Eggs" by Dot From in its Saturday, March 11 edition. Through an interview with Orysia Paszczak-Tracz, the article explained the meaning of the symbols used on "pysanky," and gave instructions on how to make them. Photos of "pysanky" and Mrs. Paszczak-Tracz decoraing an egg appeared with the story. The Ukrainian Voice and Kalyna Ukrainian Co-op Ltd. were mentioned as sources of "pysanka"-making supplies.

New Haven UNWLA Holds Easter Exhibit

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 108 here prepared an exhibit of Ukrainian Easter items, including "pysanky" and "paska," and other folk artifacts.

The exhibit was held at the New Haven Information Center through March 24. News of the display was printed in *The New Haven Register*.

Hierarchs of "Pomisna" Church

(Continued from page 1)

"Among today's persecuted, our Ukrainian Catholic Church occupies a special place. Possibly no other Church displayed as much loyalty to Christ, made as many sacrifices, or shed as much blood as did our Ukrainian Church. It seems that Christ wants its Way of the Cross to be similar to his own path. If this is so, then its glory, to which today's Way of the Cross leads, will be commensurate with its suffering," said the pastoral.

The letter singled out the late Archbishop-Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky as an example of a person who could teach others how to face suffering.

The pastoral said that it is important to lead life, with all its suffering, in accordance with the commandments. Among the top two commandments, the hierarchs cited love of God and love of neighbor.

"Through prayer, fulfilling obligations, love, demanding that God's rights and God's truth be respected and implemented, fighting for God-given human rights and human dignity, appealing to the slumbering

free Christian world — with all this we are searching for God's kingdom. We want, we strive and we fight that God's kingdom may be renewed in our Ukraine," said the letter.

The letter went on to say that the same principle of love of neighbor should prevail in community relations.

"This same love of God and neighbor should be used to revive our efforts for the completion of the organizational structure of our Church through our own Ukrainian Patriarchate. It is time for us to end the divisiveness, the fighting and the hate, which emerged in connection with these efforts, in our families, parishes, communities, dioceses, and exarchates," said the letter.

The pastoral said that this lack of unity "weakens our Church and causes damage to our Ukrainian people."

"The Risen Christ will bless with victory those efforts which are imbued with His first and foremost commandment, and that is love of God and love of neighbor," said the pastoral.

It concludes by saying that Easter is a "God-given opportunity for us to renew our family, church, community, political and cultural lives."

The 1977-78 Ukrainian Pro Hockey Yearbook

by Ihor Stelmach

For all of you hockey fanatics and even those who only have a remote interest in the sport, we present a handy listing of this year's Ukrainian pro hockey stars. We trust that while following your favorite teams, you also note the progress Ukrainian players

make throughout the season. So that you may do this with greater ease, we give you a detailed roster below.

In addition, we take a look at the minor league circuit. Note that the North American and Southern Hockey

Leagues have disbanded, while the new Pacific Hockey League was formed in December of 1977. The result of these actions in the minor leagues is a lesser number of teams and an overabundance of unemployed hockey players.

The Minor League Scene:

American Hockey League

LW	Steve Andrascik	Hershey
D	Mike Busniuk	Maine
LW	Ron Garwasiuk	Rochester
LW	Joe Kowal	Hershey
D	Chuck Luksa	Nova Scotia
GT	Bill Oleschuk	Colorado
C	Mike Polich	Nova Scotia
RW	Larry Romanchych	Maine
D	Larry Sacharak	New Haven
LW	Gene Sobchuk	Cincinnati
GT	Norm Tesluck	Philadelphia
D	Pete Scamurra	Hershey

Pacific Hockey League

RW	Randy Andreachuk	San Diego
D	Mike Gaba	Long Beach
C	Steve Pankiw	San Diego
C	Randy Wyrozub	San Francisco

Central Hockey League

D	Jeff Bandura	Tulsa
D	Dwight Bialowas	Fort Worth
LW	Terry Bucyk	Tulsa
D	Gordon Buynak	Salt Lake City
RW	Mike Horby	Fort Worth
RW	Dave Hrechkosy	Salt Lake City
RW	Greg Hubick	Dallas
D	Larry Huras	Salt Lake City
RW	Rocky Saganjuk	Dallas
C	Greg Vaydik	Dallas

International Hockey League

C	Danny Bonar	Fort Wayne
LW	Rick Cabalka	Flint
D	Terry Ewasjuk	Fort Wayne
D	Mike Federko	Flint
LW	Neil Hawryliw	Muskegon
RW	Randy Rudnyk	Saginaw
RW	Mike Wanchuk	Kalamazoo

