

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Pennsylvania districts observe triple anniversaries of UNA publications

LEHIGHTON, Pa.—The Philadelphia, Shamokin, Lehigh Valley and Wilkes-Barre UNA District Committees celebrated the 85th anniversary of the founding of Svoboda, the 45th of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 25th of "Veselka" with Divine Liturgies and a program here at the Ukrainian Homestead during the June 10-11 weekend.

Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Divine Liturgies were followed by a joint requiem for Svoboda founder the Rev. Gregory Hrushka concelebrated by the Rev. Roman Martyniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Palmyra, Pa., and the Rev. Nestor Kowal of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Scranton, Pa.

The 2 p.m. program began with a short introductory address about UNA publications by Anna Haras, Supreme Advisor and Allentown District Committee chairwoman, who served as emcee.

Mrs. Haras also introduced the honored guests present at the program, including: the Rev. Hilary Wrubliwsky, the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, the Rev. Bohdan Lewycky, the Rev. Volodymyr Hrabeck, the Rev. Martyniuk, the Rev. Kowal, UNA Vice-President and Supreme President-elect Dr. John O. Flis and Mrs. Flis, Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Auditor Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Supreme Advisor John Odezynskyj, Wolodymyr Bilajiw, vice-president of the executive organ of the Ukrainian National Council; Dr. Peter Stercho, president of the Philadelphia chapter of the UCCA; Mykola Boychuk, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Dr. Wasył Werhan, editor of "Narodna Volia"; Wasył Rybak, former Pennsylvania state assemblyman; Dr. Albert Kipa, Allentown university professor; Peter Tarnawsky,

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## William Hussar, UNA, community leader, dies



William Hussar

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—William Hussar, a prominent leader in the Ukrainian National Association and the local Ukrainian community, died here Tuesday, June 27, of a stroke. He was 53 years old.

Mr. Hussar, the son of early Ukrainian immigrants to America, Tekla and Andrew Hussar, was born in 1915

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## Baptist alliance says release of Georgi Vins is "imminent"

Human rights is topic of discussions at Southern Baptist Convention

ATLANTA, Ga.—A spokesman for the Baptist World Alliance announced at the Southern Baptist Convention held here during mid-June that the release of Georgi Vins, the imprisoned Ukrainian Baptist leader, is "imminent," reported The Macon News of June 16.

The Rev. Stephen Krysalka of the Lawrence Drive Baptist Church in Macon, Ga., who introduced a resolution in defense of Vins, said that Robert Denny, general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, "assured us that negotiations are in progress and Vins' release appears imminent."

The Rev. Krysalka, who is of Ukrainian descent, later withdrew his resolution on advice of the Baptist alliance. The convention's resolutions committee said that the alliance preferred not to go on record criticizing the Soviet government while negotiations were in progress.

The resolution, which scored the Soviet government for violating religious freedoms guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and for not implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Accords, urged the Kremlin to release Vins.

"We the messengers of the Southern Baptist Convention ask the Soviet Union for the release of the Rev. G.P. Vins. We strongly urge that he be allowed to live as a free man with his family in the city of Kiev, Ukraine, or at least, allow him and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union," said the resolution.

Vins is the leader of the unregistered Evangelical Christian Baptist Churches which he founded. He was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment and five years exile. His health is reported to be poor.

Vin's son, Petro, also a devout Baptist, is a member of the Kiev Public

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## Soyuzivka opens 26th summer season

Anna Chornodolska headlines first program

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—It's the beginning of that time of year again and, no doubt, Ukrainians from near and far will be making the trip up Foordmore Road to Soyuzivka at least once in the next 10 weeks — some, possibly every weekend.

The first weekend in July is upon us and all is well at the UNA estate, nestled here in the arms of the Catskill Mountains. Manager Walter Kwas has spent the last nine months dreaming up new ways to improve this popular summer resort and cultural center and then implementing his ideas.

The Fourth of July weekend, interrupted this year by a working day for some, is one of the two best attended days of the season. Some 2,000 UNA'ers and guests are expected to register at the estate for vacations for two days of fun and relaxation. The Labor Day weekend in September attracts as many, if not more, guests.

While this weekend is the official weekend opener, two annual activities



Anna Chornodolska

at the estate have already started, and one has concluded.

Two weeks ago, the first phase of Soyuzivka's youth programs got underway. Some two dozen youths attended the seventh annual tennis camp, conducted by George Sawchak and

Zenon Snylyk and assisted by Roman Rakotchyj and his sister, Areta. The camp ended with a banquet and awards ceremony Thursday evening.

Last week, the second leg of the estate's youth program began when 18 boys arrived at the "Lviv" villa for the two-week boys' camp. The camp is supervised by Mrs. Christine Prynada-Demydenko.

Soyuzivka's season opening concert program Saturday evening at the "Veselka" auditorium will feature the noted Ukrainian Canadian mezzo-soprano, Anna Chornodolska of Montreal, Que.

Miss Chornodolska first graced the Veselka stage during the 1973 Labor Day program.

A graduate of McGill University, Miss Chornodolska has reaped numerous positive reviews of her abilities wherever she appeared.

Miss Chornodolska recently appeared during the UNA Convention ban-

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## Receive new information about younger Vins's trial in Kiev

NEW YORK, N.Y.—“This is the logical continuation of all the persecutions of several generations of the Vins family,” said Petro Vins after being sentenced to one year in a labor colony.

The young Vins was tried on charges of “parasitism” on April 6 at the Podillia regional court based in Kiev. He said in his statement that a year ago he had been threatened with arrest by the KGB, and now the threat had become reality.

He also noted that his grandfather, Petro Yakovlevych Vins, had died while serving an exile sentence; his grandmother, Lidia Mykhailivna Vins, was sent to Siberia for three years, and his father, Georgi Vins, was currently serving his sentence of five years' exile after completing his term in prison.

New information about Vins's trial was reported by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) on the basis of recently received “samvydav” materials.

Vins's trial was yet another example of the Soviet Union's “open” trials of its dissidents.

Witnesses for the defense of Vins, among them Valeriy Nadiuk, were arrested before the trial on trumped up charges and held by the police so that they could not attend the trial.

On the day of the trial, the block where the court building was located was surrounded by the local militia and the KGB. Friends of Vins were denied entrance into the courtroom because of “lack of space,” while KGB supporters packed the room.

Vins's sisters, Liza and Natalka, his mother and grandmother were allowed to enter the courtroom, but when the sisters tried to present a statement to the judge, the KGB seized them and took them to an adjoining room and later to the militia headquarters. Vins's mother and grandmother tried to defend Liza and Natalka, and as a result, were also thrown out of the court-



Petro Vins

room. Later they were allowed to re-enter.

Friends of Vins prepared a statement protesting the conduct of the authorities and planned to present it to the judge. Andrei Tverdokhlebov, who had come from Moscow to attend the trial, was seized, as were several other friends of Vins and witnesses for the defense.

From the very beginning of the trial, Vins refused to answer any questions, maintaining that the trial was illegal. His mother was allowed to speak for him.

Eight witnesses testified for the prosecution. According to the “samvydav” documents, they were part of the “street element” and were specially prepared by Soviet authorities to testify.

Vins's attorney, N.A. Shafransky, moved to have Vins's case investigated further in view of the many elements which pointed to the lack of objectivity of the court procedure. The court turned down the motion.

After Vins's sentencing, his attorney filed an appeal in his behalf.

Robert Mills, consul of the United States based in Kiev, was informed of Shafransky's appeals.

## Ukrainian supports free Armenia

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mykola Buduliak-Sharyhin, Ukrainian political prisoner serving a sentence in a Mordoviian concentration camp (Zh Kh 385/19), expressed his solidarity with the United National Party of Armenia in a letter, dated April 24, 1977, to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The document was released recently by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Sharyhin was born in 1926, and lived in Ukraine for the first 15 years of his life. He returned to the USSR in 1968 as a commercial representative of a British electronics company. He was arrested and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

The full text of his statement to the Supreme Soviet appears below.

I have become aware that on April 24, 1966, the United National Party of Armenia was founded. (An organization for the independence of Armenia).

The demands of the UNP are just and in keeping with the Constitution of the USSR:

1. The right to self-determination,

including independence, that is, the freedom to secede from the USSR — article 17 of the Constitution of the USSR;

2. A referendum (the road to independence) — article 49 of the Constitution of the USSR.

The UNP supports general democratic principles — and rejects anti-communism. The UNP is a concrete political organization which has conducted uninterrupted activity for 11 years. Through its long existence under the most difficult conditions in the USSR where any independent thought is crushed in the most severe manner, it has shown its rightness and has proved its right to exist.

From today, I assert my solidarity with members of the UNP of Armenia, and simultaneously protest against genocide — the persecution of supporters of the organization for the self-determination of Armenia. Also, in agreement with members of the UNP, I declare myself a member-sympathizer of the United National Party.

## Armenian supports Ukrainian patriots

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Poruir Airikian, the secretary of the United National Party of Armenia, wrote on January 12 to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that in the future, Armenian patriots “will express their solidarity with true sons and daughters of Ukraine not only by means of hunger strikes and statements.”

The document was recently received in the West by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Airikian was born in 1949. He became the leader of the UNP of Armenia in 1968. In 1969, he was arrested for conducting “anti-Soviet propaganda,” and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After his release, he was arrested a second time on February 12, 1974, and sentenced to two years in prison. Later, he was sentenced to seven years in prison camp and three years in exile.

Excerpts from Airikian's statement appear below.

Beginning in 1975, we, Armenians, members of the United National Party, which is working toward achieving the independence of Armenia through a referendum, completely understand our Ukrainian brothers and sisters, share their hopes and desires, and observe January 12 (Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners held each year on the anniversary of the 1972 mass arrests of Ukrainian dissidents) along with them. In the camps and prisons, our solidarity is expressed and will continue to be expressed through hunger strikes of protest.

In keeping with a decision of the UNP in 1976, all members of our party are obligated to observe January 12 as a Day of Solidarity of the UNP with Ukraine.

This solidarity already has its own history. Among the Ukrainian political prisoners (as also among the Russians, Jews, Latvians, Lithuanians and others) we have found not only brothers and sisters, but people of like opinions and friends in the fight for national rights of self-determination and human rights. The following Ukrainians have become members-sympathizers of the UNP: Vyacheslav Chornovil, Roman Semeniuk, Vasylyl Stus, Iryna Kalynets, Stefania Shabatara, Mykola Buduliak-Sharyhin, Ivan Hel, Vasylyl Ovsienko, Zorian Popadiuk.

All of the above participated in actions of the UNP on August 11, 1975-77, December 5, 1976, April 24, 1975-77, and February 12, 1977.

As secretary of the UNP, I once again emphasize that in case of need, our party will express its solidarity with the true sons and daughters of Ukraine not only by means of hunger strikes and statements.

By means of today's hunger strike, I express my protest against the present conditions in the USSR, against repressions of independent thinkers, especially in Ukraine. I demand that all court and investigative matters be ended, that all political prisoners, political psychiatric patients and political exiles be released, and their rights of free social activity be guaranteed.

## KGB interrogates 27 persons in connection with Lukianenko's arrest

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some 27 Ukrainians and other human rights activists have been interrogated by the KGB in connection with the arrest of Lev Lukianenko, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Lukianenko, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, was arrested on December 12, 1977, apparently for his role in the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring movement.

This was Lukianenko's second arrest. In the 1960s he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for advocating a national referendum on Ukraine's secession from the USSR.

On the day of his arrest, Lukianenko's apartment in Chernihiv was searched by the secret police from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. All written material — books, notes, letters and cards — was confiscated. Lukianenko and his wife, Nadia, were bodily searched.

In most other cases, the living quarters of Lukianenko's friends were also searched for several hours by the KGB. Writings by noted Soviet human rights activists were confiscated in all cases.

Some of the persons involved with Lukianenko or those who were unfortunate enough to enter a room being

sought by the secret police were taken to the militia headquarters for intense questioning.

The interrogations were focused on members of the Kiev Helsinki group, private citizens, former political prisoners and current prisoners of conscience.

The Kiev and Moscow groups, Oksana Meshko and political inmates of concentration camp no. 36 publicly protested the arrest of Lukianenko.

Ihor Kalynets, a Ukrainian poet and victim of the 1972 KGB arrests of Ukrainian human rights activists, wrote: “I have no hope that my appeal will alleviate the plight of the twice arrested Levko Lukianenko, but my conscience does not allow me to remain silent when the arrests do not end.”

He said that he does not doubt that Lukianenko strove to “have the Soviet authorities obey the laws.”

The intense questionings attest to the possibility that the KGB is preparing to build a fool-proof case against Lukianenko. Dissident sources in Ukraine expect the trial to begin soon. They fear that since Lukianenko is considered by the Soviet government a recidivist, his punishment may be greater than that handed down to the other Helsinki watchers.

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## Goldwater seeks aid for resurrection of Ukrainian churches

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has called on the President of the United States to actively support the efforts to resurrect the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

In a resolution introduced by him on June 14, Sen. Goldwater said: "It is the sense of Congress that the President of the United States of America shall take in the name of human rights immediate and determined steps to call upon the government of the USSR to permit the concrete resurrection of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches and other independent religions in the largest non-Russian nation both within the USSR and in Eastern Europe."

