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New Supreme Assembly begins 4-year term

Dr. John O. Flis assumes responsibilities of Supreme President



Dr. John O. Flis
Supreme President



Walter Sochan
Supreme Secretary

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—July 1 marks the day when the newly elected members of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association assume the responsibilities of guiding the UNA for the next four years.

Two new members of the Supreme Assembly, who hold full-time positions at the UNA Home Office here at 30 Montgomery St., along with two re-elected members, were welcomed on Monday, July 3, by all the Soyuz and Svoboda employees. Dr. John O. Flis, newly elected Supreme President, Wasyl Orichowsky, newly elected Supreme Organizer, Walter Sochan, fourth term Supreme Secretary, and Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, second term Supreme Treasurer, were greeted with flowers, a chorus of "Mnohaya Lita" and expressions of good luck.

Also greeted was Anthony Dragan, Svoboda editor-in-chief, who has held that position since 1955.

In thanking the employees for the greeting, Dr. Flis said that the hard work and cooperation of everyone will ensure the continued growth and development of the UNA, which was built by the enthusiasm and eagerness of Ukrainian American pioneers. The growth of the UNA, said Dr. Flis, will not only serve its present and future members, but also the entire community and nation.

Following the welcome, the newly elected executive officers, together with the re-elected ones, toured the UNA and Svoboda premises in order to get acquainted with the employees,

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Ulana Diachuk
Supreme Treasurer



Wasyl Orichowsky
Supreme Organizer

photos by Ihor Dlaboha

Dr. Walter Gallan, noted community leader, dies at 85

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Walter Gallan, a banking executive and a noted Ukrainian civic, community, veterans and UNA leader, died in a hospital here at 2 a.m., Wednesday, July 5, after a prolonged illness. He was 85 years old.

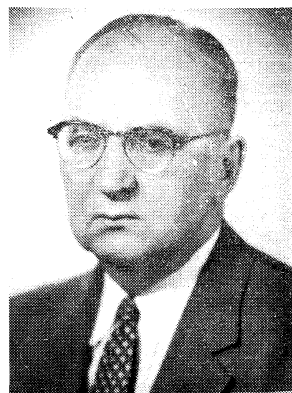
Dr. Gallan was born on April 3, 1893, in the town of Hlyniany in western Ukraine.

A student of law and the University of Lviv from 1913-14, Dr. Gallan then entered the Trieste Military School, from which he graduated with the rank of second lieutenant.

From 1914 to 1918, Dr. Gallan served as a first lieutenant in the Austrian army. He was wounded in 1916, was taken prisoner by the Russian army and was incarcerated until 1917.

In 1918, he joined the Ukrainian

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Dr. Walter Gallan

UNA awards \$18,000 in scholarships for 1978-79

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—On the recommendation of the UNA Scholarship Committee, the UNA Supreme Executive Committee has approved the granting of \$18,000 in scholarships to 95 students for the 1978-79 academic year.

This year's awards bring the total scholarship aid given by the UNA since 1972-73 to \$97,730. Although the UNA has awarded scholarships almost since

the organization's inception, the annual awards in their present form were first instituted for the 1972-73 academic year.

One scholarship each was awarded for the amounts of \$700, \$500 and \$400, nine for \$300, 44 for \$200, and 39 for \$100, totalling \$17,000. In addition, \$1,000 was allotted to students of two Ukrainian high schools, St. George Academy in New York and Immacu-

late Conception High School in Hamtramck, Mich.

UNA scholarship applications of 77 female students and 69 male students were reviewed by the Scholarship Committee here at the UNA headquarters on June 23.

The Scholarship Committee is composed of UNA Supreme Executive officers, two Supreme Auditors, two Supreme Advisors and the Svoboda edi-

tor-in-chief. This year's meeting of the committee was attended by then UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who conducted the session, Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan who took the minutes, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk who reported on her preliminary review of the applications received, then Supreme Organizer

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Father, son join Kiev Helsinki group

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A 51-year-old man and his 21-year-old son have become the latest members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Petro Sichko and his son, Vasyly, joined the group earlier this year apparently after experiencing undue harassment from Soviet officials because of their refusal to cooperate with the KGB.

The elder Sichko was born on August 18, 1926, in the village of Vytvytsia. He was a participant of the national liberation struggle in western Ukraine during World War II and served as an officer in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

In 1947, he was arrested on charges of creating an underground student organization called the "Organization of Fighters for a Free Ukraine" at the Chernivtsi University. The organization allegedly had contacts at most universities and institutions in western Ukraine. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. In 1957, he was released under the general amnesty.

Vasyly was born on December 22, 1956, in Magadan, the region to which his father was exiled. He completed his secondary education in the town of Dolyna in the Ivano-Frankivske oblast.

In 1975, Vasyly began his studies at the Kiev University majoring in journalism. When the KGB learned of this, it summoned his father to its headquarters. The secret police threatened to have Vasyly expelled from the university

if the father did not become a KGB informer.

The elder Sichko refused to cooperate and on July 22, 1977, his son was expelled.

On August 12, 1977, Vasyly wrote a letter to Leonid Brezhnev, asking him to overturn the KGB order or else he would renounce his Soviet citizenship and would seek permission to emigrate.

Vasyly did not receive an answer and on the following September 18, he fulfilled his pledge. He returned his passport and draft card to the local office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Vasyly also sent his Komsomol identification card back to the Communist youth league.

In November the KGB issued a warrant for his arrest on charges that he intended to burn himself on the Khreshchatyk Boulevard during the ceremonies marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The secret police could not find the younger Sichko, so it arrested his father. He was kept in confinement until after the anniversary observances concluded.

Vasyly was frequently summoned to his draft board but he refused to be inducted into the army on basis that he renounced his citizenship. On January 17, he was arrested and incarcerated in the Ivano-Frankivske oblast psychiatric asylum. He was released at the end of the month.

The younger Sichko became a member of the Kiev group on February 26, 1978, and his father joined the group on April 30, 1978.

Rebryk is convinced he was sentenced for national feelings

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A Ukrainian political prisoner is convinced that he was persecuted by the KGB and finally arrested and sentenced solely because of his national feelings, said the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Speaking at the close of his trial in Ivano-Frankivske in 1974, Bohdan Rebryk, who has become known in the West for his numerous appeals in defense of his rights and the rights of the Ukrainian nation, said that no amount of harassment, pressure or terror will make him change his convictions.

"Judge me! I am not afraid of prisons. I am not afraid of special regimes and striped prison garb. They will not change my convictions about the present situation or about the life of my Ukrainian nation," said Rebryk.

He later added: "I respect the person and the right of every nation and I demand that my rights and my nation's rights also be respected. In this manner I am fulfilling my civic responsibility. But for these convictions I am sitting in the defendant's chair for the second time."

Rebryk was born on June 30, 1938, in the village of Pavlivka in the Ivano-Frankivske oblast. His mother died in 1943, and his father worked as a farmer.

In 1951, his father was arrested and deported to Siberia on false pretenses. He was rehabilitated in 1956 and died the following year.

In 1954, Rebryk went to school in Magnitogorsk and three years later he was drafted into the army. He served until 1962. That year he returned to Ivano-Frankivske where he was a teacher until 1967.