National Hockey League

No.	Player	Team	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Born	Place
4	Bolnochuk, Larry	Washington Capitals	D	5-10	185	2-26-52	Winnipeg, Man.
9	Bucyk, Johnny	Boston Bruins	LW	6-0	210	5-12-35	Edmonton, Alt.
24	Federko, Bernie	St. Louis Blues	C	6-0	172	5-12-56	Foam Lake, Sask.
8	Hoyda, Dave	Philadelphia Flyers	RW	6-0	210	5-20-57	Edmonton, Alt.
26	Kindrachuk, Orest	Philadelphia Flyers	C	5-10	175	9-14-50	Hanton, Alt.
20	Koroll, Cliff	Chicago Black Hawks	RW	6-0	185	10-01-46	Canora, Sask.
27	Kowal, Joe	Buffalo Sabres	LW	6-5	212	2-03-56	Toronto, Ont.
24	Kozak, Don	Los Angeles Kings	RW	5-11	190	2-02-52	Saskatoon, Sask.
17	Kuzyk, Ken	Cleveland Barons	RW	6-1	195	8-11-56	
12	Lysiak, Tom	Atlanta Flames	C	6-0	185	4-22-53	High Prairie, Alt.
21	Maruk, Dennis	Cleveland Barons	C	5-8	165	11-17-55	Toronto, Ont.
25	Owchar, Dennis	Colorado Rockies	D	5-11	190	3-28-53	Dryden, Ont.
20	Pelyk, Mike	Toronto Maple Leafs	D	6-0	195	9-29-47	Toronto, Ont.
8	Polis, Greg	New York Rangers	LW	5-11	180	8-08-50	Westlock, Alt.
6	Suzor, Mark	Detroit Red Wings	D	6-0	210	11-05-56	Foam Lake, Sask.
18	Tkaczuk, Walt	New York Rangers	C	6-0	190	9-29-47	Windsor, Ont.
10	Venasky, Vic	Los Angeles Kings	C	5-11	185	6-03-51	Emsteden, Germ.
23	Zaharko, Miles	Atlanta Flames	D	6-1	196	4-30-57	Thunder Bay, Ont.
22	Bossy, Mike	New York Islanders	RW	6-0	186	1-22-57	Mannville, Alt.
							Montreal, Que.

World Hockey Association

8	Busniuk, Ron	Edmonton Oilers	D	6-0	190	9-22-47	Ft. William, Ont.
17	Lesuk, Billy	Winnipeg Jets	LW	5-9	187	11-01-46	Moose Jaw, Sask.
12	Lukowich, Morris	Houston Aeros	LW	5-8	165	6-01-56	Speers, Sask.
	Semenko, Dave	Edmonton Oilers	LW	6-3	200	7-12-57	Winnipeg, Man.
19	Shmyr, Paul	Edmonton Oilers	D	5-11	175	1-28-46	Cudworth, Sask.
14	Sobchuk, Dennis	Edmonton Oilers	C	6-2	180	1-12-54	Lang, Sask.
2	Turkiewicz, Jim	Birmingham Bulls	D	5-10	185	4-13-54	Hamilton, Ont.
	Zuke, Mike	Edmonton Oilers	C	5-11	175	4-16-54	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 7)

March brought membership surprises. Dr. Anna Chopek, Supreme Advisor of the UNA, wrote from her new home in Los Alamos where she resides with her mother, who will be 90 in April, requesting admission into the Association of Senior Citizens of the UNA. Dr. Chopek is making plans to attend Conference IV.

March also heralded a surprise that merits a special citation:

5 Stars For Baltimore UNA Branch 337

Active and energetic Michael Zacharkiw conducted a membership drive in Baltimore which resulted in 14 new members for Soyuz. Their dues have been paid and they have announced that all 14 will attend Conference IV. The group consists of: Maria Charchalis, Michael Chomichak, Oleksa Duda, Stefa Duda, Semen Mychajlyshyn, Sophia Mychajlyshyn, Helen Pisetzky, Semen Poliszchuk, Anna Poliszchuk, Emanuel Prytula, Anna Prytula, Walter Stelmach, Michael Zacharkiw and Ann Zacharkiw.

In addition to the Baltimore group, seniors from other parts of the country who have mailed in their membership dues include: Peter Czap, Mary Czap, Stephen Cymbala, Taras Durbak, Maria A. Durbak, Dr. Peter Gulick, attorney and counselor at law, Tekla Kamenyuk, Nicholas Kitt, Wolodymyr Kruchow, Anastasia Krychow, Hryhorij Lozynsky, Antin Yarowskyj, Lukyn Zaleski and Tekyna Zaleski.

Many readers have written to the Corner requesting room reservations for the June 4-9 Conference. Since the writer of this column is treasurer of the Association, she is responsible for membership dues only.

Seniors who have paid their dues for June '77-June '78 and who are UNA members are asked to forward their room requests directly to: Mr. Walter Kwas, Manager, Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446; telephone (914) 626-5641.

As in past years, enclose a check for \$10.00 when writing for room reservations.

As of November 30, 1977, Mr. Kwas confirmed the following rates with Stephen Kuropas, chairman of the UNA Senior Citizens Committee: \$65 (per person for the five-day conference, \$14 (per person) for one day. Registration will commence at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, June 4.

One month remains in which to fulfill dues requirements.

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

If husband is a member but wife has not as yet reached the age of 60, it is understandable that both are welcome to Conference IV.

For the benefit of those readers who do not read Svoboda, we would like to acknowledge in this column Chicago's triumph, namely, the acquisition of a senior citizens building for Ukrainians and the implementation of daily "Meals-on-Wheels." Space does not permit the translation of the long article written by S. Kuropas in the February 17 issue of Svoboda, covering the impressive ceremonies of the opening of the building that included senators, congressmen and state, county and municipal dignitaries. Space does, however, permit the expression of congratulations that are due UNA Branches in Chicago, the churches, the UCCA and, most importantly, the Ukrainian financial institutions for their unified effort in bringing to fruition this much needed facility for Chicago's Ukrainian senior citizens.