The Senate Resolution 92, with the House of Representatives concurring, also called on the President to "utilize formal and informal contacts" within the Soviet government to secure freedom of religion. The U.S. chief executive is also urged to "bring to the attention of all national and international religious councils" what Sen. Goldwater called this "outstanding Stalinist crime."

In his follow-up statement, the Arizona senator denounced the Soviet government's denial of religious freedom as being "among the worst crimes against humanity any modern government has committed."

Sen. Goldwater said that in addition to Catholics, Orthodox and Jews in Ukraine, the Seventh Day Adventists, Baptists, Lutherans, Jehovah's Witnesses and others also face persecution.

"Mr. President, crimes of this magnitude must not be forgotten. Smiles and talk of detente will not achieve human rights victories," said Sen. Goldwater. "We must show that we care. We must mount the same relentless pressure against the godless tyrants as they have used and are using to extinguish religious choice and independence in Ukraine."

He said that "we must help the courageous and devout fellow human beings in Ukraine" who are fighting for their religious rights.

"Ukraine has long been a great religious resource. By helping to revive this vast spiritual lode of Ukraine, we will ennoble human life among a large and great people," said Sen. Goldwater.

## Sen. Percy appeals for Vins

ELMHURST, Ill.—Sen. Charles Henry Percy (R-Ill.) recently made another appeal to the Soviet Embassy on behalf of the Rev. Georgi Vins.

Vins, a Baptist pastor, is serving a five-year prison term after being sentenced in January 1975 by a court in Kiev, Ukraine, for his religious activities.

News of Sen. Percy's most recent appeal came in a letter to the Rev. O.R. Harbuznik, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

Sen. Percy said he appealed to the Soviet ambassador in Washington, D.C., earlier in June.

"I have contacted the Soviet authorities repeatedly on his behalf," Sen. Percy wrote. "While obviously there is never any guarantee of success in these matters, I believe that we must continue to do all we can to help."

## Bulletin reports on three Ukrainians in psych-hospitals

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A bulletin of the Working Group for the Study of Psychiatric Abuse for Political Purposes, dated April 20, was recently received in the West, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The bulletin contains information about three Ukrainians imprisoned in psychiatric hospitals, Mykola Plakhotniuk, Zinoviy Krasivsky and Mykhaylo Lutsyk.

## Pennsylvania...

(Continued from page 1)

chairman of the Philadelphia UNA District Committee; Tymko Butrey, chairman of the Shamokin District Committee, and Roman Diakiw, chairman of the Wilkes-Barre District Committee.

The keynote speaker during the program was Anthony Dragan, Svoboda editor-in-chief.

The entertainment portion of the program consisted of performances by the "Voloshky" dance ensemble directed by Zoya Hraur-Korsun, the dance ensemble of the McAdoo Ukrainian Catholic parish directed by the Rev. Lewycky, and a quartet of sisters, Lida, Natalia, Nadiyka and Ksenia Hewka, accompanied on the guitar by Martha Styn. The Hewka sisters danced, sang and recited a poem by Dr. Werhan entitled "Greetings to Veselka."

Closing remarks were delivered by Dr. Flis, who emphasized the importance of UNA publications.

The jubilee celebration was organized by a committee composed of Mrs. Haras, chairwoman; Messrs. Tarnawsky, Butrey and Diakiw, vice-chairmen; Ivan Dankivsky, treasurer; Vasyly Kolinko, Helen Slovik, Stephen Mucha, Stephen Kolodrub and Vasyly Stefuryyn, members.

## Baptist alliance says release...

(Continued from page 1)

Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. He was arrested last December and subsequently sentenced to one year in prison for "parasitism."

The Rev. Krysalka hopes that the worldwide influence of the Southern Baptist Convention will compel the Soviet government to free the Ukrainian Baptist.

The Ukrainian American minister is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He attended the 29th Regular UNA Convention as a delegate of Branch 53.

"When they found out I am a Southern Baptist minister, a number of people, particularly Ukrainian Baptists, asked what the Southern Baptist Convention was going to do to help Vins. I agreed to introduce a resolution at the national convention calling for Vins' release," the Rev. Krysalka told The Macon News.

The Vins resolution stirred up a great deal of discussion on human rights among the delegates attending the Southern Baptist Convention, as well as in the press.

The Macon News of June 16 published an editorial praising the Vins resolution and scoring the Soviet government for violating religious freedom.

"Thank God we live in a country where Christians can comment upon

## U.S. continues not to recognize Soviet incorporation of Baltic states

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The government of the United States again declared its refusal to recognize the Soviet incorporation of the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, reported the Lithuanian Information Service.

The reassurance was made personally by Vice-President Walter F. Mondale to a group of Baltic Americans on June 13. Representatives of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian American communities met with Vice-President Mondale for one hour at the Executive Office Building. They were also greeted by President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Mondale also reassured the Baltic Americans that the human rights policy of the Carter administration would continue.

The visitors reminded Mr. Mondale of specific Soviet transgressions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 with regard to human rights in the Baltic states. They named members of the Lithuanian Group to Monitor Compliance with the Helsinki Final Act, who have been arrested, harassed or deprived of citizenship by the Soviet government. The Balts urged the United States government to intercede on behalf of the human rights advocates.

The representation urged that in preparation for the Madrid Conference of 1980 to discuss compliance with the Helsinki Act, a Baltic American be included in the U.S. delegation and on the staff.

The United States government was urged, as a signatory of the Helsinki Act with the USSR, to raise with the Soviet government the issues of Russification and of Russian colonialism in the Baltic states, which are in violation of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Baltic American delegation consisted of: Dr. K. Valiunas, president of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania; B. Nainys, president of the World Lithuanian Community; A. Gecys, president of the

Lithuanian Community, U.S.A.; R. Cesonis, vice-president of the Lithuanian Community and chief spokesman of the delegation; and the Rev. C. Pugevicius, executive director of Lithuanian Roman Catholic Religious Aid.

Also present were: D.T. Remeikis of the Institute of Lithuanian Studies, A. Gureckas of the board of the Lithuanian Community, V. Nakas of the World Lithuanian Youth Association, Miss J. Raslaviciute of the Lithuanian media, Maido Kari of the U.S. Estonian Council, and Dr. O. Povlovskis of the World Latvian Union.

## William Hussar...

(Continued from page 1)

in the town of Irondequoit, near Rochester.

His father was the founder of the Taras Shevchenko UNA Branch 289 here, of which Mr. Hussar became a member at the age of 18 in 1933. That year also marked the beginning of his long community activity.

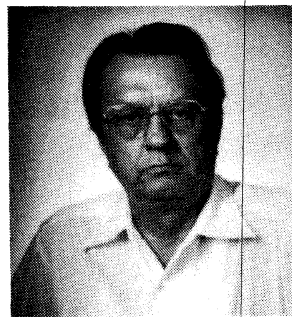
Mr. Hussar was a delegate to numerous UNA conventions. In 1950, he was elected to his first of four terms as supreme advisor. He was active in UNA sports events, was lifelong secretary of Branch 289 and chairman of the Rochester UNA District Committee.

During the 29th Regular UNA Convention, Mr. Hussar served as chairman of the elections committee and was later selected honorary member of the Supreme Assembly.

In his home town, Mr. Hussar was for many years a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian American Club, and for a time its administrator.

Surviving Mr. Hussar are his wife, Stella, son, Robert, daughter, Carol Ann, and three grandchildren.

The funeral was held on July 1 from the St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church to a local cemetery where the body was interred.



The Rev. Stephen Krysalka

the world, their own government and each other freely. Where people can get angry over, can share, can work for their faith," said The Macon News.

The Macon News further wrote: Macon's Stephen Krysalka, a Southern Baptist pastor here has reminded us of the alternative. He brought the plight of the Rev. Georgi Petrovich Vins of Kiev in Ukraine before the convention in a resolution.

Vins had belonged to the state-controlled council of churches, but broke away to form an independent group. He was charged with being a "parasite" and "harming the interests of So-

viet citizens." He will be imprisoned in Siberia for five years and exiled from Kiev for five more.

The threat of a splinter in the tiny state-monitored group of churches was a threat to Soviet conformity. Weak as they are, not allowed to engage in personal witnessing or to put up church buildings, with attenders at every service noted by officials, the churches still have to be contained.

The Soviet constitution guarantees "freedom of religion" — but with an unspoken qualification, "as long as religion stays in its proper place in an officially atheist society." That proper place is in a quiet backwater. Far from controversy or protest.

Despite all the restrictions, evangelical religion has expanded in Russia. Proof, perhaps, that the Soviet superstate has reason to fear it.

Here, where the profession, at least, of Christianity is a majority belief, it is easy to underestimate the power of faith and church institutions. It is so familiar; always here.

As the messengers representing the nation's Southern Baptist churches with their 13 million members bring their Atlanta convention to a close, let us hope they will return home with new ideas and renewed convictions about the loving use of that mighty power.

## Parks Department okays restoration of memorials

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation has agreed to repair the two vandalized flagpoles-memorials to Ukrainian American servicemen killed in action during World War II.

Samuel Stone, deputy director of maintenance and operations for the department, said on Wednesday, June 28, that Parks Commissioner Gordon Davis gave his approval for the restoration. He said that the two Ukrainian flagpoles, one located at the corner of Second Avenue and East 10th Street, and the other in Tompkins Square Park, along with two more poles — the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and the flag mast in Lindsey Park in Brooklyn — will undergo renovation.

"We are currently asking for bids from outside contractors," said Mr. Stone. "On the basis of three or four offers, we will make our decision."

Mr. Stone said that the job will be done within a week to ten days. He also agreed to notify The Weekly about the exact date when workers will repair the poles.

Mr. Stone said that while the department "had it in mind for years" to repair the poles, it was community pressure and the availability of additional money after July 1 that helped sway the decision.

He did underline that the Parks Department could not assure future maintenance of the flagpoles. He explained that because the department does not have its own personnel to repair the poles, they will not be fixed again if they are vandalized.

Mr. Stone said that nylon ropes, which are difficult to cut, will be installed on the poles.

The decision to repair the two Ukrainian flagpoles was announced on page 12.

## Attend Freedoms Foundation dinner



Photo by Edward L. Kaspzrak

Walter V. Chopyk, a Ukrainian community leader in western New York State, Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian sailor who escaped from a Soviet ship, and James McDonald, journalist and former member of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission, are shown at a recent Freedoms Foundation dinner in Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Kudirka discussed the 20th century holocaust which involved the liquidation of entire nations, forced deportations, liquidation of innocent civilians and forced labor camps. He urged that the suffering peoples of the world should be our vital concern.

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—Clear, sunny skies and warm temperatures greeted some 200 young athletes who came to the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) camp here to participate in the seventh annual Ukrainian Youth Sports Meet, Saturday and Sunday, June 24-25.

This year's meet, which was conducted by SUAST-East (Association of Ukrainian American Sports Clubs) consisted of competition in track and field events for boys and girls age 11-18, volleyball for boys', girls', men's and women's teams, and soccer for boys' squads. The motto of the meet was "Unchain chained Ukraine."

The participants in this year's "Olympics" were: Albany Plast, Amsterdam-Watervliet SUMA, Boston SUMA, "Chornomorska Sitch," Cleveland-"Chornomortsi," Cleveland Plast, Irvington SUMA, Jersey City Plast, Jersey City SUMA, New York Plast, New York SUMA, Passaic Plast, Philadelphia SUMA, "Tryzub," and Yonkers SUMA — "Krylati."

The New York SUMA boys and the Jersey City Plast girls emerged as overall winners in the track and events, with 34 and 25 points, respectively.

In the boys' division, "Sitch" took second overall with 33 points, and Cleveland-"Chornomortsi" came in third with 26. The Albany Plast girls earned 17 points for second place, and Cleveland Plast was a close third with 16.

The greatest contributor toward the New York SUMA victory was John Leshchuk, who garnered two gold and six silver medals in individual events, and led his team to a strong second place finish in the 4 X 100-meter relay. Thus, New York SUMA placed first or second in all of the nine events in this age group.

Maria Mucha, the only member of the Jersey City Plast team, managed to win three gold medals in the 11 to 14 age group. She also organized a relay

team with three girls from other teams. Together they ran under the Jersey City Plast banner, with Miss Mucha running anchor, and captured first in the 4 X 60-meter relay. As a result, the Jersey City team took first in four of the five events in the younger girls' category.

In the boys' volleyball competition, "Sitch" defeated Passaic Plast in the final, 16:14, 11:15, 15:6, to take the first place trophy in the division. The Jersey City Plast squad came in third. The player named most valuable in this division was Marian Chamulak of "Sitch."

The Cleveland Plast girls' team beat Passaic SUMA in two sets in the final, 15:3, 15:8. Yonkers SUMA captured third. Irene Andruch of Passaic SUMA was named MVP.

In the men's division, traditionally the most heated volleyball competition, the "Chornomortsi" Plast unit captured first with a win over the

"Chervona Kalyna" Plast unit, scoring 15:7, 14:16 and 15:8. Third place went to Boston SUMA. George Temnycky of the "Chornomortsi" was selected MVP.

The "Sitch" women triumphed over Passaic Plast-SUMA, 13:15, 15:8, 15:2, to take home the first place trophy. Irvington SUMA took third. Volodymyra Palydowych of "Sitch" received the MVP honors.

The soccer competition was held in two groups, boys under age 16, and boys under 18.