Rebryk was arrested for the first time in February 1967 and sentenced to three years incarceration. He was also banned from teaching for an additional five years. He was accused of slandering the Soviet government and for educating the youths in a nationalistic spirit.

"In reality, I was sentenced because national consciousness awoke in me and because I possessed ideas which were contrary to official ideology. I was labeled a heretic," said Rebryk.

During the investigation, a KGB officer warned him that he will be under the continuous observation of the secret police. Rebryk related the officer's remarks: "You, son of a bitch, you'll get off easy this time, but you will come into our grips again."

Rebryk interpreted this as meaning that he was being relegated to the category of undesirables and that he will endure continuous KGB harassment.

He was released from incarceration in 1970 and until 1974 he was the victim of provocation, intrigues and harassment.

On February 21, 1974, he said, the decision was made to search his quarters and to begin criminal proceedings against him. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and three years' exile.

"Even if they destroy my health, I will not surrender my honor, I will not surrender my conscience or my human dignity. I cannot be someone who I am not. I love my language, my nation, I share its happinesses and misfortunes. And how good it is that none of those villains can take that away from me," he said.

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Ukrainian political prisoner demands freedom for captive nations

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A Ukrainian political prisoner, incarcerated since 1970, has written a letter to Leonid Brezhnev demanding freedom for the captive nations of the USSR, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Bohdan Rebryk, who is serving a seven-year-prison-three-year-exile sentence, said that because he is a Ukrainian, he demands freedom for his people first.

"I, as a citizen, demand that freedom and independence be given to all captive nations of the USSR, and, as a Ukrainian, above all to my Ukrainian nation," wrote Rebryk.

He wrote in his letter that in the struggle against "Communist colonialism and international communism," the Ukrainian nation has endured a great deal of suffering. Rebryk added that Ukrainians are still the most oppressed and still continue the fight.

"These convictions and ideals I am prepared to defend before the largest audience of nations, including the Soviet, and I am convinced that you will not fare well as a result of that," he said.

Rebryk denounced his 1970 trial as illegal and brought to light some of the horror he faced while confined in a psychiatric hospital. He said that he is not seeking mercy from Soviet officials because that "would be below my dignity and honor."

"For honestly fulfilling my civic responsibilities, for love of one's people, its culture, traditions and history, I was sentenced to seven years' incarceration in a special regime camp and three years' exile. This breach of justice against me was committed by the Ivano-Frankivske oblast court in the name of the Ukrainian people and allegedly for its sake," wrote Rebryk.

He said that the "illegality, lies and

highhandedness" of the Soviet government do not allow him to seek clemency from it.

Rebryk gave a few examples of how he was terrorized by officers during a two-month confinement in a psych-hospital.

He said that he was abused, slandered and beaten by guards and officers for speaking in Ukrainian and for not taking off a crucifix. When he demanded that this persecution stop, an officer on duty told him that "such renegades should be destroyed and that will soon happen."

Soon after President Carter began his human rights campaign, wrote Rebryk, dissidents, along with President Carter, were publicly slandered. Rebryk said that one officer vulgarly declared: "All of you, together with President Carter, should be raped. And we will take care of that."

Following that, Rebryk was accused by two homosexual inmates, but was not harmed.

"Mr. General Secretary! The interests of the future of all humanity demand that all living people on this planet become aware of the state of affairs in every country on earth, especially the country which claims to be the most humane, the most democratic and just, and which is preparing to bring mankind good fortune and salvation from all evil," said Rebryk.

He warned the Kremlin hierarchy that the peoples of the Soviet Union have long ago "realized the true face" of the government, but remain silent only because of the intense repression.

"The era of dictatorship and totalitarianism has ended. The country is waiting for serious political and economic reforms, the country is choking from repression and is waiting for freedom. The sooner this happens, the better it will be for you," said Rebryk.

Political prisoners accuse Kremlin of genocide

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A group of political prisoners in the USSR recently sent a memorandum to the Supreme Soviet accusing Soviet authorities of committing genocide of dissidents, reported the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The memorandum was signed by Yevhraf, Karavansky, Kuznetsov, Murzhenko, Osadchy, Romaniuk, Tykhy, Fedorov and Shumuk.

Excerpts from the memorandum appear below.

Article I of the Convention on Genocide adopted by the General As-

sembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1947, and ratified by the government of the USSR, defines as genocide the following acts: a) the destruction of members of religious, racial, political and other groups, b) the infliction of serious physical or moral harm upon members of groups, and the willful creation of conditions of life designed to entirely or partially destroy a group.

We, who have been sentenced for independent thought, political prisoners of the special regime camp

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Grigorenko addresses Philadelphia AFL-CIO

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gen. Petro Grigorenko, a member of the Kiev and Moscow Helsinki monitoring groups, is currently touring the United States in cooperation with the AFL-CIO to address American labor groups on the recent formation of the Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers in the Soviet Union. On Wednesday, June 14, Gen. Grigorenko appeared in Philadelphia where he addressed members of the Philadelphia council of the AFL-CIO.

Gen. Grigorenko's discussion focused on the struggle of workers in the Soviet Union and the kinds of circumstances that have led to the revival of the working class movement. Poor working conditions and low pay make it virtually impossible for Soviet workers to maintain even the most elementary material needs, he said, and as a result, workers have begun organizing themselves and exercising their so-called "right to complain." This has led to increased repression from the state either by dismissal from work or by arrest and imprisonment in prisons or psychiatric hospitals, said Gen. Grigorenko.

Since the Soviet Union's established trade union organizations represent the arms of state apparatus and are guided foremost by government-appointed bureaucrats, Gen. Grigorenko explained, a more realistic representation of workers' grievances had to be sought elsewhere. Amidst growing unrest emerged the Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers, the first successful attempt to organize a trade union independent of state control since the 1920s, he said.

In retaliation, the state has strengthened its repressive apparatus against activities for workers' rights, either by dismissal from work or by imprisonment in psychiatric hospitals or prisons, said Gen. Grigorenko. This is evidenced in the case of Vladimir Klebanov, whose outspoken protest on behalf of coal miners caused him to be classified as mentally ill and thereby confined to a maximum security psychiatric hospital for five years. Despite such tactics by the government to prohibit the development of these trade unions, the movement is clearly spreading, he said.

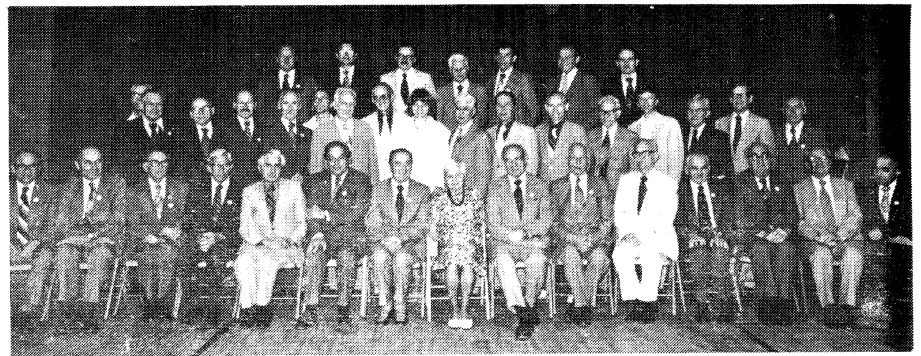
Gen. Grigorenko appealed to the union groups in the West, that have the right to organize and express their grievances, to also recognize the trade unions' struggle in the Soviet Union. He asked that they offer these workers their moral support, because moral support becomes very crucial to their continued struggle when the government is severely repressive.