Executive Staff Meeting

The regular meeting of the executive staff of the Association of UNA Senior Citizens was called to order by Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, president, at 2:45 p.m. on March 11, 1978, at the Plast Headquarters in New York City. In attendance were also Dr. Halyna Hirniak, Ivan Zayac and Marion Burbella.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Dr. Hirniak and approved as read.

Dr. Sawchak reported that he wrote letters (in Ukrainian) to all seniors who expressed their interest in purchasing a condominium unit in the proposed Soyuzivka complex. Highlights of said letter in English will appear in the April Corner.

Architect Zayac reported that he visited the site of the proposed project on December 26, 1977. Concluding his inspection of the area, he requested a map to enable him to prepare a detailed report. He has not as yet received the map. In the absence of the map, he informed the officers that he was able to prepare only a theoretical plan rather than a master plan which involved drainage, roads, location of buildings, sewerage and configuration of the slopes. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to give true estimate of cost at the present time. Due to the length of Mr. Zayac's report, it will be presented to the readers in the April Corner.

In the course of the meeting, groundwork was laid for the upcoming June 4-9 conference and the June 8 banquet.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:35 p.m.

HAPPY EASTER HOLIDAYS!

Soviet Government Exploits Pecherska Lavra For Anti-Religious Propaganda

KIEV, Ukraine.—Chipped, cracked and crumbling, the skulls had been soaking in the murky solution for centuries.

"These were the skulls of so-called holy people," the guide explained, her voice dripping with scorn for the outrages of the Orthodox past. "The monks claimed that holiness seeped from the skulls into the liquid. They called it 'miracle liquid' and said it could cure illnesses.

"When the believers came to the monastery on pilgrimages, the monks sold them 'miracle liquid' along with holy water and blessed bread. You see how they exploited the religious fanaticism of the people? I am certain that nobody was ever cured by this nonsense, but it helped the monks assemble a great fortune."

The guide, a handsome woman in her 30's, was escorting a visitor on a tour of the Kiev Pecherska Lavra, popularly known as the Monastery of the Caves because it was first situated in two twisting subterranean passages when it was founded in the 11th century.

In the centuries that followed, the tunnels were used as hideaways for religious recluses, and people paid great sums to be buried in the open crypts.

"This was believed to be one of the holiest places in Russia," the guide instructed. "It was considered a great privilege to be buried here. You know, closer to the church, closer to paradise. But of course only the very rich could afford the privilege.

"The nature of the climate down here — very dry with a constant temperature — caused some of the bodies to become mummified, which the believers took to mean that these people had become saints in the afterlife. Rich people who had sinned all their lives thought they could buy a place in paradise if their bodies were buried here."

For more than 850 years, the Orthodox monks at the monastery preached religious doctrines.

Today, in one of those chafing ironies that result from revoution, this country's Communist rulers are using the monastery as a pulpit for the propagation of anti-religious propaganda.

"The state maintains this monastery now to show how religion was used to keep the people down," the guide expounded. "Religion is a terrible thing. It makes you afraid to think for yourself; to do anything of your own free will. You only do what the religious leaders tell you, and they are only interested in maintaining their superior position in society.

"Look over here," she said, pointing to a cramped hollow in one of the walls just big enough for a man to crawl into and lie down in. "The monks used to say that very holy people had themselves bricked up in these small spaces. Only tiny openings were left for food to be passed through. They said these holy men lived there for years, constantly praying to God.

"Personally I don't believe that anybody was ever stupid enough to do it, but you see how the monks tried to trick the people into being blindly obedient. They told them that these hermits were so obedient, they even gave their bodies to the church."

Throughout the centuries when Christianity held sway here the beautiful Kiev Pecherska Lavra (lavra means

a very wealthy monastery) must have served as a reassuring reminder of God's splendor and majesty. Dozens of gold leafed onion domes sparkled in the sunlit sky and encouraged believers to gaze heavenward, beyond the sufferings of the day-to-day world.

However, in the Soviet Union today, the government is actively trying to debunk all religious beliefs as myths. The practice of religion is still permitted, but any form of proselytizing is punishable by imprisonment. Anti-religious propaganda, though, is specifically approved of by the Soviet Constitution, and the Communist Party is committed to the spread of atheism as the official non-religion.

The ancient Monastery of the Caves serves this new dogmatism.

"How could anyone continue to believe in God after visiting a place like this?" the guide asked.

Of the two subsurface structures, only one, the so-called "Far Cave" is open to tourists. The tunnel closer to the main gates, like many of the above-ground buildings, is undergoing renovation.

You enter the cave through a deep, dark stairway, hunched forward to keep bumping your head. The tunnel is said to be 280 meters long, and much of that space is occupied by coffins, some of them open. But it is impossible to say who — or what is inside because the contents are wrapped in cloth.

Small, glass-covered cubicles in the walls contain thousands of bleached and broken bones, the oldest of which are supposed to date to the earliest years of the monastery.

"The monks used to say that even Nestor the Chronicler was buried here," the guide said laughing. "But I think that even God — if he existed — wouldn't know where Nestor's body is now."

There are also some small cells where the original monks slept and three handsome chapels adorned with gold icons and colorful frescos.

Archaeologists have determined that the two tunnels, as well as dozens of similar cave-like structures discovered nearby, were first dug and used as dwellings in prehistoric times.

More recently, Viking traders from Scandinavia, who traveled the Dnieper River to Constantinople via the Black Sea, used the tunnels as warehouses and trans-shipment points for their merchandise.