Winners in the younger boys' category were: 1. Yonkers SUMA — "Krylati" with a 2:0 record, 2. "Tryzub" with 1:1, 3. "Sitch" with 1:1. The "Tryzub" team declined to accept the second place trophy because it disagreed with the verifications committee's decision on a protest they had filed. MVP in the division was Adrian Pencak of "Sitch."

In the older boys' soccer division the

(Continued on page 13)

## Baltimore UNA'ers elected to regional fraternal congress

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two activists of the Baltimore Ukrainian community, John Malko and Paul Fenchak, were elected officers of the Maryland-District of Columbia Fraternal Congress at the organization's 71st convocation held here in mid May.

Mr. Malko, secretary of UNA Branch 320 for 27 years, was elected a director of the Maryland-D.C. Fraternal Congress. Previously, another Uk-

rainian, Theodore Chay, served as a director of the organization.

Mr. Fenchak, president of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland and a member of UNA Branch 320, was re-elected publicity director. Mr. Fenchak has held that post for four years.

Messrs. Malko and Fenchak attended the Pittsburgh UNA Convention as delegates.

## Campaigns for freeholder of Middlesex County

CARTERET, N.J.—Stan Jakubowycz, a local Ukrainian community leader, has again thrown his hat into the political arena by declaring himself a candidate for Middlesex County freeholder.

Mr. Jakubowycz was invited to run on the Republican ticket by the county GOP chairman and he has also received that party's nomination.

Last year, Mr. Jakubowycz made an unsuccessful bid for public office. He won the primaries but lost in November.

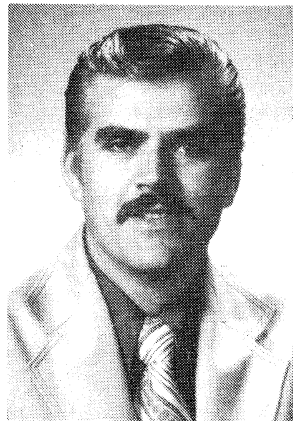
Mr. Jakubowycz is married to the former Maria Dziuba and they are the parents of three children, Natalie, Helene and Lesia.

A graduate of Rider College, Mr. Jakubowycz went on to study at Rutgers University. In his senior year at Rider College, Mr. Jakubowycz conducted accounting laboratory courses.

Mr. Jakubowycz has been in the management field for 17 years. He held positions of assistant controller and traffic manager, and he is currently manager of purchasing and traffic for Haco Chemical Division of W.R. Grace and Co.

An active member of the Carteret Ukrainian community, Mr. Jakubowycz teaches at the local Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. He is also involved in youth education through the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), in which he conducts a dance ensemble.

In 1976, Mr. Jakubowycz was a member of the Carteret Bicentennial Committee.



Stan Jakubowycz

He also served as operations chairman for the Ukrainian Festival Committee in New Jersey, and he is presently the building expansion chairman of the Ukrainian American Citizens Club here.

In addition to Ukrainian community participation, Mr. Jakubowycz is also a member of the Carteret International Festival Committee, the Middlesex County Festival Committee, the Knights of Columbus and the Republican Campaign Committee.

Mr. Jakubowycz and his family are parishioners of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church here. The family also belongs to UNA Branch 209.

## Gallery housing Kurelek's "Passion" is faced with financial problems

The story below was excerpted from an article by Dennis Kucherawy which appeared in the June 3 edition of *The London (Ont.) Free Press*. Excerpts have also appeared in the *Toronto Star*.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—A dream come true intended as a gift to Canada has become a financial nightmare for Mykola and Olha Kolankiwsky, proprietors of the Niagara Falls Art Gallery and Museum.

The gallery, which houses the internationally renowned "Passion of Christ" collection by the late William Kurelek, was designed as a showcase for Canadian and United States artists, including those of Ukrainian origin, as well as artists from Europe and Ukraine.

After investing all their private savings and borrowing money to make this gallery and museum possible, their dream and commitment to Kurelek's memory is all they have to hold on to.

The Kolankiwsks' financial predicament is paradoxical. The estimated value of their current assets, including the sculptures and the paintings, is \$1,585,000, while the value of the two acres of land and the building increases their total assets to \$2,010,000.

Their liabilities, comprised of a mortgage, five short-term loans and other expenses, for a total of \$193,700, seem a paltry debt in relation to the art treasures their gallery houses. But, Mr. Kolankiwsky said, the interest is killing them.

"Without the debt, the museum would be financially self-sufficient with our limited expenses," he said.

The Kolankiwsks have sought help from the National Museums of Canada through the Museum Assistance Programs, but they will only consider financial aid if the institution becomes a non-profit, publicly owned organization. Jennifer McQueen of the National Museums of Canada informed the Kolankiwsks in April that even then, monetary assistance would be limited due to current budgetary restraints.

She told them, "the donation of the gallery and collection to the Canadian government under the condition that it be maintained at Niagara Falls contravenes the policy of the National Museum of Canada to operate institutions outside the capital area (ie. Ottawa).

"Grants cannot be given to assist private commercial galleries, but the National Museums would consider giving financial aid if the collection and the gallery become public property under a suitable arrangement."

This the problem, Mr. Kolankiwsky said.

"We are still considered a private organization and we are having difficulty establishing ourselves as a non-profit organization. Our debts are personal ones in our name and it is difficult to transfer these debts to a public organization. We have heard nothing in reaction to our offer to the City of Niagara Falls.

The Kolankiwsks left Ukraine in 1944, and lived in Germany until 1950; then lived in Paris until 1955 before emigrating to Canada. They established a small gallery on Bathurst Street called the W and W Gallery and later sold it, moving their operation to two new galleries, one on Bloor Street West and one on Yonge Street, next to the Isaacs Gallery where Kurelek was employed as a framer. The Ko-

lankiwsks and Mr. Kurelek usually saw one another every day.

In 1968, the Kolankiwsks started plans to build a larger gallery to house the Nicolas Krycewski Paris and French countryside painting, collection and several others. Mr. Kolankiwsky said: "We began looking for a site and after considering such locations as Kleinburg, the Thousand Islands and the Keys in Florida and discovering nothing within our means in Toronto, we decided to locate in Niagara Falls.

"We wanted a place visited by many people, and there was no gallery in the area either in Canada or the U.S. There still isn't one, other than ours. But we still don't have people coming because we have no money for promotion and no publicity help from the City of Niagara Falls."

In 1968, the Kolankiwsks bought two acres of land and, in 1970, started to design the museum. After the first plans had been designed by Radoslav Zuk, an architecture professor from McGill University, the Kolankiwsks attended the exhibition of Kurelek's "Passion of Christ" at St. Vladimir's Institute in Toronto.

"The was the first time we saw the paintings," Mr. Kolankiwsky said, and we were impressed so much that we decided within five minutes to buy the collection.

"We were planning to build the gallery for the other works, but when we purchased the Kurelek collection, we changed our plans to adjust to his collection, making it the featured work.

"We bought the paintings for \$200 each. Since there are 160 paintings in the series, we paid a total of \$32,000 for the collection. Today, the market price would be \$6,000 for each painting. The entire collection is priceless," said Mr. Kolankiwsky.

The gallery also contains other Kurelek works.

"The gallery opened on June 19, 1971. When Mr. Kurelek saw the gallery, he said he couldn't imagine a better exhibit for his work. After the opening he suggested he would make the mural, "The Ukrainian Pioneer," as a donation for the museum. He did it in his studio and installed it here himself."

The size of the mural is 26 feet by 5 feet. It is composed of six panels in mixed media on a masonite covering with gesso underneath. The mural uses the life of Mr. Kurelek's father to depict the journey of the Ukrainians from the villages in the old country to the new world and the progress from peasant life to the materialism of the nuclear age.

In 1975, the art gallery produced the book, "The Passion of Christ," with 160 color reproductions. It is now renowned for its excellence internationally.

## Photo show extended

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The exhibit of black and white photographs by Alexander Suchenko of Rome, Italy, which is on display at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., has been extended through July 4.

The exhibit consists of 85 photographs.

The gallery is open 2-6 p.m. daily, except Mondays.

## Named president of new medical center in the Bronx

NEW YORK, N.Y.—John T. Kolody, president of St. Barnabas Hospital here, was one of the representatives of this hospital at a recent City Hall press conference, during which Mayor Ed Koch announced the impending merger of two Bronx hospitals, St. Barnabas and Bronx Lebanon. When finalized this merger will represent a major center to be known as the St. Barnabas-Lebanon Medical Center. Mr. Kolody will be named president of the new institution.

Mr. Kolody, who has had an outstanding career in hospital administration, is of Ukrainian descent. He was born in Arnold, Pa, the son of Theodore and Katherine Kolody, both of whom came to this country from Ukraine. Theodore Kolody is deceased but his widow and son, John, still maintain an active interest in Ukrainian activities and programs.

Mr. Kolody has been associated with St. Barnabas Hospital since 1946. He received his M.S. degree in hospital administration from Columbia University that year and joined St. Barnabas as administrative resident. He rose through the ranks to become executive director in 1967 and was named president last year.

Mr. Kolody received his B.S. degree from Indiana University of Pennsylvania in 1942 and shortly thereafter was called into service by the U.S. Navy. He served five years during World War II and won five battle stars for participation in amphibious land-



John T. Kolody

ings in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war.

Mr. Kolody has been a lecturer in hospital administration at both Columbia University and at St. John's University. He is a fellow of the American College of Administrators, a trustee of the North Side Savings Bank and a member of the Westchester Advisory Board of the Hanover Trust Co.

Mr. Kolody is married to the former Mildred C. Secky. They have one son, John Jr., who is a graduate of Susquehanna University and is now studying for his doctoral degree in music at New York University.

Mr. Kolody is a member of the UNA.

## Ukrainian musician is featured on electronic music for dance record

STONY BROOK, N.Y.—The music of composer Daria Semegen, assistant professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is featured in the recording industry's first disc release of electronic music for dance on Finnadar (Atlantic) Records SR 9020.

Prof. Semegen's work, "Arc: Music for Dancers," was commissioned by modern dance choreographer Mimi Garrard of New York City and was premiered in May 1977. The Mimi Garrard Dance Theatre includes the work in its on-tour repertory, and the music has also been played at the Philadelphia Academy of Performing Arts, the Los Angeles Center for Electronic Music, the Columbia University Composers Guild Festival, and has been broadcast on National Public Radio.

"Arc" was composed with the support of a National Endowment for the Arts grant received by the composer.

Prof. Semegen's instrumental work, "Music for Violin Solo," was performed at the International World Music Days Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in May and at Carnegie Recital Hall in April. The violin piece was selected by the music editorial committee of Columbia University Press for publication in 1979.

As the associate director of the Electronic Music Center at Stony Brook Prof. Semegen has published article on electronic music in the Music Journal, including a recent article in the March issue of the magazine.

Prof. Semegen is a member of UNA/ Branch 266.

## U.S. paroles entrance to America for three ethnic groups

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Attorney General Griffin B. Bell authorized the parole into the United States of three additional groups of refugees, effective June 14, 1978, reported the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference (AICC).

The groups are: 25,000 Indochinese refugees, 500 South Americans, and 12,000 East Europeans.

"The administration views these parole programs as an interim measure pending the passage of legislation supported by the administration that would fix the annual number of refu-

gees to be admitted," said a Justice Department press release on the matter.

The Indochinese and East Europe programs are expected to be completed by May 1, 1979, while the South African program will extend over a two year period.

The AICC said the East European refugees include those persons fleeing from Communist countries who fear persecution on grounds of race, religion or political opinion. They have not been firmly resettled in their country.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Independence Day 1978

Independence Day is one of the most jubilantly observed holidays in this country. Children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the men and women who contributed to the establishment of freedom for subsequent generations, set aside that day as a tribute to the Founding Fathers.

In most cases, the order of the day calls for merriment and frivolity. Without attempting to put a damper on the fun-time atmosphere of the Fourth of July, the celebration of America's 202nd birthday may come and go without too much notice. While many people will be annoyed by the fact that this year July 4 falls on a Tuesday, and Monday will be a working day, no extra concern will be paid to the day.

True, there are many patriotic organizations, veterans groups, civic societies and youth organizations that hold special ceremonies on the Fourth of July, but for many of us the anniversary of America's freedom will be relegated to picnics, barbecues, parades, fireworks and other forms of entertainment which just as easily could be held on July 3 or 5.

In between the popping of soda cans, hamburgers, marching bands and sky rocket displays, it would be worthwhile to reflect on the meaning of July 4. That a country, which was conceived and born in freedom, has lasted two centuries without abrogating human rights, and provides a home to millions who seek freedom, is not something to scoff at.

For Ukrainian Americans, whether it be those who came here 100 years ago or 30 years ago, the Fourth of July reminds us that, while we attained the freedoms for ourselves that America offered, we have yet to achieve freedom for the country of our parents or ancestors.

With the United States entering its 203rd year, Ukrainian Americans should be mindful of the fact that this year also marks the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the 60th anniversary of the Act of Union. Short lived as they were, they still are dreams to be dreamt, goals to be sought and achieved.

On July 4, 1978, take a moment to reflect on the freedom of America, the personal freedom of its citizens, and the future freedom of our ancestral homeland.

## Rising voices for linkage

The insidious involvement of the Soviet Union and its Cuban satellite in Africa, coupled with continued violations of human rights, has drawn sharp criticism from American legislators and other official circles.