According to Gen. Grigorenko, the working class in the Soviet Union exists totally without rights and there have been no legal organizations for workers to express their grievances regarding basic human rights, such as the right to adequate wages to support themselves and their families, the right to improved working conditions and work norms, and the rights of freedom of speech, assembly, demonstration and strikes.

Any open expression of criticism is not accepted as a reality, but automatically categorized as anti-Soviet agitation punishable by immediate arrest, he added. The recent arrests of nameless individuals in the Donbas industrial region demonstrate the conse-

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Mycyk elected president of cooperative association



Delegates to the annual meeting of the Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives of America. Seated, seventh right, is Roman Mycyk, newly elected president.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Roman Mycyk of Chicago, Ill., was elected president of the Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives of America at the organization's elections meeting held here at St. George's auditorium June 24-25.

The meeting was attended by 60 representatives from 22 cooperatives. The association numbers 31 cooper-

atives with a total of \$111 million in assets.

The first day of the meeting was devoted to reports by outgoing members of the board and discussions. On Saturday evening, a banquet was held at the auditorium.

Principal speaker at the banquet was Ivan Bazarko, administrative director

of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Mr. Bazarko spoke about the potential increased growth of the association, especially in communities where there are no cooperatives.

The meeting concluded on Sunday following discussions on improving the bimonthly magazine, "Nash Svit"

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Trial ends for Ukrainian accused of lying to INS

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—The denaturalization trial of Fedir Fedorenko, the American citizen of Ukrainian descent who is accused of lying on his 1960 petition to become a U.S. citizen, ended here Thursday, June 15, reported local newspapers.

U.S. District Judge Norman C. Roettger is expected to hand down a decision on the case in a few weeks. He told reporters here that the trial was the most difficult case he has heard in six years.

In the final hours of the proceedings, Chief Assistant U.S. Atty. John Sale attempted to prove that Mr. Fedorenko participated in the massacre of Jews and that he volunteered to be a guard in the Nazi concentration camps. Mr. Sales repeatedly pointed to the fact that Mr. Fedorenko did not attempt to escape from the prison camp.

The 70-year-old Miami Beach resident said that he did not escape because he did not have any place to hide.

Judge Roettger said that the question of his voluntary or involuntary service as a camp guard was the key to the case.

Mr. Fedorenko said that he lied

about being a guard at the Treblinka concentration camp because he feared repatriation to the Soviet Union. He said that he did not intend to disguise the matter or defraud the United States.

While serving in the Soviet army, Mr. Fedorenko was captured by the German army and later he became a guard. At the end of the war, persons who were born in Soviet-occupied eastern Ukraine were repatriated to the Soviet Union.

When Judge Roettger directly questioned Mr. Fedorenko about his alleged involvement in the shooting of Jewish prisoners, Mr. Fedorenko flatly denied the charges.

"I didn't do anything wrong," he said. "I never did anything bad against anyone in my life."

Mr. Fedorenko also denied statements by Jewish witnesses who claim to have seen him beat and kill Jewish inmates.

Judge Roettger initially said that he may stay a decision on the case until he obtains testimonies from Soviet witnesses. On the final day, he commented that he does not know for sure whether those witnesses are alive or whether they will be able to testify.

Elected director of Canadian unity council



Ihor Bardyn

EDMONTON, Alta.—Ihor Bardyn of Toronto, Ont., became the first Ukrainian to be elected director of The Council for Canadian Unity at the group's ninth annual meeting held here May 5-6.

The Council for Canadian Unity, which consists of 264 members, was founded in 1964 by some 60 English- and French-speaking citizens in the business, professional and cultural fields for the promotion of Canadian unity. It is a non-profit organization without political party affiliation.

The council has enlarged its field of activities over the years, with each program designed to promote the cause of unity.

The council publishes the magazine Opinion Canada and also promotes economic research resulting in such books as "Option Canada" and "Le Separatisme, non! Cent fois non."

The major permanent programs of the council are Canada Week, the Youth Program, Opinion Canada, Expo-Canada and Forum for Canadians.

Mr. Bardyn's term of office is three years, and immediately after his election as a director, he was elected to three standing committees of the council.

(Continued on page 15)

Sen. Schmitt bars Communist use of Radios Free Europe, Liberty

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-N.M.), on June 29, offered a successful amendment to the Department of State authorization bill prohibiting the use of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty funding for airmtime access by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. A similar amendment has been approved by the House of Representatives.

Sen. Schmitt argued that a proposal to allow Communist countries air time on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty would "reward the Soviet Union and its satellites for their jamming efforts by giving them access to

the facilities they are jamming."

"These stations were established to provide accurate information to the people of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. If we allow State Department funding to be used putting Soviet propaganda on the air, we can only destroy the credibility of stations established to combat that propaganda," Sen. Schmitt said.

The proposal to allow Soviet and Eastern European access to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty was advanced by the Board for International Broadcasting in its fourth annual report to Congress.

CHANGES IN BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Adopted at the 29th Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during the week of May 22-27, 1978.

Rules and regulations pertaining to elections committee of the Ukrainian National Association

The new procedures for the election of elections committee

Nominations for Elections Committee:

- Members of the Supreme Assembly shall place no nomination before the convention.
- Convention Chairman is to accept one nomination per delegate — the persons called upon to nominate shall represent a fair sampling of all of the Branches of the UNA. Convention Chairman shall, therefore, choose nominations from various parts of the hall since delegates are seated numerically by Branches.
- No nominating lists shall be accepted from anyone.
- After nominations are concluded, the Credentials Committee is to hand out ballots to delegates, supervise propriety of voting, and make the count of ballots.
- The Credentials Committee will certify to the Convention Chairman in writing that its count of votes has been double checked by members of said committee, that any discrepancies have been reconciled, and announce the names of those elected to the Elections Committee and the following 3 delegates receiving the most votes shall be considered alternates.
- The delegates receiving the most votes shall be chairman of the Elections Committee and the delegate receiving next to the most votes shall be secretary of the Committee.
- The Elections Committee is to be composed of 14 members who shall be divided by the chairman into groups A, B, C and D, each group being composed of three (3) members, plus chairman and secretary.
- The three delegates elected as alternates to the elections Committee shall be sworn in together with the 14 regular members of the committee by the chairman but the alternates shall assume no active part in the work of the Elections Committee until called forth by the Chairman of the Elections Committee upon disqualification, resignation or disability of an elected member of the Elections Committee.
- The chairman and secretary shall take no part in actual counting of votes.
- The secretary is to keep detailed minutes of all proceedings had by the committee and a tally of all counts of votes reported to him.
- The Chairman shall generally oversee all operations of the Elections Committee to see that all rules and regulations are being complied with.
- Delegates elected to this committee may not be nominated as candidates for any supreme office.