The first monks moved in sometime after the conversion of Kiev to Christianity in 988. Nestor the Chronicler, who lived in the 12th century, pinpointed the date at 1051, but there is no concrete evidence for this.

By 1080, though, stone buildings were being erected on the hill above the caves, including the Cathedral of the Assumption, which remained until the Germans destroyed it during World War II. Several churches of that era are still standing, as are others built later.

During the invasion of the Tatar Mongols in the 13th century, the monastery was besieged and plundered, but eventually it was permitted to resume its activities by the conquering Khans, who sought to strengthen their hold on their new subjects by making concessions to the churches.

In the 16th century, after much of Ukraine had fallen to Poland, the monastery was active in the resistance struggle.

By the 18th century, a society was

organized around feudalism and the monastery owned thousands of acres of farmland, several towns, 130 villages, paper mills, brickworks, taverns and more than 56,000 serfs.

After the Bolshevik Revolution, much of the monastery's wealth was confiscated and used to buy foreign grain. In 1929 it was closed to religious worship, but was permitted to reopen during World War II when Stalin was enlisting the aid of the Church against the invading Germans.

In 1961 it was shut down again, and the 133 monks still living there were expelled. It is now a state museum.

Recently, however, the remaining monks sent a petition to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev asking permission to resume their religious duties there. No one expects the request to be granted.

News of the petition drew a heated response from the tour guide. "When I

was a young girl, I came here as a tourist, and the monks were still running the place," she said. "It was terrible. There was no electricity, so one of the monks led the way with a candle trying to make it seem very mysterious. A lot of people were fooled by it all, and people kept kissing coffins and putting money in the charity boxes. Even so many years after the revolution, there were still religious fanatics."

At the end of the tunnel she pointed to a sign over a doorway and announced. "Now this is the most important point." The sign read: "Religion is the opiate of the masses."

A visitor wondered whether a second epitaph wouldn't also be appropriate: "The more things change, the more they remain the same."

(The article above, written by Jim Gallagher, appeared in the January 12th edition of the Chicago Tribune.)

"Greatest Tenet of Our Faith"

(Continued from page 1)

Risen. This is the greatest tenet of our faith.

What do we glean from this great truth of faith? Joy, hope, strength. We rejoice with Christ's conquest of death, man's greatest enemy. Man was created to live. Divine wisdom could not have it otherwise. Thus it is man's greatest desire to live — and to live always on earth or in another order. Every movement that man makes from morning to night is directed to living — and happier living — avoiding death, his greatest enemy. It was sin that caused death, for the Lord decreed death as a consequence of sin, first spiritual death — the loss of divine grace which is the life of the soul — and later bodily death, i.e. the separation of the body from the soul, the body returning to the earth, from which it came, and the soul returning to its Creator, whence it came, to give account of its life on earth.

The resurrection of Christ proves

that death is not the end of all. Death is followed by the resurrection. St. Paul says: "As Christ has risen, so shall we rise from the dead." This is the joy of this Resurrection Sunday. The Christian fears death no more; death is but a passage from this mortal life to resurrection and union with Christ.

For this reason also the resurrection of Christ is the source of our hope. With the resurrection God the Father confirmed the truth of Christ's teachings and of His divinity. This is the greatest guarantee for our Christian life; we can now be absolutely certain that Christ's doctrine is God's doctrine, that Christ's institution of His Church is God's will, that the Sacraments instituted by Christ are veritable sources of sanctification and salvation, that Christ's sanctions are God's sanctions, that all the words of Christ, all His teachings, commands and counsels are authentic and heaven-approved. This is the hope that comes to us from the Resurrection. Here is the truth which the once doubting, now believing Thomas implied when he exclaimed: "(O Christ), My Lord and my God!"

The Resurrection of Christ is our strength. All our actions, all our sufferings undergone in the spirit of Christ and in His grace assume a heavenly value and give meaning to life; without Christ's rising from the dead, there is no meaning to life, there is no reason to struggle, there is no value to suffering. St. Paul expressed this eloquently when he said: "If Christ has not risen, our preaching is in vain and your faith too is vain."

For this reason let us rejoice, let us have hope, let us contend with life in Christ's resurrection. Death is no more an enigma, as it was and still is today for the unbeliever. Behold, our joy, our hope and our strength in life!

Let us proclaim this truth; let us greet each other with this truth as our beautiful Ukrainian custom has taught us; let us live by this truth and by the full doctrine of the Risen Christ, for this is the pledge of the reasonableness of life on earth and the pledge of our future resurrection. Khrystos Voskres! Voistynu Voskres! Christ has Risen! Truly He has Risen!

Joseph M. Schmondiuk
Metropolitan
Archbishop of Philadelphia

Chicago Women...

(Continued from page 3)

a great deal of interest when she mentioned the fact that the 1980 federal census does not provide a listing of all the minority groups. This is detrimental to the ethnic communities since federal and state funds allocated to a given community are based on the census figures.

Dr. Markus stressed in her talk the need to recognize basic human rights for all and not dwell too much on separate women's rights.

There was a general feeling that this conference was worthwhile and that similar conferences should be held again in the near future.