First, a group of nine senators from both parties got off a strong-worded letter to President Carter warning him that they will not support any arms limitations agreement with the USSR unless it reverses its expansionist policies abroad and the repressive tactics at home.

Two weeks later, Senate Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd said as much when he warned the Soviet Union that its Africa policy and its flaunting disregard for human rights seriously jeopardizes Senate approval of any arms agreement that the administration may work out.

Even high administration officials, notably Zbigniew Brzezinski, have implied that the U.S. government may consider linking various agreements with the USSR to the question of human rights. This has also been the tone of some editorial writing in this country, reflecting the concern with Communist expansionism abroad and increasing oppression at home. While President Carter has stopped short of the idea of linkage, his latest warning to Moscow and repeated concern over arrests and trials of dissidents in the USSR indicate that the U.S. government and public opinion are not indifferent to Moscow's perfidious moves.

Hopefully, this will lead to a realistic reassessment of detente, a Kissingerian leftover that has thus far been but a one-way street for Moscow.

## News Quiz

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

1. Who is Bohdan Bezkorowajny?
2. At which university will a Ukrainian studies chair soon be established?
3. Who demanded Grigorenko's return to the USSR?
4. Who rented two-thirds of the eighth floor of the UNA building?
5. Who recently protested the KGB's intrusion into his private life?
6. Who quit the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group?
7. Who is the woman political prisoner who began serving her exile sentence near the Chinese border?
8. How many members of Helsinki watch groups in the USSR have been jailed?
9. Where were two new UNA Branches formed?
10. Who designed St. Joseph's Church in Chicago?

Answers to previous quiz: Walter Lupan; Lev Lukianenko; Paris, France; the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Valentin Moroz and the Jewish Community Relations Council; (nee Andrijczyn); the leader of the Social Credit Party of Canada; Ivanna Rozan; Diefenbaker; the fifth "Vesna" Festival, "Sviato Yuriya" and "Zlet."

## Contemporary Psychology in the Ukrainian SSR

The following article appeared in the February 1978 edition of the *American Psychologist*. Copyright 1978 by the American Psychological Association. Reprinted by permission.

(1)

**ABSTRACT:** *In spite of widely documented interest in Soviet psychology among American psychologists, works by Ukrainian psychologists are virtually unknown to Western readers at the present time. This phenomenon is due to the fact that references to Ukrainian psychologists in English-language journals usually refer to "Soviet psychologists," although "Soviet" indicates political, not national, identity. Readers familiar with psychological literature will be able to recognize the noteworthy contributions of such Ukrainian psychologists as Zaporozhets, Zinchenko, Proskura, Kostiuik and many others.*

Interest in Soviet psychology has been widely documented among American psychologists (Bauer, 1952; Brozek and Mecacci, 1974; Brozek and Slobin, 1972; Rahman, 1973; Razran, 1971). While most authors recognize that the Soviet Union, as a political structure, is not identical with Russia, some unfortunately identify psychologists in the Soviet Union as "Russian psychologists."

The present paper briefly outlines the current status of psychologists in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) and suggests that the policy of Russification is hampering the free development of this science in Ukraine, especially social or educational psychology. The status quo is such that developments in psychology in the Ukrainian SSR are virtually unknown to Western readers unfamiliar with the Russian language. While a review of these developments has been published in Russian by Kostiuik (1972), a publication by the same author in an English translation (Brozek and Slobin, 1972) addresses the problem of child development in Soviet psychology in general. I am not aware of any English-language publication, with the exception of a brief review of Proskura's research (Holowinsky, 1970), that specifically identifies the contributions of Ukrainian psychologists. This lack is in part created by the fact that there is not a single journal of psychology published in Ukrainian in spite of the existence of the Institute of Psychology in Kiev as well as a number of departments of psychology at various Ukrainian universities. The journal "Radianska Shkola" (Soviet School) is published in Ukrainian, but it contains articles of a descriptive, non-empirical nature. Ukrainian psychologists publish their empirical work in "Voprosy Psikhologii" and in "Defektologia," which appear in Russian. When these journals are translated into English, the psychologist authors, regardless of their nationalities, are referred to as Russians or simply as "Soviet" psychologists, although Soviet denotes not national but political identity.

Psychology in the Ukrainian SSR has been rigidly controlled since 1925 and presently reflects the ideological control set up by the Communist Party through the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Science (Little, 1968; Holowinsky, 1975). I suggest that the organizational structure of the Institute of Psychology within the Department of Law and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences indicates an increased emphasis upon party control. Further

indications of this trend are provided by the deliberations of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party (CP) USSR. An editorial entitled "25th Congress of the CP USSR and Tasks of Soviet Psychology" (1976), which appeared in "Voprosy Psikhologii," referred to the goals of Soviet psychology in light of the address of Communist Party Secretary L.I. Brezhnev. The editorial emphasized an uncompromising stand against ideological coexistence.

In his speech L.I. Brezhnev underscored a notion that acceptance of the principle of peaceful coexistence does not mean ideological peace. In the struggle of two "weltanschauungs" (Russian "myrovozzreniya") there cannot be a place for neutrality and compromise.

Further, the article listed what were considered negative Western psychological trends.

L.I. Brezhnev spoke about a need for psychology to demonstrate party loyalty. In accordance with this directive, Soviet psychologists should develop critiques of psychological concepts foreign to us...Especially it refers to psychology of personality and social psychology. Soviet psychologists should also be critical toward so-called "abstract humanism." (pp. 7-8)

The strong dislike on the part of official Soviet psychology for Freud and psychoanalysis has been reported elsewhere (Volfson, 1966). A similar emphasis can be found in the editorial under discussion:

Especially one should take notice of dangerous influences of so-called "new" theories of psychoanalysis which are not only influencing science but are also popular among some foreign youngsters. These theories, following Freud, maintain dominance in humans of sexual and aggressive instincts. (p. 8)

True to the tradition of Soviet psychology, the editorial also criticizes what it considers "influences foreign to our classless system in the area of psychodiagnosis" (p. 8).

In spite of extended dialogue between Western and Soviet psychologists in the area of experimental psychology, it now appears that in the areas of clinical and social psychology, as well as psychodiagnosis, not much has changed in the USSR for the past 40 years. The guidelines set on July 4, 1936, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR in reference to psychodiagnosis (Shore, 1947) were recently reaffirmed.

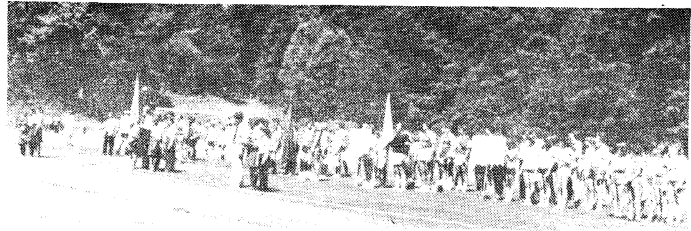
Unquestionably, current Soviet psychology adheres rigidly to the philosophical and ideological guidelines of dialectical materialism and sociohistorical determinism (Leontev, 1968). It should be pointed out, however, that considerable internal ideological struggle preceded the current status quo, and that even such a leading Soviet psychologist as Blonskii did not escape official condemnation (Nikolskaia, 1974).

(To be continued)

# Seventh Ukrainian



A group of youths, left, take the oath of fair play on behalf of all the athletes.



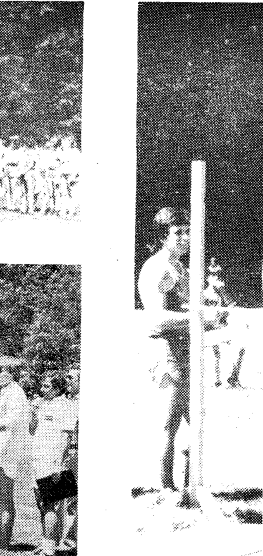
Sports meet participants during the opening ceremonies.



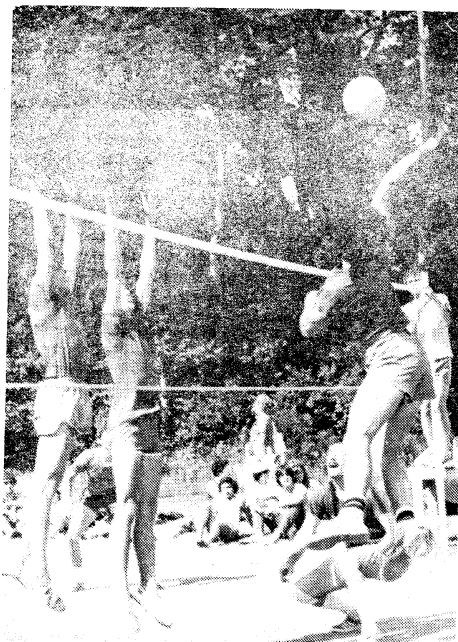
A runner captures first in the boys 15-18 100-meter final.



Though the first place winner is evident, the battle for second is still on in the girls 15-18 100 meters.



Dr. Myroslav Bych, left, presents 16 boys' division to a member



Volleyball action was equally exciting in the women's and men's divisions as proven by the above photos.



Maria Mucha beams after receiving the overall first place trophy for track and field for the Jersey City Plast team.

Jol the

# outh sports meet



A high jumper succeeds at a height of 3-9.



With all his muscles straining, a broad jumper makes his bid for the gold medal.

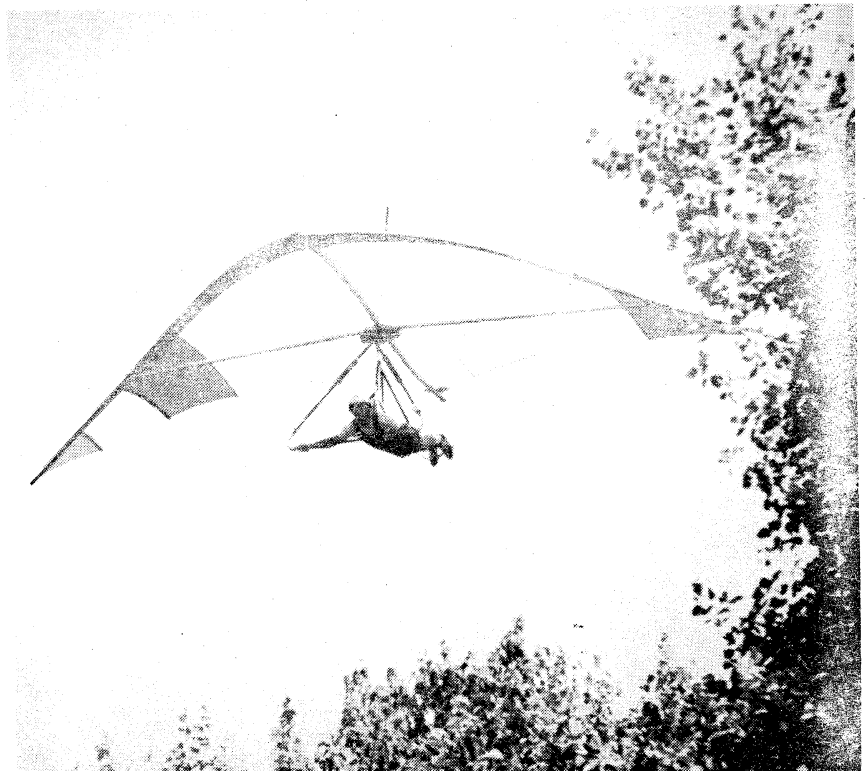
photos by  
Roma Sochan



Why for first place in soccer in the under-16ers SUMA — "Krylati" team.



chuk, right, of the New York SUMA team accepts a trophy for track and field events from Oleh Kolody.



Andrew Kozak circles the sports field in his hang-glider before landing on Saturday.



## New Ukrainian course at Concordia University

MONTREAL, Que.—A new course, "The History of Ukrainians in the Old and New World," will be offered here at Concordia University during the fall semester. The course is sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in conjunction with the department of history at Concordia University.

The course (History L 291) is a survey history of Ukrainians from the eighth century to the present. It deals with the kingdoms of Kievan Rus' and Halych, the emergence of the Kozak state, the 19th century Ukrainian Na-

tional Revival, the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-23, Soviet Ukraine, and the various emigrations to the New World with particular emphasis on Canada.

It is a two-semester, six-credit undergraduate history course open to all full-time and part-time Concordia students.

The course will be taught by Dr. Ro-

man Serbyn and Prof. Yarema Kelebay at the Sir George Williams Campus.

Dr. Serbyn holds a Ph.D. in East European history from McGill University. He has taught history at the University of Montreal and is on the full-time staff of the department of history at the University of Quebec.

Prof. Kelebay holds an M.A. in Canadian history from Concordia and

is working toward his Ph.D. He has taught history at Concordia for several years and is on the full-time staff of the faculty of education at McGill.

For further information about the course, write to: Dr. S.J. Scheinberg, Chairman, Department of History, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8.

## Rutgers players selected to All-Star Team

NEWARK, N.J.—Three players from Rutgers University here, this year's winner of the Eastern Collegiate Volleyball League title, were selected for the 1978 All-Star Team by the league's coaches at their annual meeting earlier this month.

Juniors Nestor Paslawsky, a Ukrainian from Newark, N.J., and Ryuichi Furusawa of Tokyo, Japan, were picked for the second straight year, while freshman Doug Emich of East Petersburg, Pa., was a first-time choice.