General Rules of Conduct for Members of the Elections Committee

- No pens are to be brought into the Elections Committee room during any counting. The Chairman shall collect all pens from members prior to the members entering the room for counting. A declaration shall be received by the Chairman from each and every member of the Elections Committee individually, that he or she does not have an ink pen in his or her possession.
- Before taking on duties, members of the Elections Committee shall be sworn in by the chairman to abide by these rules and to act properly in all matters coming before the committee "So, Help Me God." The chairman shall also make such an affirmation. All members shall also be sworn to secrecy as to results of elections until reports are rendered by the chairman of the Elections Committee on the convention floor.
- The Elections Committee will see to the printing of all ballots in the Ukrainian and English languages and to carry out any directive received from the Convention Presidium.

Primary elections procedures to be followed by the elections committee

- The Chairman of the Elections Committee shall instruct groups A, B, C and D as to manner of handing out and controlling ballots.
- Ballots are to be divided into four (4) substantially equal parts. One part to be in hands of group A, next part with group B, etc.
- After voting, each group is to collect ballots deposited with said group by delegates of Branches assigned to said group and keep same under its exclusive control.
- The Committee in its entirety shall return to the Elections Committee room for the purpose of making counts. Each group shall count the ballots collected by said group and a report of its count is to be rendered to the chairman and secretary in writing, signed by the members of said group.
- The Chairman then instructs group A and B, etc. to exchange ballots counted so that group B will verify the count of group A, and group A will verify the count of the ballots first counted by group B. Groups C and D to do same.
- Each group shall make a count of the ballots entrusted to it and will then render a report of the second count in writing to the chairman and to the secretary.
- The secretary is to compare the results of first and second counts and report to the chairman any discrepancies between first and second counts.
- The chairman, in the event of discrepancies, is to order another group, which has not yet counted the subject ballots, to make a third count and render its report as aforesaid. A fourth count may be ordered if discrepancies are not resolved

by the third count. Such counts shall be repeated until discrepancies are resolved.

25. The secretary shall then certify to the chairman the results of the balloting in writing. The chairman then reports to the convention the results of such balloting at the request of the Convention Chairman.

26. In addition to stating the results of the balloting, the chairman will also render a report on all discrepancies originally encountered, how they were resolved and certify to the convention that all rules and regulations pertaining to the Elections Committee were strictly adhered to by all members of the Elections Committee.

Final elections procedures to be followed

27. Balloting to take place with aid of four (4) Election Balloting Machines. Each machine shall list the candidates for the Supreme Executive Committee as follows: Candidates for the office of President, first row, vertically (going down); Candidates for Vice President on the second row, vertically, etc. The first seven rows shall be for the candidates for the Supreme Executive Committee. Then one vertical row shall be left blank. Then the candidates for Supreme Auditors shall be listed on the next five rows, three deep. Then one vertical row shall be left blank. Then the candidates for Supreme Advisors shall be listed on the next nine rows, five deep (42 candidates). Machines are to be set so that only one vote can be cast for any one office for the Supreme Executive Committee, only 5 votes for the Supreme Auditors and only 14 votes for the Supreme Advisors.

28. The Credentials Committee at the time of registry shall give to each delegate a card which would be signed by the delegate in front of the Elections Committee Group, to which he is assigned, and handed to the Elections Committee as each delegate enters a voting machine.

29. The Elections Committee shall make proper listing of candidates and is to see to it that all names are properly listed in the ballot machines in the Ukrainian and English languages in the order of number of votes received in the primary election. In the event of restricted space allocated for such purpose, such listing shall be in the English language only.

30. The Convention Chairman with aid of the chairman of the Elections Committee shall thoroughly explain in both languages the election procedures to be followed and is to order voting instruction sessions if deemed necessary.

31. The Convention Chairman is obligated to turn to the convention delegates and ask if there are any further questions, and if there be none, only then shall elections commence.

32. Any irregularities or violation of the procedures set forth herein will entitle the Convention Chairman to the right of suspension of any participating delegate from taking any further part in the election process after such irregularity is presented to delegates for approval by a majority vote.

33. At the beginning and at the conclusion of voting, Group A will take a reading of machine A, Group B of machine B, Group C of machine C and Group D of machine D. A written report of the findings, including the total number of delegates entering a given machine, is to be rendered to the chairman and to the secretary by each group.

34. To double check each reading, the chairman will then order Group B to take a reading of machine A, Group A of machine B, Group C of machine D and Group D of machine C. A written report of readings is to be rendered to the chairman and to the secretary.

35. In lieu of taking a reading of each machine prior to voting and at the conclusion of voting as aforesaid and double checking same, a print-out of each machine taken at such times, if available, will be used. The print-out reports are to be given to the secretary who shall compile a report therefrom.

36. The secretary is to compare the two reports rendered on the reading of each machine at the beginning of voting and at the conclusion of voting and note any discrepancies. In the event of discrepancies between 1st and 2nd readings, the chairman may order a 3rd and 4th reading by the remaining groups until discrepancies are resolved.

37. Members of the Elections Committee shall not at any point discuss their count with members of other groups until after conclusion of all reports on the convention floor.

38. The Chairman of the Elections Committee shall render a report of the results of the elections to the delegates giving full weight and credit to Section 25 of Article II of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., and also certify that the Elections Committee complied with all rules and regulations pertaining to operation of the Elections Committee.

39. All ballots as well as all reports and records are to be deposited with the Convention Chairman. Same are to be sealed by him in the presence of the chairman and secretary of the Elections Committee and the members of the Convention Presidium, who shall all sign their names upon the seals in such a manner that any unsealing of said ballots will be revealed. The Convention Chairman is to hold said sealed ballots until conclusion of the Convention, at which time, he shall hand same over to the Supreme Secretary for safekeeping in the Main Office vaults.

UNA BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Note: Capitalized letters indicate additions
By-laws Changes**

PP. 18. The Convention shall be called to order by the Supreme President. After the Convention has been declared formally in session and the Credentials Committee has duly presented its report and list of delegates, the said delegates shall elect from among themselves a Chairman of the Convention, two Vice-Chairmen, two Secretaries and a Committee on Petitions consisting of five persons.

AN ELECTION COMMITTEE OF FOURTEEN MEMBERS AND THREE ALTERNATES SHALL BE NOMINATED AND ELECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

In addition thereto, the Chairman of the Convention shall appoint a Press Committee which shall consist of three persons and any other Committee which may be deemed necessary.

Delegates elected to the Election Committee may not be nominated as candidates for any supreme office.

Vote - How taken.

PP. 19. On any question before the Convention, except the amendment of the By-Laws, the majority vote of the delegates present shall govern. The presiding officer shall take a vote in such a way as he sees fit, except for the election of officers, which shall be by ballot.

OR BALLOTING MACHINES.

Election Committee - Its Duties are:

- PP. 22. (a) (no change)
(b) (no change)
(c) The committee shall

EITHER

print or cause to be printed ballots having thereon the names and the states of the three candidates selected opposite the office for which they are nominated.

OR PLACE SUCH NAMES AND THE STATES IN THE PROPER POSITION FOR EACH OFFICE ON THE BALLOTING MACHINES.