The conference was over at 5:30 but most of the participants stayed on to meet Rep. Antonovych who, after many delays in Europe, finally arrived in Chicago by Swissair at 5 p.m. He was met at O'Hare airport by newspaper reporters and TV cameras and some 50 well-wishers. After the interviews at the airport Rep. Antonovych came directly to the SUMA hall where he was given a standing ovation by over 120 persons who joined the women after the conference. Rep. Antonovych related to the audience the happenings in Belgrade.

SUSTA Registration Form

All SUSTA members and those who wish to become registered members of SUSTA please complete the following registration form:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE & ZIP CODE _____

Please check one of the following:

I am a SUSTA member

I wish to become a SUSTA member

It is imperative that SUSTA have all new and existing members registered.

Cut out and mail this form to:

Roksolana Stojko
525 Adelaide Avenue
Highland Park, New Jersey 08904

Your cooperation and expressed interest will make SUSTA a more responsive and viable voice in the Ukrainian community.

Tax Tips

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 - I recently heard that the IRS ruled that water bills are tax deductible. Are my other utility bills also deductible?

A -What you are referring to is an oversimplification of a ruling the IRS issued last year. Water bills are not deductible. However, if part of the fees your local water board collected from you are for maintenance purposes then you may deduct that amount only. The IRS cannot advise you of how much to deduct (if any), since all local municipal authorities operate differently and many do not collect such maintenance fees. You should check with your municipal water and sewerage authority.

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Rochester, N.Y.

ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING OF UNA BRANCHES

will be held

Saturday, April 1, 1978 at 7:30 p.m.

Ukrainian Civic Center, 731 Joseph Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

32, 66, 89, 217, 285, 289, 316, 343, 367 and 367

PROGRAM:

1. Report and discussion.
2. Address by Supreme Vice-President JOHN O. FLIS.
3. Election of District Committee Officers.
4. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by

Wolodymyr Zapaniuk, Supreme Advisor
Wasył Orichowsky, UNA Field Organizer

After the Meeting REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.
All members and non-members are welcome.

William B. Hussar
President
Konstantine Shewchuk
Vice-President

Walter Hawrylak
Secretary
Peter Dziuba
Treasurer

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

Woonsocket, R.I. & Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE

MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 2, 1978 at 1:00 p.m.

**at ST. MICHAEL UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX
CHURCH HALL**

74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:
73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM

1. Report and discussion.
2. Election of District Committee Officers.
3. Address by Supreme Vice-Presidentess MARY DUSHNYCK.
4. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by

MARY DUSHNYCK, UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Penna. Anthracite Region U.N.A. Branches

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Sunday, April 2, 1978 at 2:30 p.m.

in St. Michael's Club Hall, Route 122, Frackville, Pa.

Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend:

Berwick, 164, 333	McAdoo, 7
Centralia, 90	Minersville, 78, 265
Coaldale, 201	Mt. Carmel, 2
Frackville, 242, 382	Northumberland, 357
Freeland, 429	Shamokin, 1
Hazleton, 85	Shenandoah, 98
Mahanoy City, 305	St. Clair, 9, 31, 228
Mahanoy Plains, 365	

PROGRAM:

1. Reports of District Committee Officers and discussion.
2. Election of new Officers.
3. Adoption of District's Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by:

JOSEPH LESAWYER, UNA Supreme President
All UNA members, and all Ukrainians of the Anthracite Area are invited to attend this meeting.

T. Butrey
Chairman

A. Slovik
Treasurer

H. Slovik
Secretary

Canadian Prime Minister... Denim...

(Continued from page 3)

the Prime Minister. No one questions that there has been some progress. At the same time, there are still many Jewish dissidents who have not been permitted to leave. The Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society of Toronto has a list of some 400 families who are still attempting to get relatives out of the Soviet Union. Despite the progress which has been made, they are the ones who would like the Prime Minister to make another public appeal, and not just the usual diplomatic appeal; they feel that is not enough and what is required is an open, public appeal to the president of the Soviet Union. Will the Prime Minister give consideration to making the type of public appeal which these groups are requesting?

Mr. Trudeau: Mr. Speaker, I understand that a public appeal is all they can get out of the opposition parties. Out of the government, they have got results — which is preferable.

UAVets Add New Post

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The Ukrainian American Veterans are organizing a new post in the Niagara Frontier area between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y. Eligible for membership are all Ukrainian veterans who served in the U.S. Armed Forces from World War I through Vietnam

Interested persons should contact William Drabek, 91 Heritage Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14221; tel.: (716) 688-1050.

(Continued from page 7)

economical fabric shows no sign of decline.

Last year, 675 million yards of denim were produced in the United States. And there is currently a shortage of some 100 million square yards of the fabric.

A large part of the growth in denim production has occurred in the men-swear market. Retail sales of men's jeans have climbed between 12 and 18 percent each year since 1972. And the number of men's jeans sold increased from 102 million in 1972 to 126 million in 1975.

Denim manufacturers have been in the comfortable position for many years of not having enough yardage to adequately supply the demand.

The denim market has enjoyed the most consistent growth of any apparel category. And although the question of how long the denim boom can last remains on manufacturer's minds, most feel confident that present rates of demand will hold firm through the balance of the decade.

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Buffalo, N.Y.

UNA District Committee

ANNOUNCES THAT

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 9, 1978 at 2:30 p.m.

at the
UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CIVIC CENTER, INC.
205 Military Road, BUFFALO, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

40, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 351, 360 and 363

PROGRAM

1. Reports and discussion.
2. Election of District Committee officers.
3. Address by Supreme President JOSEPH LESAWYER
4. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by

JOSEPH LESAWYER — Supreme President

WASYL ORICHOWSKYJ — Field Organizer

All Members and Non-Members and their Families are Welcome.