The ECVL, which has been reorganized into four divisions, will now consist of 21 teams from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Rutgers-Newark, which finished fourth in the 1978 NCAA finals at Ohio State University, will be a division I team with West Point, Penn State, East Stroudsburg (Pa.) and Springfield (Mass.). The team is coached by Prof. Taras Hunczak and consists of many Ukrainian Americans.

## Graduates with honors in art



Carol Jean Fenchak

TOWSON, Md.—Carol Jean Fenchak graduated magna cum laude from Towson State University here on June 4. She received a Bachelor's degree in art, with a specialty in painting.

Miss Fenchak, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fenchak, of Lutherville, Md., has assisted in preparing Ukrainian educational exhibits in Maryland.

The Fenchaks are members of UNA Branch 320.

## St. George's holds commencement exercises

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Commencement exercises for Saint George Academy here were held on Sunday, June 18. Divine Liturgy at the new St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church was attended by all graduates at 3 p.m., and they then processed back to the school auditorium where commencement ceremonies were held.

The Very Rev. Volodymyr Gavlich, O.S.B.M., pastor of St. George's, opened the ceremonies with prayer. After the anthems were sung, the salutatory address was delivered in Ukrainian and in English by Mary Jarymowycz. The ensemble, under the direction of Donna Wolansky, then sang "Dream." The guest speaker, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, O.S.B.M., provincial of the Basilian Fathers, delivered his address. Father Paschak spoke on the realization by non-Ukrainians of the importance of a Ukrainian Catholic high school, and the necessity of Ukrainians to realize the same. Father Paschak's talk was followed by the distribution of diplomas, aided by Sister Martin, O.S.B.M., principal of the academy.

Awards were then presented to the graduates in the following order: \$1,000 valedictorian scholarship to Anna Hankewycz, donated by Michael and Sabina Turansky; \$750 salutatorian scholarship to M. Jarymowycz, donated by the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union "Self-Reliance"; \$500 award for Ukrainian scholarship to Vera Chuma, donated by the parents committee of St. George Academy; \$250 scholastic achievement scholarship to Oksana Kurowycyk, donated by "Self-Reliance"; \$300 UNA scholastic achievement award to Andrea Chomyn and a \$200 UNA scholastic achievement award to Oksana Jarema, both donated by the Ukrainian National Association; \$200 scholastic achievement scholarship to Marta Lopatynsky, donated by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York; \$100 scholastic achievement scholarship to Oksana Lodziuk, donated by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; \$100 most improved in Ukrainian award to Bohdan Rekshynskyj, donated by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America — Branch 1; \$100 achievement scholarship to Roma Hryhorowych; \$25 effort award to Alexander Pidhorodeckyj, donated by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America — branch 104; \$25 religion award each to Daria Dworjan and Lydia Fanok; \$25 achievement award each to Zenon Kramarchuk and Xenia Mokriwskyj; and \$25 improvement award each to Bohdan Rekshynskyj and Bohdan Nadolsky, all donated by Dr. Walter Baron, D.D.S. "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics presented graduates who are members of the association with one year of life insurance each — the members are as follows: Marta Lopatynsky, Motria Lucyk, Andrew Klukewycz, Roma Hryhorowych, Andrea Chomyn, Helen Wesolowsky, Michael Chudyk, Orest

Mandzy, Zirka Kostewka and Lydia Fanok.

Two trophies were given out as the Paul Pober Awards for Athletics to Steven Bordun and Ihor Strutytsky. These students also were the recipients of two \$50 awards donated by the Ukrainian American Soccer Association. A medal was also presented to Steven Bordun as the Athletic Association of Private Schools Award.

Who's Who Among Music Students certificates were presented to Oksana Charuk and Bohdan Priatka, and

Anna Hankewycz received the governor's Committee on Scholastic Achievement Award. The following students received National High School Awards for Excellence: Andrea Chomyn, Vera Chuma, Roma Hryhorowych, Oksana Lodziuk, Marta Lopatynsky, Anna Hankewycz, Mary Jarymowycz, Zenon Kramarchuk and Oksana Kurowycyk.

The valedictory speech was delivered by Miss Hankewycz in Ukrainian after the awards were distributed. Closing remarks were given by Father Gavlich.

## News from SGA

\* In a letter, dated June 12, addressed to Sister Martin, O.S.B.M., principal of Saint George Academy, Brother James Kearney, superintendent of schools, Brother James Liguori, associate superintendent of secondary schools, and James Mahoney, director of publicly assisted programs, offered their sincere congratulations for "excellent work in being selected by New York City for a Title IV-C Minigrant Award from New York State." The letter continued, "In fact, your school has been chosen for two such awards at

this time — a first for the Archdiocese of New York."

The determining factor for receiving an award was the way in which the proposals were written up. In New York City Public School District 1, only three awards were received this year. St. George's received two of these.

Submitted in January and approved in May, the two minigrants would total approximately \$5,000 in aid for such things as art supplies and other equipment. The minigrants will be utilized during the 1978-79 school year.

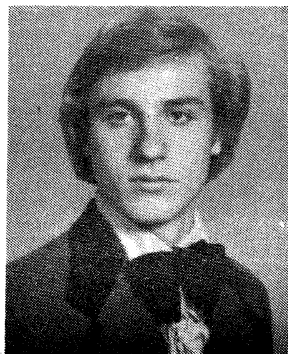
\* Marta Ivashkiv, daughter of Eugene and Eugenia Ivashkiv, and a freshman at St. George Academy in New York City, was honored at the Police Commissioner For-a-Day Annual Essay Awards Ceremony, Tuesday, June 13, at the Manhattan Police Headquarters. Marta's essay, one of 15 chosen from the thousands of entries from the five boroughs of New York, won her the title of deputy commissioner of administration for-a-day.

After Marta was sworn in, she listened to talks given by City Council President Carol Bellamy, by the president of General Motors, and by Police Commissioner Robert McGuire. Marta was then taken to lunch, treated to a boat ride, and then taken on tour of the entire police headquarters. The day ended with Marta being personally congratulated by the police commis-



Marta Ivashkiv

sioner. She was accompanied by the day's ceremonies by her mother and by Sr. Martin, O.S.B.M., principal of St. George Academy.



John Leshchuk

\* John Leshchuk, the son of Harry and Helen Leshchuk, and a junior at St. George Academy, was one of 60 New Yorkers who were chosen by the National Science Foundation to take part in a special program this summer. The Science Training Program for High Ability Secondary School Students is sponsoring this special program at Polytechnic Institute of New York this summer, entitled "Computer Modeling and Simulation of Physical and Social Systems." The selection of students for this program was determined by high scores on the college boards. John intends to continue in the field of engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology when he graduates from St. George Academy next year.

## Gets Ph.D. in physics

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Viktor K. Decyk, son of Wolodymyr and Taissa (Osinska) Decyk of Providence, R.I., and grandson of Natalia Chaplenko of Matawan, N.J., received a Ph.D. in physics from the University of California (UCLA) here, in December 1977.

Dr. Decyk was born February 6, 1948, in Ellwangen, Germany. He attended St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., graduated as class valedictorian from the Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts in 1966, and received the B.A. degree cum laude from Amherst College in 1970.

In the course of his doctoral research under the guidance of Prof. John M. Dawson, he developed computer models for the study of collective processes in plasmas (ionized gases).

Dr. Decyk an assistant research physicist at UCLA, working on physics problems associated with controlled thermonuclear fusion research.

He married the former Betsy Newell in 1973. His wife is a doctoral candi-



Dr. Viktor K. Decyk

date in philosophy at Claremont Graduate School and teaches philosophy at Los Angeles City College.

Dr. Decyk's parents are members of UNA Branch 93 in Rhode Island.

## Dental center opens at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The Manor Junior College Dental Health Center will be open to the public three days a week beginning this September 1978. The center is located at 2826 Mt. Carmel Ave., North Hills, Pa. All persons interested may avail themselves of the services being offered at the center, which will be open by appointment only from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday and Friday, and 1:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Wednesday. A nominal fee is being charged for services rendered.

The Dental Health Center is opening as an adjunct training center for students enrolled in the college's accredited dental assisting program. During the past two years the program has grown considerably. The first class of expanded function dental assistants (EFDA's) graduated in May of this year, and all have secured positions in their chosen profession. There are currently 16 students in the senior class and applications for the freshman class are still being considered.

Students in the program have been invited to do externships at the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and the Thomas Jefferson Dental Center. Because the skills being taught are so specialized, the College deemed it important to have its own facility in order that they be able to provide valuable training for students while under the direct supervision of the faculty.

The Dental Health Center houses the most effective equipment for teaching dental assisting students and providing patient treatment. The complex includes both a preclinical laboratory and classroom facility as well as three modern treatment rooms, x-ray and darkroom, business office, laboratory and reception rooms.

Information regarding services, fees and appointments may be obtained by calling Manor Junior College Dental Health Center at (215) 576-1833. If anyone is interested in obtaining more information regarding the dental assisting program and admissions procedures, please call Mrs. Eileen Suffet, coordinator of Dental Assisting, at (215) 885-2360.

## Graduates with honors from Cal Tech

GREELEY, Ohio.—Yuri Owechko, son of Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Owechko, graduated with honors from the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif., on June 9.

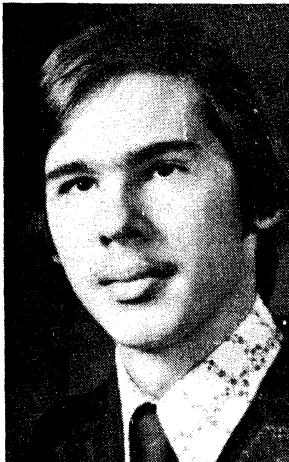
Mr. Owechko majored in applied physics at Cal Tech. In 1976, he received an academic award from Achievement Rewards for College Scientists.

He was a member of the Cal Tech Undergraduate Academic Standards and Honor Committee for two years, and was on the Freshman Admission Committee from 1977 to 1978.

Mr. Owechko was also active in the student government. In his sophomore year he was social chairman of his dorm and class treasurer.

During the summer, Mr. Owechko is working in a computer analysis laboratory of Rockwell International in Anaheim, Calif.

He has received a full fellowship from the University of Southern California where he will pursue graduate studies in material science.



Yuri Owechko

## Four Philadelphia youths receive citizenship awards

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Four graduates of four Ukrainian Catholic schools in Philadelphia were awarded the first annual Ukrainian American Veterans Post 4 Citizenship Awards.

The students receiving the awards were selected by their teachers on the basis of outstanding service to their schools and to the community.

The students honored at their respective graduation ceremonies were: Christine Kuropas of St. Basil's School, award presented by Martin Horby; Julia Siniatowycz of St. Nicholas School, award presented by Meron Shegda; Stephen Leshak of Immaculate Conception School, award presented by Emil Senkow; and Christine Schliro of St. Joseph's School, award presented by Stephen Shegda.

The presentations were made by former national commanders of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

The Citizenship Award was the idea of UAV Post 4 Commander Theodore Zenuk. Through the annual awards, the post hopes to perpetuate the ideals

of the founding fathers of the United States, and to encourage Ukrainian American youths to participate in community life.

## Ukrainian students form club at Northwestern U.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Ukrainian students from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois came together during the 1977-78 academic year to form the Ukrainian Student Club here at Northwestern University. The new student "hromada" has 11 members.

The highlight of the club's activity during the year was the initiation of the Ukrainian literature course given through the university's Slavic department during the spring quarter. Over 20 students — Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, undergraduates and graduates — were enrolled in "The Great Masters — Shevchenko, Franko and Lesia Ukrainka" taught by Prof. Bohdan Rubchak of the University of Illi-

## Anonymous Ukrainian creates \$1,000 scholarship at Case Western

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A new scholarship has been established here at Case Western Reserve University by an anonymous graduate of Adelbert College who is of Ukrainian descent.

The Ukrainian Scholarship Fund is designed to help needy and qualified students of Ukrainian background pursue degrees at Case Western Reserve's School of Graduate Studies or one of

its seven professional schools.

The scholarship awards will be for \$1,000 a year, and will be renewable for up to four years if the student does well academically.

For further information, contact Michael Luton, assistant director of financial aid, at Pardee Hall, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

## Receives UNA award at Manitoba University

WINNIPEG, Man.—Larry E. Speiss, 19, has been named the winner of the annual UNA award to the top student of Ukrainian studies at the University of Manitoba here.

The selection of the \$100 award recipient is made by the university itself. The UNA funds a similar award at the University of Edmonton.

Mr. Speiss, the son of Henry and Jessie Speiss of Neepawa, Man., decided to enroll in a Ukrainian language course "in the hope that knowledge of the language would give me greater appreciation of my background." (His mother is of Ukrainian ancestry.) Mr. Speiss wrote in his biography that "this goal has been met, and so I intend to

continue my studies in Ukrainian."

Mr. Speiss completed his elementary and secondary education in his home town. He received many awards and honors during those years. He was vice-president of the student council and a member of the yearbook staff, and participated in sports activities, while in junior high school.

He continued his involvement in extracurricular activities in high school as one of the participants and debaters in the Neepawa Area Collegiate Institute Annual Model Parliament where he was Minister of Defense one year and Leader of the Opposition the next.