(d) Each delegate shall be furnished with as many ballots for nomination and election of officers as the number of votes he is entitled to cast.

IF BALLOTING MACHINES ARE USED, EACH DELEGATE SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO CAST THE NUMBER OF VOTES HE IS ENTITLED TO.

- (e) The committee shall collect all ballots cast for election

OR RECORD THE READINGS ON THE BALLOTING MACHINES.

count the votes and report the result thereof to the Convention. The record, together with the ballots cast

OR THE RECORD OF THE READINGS ON THE BALLOTING MACHINES.

shall be sealed and delivered to the Chairman of the Convention immediately after the count has been completed. The Convention shall remain in session until the record and ballots have been delivered to the Chairman of the Convention.

Authority and jurisdiction of the Convention.

PP. 25. The Convention shall have the following authority and jurisdiction:

1. (no change)
2. (no change)
3. (no change)
4. To nominate

BY BALLOT

and elect by ballot

OR BY BALLOTING MACHINES

The following Supreme Officers, who shall constitute the Supreme Assembly:

Supreme President
Supreme Vice President
Supreme Director for Canada
Supreme Vice Presidentess
Supreme Secretary
Supreme Treasurer
Supreme Organizer

5 Members of the Supreme Auditing Committee, one (1) of whom at least shall be a Canadian member.

14 Members of the Board of Advisors, of whom at least two (2) shall be Canadian members and at least two (2) shall be female members.

5. (no change)
6. (no change)

Compensation.

PP. 34. Members of the Supreme Assembly attending meetings of the Supreme Assembly, Supreme Executive Committee, Convention or when engaged in service authorized by Supreme Assembly or Supreme Executive Committee, shall be paid the expense of traveling from their place of residence to and from the place of meeting or service together with the same per diem allowance that was paid to the delegates at the last Convention. The members employed at the main office shall not receive the per diem allowance **IF THE MEETINGS ARE HELD**

DURING REGULAR WORKING DAYS.

Adopted unanimously.

Supreme Secretary

PP. 39. He shall be authorized to execute, whenever requested by the proper officers, in the name and on behalf of the Association any contracts, agreements or other official documents and in the extended absence or disability of the President.

OR TREASURER

TO COUNTERSIGN CHECKS AND VOUCHERS DRAWN ON THE Association funds.

Adopted unanimously.

Honorary members

PP. 43. A member of the Association who held an office in the Supreme Assembly for at least three terms, i.e., twelve years, is eligible to become an Honorary Member of the Supreme Assembly after his name is submitted to the Convention by the Supreme Auditing Committee and his nomination is approved by the Convention.

Honorary members can take part in discussions at the meetings of the Supreme Assembly in an advisory capacity.

DURING CONVENTION, HONORARY MEMBERS WILL HAVE VOTING PRIVILEGES AND WILL RECEIVE THE SAME PER DIEM ALLOWANCE THAT IS ALLOTTED TO THE DELEGATES. NO HONORARY MEMBER SHALL BE ELECTED A DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION OR TO THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY. THE HONORARY MEMBERSHIP IS FOR THE LIFE OF THE MEMBERS.

Adopted by a qualified majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ votes.
For — 299; against — 36.

Resolutions of the By-Laws Committee

1. The Supreme Assembly shall keep a record of all resolutions, recommendations, decisions and regulations adopted at each Convention.

All resolutions, decisions and recommendations adopted by the Convention shall be published in Ukrainian and English in UNA's official organs within 30 days after the adjournment of the Convention.

They shall be printed separately and mailed out to all UNA Branches within 90 days after the adjournment of the Convention.

Adopted unanimously.

2. UNA's Convention in 1986 and all subsequent ones shall be held at Soyuzivka. Therefore, the Supreme Assembly shall submit all plans for the realization of such a project, including the construction of new buildings, to the 30th Convention in 1982.

Adopted unanimously.

3. Within three months, the Supreme Assembly shall call to life a special committee of at least five persons to work out the legal structure of UNA District Committees, to designate their rights, privileges, duties and financial means. This committee shall be financed by the UNA and should commence its work immediately upon establishment and will publish periodically in the UNA organs the results of its work. The committee shall prepare a written report on the legal structure of UNA District Committees. This project shall be submitted to the next UNA Convention for approval. Every member of the UNA can submit to the committee his proposals for consideration.

Adopted by a majority vote with three against.

Financial Committee

1. Salaries of Supreme Executive Officers:

Supreme President: \$26,000 annually plus an additional \$1,000 for representative functions;

Supreme Vice-Presidents and the

Supreme Director for Canada work without pay;

Supreme Secretary: \$25,000 annually;

Supreme Treasurer: \$25,000 annually;

Supreme Organizer: \$22,000 annually.

In the case of a person who is elected to the Supreme Executive Committee for the first time, his or her salary shall be \$3,000 less during the first inter-convention year. This does not apply to the Supreme President.

In the event of an abrupt increase in the cost of living, the salaries of the Supreme Executive Committee members can be raised by the Supreme Assembly in proportion to the increase in the cost of living.

Per diem allowances for the Supreme Assembly members shall be the same as for delegates to the Convention, but are limited to those travels which DO NOT take place during normal working days.

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Upcoming CN Week

For the twentieth consecutive year our community in this country will be joining others equally concerned over the plight of subjugated peoples the world over in observing the Captive Nations Week.

The resolution, establishing the third week in July of each year as Captive Nations Week in this country, was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1959 and signed into Public Law 86-90 by President Eisenhower. It calls on each President of the United States to issue an appropriate proclamation "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations in the world."

The resolution and America's posture notwithstanding, the list of captive nations, including Ukraine in the initial rota, has been increasing over the years, with the miasma of communism spreading its tenets in Asia and now in Africa without receding an inch elsewhere. Moscow's persistence in its aggressive policies, coupled with stifling oppression inside its empire, makes the observance of the Captive Nations Week doubly relevant at this time.

Moreover, the CN Week resolution is but one of a series of documents cited by advocates of human and national rights in the Soviet Union in their pleas to us here to focus world public opinion on the repeated violations perpetrated by the Kremlin rulers.

While it is a well-known fact that it was UCCA President Dr. Dobrianyi who was one of the prime architects of Public Law 86-90, our community has been somewhat remiss in recent years as regards involvement in the CN Week observances. To be sure, we have staged many other actions in defense of our people's human and national rights with laudable results, but the CN Week, the only forum in this country authorized by public law, has not been exploited to the full. Perhaps this was one of the reasons that last year President Carter and his aides were somewhat tardy in issuing the proclamation as requested by law.

As we approach this year's Captive Nations Week, let us make more thorough preparations in cooperation with other concerned citizens for a stronger reassertion of the spirit and the letter of the law.

A case of two flagpoles

For the past few weeks we have been keeping our readers abreast of the developments in the minor set-to between St. George's Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans Post in Manhattan and the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation regarding two flagpoles in the heart of the city's Ukrainian American community.