Roman Konotopskij — President

Mary Harawus
Treasurer

Ivan Hawryluk
Secretary

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GLASSES!

GLASSES!

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Tuesday **WILLIAM KURELEK, A PRAIRIE BOY'S VISIONS**
April 4th **RAMSAY COOK**, Professor of History, York University
7.45 pm Medical Sciences Auditorium

Wednesday **RESHAPING CANADIAN FEDERALISM (Part 1 and Part 2)**
April 5th **KENNETH LYSYK**, Dean of Law, University of British Columbia
and Hart House, Debates Room

Thursday
April 6th
8.00 pm

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President
Ukrainian Professional & Business
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THE PUBLIC IS INVITED, ADMISSION FREE

ВЕСЕЛКА

Pysanky

by Orysia Paszczak-Tracz

Take an egg — a plain, white, raw, perfect egg. Add patience, skill, a steady hand, millenia of tradition, simple tools, time, and more patience — and you have a "pysanka," a Ukrainian Easter egg. Collecting "pysanky" has become quite popular in recent years, but it cer-

tainly has not become easier. There are only a few very good pysanka makers in Canada, and few of these are willing to part with their work, even for a good price. And if one considers the amount of painstaking time involved in creating a "pysanka," no price is too great. The collector must know if he wants a "pysanka" with just a pretty design, or a true "pysanka" — one whose ornament and color have traditional meaning.

The egg has always been the universal symbol of fertility, potential, rebirth, but these are secondary. For ancient civilizations, the sun was the primary force, a god. The egg symbolized the sun, its rebirth (in spring) and therefore nature's rebirth. The egg was the source of life, and of all creation. There are numerous legends of the egg as embryo of the earth and the universe. Indian, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Greek, Roman, Polynesian, Scandinavian, Slavic, and other legends all have the egg as the central point of creation. The bird which carried the egg was also revered as the egg's bearer and as harbinger of spring.

In prehistoric times, the people inhabiting the territory of present-day Ukraine also believed in the sun. Theirs was an agricultural society, and its god was the sun, Dazhboh (the god who gives). The whole calendar year revolved around the cult of the sun, its departure and returns. The most important festivals centered around the spring and autumnal equinoxes, and the summer and winter solstices. The festival of the spring equinox was happiest, celebrating the sun's return and nature's rebirth. The Ukrainian word for Easter, the Christians feast, is Velykden' (Great Day). This name has not changed from those ancient pre-Christian times when Velykden', as the feast of the spring equinox, celebrated the lengthening day. Celebrations included ceremonial songs and dances, special foods, rituals surrounding fire and water — and eggs.

There were two different types of eggs for Velykden'. The "krashanka" was cooked, dyed one color (usually red for joy), and was meant to be eaten as the first food breaking the fast the morning of the Great Day; games were played with the "krashanky." The "pysanka" was decorated with special symbols. It remained raw, was not meant to be eaten or played with, and had a most important ritual significance. It was permissible to cook the "krashanka," which was meant as a sacrifice, but it certainly was not possible to cook a "pysanka." That would mean sacrificing the embryo within, killing the potential life-giving force of nature. The designs upon the surface of the shell symbolized the life-giving force of the sun, reinforcing the power of what was within the shell.

The egg itself and the designs written upon it were good, therefore they could bring good fortune, and turn away evil. The "pysanka" was believed to have extremely powerful magical properties. Stepan Kylymnyk, a prominent Ukrainian ethnographer, wrote that as a young child at the beginning of this century he remembered

very old (close to 100-year-old) women regarding the "pysanka" — "as a holy object, a helpful one, and it brings good luck, wealth, health and protects a person from all harm...but...one must know how to write [it], how to give the right colors, how to write it at the given time, how to pray over it, and to give it to the right person."

On Velykden' "pysanky" were exchanged between family, friends young and old, couples (by giving her young man a "pysanka," a girl indicated that she would welcome matchmakers), and were given to the village priest. But the



"pysanka's" powers were not only seasonal. Depending upon its ornament and colors, the "pysanka" protected people from various specific illnesses, and safeguarded the house and other buildings from lightning. It could return lost love, and make a childless woman fertile. It was buried into the soil to insure a good harvest, was placed into nests and mangers so that farm fowl and animals would multiply, and was left under the main beehive for a good honey crop. "Pysanky" were buried with those adults who died during the Velykden' period, and with children who died throughout the whole year. This practice, carried into the beginning of this century, can be traced to its origin in prehistory, when eggs were placed into burial mounds as talismans to insure the dead one's rebirth. One week after Velykden', during "Provody" (Velykden' for the dead), "pysanky" and special foods were left on the graves in the cemeteries, so that the living could be in communion with their ancestors.

The beliefs surrounding the powers of the "pysanka" are endless. But all its powers stemmed from the image of the ultimate power, the sun, illustrated in its many variations and representa-



tions on the surface of the egg. The basic solar ornaments were the swastika, triquetrum, and the rosette-star. The swastika, which has its origin in the Sanskrit "to bring good luck," is a universal symbol of the solar wheel, the movement and power of the sun. In Ukraine, the swastika ornament on the "pysanka" was known as the broken cross, the hooked cross, or the windmill. "Sorok klyntsyv" (40 or 48 triangles) is a composite of triangles forming "windmills," covering the whole surface of the "pysanka." Each triangle was an incantation for a

(Continued on page 15)

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN By I. KORYTSKY

Христос Воскрес

Христос воскрес! Радійте, діти,
біжіть у поле, у садок,
збирайте зіллячко і квіти,
несіть на Божий хрест вінок.