He ranked second in his graduating class and received a medal and two cash awards for his academic achievements.

Mr. Speiss entered the environmental studies program at the University of Manitoba in fall 1976, planning eventually to earn a degree in either architecture or city planning.

He transferred to the general arts program after finding that his interests lay in government, politics, languages and religion. In addition to Ukrainian, Mr. Speiss studies Latin.

age Ukrainians on college campuses everywhere to get busy and join the club."

The president of the new "hromada" is Lida Marchuk; members are: Natalie Szerzbak, Marina Korchynsky, Wolodymyr Cybriwsky, Michael Klysh, Diana Hryhorczuk, George Rippecky, John Sachanda, Boris Lushniak, Andrei Filipovich and John Roman.

nois, Chicago Circle campus.

In March, the Ukrainian Student Club organized a Ukrainian exhibit in the university library. Six display cases were filled with information about Ukraine, literature about Ukrainian dissidents, woodcarvings, "pysanky," embroidery and other articles of interest.

The year's activities were rounded out by meetings, volleyball games, a Ukrainian dinner, activity in the university chapter of Amnesty International, and attendance at "zabavy" in Chicago.

Club members say all this has "added a Ukrainian twist to our experience at Northwestern. We encour-

## "Glance back and extract lesson for tomorrow"

*The following is a sermon delivered by Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in Chicago during a prayer service held there at the Richard Daley Plaza on May 19 in conjunction with the "Ukrainian Heritage Days" festival.*

The rapid pace of our time often deprives us of the responsibility to glance back into the past and to extract from it the wisdom in experiencing a vision of the future. Nevertheless, the Providence of God bestows upon us the strength which enables us not to release into "forgetfulness" extraordinary and difficult tests in our history, which in turn gives us a much-needed hope and much-wanted light that leads us not astray tomorrow. Such a difficult and extraordinary test of a nation is found in the struggle of my people, the Ukrainians — at struggle with the Soviet occupation authorities who are determined to deprive the God-given rights of the Ukrainians in living freely on their own land, the speaking of the language of their forefathers, and the continuation of the Ukrainian culture and its development.

We pause in the rapid pace of our days and come together this evening to take a painful glance at the "days of horror" in Ukraine's history. We come together to commemorate those days on this, the 45th anniversary of the most outrageous genocide known to the history of mankind — a genocide that does not flash itself upon our television screens, an outrage which certain historians tend to curve or cover!

It was 45 years ago that Joseph Stalin sent his hirelings (and we know exactly who these hirelings were) into Ukraine with the intentional mission of perpetrating the greatest holocaust in history. In a period, not of a decade, not of several years, but in the brief span of six months — the autumn of 1932 through the spring of 1933 — over 7 million Ukrainian peasants and hundreds of thousands of other non-Russians died in a systematically organized man-made famine.

"We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries," Stalin told a conference of industrial managers in 1931. "We must make good this lag in 10 years." He went to work with speed and ruthlessness. The accent was on building heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods. He proceeded simultaneously with "collectivization" of individually owned farms. Such a policy had manifold purposes: to release workers from the factories and to undermine the individualism and independence of the owner-farmer. "Pravda," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, on January 22, 1930, openly announced: "Collectivization of farmers has as its aim to destroy the basis of Ukrainian nationalism" ... all privately owned property.

The Ukrainian peasant is an individualist. He stands for a peasant's private ownership of land. He despises collective economy because it levels life in order to stagnate everything that is creative in the human spirit. He is defiant towards the plans of Stalin for "collectivization!" From the heinous mind of Moscow come plans for stronger measures, the food of the Ukrainians must be destroyed and an "artificial" famine which would force the Ukrainian farmers to deny the possession of their lands and to embrace, as if, freely, willingly, the "kolhosp" — collective farms; to deny their very identity and bow as slaves to the Communist Party.

The Godly endowed spirit of the Ukrainian people resisted in giving their land to the Russians. They fought relentlessly and bravely for their rights and for their land. What was to follow, not even Dante in his strongest imagination could depict! The Russian troops took away the harvest of the Ukrainians; they burned the crops rather than leave food for the farmers; they resolutely declined the aid of the Ukrainian farmers in the free world to send grain, at no cost, for distribution to the starving population of Ukraine. The Russian troops plundered Ukrainian village after village, leaving no one or anything alive behind them, only ghost towns! Six months...and more than 7 million victims!

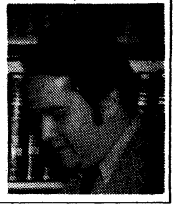
Forty-five years have passed and still we have not the complete list of the Ukrainian victims; 45 years, and still the graves of the 7 million are not yet all known, for Moscow scattered hundreds of thousands of graves throughout Ukraine — over one mass graveyard a factory was built, over another, a high-rise was erected, and on and on. They tried to "sweep" the crime under a building, not realizing that in so doing they were erecting monuments of Moscow's reign over Ukraine and leaving the cold mortar as evidence of their terrorism against the Ukrainians. Cover up the genocide, bury the holocaust, and because Moscow today knows this, it seeks the justification in committing even greater crimes against the Ukrainian people by luring children away from parents and mutilating their souls. And all with one intention, so that Ukrainian children would forget who they are by blood, forget their heredity, their origin, forget the holocaust of 1932-1933!

They try to cover up the artificial famine, but their attempts are in vain, because, as His Beatitude Metropolitan Mstyslav wisely and most accurately stated: "Ukrainian graves know how to talk with the winds and to call into reality that which others think is impossible." Their voices become stronger and more evident each day, as the list of the victims continues to grow and perhaps, just perhaps, within five years whenever we shall meet the 50th anniversary of this tragic event, we will have completely computerized the list of the more than 7 million victims to present to the world! And in the logging of each victim's name, perhaps then the free world will pause from the rapid pace of the times to seriously listen to the warning against the Soviet tyrants who are now, today, preparing a similar genocide for the entire free world. If we pause to listen, if we glance back and extract the lesson for tomorrow, by the Grace of God, when that times comes, the graves may then stop talking to the winds and the souls of the 7 million can rest in peace.

JOIN THE UNA  
AND READ  
THE WEEKLY

## Ucrainica collection at Harvard library

by Edward Kasinec



There can be no Ukrainian studies on a sophisticated level without materials to study. This simple truth is too often forgotten by individuals concerned with the fostering of Ukrainian studies in the West. Only a bibliographer can fully begin to appreciate the enormous documentary wealth of the Ukrainian people. In interwar Galicia alone, literally hundreds of serial publications, both magazines and newspapers, were published. We have far to go in order to even begin to reconstruct the documentary skein of Ukrainian culture.

Here at Harvard, the bibliographers and librarians for the Ukrainian studies program take this obligation very seriously. Ukrainian librarianship at Harvard is interpreted as an activist profession, one which works in tandem with other researchers in order to create better collections and to provide more finely honed tools (catalogues, bibliographies, etc.) for their use. Their efforts have not been in vain. With the generous support of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, the Ukrainian collections at Harvard have easily tripled in size during the last decade.

Thus, since 1970, approximately 9,000 titles, many in several volumes,

have been added to the Ukrainian collections; thousands still await cataloging. In 1973 a separate reference library was created at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, a well-selected collection now containing upwards of 4,000 volumes. These achievements have been made possible through the generosity of many donors of books, among them Mykhaylo Bazansky, Mrs. Neonila and the late Bohdan Krawciw and literally hundreds of others, who donated smaller collections.

Each of these gifts is accepted in the same warm spirit in which it is given. Major donors to the collections, that is, those contributing more than a thousand items are remembered in the gallery of donors hanging in the reference library. There they share an honored place with the great Ukrainian bibliographers and librarians of the 19th and 20th centuries — Ivan Levytsky, Mykhaylo Komarov-Umanets, and academicians Pavlo Popov and Serhiy Maslov, to name but a few. Here at Harvard we are very conscious of our debt to both our donors and our professional predecessors.

The library program at Harvard is a

(Continued on page 16)

### Letter to the editor

## Ukrainians not to blame for anti-Semitism

*The letter to the editor below appeared in the June 15 edition of the Bucks County Courier Times published in Levittown, Pa. It was written by Alexandra Shwed, president of the Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League in Philadelphia.*

Mr. Ehrlich, in his letter of May 23, stated that Eastern European countries would rather forget the holocaust but that survivors will remind them. The Ukrainian community does not need reminders since millions of its own people were exterminated by the Nazis, and entire Ukrainian villages were burned down for belonging to the Ukrainian anti-Nazi resistance movement and for sheltering the Jews. We might also remind Mr. Ehrlich that one of the reasons the entire Nazi system of murdering entire peoples with extermination camps was able to prevail was because of the existence of the Jewish police in the ghettos, who killed and maltreated fellow Jews.

Mr. Ehrlich is indeed showing his ignorance toward Ukrainians when he stated that Ukrainian-Jewish relations were always poor and are still so today. First of all, in the uprising of 1648, as stated by the most prominent Jewish historian, Dr. Abram Leon Sachar, in his book, "A History of the Jews," the Ukrainians were not killing Jews but were protecting their lands against the Polish landlords for whom many Jews served as overseers and tax collectors. Simon M. Dubinow in his book, "History of the Jews in Russia and Poland," writes that at the beginning of the 17th century, anti-Jewish feelings ran high among the ruling classes of Russia (Muscovy). Is it possible that Mr. Ehrlich is confusing Russia for Ukraine?

In 1917-1920, Ukraine was a sovereign democratic state known under its constitutional name of the Ukrainian National Republic, which guaranteed civil rights to all national minorities.

For the first time in the modern history of Europe, the Jews were recognized by law as a separate nationality and inscriptions in Hebrew appeared on the bank notes of the Ukrainian National Republic. Soon, however, Ukraine was occupied by the Soviet Russian government and everything changed. Solomon Goldeman, in his book, "The Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine 1917-1920," states, "If not for the catastrophic outcome of the Ukrainian Revolution, the constructive forces within the entire Ukrainian community would have mastered the pogromist anarchy and the Jewish national autonomy would have remained as a constituent part of the democratic Ukrainian Republic."

According to the statements of the newly arrived Jewish emigres from Ukraine, such as Dr. Mikhail Stern, Avram Shifrin, Anatol Radygin, Prof. Moise Perakh, Arie Vukda, Israel Kliner and others, among the Ukrainian people, anti-Semitism does not exist. As for Philadelphia, Jews and Ukrainians are working together, as was evident on Monday, May 29, of this year, when both communities together protested against the common enemy — the Soviet government.

## Soyuzivka...

(Continued from page 2)

quiet in Pittsburgh, Pa. She will be accompanied here by Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky, a renowned pianist-composer-conductor from New York City.

Saturday evening's dance will be to the tunes of Tempo, headed by Ireneus Kowal.

On Sunday evening, a special Fourth of July program will be held at the "Veselka" auditorium beginning at 8:30 p.m. Dancing to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra with Alec Chudolij, accordionist, will follow.

For the sportsminded, Soyuzivka will offer this weekend the first of five tennis tournaments. Tennis players will compete in all age groups in the SUAST-East championships.

Other tournament dates to keep in mind are: August 12-13, doubles, men's, women's and mixed pairs; September 1-4, USCAK Nationals in all age groups, advance registration by August 26; September 16-17, UNA Invitational, 16 men, eight senior men; and October 7-8, KLK Invitational.

For those guests who are not adept on the tennis courts, of which there are seven, Soyuzivka also offers an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a volleyball court, ping-pong tables, and miles upon miles of hiking trails.

Also, for those guests who just want to relax, there are many quiet and secluded sites on the grounds of the estate for persons to go and rest.

Another attraction of Soyuzivka is the dinners. Each weekday the theme is different — from the welcome dinner to Hutsul night to steak night.

Soyuzivka — a synonym for something for everyone.

## Parks Department...

(Continued from page 4)

nian veterans' memorials caps a three-year effort by members of the St. George's Post 401 of the Catholic War Veterans. This campaign picked up since Memorial Day when several local elected officials, notably Rep. S. William Green (R-N.Y.) got involved in the project.

Earlier this month, Mr. Stone said that when he receives proof of community interest in the poles he would seek permission to repair them. The proof was a letter from Michael Luchuf, commander of the CWV post, who told Mr. Stone that he is offering a \$100 reward to anyone who supplies information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons caught vandalizing the poles.

After hearing that the department will go ahead with the repairs, Mr. Luchuf expressed satisfaction that such a quick decision was reached.

"On behalf of Ukrainian American veterans, I thank the members of Post 401, Congressman Green and other public officials who supported the matter," said Mr. Luchuf.

With vandalism being what it is in New York City, maintaining a reasonable amount of security around the two poles will, nonetheless, be a problem.

Detective Lester Grisson of the 9th Precinct's community affairs desk said that while a patrolman cannot be assigned to guard the two poles, they can notify their officers of the importance for the community of the two poles and request them to give extra attention to the masts.

It is also said that Ukrainian organizations in New York City should make the entire community aware of what the poles stand for, and that, feels Det. Grisson, may diminish the vandalism.

## Youth camps herald season at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Some 50 youngsters, ranging in age from 7 to 8, from more than a dozen states, presaged Soyuzivka's 26th summer season by opening two-week tours of tennis and recreational camping.

Some 20 boys and girls in the 12-18 age bracket opened the 12-day tennis camp Saturday, June 17, with an additional 10 joining them in the course of the week. This year's camp was cut down in numbers by the extended school year which in some areas of the country went deep into June.