The flagpoles were erected shortly after World War II in memory of the Ukrainian American servicemen killed in that holocaust. In recent years, these memorials, which have been the site of brief remembrance ceremonies by our vets, were severely vandalized as were similar landmarks in this huge metropolis. It reached the point that this year our vets were embarrassed to look at some of the graffiti around the poles when they gathered for the annual ceremony. It was the last straw, and the vets contacted city hall, notably the Department of Parks and Recreation, asking that the flagpoles be repaired into a presentable state. They did encounter some stonewalling, but undaunted they persisted, finally obtaining assurances that the flagpoles will be repaired though some of the burden of the future upkeep will have to be borne by the Ukrainian community.

The upshot of the affairs is that this specific Ukrainian American community, or one of its integral parts, showed enough concern and persistence to draw the attention of city fathers to something that it cherishes. We are certain that there are similar instances around the nation — Shevchenko parks and streets, as well as other landmarks of value to Ukrainian Americans — that are in need of our attention. As in the case of New York, concern on our part was of key importance, and as tight as city budgets are nowadays, a way can be found to resolve any of the problems that might exist.

Most importantly, it puts public officials on notice that our community exists and that it, too, has a stake in the city.

Social Security Notes

This column of questions and answers is provided by the Jersey City, N.J., District Office of the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Q— My brother, who is 27 and severely disabled, may be eligible for SSI payments. I've been told that disabled people have to take rehabilitation services to be eligible for SSI. Is this true?

A— Disabled and blind people who apply for SSI payments are considered for rehabilitation services. Unless there is a good reason for refusal, they must accept vocational rehabilitation services, if they are offered, in order to be eligible for SSI payments.

Contemporary Psychology in the Ukrainian SSR

by Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky

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

(2)

Political persecutions and rigid controls were in part responsible for the slow growth of Soviet psychology in comparison to the rapid growth of psychology in Europe and the United States. For example, the official Soviet journal of psychology, "Voprosy Psikhologii," began to appear only in 1955, and the Association of Soviet Psychologists, sponsored by the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, was organized in 1957. For many years, Soviet universities were not permitted to offer doctoral degrees in psychology. Only in 1968 did the Council of the Ministers of the USSR approve the offering of Ph.D. degrees in psychology through Soviet universities.

In Ukraine, the journal "The Way to Education," which was devoted to discussion of psychological problems, began to appear in 1920. Eventually the name of this journal was changed to Soviet School, and it has been in continuous publication since. For the brief period of five years (1925-1930), there appeared a journal entitled "Ukrainian Journal of Experimental Pedagogy and Reflexology." No information is provided in Soviet sources as to why publication of this important journal was discontinued. In 1920-1925, psychology departments were established at the universities of Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa.

Prior to 1939, Ukrainian psychologists were primarily interested in various aspects of educational psychology, mostly in the problems of memory processes and the relationship between learning and maturation. Among psychologists, Bozhovych, Zaporozhets and Zinchenko became the leading researchers of that time.

The destruction brought about by World War II obviously interrupted any meaningful research activity. Renewed efforts began in 1945 with the newly established Ukrainian Research Institute of Psychology. The main efforts of the institute are in the areas of general, child, educational and special psychology, as well as the history of psychology. The present staff of the institute numbers 150 persons.

Under the leadership of the former director H.S. Kostiuk, members of the Institute devoted considerable attention to the relationship of psychology and the physiology of higher cortical functions. Kostiuk and his co-workers maintained that complex psychological activity should not be reduced to mechanistic, physiological events. Similar views are shared by prominent contemporary psychologists such as Piaget (1971) and Konorski (1967).

Viewing human abilities within a dialectical framework and in the context of sociocultural evolution, members of the institute devoted some attention to animal psychology and to the phylogenetic aspects of psychological development. Since 1960, the institute has begun to concentrate its efforts in the area of programmed instruction. This work has been conducted in cooperation with the Institute of Cybernetics of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. In 1973, the Institute established a laboratory devoted to the study of the methodology of psycholo-

gical research. Among the research interests of Ukrainian psychologists one may list studies in (a) perception and memory (Proskura, 1975; Sereda and Snopyk, 1970; Venger, N.B., 1970; Zinchenko, T.P., 1970; Zinchenko, V.P., 1968), (b) developmental psychology (Proskura, 1969; Venger, L.A., 1974; Zaporozhets, 1973), and (c) personality psychology and the history of psychology (Kostiuk, 1970a, 1970b, 1972; Voytko and Hubko, 1975).

Perception, processing and memory are areas in which Ukrainian psychologists have made noteworthy contributions. Pioneering work in this field was conducted by P.I. Zinchenko, who established a psychological laboratory devoted to the investigation of memory. Currently, his students and colleagues are continuing his work.

Earlier memory research suggested the presence of separate short-term and long-term memory mechanisms. However, in their studies, Sereda and Snopyk (1970) pointed toward the unity of short-term and long-term memory mechanisms. They correctly suggested that from a psychological point of view an existential "past" and "future" are difficult to distinguish. Both investigators suggested that memory is not only a "trace" of a past event but, more important, a precondition for the realization of future actions.

T.P. Zinchenko's information-processing and information-search models suggested seven important factors influencing information search: (1) the number of elements within the informational field, (2) the number of elements related directly to problem solving at the moment, (3) the structure of the informational field, (4) the scatter of the elements within the field of information, (5) the heterogeneity of the elements, (6) the structure of the critical elements, and (7) the complexity of the task to be performed.

Stages leading to, and included within, the complexity of information processing were investigated by V.P. Zinchenko (1971). He suggested a functional model of information transformation based upon research on short-term memory. The knowledge gained from research on short-term memory led to a better understanding of the process of formation and the functioning of the operative image, the conceptual model of the environment, and the mechanism of visual thinking. Further, Zinchenko suggested that memory mechanisms are arranged in the following hierarchical sequence: sensory memory, iconic memory, scanning, recognition, formation of motor instruction, "manipulation" (testing) of data, and semantic process. Earlier, this same researcher published an interesting paper on the perceptual and mnemonic elements of creative activity (Zinchenko, 1968). The paper stated that while memory is viewed as the antithesis of creativity, macroanalysis of the memory process suggests that a main goal of perceptual, mnemonic, and intellectual activities is coordinated effort in problem-solving situations.

(To be continued)

Marta Maczaj's diploma recital

by the Rev. John Sembrat

On Sunday, June 11, the Ukrainian community of N.Y.C. received a special treat in the form of a diploma recital given by Marta Maczaj, a very talented student of Prof. Melania Baylowa. The recital was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., and was well attended.

The first half of the program consisted of works by Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. All were very well performed, but what seemed to be especially noteworthy was the fugue from the Prelude and Fugue in B major by Bach, and the last two movements of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 31, No. 2 (often called the "Tempest").

The fugue was performed in a style that was authentic and true to the nature of Bach's music. That is, it was not rushed, but done with a steady pace which brought out clearly the contrapuntal independence of the voices, reaching in the end, a logical and aesthetically satisfying conclusion.

During the first movement of the Beethoven sonata, however, our young recitalist received an unexpected accompaniment from a Fifth Avenue ambulance's sirens and honking car horns, all of which came into the recital hall through an open window situated directly across from the piano. This was probably the greatest test and proof of Miss Maczaj's ability as a concert performer, for, how she managed to play to the end of that first movement, largo-allegro, through all that din without stopping or fumbling for notes was a source of wonder to all present.