На вас погляне Божа Мати,
радіючи, з святих небес.
Збирайтесь, діти! Нум співати:
— Христос воскрес! Христос воскрес!



Весна

Встала весна, чорну землю
Сонну розбудила,
Уквітчала її рястом,
Барвінком укрила.
І на полі жайворонок,
Соловейко в гаї,
Землю, убрану весною,
Вранці зустрічають.

Веснянка

— Весна прийшла!
Тепло знайшла! —
кричать дівчатка й хлопчики.
— Цвірінь! Цвірінь!
Журбу покинь! —
проказують горобчики.

Приліз дідок,
зліз на горбок:
у хаті будь не хочеться.

Все ожило,
все розцвіло,
і рій дітей привітненьких
на той горбок
несе вінок
з фіялочок блакитненьких.



The RAINBOW

Pysanky

(Continued from page 14)

particular wish. Some forms of the triquetrum, for example "troiachok" (a three-legged form, actually a swastika with only three curved appendages) are identical to those on pottery of the Trypillian culture (Neolithic period, 5,000-2,500 B.C.) which covered a large area of present-day Ukraine. The rosette or star was usually eight-sided, infrequently six-sided. The design possibilities of each of these three basic ornaments are endless. Each could appear as a geometric, floral, or animal motif, depending upon the curve or angle, the embellishment and sequence. Closely related solar ornaments were the cock (herald of the sun), other birds as the swallow, and



the horse (he pulled the sun across the sky). These were not necessarily realistic representations, but appeared often as parts of the given creature's anatomy, for example a cock's comb or swallow's tail.

Another motif from the Neolithic period is the meander or "bezko-nechnyk" (endless line). This also appears on Trypillian pottery and "pysanky." The ornament represents eternity, the annual, monthly and daily cycles of the sun and planets, and the eternal thread of life. Also originating in this period is the very infrequent human female figure, the "panianka" (lady) or "bohynia" (goddess), the representation of the earth-mother fertility goddess. The remaining types of "pysanka" ornaments could be classed as geometric (lines, grates or sieves, ladders, rakes, crosses, curves); floral — graphic, seldom realistic (pine and other tree branches, leaves, fruit, periwinkle, sunflowers, the tree of life); animal (various birds, rams, deer); and a few others (boots, little barrels).



Not only ornament, but its coloring had meaning: red—joy, life, love, the sun; yellow—moon and stars, good harvest; blue—the skies, air, health; green—spring, nature; brown—mother earth; black with white—respect of the dead ancestors. Combinations of colors had their own meaning. The original "pysanky" were bi- and tri-colored. Younger persons received "pysanky" with lighter, brighter colors, the old received those with dark backgrounds. Each region, even each village, had its own designs and colors.

Tradition is a very powerful force, and even the official acceptance of Christianity in 988 could not eradicate the pre-Christian beliefs and practices of the population. For the first few centuries, church authorities issued de-

crees prohibiting such heathen practices as "pysanky" and carolling. But seeing that it was a losing battle, the Church gradually absorbed and Christianized the customs it could not destroy. A dualism developed which is still reflected in today's Ukrainian Christmas and Easter customs.

How does one make a "pysanka"? The process is batik, but, on an egg instead of on fabric. The tools are simple: the "kistka," a copper funnel-stylus attached to a wooden handle; pure beeswax; a candle; and dyes (natural, made from bark, roots, berries, dried flowers). The "kistka" is heated over the candleflame, its point dipped into the beeswax, and a line drawn with the melted beeswax flowing from the point of the "kistka" onto a clean, raw, room-temperature egg. The line does come out straight (with practice, of course), but the secret is to rotate at the wrist the hand holding the egg, and to keep the hand holding the "kistka" still. This is how the ornament is "written" on the egg. Whatever lines are dried flowers). The "kistka" is heated white, because beeswax is impervious and seals whatever it covers. The egg is then lowered by spoon into a jar of the lightest dye, yellow. When removed, the egg will be yellow except for the preserved white lines beneath the beeswax. Lines in beeswax are then written on the yellow surface. These will remain yellow. The process is repeated as the "pysanka" progresses from the lightest to the darkest dye (from yellow, orange, red, to maroon or black). Blue and green, cool colors, are applied with a toothpick to the white and yellow surface respectively, because their dye would adversely affect successive dyes. After the egg has been removed from the darkest dye and dried, the beeswax is melted (by candleflame or in a slow oven) and wiped off with soft cloth or tissue. The cooled "pysanka" is then varnished or shellacked both for a glossy effect and to protect

(Continued on page 16)

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of past Ukrainian sports clubs in Ukraine. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Past Ukrainian Sports Clubs in Ukraine

- ALAKS - - - - -
- DVUBSOH - - - - - =
- AHARAZV - - - - -
- NERSTID = - - - - -
- ATARV - - - - - =
- RYUBZT - - - - - =
- NISA - - - - -
- MROLOP - - - - - =
- KLARSUA - - - - - =
- IPLDLIA - - - - - =
- ANURKAI - - - - -

The only team that flew to its matches was based in this city:

Answers to last week's jumble: Turchin, Plyushch, Litvinov, Medvedev, Aleksyeva, Bukovsky, Grigorenko, Radygin, Vudka, Chalidze.