Those who did come enjoyed fine weather, ample tennis, swimming, volleyball, as well as socializing, dancing, films and the like. Supervising the camps, as in previous years, were: George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk, with assistants Roman Rakotchyj, Jr., and Areta Rakotchyj. The camp wound down with a tournament in the advanced group and the presentation of certificates and awards at the Thursday night banquet.

Saturday, June 26, saw 18 youngsters take over the premises of the "Liviv" villa here for a two-week tour of camping. More were expected to arrive in the course of the first week for what is the first leg of UNA's summer program for youth at this estate. A folk dance workshop, a children's camp for girls and the Ukrainian Cultural Courses round out the summer here.

Supervising the boys camp is Mrs. Christine Prynada-Demydenko, with counselors Peter Ihnat, Roman Fedorciw, Markian Dydyk and Donna Taraschuk. Apart from sports and games, the camp program includes lessons in Ukrainian culture, singing, dancing and the like. The boys will show off some of the learning acquired during the concluding program Saturday, July 8.

## Daily News features Melanie

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Daily News of Sunday, June 25, devoted the entire page of its "People" layout to the popular singer Melanie.

"Melanie is a survivor. Like the Rolling Stones, she has been away for a while but now is back — in a big way," wrote Jim Hanchett in the News.

Four photos were used in the feature, which showed Melanie, her husband, Peter Shekeryk, and their children Jeordie, three, and Leilah, four.

The article also mentioned their ethnic background.

"She (Melanie) likes Italian food and hubby likes Ukrainian, but they compromise, particularly when his mother sends some Ukrainian goodies over," said the story.

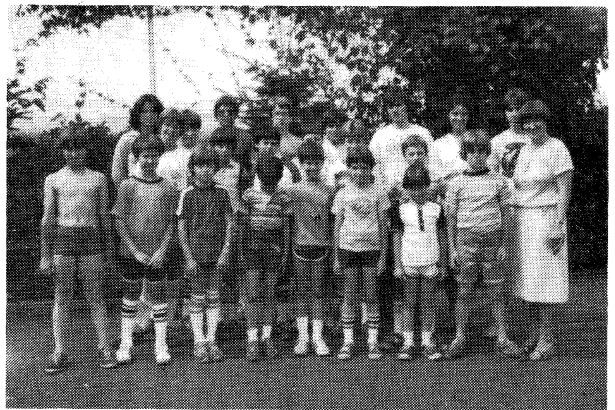
## Hrynkiv to appear on WQXR radio

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Concert pianist Thomas Hrynkiv, who is scheduled to perform in several concerts at this year's Newport Music Festival in Newport, R.I., will be among the festival artists who will appear on WQXR (96.3 FM, 1560 AM) on Monday, July 10.

The show, hosted by George Jel-linek, from 2:06 to 2:57 p.m., will include discussion of the festival and performances by the artists.



Participants of the 1978 tennis camp at Soyuzivka.



Campers at the two-week boy's camp at the UNA estate. Standing right is Mrs. Christine Prynada-Demydenko, camp supervisor.

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SEASON OPENER

FRIDAY, JUNE 30 —

DANCE to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra, ALEC CHUDOLIJ, accordionist.

SATURDAY, JULY 1 —

8:30 p.m. — Opening of the 26th summer season at Soyuzivka. Appearing will be ANNA CHORNODOLSKA, mezzo-soprano from Montreal, Que. Accompanist — Dr. IHOR SONEVYTSKY.

Master of ceremonies — ANYA DYDYK.

10 p.m. — DANCE to the tunes of TEMPO.

SUNDAY, JULY 2 —

8:30 p.m. — Special Fourth of July program.

10 p.m. — DANCE to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra, ALEC CHUDOLIJ, accordionist.

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## Hold seventh...

(Continued from page 4)

results were: 1. "Tryzub" with 4:0, 2. Yonkers SUMA — "Krylati" with 2:2, 3. "Sitch" with 0:4. Bohdan Kucyna of "Krylati" wash chosen MVP. The winners of individual track and field events are listed below.

### Boys 11-14

60-meter dash: 1. Oleh Kalynovych ("Chornomorska Sitch") — 8.0, 2. Ihor Kuryleta (Philadelphia SUMA) — 8.7, 3. Peter Semchuk (Amsterdam-Watervliet SUMA) — 8.7.

Broad jump: 1. O. Kalynovych — 14-½, 2. P. Semchuk — 13-4¼, 3. Myron Petrukh ("Sitch") — 12-4½.

High jump: 1. George Hoshko (Yonkers SUMA) — 4-3, 2. M. Petrukh — 4-1, 3. O. Kalynovych — 3-8.

Shotput: 1. John Lenchuk (Jersey City SUMA) — 36-2½, 2. O. Kalynovych — 33-3½, 3. M. Petrukh — 30-2½.

4 X 60-meter relay: 1. "Chornomorska Sitch" — 35.5, 2. Amsterdam-Watervliet SUMA — 39.6.

### Boys 15-18

100 meters: 1. Adrian Krawczeniuk (Cleveland-"Chornomorti") — 12.2, 2. John Leshchuk (New York SUMA) — 12.4, 3. Volodymyr Natyna (Cleveland-"Chornomorti") — 12.6.

400 meters: 1. Andrew Horodysky (Cleveland Plast) — 55.9, 2. J. Leshchuk — 59.0, 3. A. Krawczeniuk — 60.8.

800 meters: 1. J. Leshchuk — 2:24.0, 2. Taras Stefuryshyn ("Sitch") — 2:45.7, 3. Michael Kriak ("Sitch") — 3:15.1.

1,500 meters: 1. J. Leshchuk — 4:59.9, 2. A. Horodysky — 5:00.2, 3. A. Krawczeniuk — 5:45.4.

Broad jump: 1. Roman Burtyk (Passaic Plast) — 17-0, 2. J. Leshchuk — 16-2½, 3. V. Natyna — 15-10½.

High jump: 1. Borys Bych (Passaic Plast) — 5-0 (won due to fewer misses), 2. J. Leshchuk — 5-0, 3. A. Horodysky and Roman Darmohray (Philadelphia SUMA) — 4-0.

Shotput: 1. V. Natyna — 39-6, 2. J. Leshchuk — 34-2½, 3. Andrew Dzerovych (Cleveland-"Chornomorti") — 32-3½.

Discus: 1. R. Darmohray — 74-½, 2. J. Leshchuk — 72-10, 3. A. Dzerovych — 67-½.

4 X 100-meter relay: 1. Cleveland-"Chornomorti" — 52.5, 2. New York SUMA — 54.0, 3. Passaic Plast — 55.0.

### Girls 11-14

60-meter dash: 1. Maria Mucha (Jersey City Plast) — 8.5, 2. Olenka Ciolko (Albany Plast) — 9.7, 3. Dzinka Kobasa (New York SUMA) — 9.8.

Broad jump: 1. M. Mucha — 13-¼, 2. O. Ciolko — 12-3, 3. Nadia Hlushko (Yonkers SUMA) — 11-10.

High jump: 1. M. Mucha — 3-11, 2. O. Ciolko — 3-9, 3. D. Kobasa — 3-8.

Shotput: 1. Lilia Szkafarowsky (Yonkers SUMA) — 30-5½, 2. N. Hlushko — 27-2, 3. Darka Leshchuk (New York SUMA) — 25-9.

4 X 60-meter relay: 1. Jersey City SUMA — 39.5, 2. Amsterdam-Watervliet SUMA — 40.0, 3. Passaic Plast — 41.0.

### Boys 15-18

100 meters: 1. Vera Chuma (New York Plast) — 14.4, 2. Luba Zavadi-

sky (Cleveland Plast) — 14.8, 3. Loreta Mak ("Sitch") — 14.9.

Broad jump: 1. Christine Grysh (Passaic Plast) — 13-1, 2. Areta Pidverbetsky (Albany Plast) — 12-3, 3. Natalka Fedun (Passaic Plast) — 12-1.

High jump: 1. A. Pidverbetsky — 4-0, 2. V. Chuma — 3-10, 3. Ella Ulchak (Passaic Plast) — 3-10.

Shotput: 1. E. Ulchak — 23-2½, 2. Irene Zavadvsky (Cleveland Plast) — 23-2, 3. Oliia Jawny ("Sitch") — 22-9½.

4 X 100-meter relay: 1. Cleveland Plast — 1:01.9, 2. New York Plast — 1:04.0, 3. Irvington SUMA — 1:05.2.

The 1978 Ukrainian Youth Sports Meet began on Saturday morning with the registration of teams.

The subsequent opening ceremonies included the U.S. and Ukrainian national anthems and flag raising, the traditional oath of fair play, reading of the meet program, and addresses by representatives of several organizations.

Slava Rubel, Vice-President for youth affairs of the UCCA Executive Board and chairwoman of the UCCA Conference of Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations, extended best wishes to the young athletes on behalf of the UCCA.

Greetings were also delivered by George Chraneyvycz of SUAST-East, Stepan Malanchuk of USCAK (Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America), Ivan Chamulak of "Sitch," George Tarasiuk of Plast, and Evhen Hanowsky of SUMA and the SUMA camp.

On Saturday evening, a dance to the music of "Iskra" was held in the SUMA camp auditorium.

Sports competition resumed on Sunday after Divine Liturgies and continued until late afternoon. During closing ceremonies, trophies were presented to teams winning the volleyball and soccer events, overall winners in the track and field events, and to volleyball and soccer MVPs. Winners of individual events received gold, silver and bronze medals.

Trophies presented to the boys' and girls' teams scoring highest in track and field were funded by Jaroslaw Rubel. A donation from the UCCA helped fund other trophies.

An unexpected highlight of the weekend meet was the landing on Saturday and Sunday of a hang-glider piloted by Andrew Kozak of Rutherford, N.J. While circling the sports field before landing on Saturday, Mr. Kozak dropped leaflets advertising the upcoming Plast Maritime Camp. The hang-glider took off from a point in the Sha-wan-gunk Mountains.

The meet was directed by a committee composed of George Chraneyvycz, chairman; Yaroslav Kozak and Myron Stebelsky, vice-chairmen; Jaroslaw Rubel, chief judge; Lubomyr Bilyk, secretary; Omelan Twardowsky, press; Myron Bytz, treasurer; Jaroslaw Petryk, organization; Seweryn Polydowych, meet director; Adrian Lapychak, volleyball; Roman Hlushko, soccer; Oleh Kolodyi, track and field events; Evhen Hanowsky, Bohdan Siryj and Stepan Malanchuk, verification committee; Dr. Myroslav Bych, meet physician; Wolodymyr Kostyk, administration and equipment; Stefa Hryckowian, nurse.

Many volunteers also helped in running various phases of the weekend meet.

## Old St. George's comes down



Photo by Ihor Dlaboha

The old St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City is finally being torn down in order to pave the way for the expansion of the entire parish center. Demolition crews began work soon after the third Ukrainian street fair May 19-21. The photo above was taken Sunday, June 25, and shows that the side and rear walls of the house of worship are still standing. To the right is the new St. George's Church, which was dedicated on April 23, and in the background is the St. George Grammar School and Academy. The old structure, which dates from the 19th century, has been a house of worship for several generations of Ukrainian Catholics in New York City. The building was bought in October 1911. After the building is demolished, the site will be converted into a parking lot until sufficient funds are raised to construct a parish office, monastery and convent. Apollinare Osadca will be the architect. While room must be made for progress, nostalgia still ties people to the past. Remarkd Stephan Rudyk, a former parishioner now living in Astoria, after viewing the remains: "A lot of memories and a lot of history will go down with the church."

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## 1978 Schedule of Tennis Tournaments at Soyuzivka

- \* July 1-2 — SUAST-East championships in all age groups  
Advance registration by June 29
- \* August 12-13 — Doubles, men's, women's and mixed pairs
- \* September 1-4 — USCAK Nationals in all age groups  
Advance registration by August 26
- \* September 16-17 — UNA Invitational, 16 men, 8 senior men
- \* October 7-8 — KLK Invitational

# ВЕСЕЛКА



Illustration by Mykhaylo Mykhaylyevych

## How the oak tree became king of the forest

This is a very old tale. It was told to me by my grandmother. She told me that a long, long time ago, the mighty oak was not as big as it is today. Originally it grew to be a small tree in the forest. No one even bothered to look at it. The wind bent its trunk, ripped off the leaves and scattered the acorns.

But the oak tree was well known to the little forest flowers that grew near it. Each day the flowers thanked it for allowing them to grow at its side and for providing them with shade. The oak tree's leaves shielded the flowers from torrential rains, allowing only a light sprinkle to bathe them. The leaves also hid the flowers from the harsh sun, permitting only warm rays to reach the flowers. Every now and then the oak tree would look down at the little flowers and say to itself:

"How nice it is to be alive and protect those pretty flowers that I like so much."

The birds also knew that they had a dear friend in the oak tree. They gladly made their nests on its branches.

"Knock, knock, knock," pounded a woodpecker one morning on the bark of the young oak tree. "May I build a home in your trunk?"

"No, no," whispered the wind. "The woodpecker will drill holes in your trunk."

The oak tree thought for a few moments, and then said:

"The woodpecker also needs food and shelter. I cannot only think about myself. Come to me, little bird, and build your nest."