By the time we reached the second movement, adagio, the clamor had quieted down and the audience was treated to a deeply felt interpretation of some of the composer's more intimate thoughts. Again, our performer showed awareness of formal structure, preserving the architectural logic of the piece while faithfully rendering its true emotional content. The contrast between this and the last movement, allegretto, was well defined by a good choice of tempo for each movement and again, by a genuine understanding of the true character of the music in each case.

The second half of the program consisted of works by three Ukrainian composers, Zhuk, Nyzhankivsky and Kosenko, all of which were performed exceptionally well, plus works of Schubert, Debussy, Chopin and Liszt.

Of the three Ukrainian works, the one that probably had the greatest impact on the audience was the Intermezzo in D minor of Nyzhankivsky. This is a very well composed work with an immense build up and striking climax — spectacularly performed, in this case — at the end of what one may loosely term a development section, and which is then followed by a delicate and restrained coda. Within the few brief pages of this climactic passage and the coda of this intermezzo, Miss Maczaj has demonstrated a very sure command of the heroic and lyrical elements of musical interpretation, even when these two extremes are found in immediate juxtaposition.

The Impromptu in E flat major of Schubert and the "Jardins sous la Pluie" of Debussy were both given optimum renditions of uncompromising quality.

Also very well done was the "Dance of the Gnomes" by Liszt. This is an interesting piece in which the material is

constantly developed by the composer with periodic repetitions of the quaint and catchy dance theme. The process of musical development and coherence were again clearly grasped and rendered by our recitalist, as were the challenging technical hurdles in fingering offered by this piece as well.

An impressive conclusion to the program was offered in the Chopin ("Revolutionary") Etude in C minor, Op. 10. The piece possesses a strong romantic drive and is performed *allegro con fuoco* and *forte* almost throughout; it was an appropriate opportunity for our performer to display the strength and accuracy of her style.

After a most enthusiastic applause from the audience and a presentation of flowers and gifts, the listeners were pleasantly surprised by an encore consisting of two compositions by Dr. Ihor Sonevskyts: "Hey Na Ivana" and "Oy Na Stavi." In these two miniatures, the composer definitely indicates to other Ukrainian composers some possible solutions to the technical problems encountered in the utilization of Ukrainian folk melodies within the context of 20th century harmony. It is also a credit to Prof. Baylowa and Marta Maczaj for displaying such good taste in their choice of interesting and appropriate encores and for rendering their true 20th century Ukrainian character with such perceptivity, brilliant precision and fidelity to their true character.

Within the time span of one recital, this young performer has covered all the styles and historical periods from the 18th century to the present, and has done this with surprising technical skill and stylistic accuracy. It is evident that she has matured emotionally as an interpreter and is now reaching the stage where she not only plays the notes accurately but can correctly interpret and project their meaning, as well. Having accomplished this much and coupling it with her innate intelligence and ability to cope with hard work, it seems that Marta Maczaj has a very bright future as a concert pianist. We wish to take the opportunity to congratulate her for a very successful recital and to wish her the best of luck in the future as a concert pianist.

Congratulations also to the teacher of Miss Maczaj, the well-known and highly respected Melania Baylowa, for her guidance in the choice of the best possible repertoire for her very gifted student, and also, for its most correct and authentic interpretation.

Hnizdovsky named to exhibit jury

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.—Jacques Hnizdovsky, noted Ukrainian artist, was named to a three-member jury which is selecting works to comprise the 50th anniversary exhibition of the Cooperstown, N.Y., Art Association.

Joining Mr. Hnizdovsky are artist Easton Pribble and Mrs. Laura Martin, gallery administrator of the Binghamton Art Center.

The exhibit, which will include works in such media as painting, graphic arts, drawings, mixed media, sculpture, as well as crafts, is scheduled to open Sunday, July 23, and will last through Thursday, August 24.

From the dictionary of wit

Collected and edited by Roman J. Lysniak

(Part one)

Abbreviation — a word that's not an abbreviation.
Ability — the trouble with college is that the professors don't recognize ability and the students don't possess it.

Absence — absence conquers love, but not when money is the thing that's absent.

Abuse — what to try when argument fails.

Acquaintance — a person we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to.

Actor — the only honest hypocrite.

Adam and Eve — they were the first bookkeepers: they invented the loose-leaf system.

Adult — one who has stopped growing vertically and has begun to grow horizontally.

Advance — you often hear of a man in advance of his age, but never of a woman in that condition.

Advertising — the art of making people think they've always wanted something they've never even heard of before.

Advice — the one thing which is more blessed to give than to receive.

Public affair — women's participation in public affairs keeps the affairs public.

Age — women age quicker than men, but less often.

After — after man came woman, and she has been after him ever since.

Against — everything you say to a woman will be used against you.

Middle age — the time in your life when your idea of getting ahead is staying even.

Old age — the period in life when we go backwards as we advance.

Agree — any man who agrees with his wife can have his way.

Gentlemen's agreement — one which no gentlemen would put in writing.

Alcohol — the stuff that makes the world go round; a liquid for preserving almost everything but secrets.

Alibi — the legal proof that a person wasn't where he was, and therefore couldn't do what he did.

Alike — all women are alike except some are more alike than others.

Alimony — taxation without representation.

Anarchy — where everyone is so free that no one can do as he would like to do.

Answer — no answer is also an answer.

Apology — a man expects an apology if you are in the wrong; a woman expects one if you're in the right.

Appearance — a great factor in earning money, and vice versa.

Appendix — the only one safe from a surgeon is the one in a book.

Applause — the echo of a platitude.

Apple — Adam's experience shows that it's not wise to eat an apple; it should be drunk as cider.

Artist — art is long, but most artists are short.

Aspirin — love is like getting drunk, marriage is the hangover, and divorce is the aspirin tablet.



Selling a car yourself

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

If you're buying a new car, one way to save money on it is to trade in your present one. But, before you get appraisals of it, find out on your own what it's really worth. Check in used car price guides. Banks, credit unions, insurance companies and many libraries have copies which you can look at. Then, when a salesman makes you an offer for your old car, you'll know if it's a good deal.

If the salesman gives you an offer that's too low, you can continue to look around for a better deal, or you can sell the car yourself. More often than not, you can get more by selling your old car on your own rather than trading it in. That's because dealers usually only give you the wholesale price of your car; but you can probably sell it yourself at close to its higher, retail price. You also have an extra advantage in bargaining over the new car by

selling your old one yourself, since you won't be sticking the dealer with another car he'll have to sell.

Selling your old car yourself does not need to involve a lot of haggling; simply set an asking price and decide how low you are willing to go. Stick to it and if no one meets that, you can still trade it in on the new car. All you're out is the cost of an ad in the newspaper. But before you attempt to sell

your car yourself, get the dealer's offer for it in writing, so it's a firm figure you can count on.