Mystery word: Samvydav.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny



In the capital city the shining knights are the pride of Kiev's defense.



"Greetings, Kiev, my native city," shouts out Bohuta.



"I am Bohuta the Hero, please, Your Highness, accept me as a knight in your service," he asks Prince Volodymyr.

А в столиці залізне військо, батьківщини горда оборона.

"Вітай, Києве, землі моєї рідної столиці!"

"Я, Богута-Багатир, прошу тебе, князю: прийми мене на лицарську службу!"

Pysanky

(Continued from page 15)

the dyes from smearing. The process could take hours for one "pysanka." The "pysanka" maker usually does not do only one "pysanka" at a time. A few, working in stages from dye to dye, produce "pysanky." It's not like the "pysanka" makers in Ukraine. But the process, while basically the same, has certainly been modernized. The two remaining unchanged ingredients are the egg itself and the beeswax. But the "kistka" can be either the old-fashioned one (but store-bought), or an electric model, which makes the candle unnecessary, since the electric current heats the point and melts the beeswax. Points are available in various sizes, from extra-fine to thick. Dyes do not have to be made from scratch. There are special commercially produced aniline powders, ready to be mixed with boiling water and vinegar. Paper towels and tissues make the mess that much easier to clean. Spray shellac and varnish have replaced beaten egg yolk or animal grease as the finishing touch.

In the last 30-40 years, the "pysanka" has lost much of its archaic, ritualistic meaning, and the trend has been to create as pretty and as intricate a design as possible. Some of these designs, based upon the Hutsul (Ukrainian Carpathian mountaineers) ornament are almost unbelievable in their intricacy. Most of the professional "pysanka"-makers who sell to the shops, and who learned the art from mothers and grandmothers, are technically perfect, but are not aware of the deep pre-Christian meaning behind the

ornaments they use. Some also employ such inappropriate colors as pink or turquoise, and untraditional realistic ornaments, such as poppies or pussy willows. However, in Canada there is a small elite of "pysanka"-makers who are expert both in the creation and true ornamentation of "pysanky." Franka Kossar, Stefania Lopatyniuk, Mary Busyk, the late Olena Hawatshka, and the Rev. Jaroslaw Elyjiw, a walking encyclopedia on "pysanky."

Among younger Ukrainian Canadians today there is a great revival of interest in the pre-Christian roots of Ukrainian folk art and folklore. These have survived practically intact through centuries of cultural and political persecution, and are a thread connecting the extremely distant rich past of a people to its ultra-modern present. The archaic, magical, possibly not as "pretty" ornaments are being written again on "pysanky," specifically because of their special cultural value.

There is even a Trypillian "pysanka" now—Neolithic motifs in the original black, terra-cotta and white or cream colors.

Classes are held in most Canadian cities during springtime. There is a continuing polemic on the teaching of "pysanky." Should this art be taught to everyone, and if it is, will it not become easily bastardized by persons who know the technique but not the history? Already, zodiac signs, flowers of the month, and other kitsch and totally inappropriate designs have appeared. The "pysanka" then becomes just a decorated egg. It is not only technique, but that plus meaning as a unit, which make a "pysanka." "Pysanka" writing contests are held annually in a few Canadian cities, and are very popular. But the judges, not to mention the entrants, are not always knowledgeable in the art and history of their subject. Categories are often vague and inaccurately defined. The most intricate

"pysanka" (usually the first-place winner) is not necessarily the most traditional nor the most difficult to make.

As "pysanky" become more and more popular both for the creator and collector, it is hoped that interest in their history grows just as unambiguously. "In effect, the Ukrainian Easter egg in Canada had become not only a symbol of Ukrainian ethnicity... Portable, delicate, fragile, and, above all, attractive, the Ukrainian Easter egg is perhaps the only material manifestation of Ukrainian folk culture that continues to be a productive form in its new Canadian environment. And here, in contrast to its earlier talismanic significance, it has become a valid passport to ethnic recognition and an effective antidote for the dissolution of group pride and consciousness," wrote Dr. Robert B. Klymasz of the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, in his pamphlet "The Ukrainian Easter Egg in Canada."

New Canadian...

(Continued from page 7)

geography, governmental institutions, natural resources or human resources, such as ethnic and cultural communities, — these are not enough. A state is constituted paramountly by the collective will of the people to live, work and sacrifice together for the common good. If this will falters, then inevitably the nation falls. We know from history and experience that the common strain binding Canadians together is a pervading goodwill towards persons and people other than their own and their love of this great land. In his extensive travels throughout our vast country, the members of the Constitution Committee witnessed the vibrant spirit of Canadians of all backgrounds and therefore came with confidence to a clear pattern for Canada.

In the words of the report, "A modern constitution for Canada is primarily a commitment of the people to themselves and the country of their birth. Freedom, responsibility and order are the essential elements of a modern constitution. The people of Canada are entitled to a government that respects their rights and freedoms and that is accountable to them. A modern constitution is the basis upon which we will build a new and better Canada. To facilitate the fulfilment of our worthy aspirations, a new modern constitution is vitally and urgently needed, for which the 1972 Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is an indispensable basis.



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