(Continued on page 15)

### HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN By I. KORYTSKY



#### Америка

Америка — наша друга батьківщина.

Це величезна країна, що має високі гори, безконечні ліси, широчезні озера, повноводні ріки та найбільші в світі міста.

Америку називають країною свободи. Коли ми підпливали кораблем з Європи до Нью-Йорку, то татко показав мені на постать Свободи, що зноситься на маленькому острові й сказав:

— Запам'ятай, Семенку, що ми тепер у вільній державі, що прагне свободи й рівності для всіх людей!

#### Молитва

Пошли нам, Боже,  
маленьким дітям,  
щастя, здоров'я  
на довгі літа.

Щоб нам світила  
зіронька долі,  
щоб ми не знали  
лиха ніколи.

## Embroidered flowers

by Lesia Chraplyvo

Illustration by M. Levytsky

A long, long time ago, in our Ukraine, in the city of Chernihiv, there lived a brother and sister. The brother's name was Yaromyr, and the sister's — Dobroslava.

Yaromyr was a well-known noble knight in the army of the prince. When he left in the morning and rode on horseback into the steppes, it seemed that the sun shone more brightly, and that the grass of the steppes formed a luscious carpet for him.

On the streets of Chernihiv, everyone made room for Yaromyr to pass, because they respected him — they knew he was the greatest knight of all.

The Polovtsi in the steppes feared him most of all. They knew that when he came after them, they stood no chance.

Dobroslava looked out through her window and watched her brother. She was happy and proud that no one had a brave brother like Yaromyr.

One day, the Prince of Kiev set out to do battle with the Polovtsi. Yaromyr and all the other knights accompanied him.

Many days passed. The prince's army returned from the battle bringing bad news for Dobroslava. "The prince has sent us to you to give you the news: Yaromyr was captured by the khan of the Polovtsi. He has taken him far away into the steppes inhabited by the Polovtsi. We did our best to free him, but did not succeed..."

Dobroslava cried. In the morning, when everyone was still asleep in the city, she left Chernihiv and set out on the journey to find her brother.

She wandered through the steppes for what seemed to be an endless span of time. She could barely move from the hunger and fatigue. Then, she spotted the pointed tops of the tents in the camp of the Polovtsi.

She approached the camp, and was met by the guards. "Who are you and what do you want?" the guards asked. She told them her story, and was taken before the khan.

It was true that the khan was holding Yaromyr in captivity. Each day he would ask Yaromyr: "Do you want to join my army and forget Ukraine? I will give you anything you desire — I will even adopt you as my own son."

Yaromyr would answer: "I do not want to serve you. I am a Ukrainian knight, and will always be faithful to my Ukraine. I will not deny my heritage, my traditions, my family!"

The khan would get very angry and would order the guards to confine Yaromyr in a small, dark tent where not one ray of sunshine could shine. He ordered his men to feed the Ukrainian knight nothing but dry bread and water.

Yaromyr suffered greatly. He became weaker and weaker each day. It



seemed that not only would he never be able to pick up a sword again, but that he would not even be able to walk. Yet, each time the khan asked him to join his army, Yaromyr steadfastly refused.

When the khan saw that Dobroslava had come looking for her brother, he wanted to make her suffer too.

He lied and told her that Yaromyr had forgotten his native Ukraine, that he had joined the Polovtsi and taken on their traditions. "He no longer wishes to see his sister, his prince, or his country," said the khan. "Perhaps if you pay homage to me, I will allow you to speak with Yaromyr."

Dobroslava's face became covered with tears, but she answered angrily: "Maybe my brother has paid homage to you, but only because you have tortured him. I will not bow down to you!"

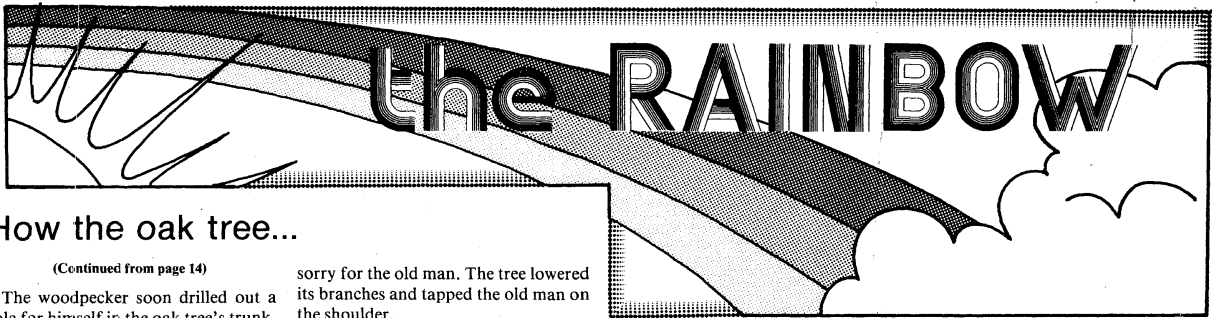
She ran out of the khan's tent as swiftly as the wind travels in the steppes. Once she was out of the camp, she fell to the good earth and cried bitterly that her brother had forgotten their dear Ukraine.

She got up and started to walk back toward the Ukrainian steppes. As she approached the Ukrainian steppes, she heard the song of beautiful birds, saw colorful flowers blooming and thought to herself: "How could my brother forget all this beauty? If I could only bring him some of these Ukrainian flowers..."

She picked an armful of flowers, and sat down to weave a shirt for her brother. She took the white flowers and wove them to resemble the white linen of a shirt; the blue, red and yellow ones — to make designs which resembled embroidery. She finished the shirt, folded it neatly, and headed once again toward the steppes of the Polovtsi.

She crept up to the camp of the Polovtsi and begged the guards to give her brother the shirt. At first, they refused to help her, but finally one of the guards took pity on Dobroslava. "Give me the shirt, I'll give it to your brother

(Continued on page 15)



## How the oak tree...

(Continued from page 14)

The woodpecker soon drilled out a hole for himself in the oak tree's trunk. The tree was very happy that the woodpecker settled down in the trunk with his wife.

The little squirrel also knew about the oak tree. As the cold winter approached, it too needed a warm shelter and sufficient food. It ran to the oak tree and asked for a few acorns.

"Don't give any to the squirrel," again whispered the wind. "From those acorns you will have little oak trees this year."

The oak tree shook its leaves and said:

"The harsh winter is approaching and the little squirrel needs the acorns for food."

The oak tree gave the squirrel a generous amount of acorns.

"Here, little squirrel, take as many as you want. May you spend the winter in warmth and comfort," said the oak tree.

Soon winter arrived with its cold wind. The birds flew to warmer climates and the oak tree was left all alone.

One day, just as dusk was falling, an old wanderer was walking through the forest. He was still a long way off from home. The old man paused by the oak tree and said:

"What can I do. There's a chance that I may freeze to death."

The oak tree was saddened. It felt

sorry for the old man. The tree lowered its branches and tapped the old man on the shoulder.

"Here old man, take my branches and make a fire for yourself. It will warm you and you won't die," said the oak tree.

Just then the angry wind blew a fierce gust at the oak tree and said:

"My friend, don't do that. You'll be sorry!"

The oak tree again did not take the wind's advice and continued to offer its branches to the old man for firewood. The old man started a bonfire and by the warmth of its flames, the tired, old man fell asleep.

The flames soon reached enormous heights and in the midst of the brightness a miracle happened — a new tree appeared. It grew up and up and soon became the tallest and strongest tree in the forest. By morning, only ashes remained from the old oak tree, but in its place stood a new mighty tree. Its branches spread out wide in all directions. In the spring its branches were covered with beautiful leaves, and in the fall hundreds of acorns adorned the tree. Pretty lillies of the valley always cuddled up to the trunk of the oak tree, and birds would always make nests on its branches.

In the spring, the happy birds can be heard chirping: "He who does not have pity on himself for the sake of others is our beloved king."

And from that time, the oak tree became the king of the forest.

## Embroidered flowers

(Continued from page 14)

if it means so much to you," he reassured her.

He brought the shirt to Yaromyr, threw it to him, and walked away quickly so that no one would see what he had done.

Yaromyr put on the shirt and something wonderful happened. He gained new strength, his old knight's valor returned to him, and decided that he must flee the khan and the camp of the Polovtisi.

In the pitch black night he stole away from the camp, and ran into the steppes. The Polovtisi tried in vain to find him. He hid too well among the tall grasses of the steppes.

Finally he entered the Ukrainian steppes, and found his sister, Dobroslava. He told her how the Ukrainian flowers had brought him strength and will power, and helped him to escape.

Together the brother and sister walked through the Ukrainian steppes where the sky is deep blue, the stars are bright and the flowers are the most beautiful in the world. When they reach Chernihiv they found Yaromyr's fellow knights waiting for them.

From this time on, Ukrainian women have always embroidered designs

of flowers. And whoever looks at these embroidered flowers, whoever touches them, becomes happy and strong because of the strange power of Ukrainian flowers.

### WORD JUMBLE

*Instructors of Ukrainian courses at U.S. universities*

*The jumbled words below represent the names of instructors of Ukrainian courses at U.S. universities. The names can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.*

KCAZUNH      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

VOKYSNEHHYC      = = = = =

BRAUKCH      = = = = =

SWUKACH      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

VYSKNOIBOYK      \_ \_ = = \_ \_

ZAPUNKIA      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

TYURDNYSK      \_ \_ = = \_ \_

NOKAZYEN      \_ \_ \_ \_ = =

HBATIKUO      \_ \_ = = \_ \_

A Ukrainian studies chair is planned at this North American university:

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Answers to last week's jumble: Siryi, Kidon, Karapinka, Kravets, Shutka, Pochtar, Onuferko, Petryshyn, Kovalskyi, Holovinskyi.

Mystery word: Kulchytyski.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



# Bohuta The Hero

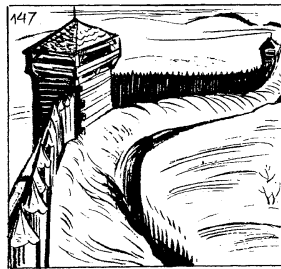
Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Cholodny



Bohuta plowed across the entire landscape and created a high embankment. This is how the legendary "Dragon's Embankments" came to be. They exist even today.

Оре Богута, не борозну виводить, а високий довгий вал висипас. Так постали „Зміські вали”, що стоять і донині.



The high embankments over the Styhnia were excellent defense perimeters against the Pechenihy.

І впріс над Стугнюю високий, довгий вал, проти печенігів оборона.



When the Pechenihy guards saw this embankment they exclaimed: "Supernatural forces created them. We must inform the khan about them."

Сту:бувалась печенізька стежа: „Гей, не людська сила це забороло здвигнула!.. Треба мерщій дати ханові знати!”

## Ucrainica collection...

(Continued from page 7)

multi-faceted one and does not only consist of the collecting and cataloguing of books. There is an active attempt to inform others about the importance and achievements of Ukrainian book culture through lectures both in the United States and Europe. Literally dozens of such talks have been given at North American and British institutions of higher learning. The journal "Recenzija" regularly publishes reviews of bibliographical publications and has in its collective of authors many outstanding specialists on the history of the Slavic book, among them the greatest Slavic bibliographer in the West, J.S.G. Simmons of the prestigious All Souls College in Oxford.

The seminar series, too, regularly holds sessions devoted to library and information science, including an annual lecture devoted to the memory of the late Bohdan Krawciw. All of these activities taken together — collection building, lecturing and research on the history of Ukrainian bibliography, exhibits — go far in creating a subtle, though at the same time powerful, lobby for Ukrainian national culture. Is this not the par excellence example of what Drahomaniv called "non-political political activity." Tens of thousands of volumes of Ucrainica on the Harvard library shelves are an eloquent testimony to the glory of Ukrainian culture. It is with this weapon, as academically Serhiy Yefremov stated, that "we will win the future." The potency of this weapon was perhaps realized when fires were set in the late 60s at the library in Kiev.

Now at the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard, those librarians concerned with the building and processing of Ukrainian materials pledge to renew their efforts at cooperation with the Ukrainian Studies Fund. In the past, their cooperation has reaped rich rewards. The studies fund has permitted librarians to attend their functions throughout the United States, thereby giving them an opportunity to increase their range of contacts. It has housed them and even assisted with physical labor when a collection had to be moved. On occasion, special purchases of rare Ucrainica were made possible through the generosity of the studies fund. Many Ucrainica items from the fabled Diagilev-Lifar Library might have made their way to the Soviet Union from the Sotheby-Parks-Bennet auction; instead rare Ucrainica from the 17th century, including the great "Synopsis," now rest in the Ukrainian collections at Harvard. Now we are engaged in the creation of a series of endowed book funds for Ukrainian books at Harvard. Thus far, the Ivan Bonk and Wasyl Kyj funds totalling \$35,000 have been created. Only with the further support of the good and generous people of the Ukrainian community can the hope of making Harvard the greatest Ucrainica collection in the West be realized.

## Wrong name

In reporting on the proceedings of the 31st national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans and the fifth convention of the Ladies Auxiliary (The Weekly, June 25), Mrs. Laura Pellock was mistakenly identified as presenting a \$500 check to the UAV Welfare Fund. The presentation was actually made by Olga Wengrenovich, past national president. Also, the name of Walter Bacad, journal chairman, was omitted from the writeup.

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