Instead of making you an offer for your present car that's too low, sometimes a car salesman may offer you a lot more than you expected. For instance, if you're buying a big, new expensive model, the salesman may intentionally over-value your present car to make the deal irresistible. Then it's wise to trade in your car. But, sometimes a high offer is simply a sales trick called the "highball," which the salesman will use just to entice you into buying a new car from him and not elsewhere. The trouble with the "highball" is that the salesman has no intention of giving you so much for your car. Just before you sign the papers, the salesman will say he made a mistake in arithmetic on the trade-in price he quoted you, or that such a high offer wasn't approved by the sales manager. If you're like most people, you'll be so tired out from looking around that you'll just accept the lower offer the salesman then makes for your present car even though you may have gotten more for your car elsewhere. Since you already have figured out for yourself what your present car is really worth, you can make sure you aren't highballed or offered too little for your present car.

Thousands flock to Soyuzivka for summer opener

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—With “bombs” veritably “bursting in air” and painting the starlit skies with myriad colors, the UNA estate opened its gates to some 2,000 who began to besiege the place as early as Friday, June 30, for the onset of yet another summer season, the 26th in Soyuzivka’s boisterous history.

Despite the fact that this year Independence Day fell on a Tuesday, breaking up what has been a three-day weekend during the previous four years, there was no stopping the guests and visitors, especially young people, from flocking to Soyuzivka for the diverse programs that were in store for them during the opening days.

Some of them watched the tennis matches of the Eastern tourney, some sunned themselves at the pool-side, taking an occasional dip for refreshment as the weather stood up through early Monday morning, others chatted on the “Veselka” terrace having returned after a year’s break to the popular meeting place that is Soyuzivka. All of them took in the entertainment programs and the evening dances in what was an unencumbered mood of celebration of the “Fourth” and the reopening of the season at Soyuzivka.

Friday night, Soyuzivka’s band, with Alec Chudolij (accordion), Ted Senchyshyn (drums), George Hirniak (saxophone) and Oksana Borbycz-Korduba (vocalist), warmed up the growing throng by providing music for dancing under the open skies.

Soprano Anna Chornodolska, opened the Saturday night series of entertainment programs by making her third appearance at the estate. Accompanied at the piano by Prof. Ihor Sonevytsky, Miss Chornodolska rendered 12 selections, including three operatic arias, finishing up with Hnatyshyn’s “Liubliu” (I Love) to the applause of the capacity crowd in the “Veselka” auditorium. Emceeding the program, as

in previous years, was Anya Dydyk. In the course of the program, Miss Dydyk introduced immediate past President of the UNA, Joseph Lesawyer, and his wife, Mary, newly elected Supreme Advisor Mykola Chomanczuk, this year’s Miss Soyuzivka Areta Rakotchyj, and newly appointed pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church here, Rev. A. Pawliuk.

Music for dancing Saturday and Sunday nights was provided by the Tempo orchestra under the direction of Ireneus Kowal.

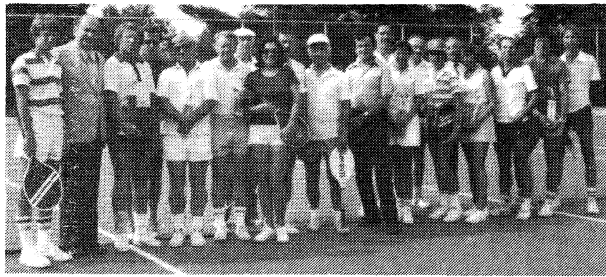
The first part of Monday evening’s program was devoted to the observance of America’s independence anniversary. A montage of poems and songs, as well as the reading of excerpts from the Declaration of Independence, was presented by A. Dydyk, O. Borbycz-Korduba, A. Chudoli, T. Senchyshyn, G. Hirniak and Oksana Tromsa.

Appearing in the second part of the entertainment program were: Lida Czorny and Oles Burda, students of the Bandura School in New York directed by the Rev. Serhiy Kindzeriavyy-Pastukhiv; A. Chudolij with an accordion rendition of his own composition “Verkhovyno;” Halya Korolyshyn with a “Hutsulka” dance; T. Senchyshyn with a vocal to the accompaniment of bandura; and Miss Chornodolska who rendered four Ukrainian songs to the accompaniment of Wolodymyr Hentisz. The program was opened with the American and Ukrainian national anthems, rendered at the piano by Mr. Hentisz.

Music for the fourth consecutive dance that night was provided by the Soyuzivka orchestra.

Despite the rain that started to come down Monday afternoon, it was not until Tuesday that the crowds began to make their way home, leaving behind permanent vacationers who were looking forward to a pleasant week or two at the estate.

Sawchak regains Eastern tennis title



Winners, runners-up, organizers and guests pose for a photo after the presentation of trophies.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—George Sawchak, the imperturbable stroker from Philadelphia, was his methodic self as he mowed down a field of 19 to regain his title of Eastern men’s champion in the season’s first tennis tournament at Soyuzivka during the weekend of July 1-2. He refused to concede a single set to the four opponents he met during the two days of competition under balmy skies on the estate’s six hard courts.

In the process of recapturing the title he lost last year to Roman Rakotchyj, Jr., Sawchak imparted free and, hopefully, worthwhile lessons to two of his former students, Tymish Chaikiwsky and Myron Shenkiryk, both 18-year-olds from Los Angeles, Calif., who four years ago attended Soyuzivka’s tennis camp and returned this year to do some work around the estate.

Sawchak first showed Chaikiwsky how it’s done by eliminating him in the quarters, 6-1, 6-4, and then lowered the boom on Shenkiryk in the finals by a score of 6-3, 6-3, dispersing any notion of a westerner winning an eastern title. At least for the time being, for the Californians displayed excellent tennis that is bound to carry them to greater heights.

To Shenkiryk’s credit it must be stated that he had a somewhat harder road to the finals, encountering a stubborn George Kap (KLK) in the quarters and then an upset-minded Myron Hura (“Chornomorska Sitch”) in the semis. Before defeating Kap 6-7, 7-5, 6-0, Shenkiryk put himself into a hole and was on the verge of a default as a result of histrionics that would upstage even Ilie Nastase. The tournament committee, while condescending in this case, put the lanky youth on notice that such behavior will not be tolerated in future tournaments.

For last year’s winner, Roman Rakotchyj, Jr., (KLK) it was an atrocious tourney. Perhaps for the first time in his outstanding career Roman did not make it at least to the quarters, the victim of a first round upset by Hura. Ahead 4-1 in the first set, Rakotchyj lost his rhythm and timing, which were never sharp in the first place, and went down to a 6-4, 6-4 defeat at the hands of the retrieving Hura. This opened up the bracket for Shenkiryk who downed Hura with ease, 6-2; 6-4. In the lower bracket, Sawchak eliminated in the semis a much improved George Walchuk (KLK), 6-3, 6-3, the latter taken down to the wire by Ihor Lukiw, (“Sitch”) in the quarters before prevailing 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

In the men’s consolation round, George Petrykewych (KLK) defeated Andrew Oleksiw (Soyuzivka) by a score of 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.

In the women’s group, a field of six, the titlist Areta Rakotchyj (KLK), succumbed to her Cortland State team-

mate, Marilyn Hulak (Soyuzivka), 6-4, 2-6, 7-6, the latter winning the deciding tiebreaker by a score of 5-2. Except for the last three games, which saw both competitors struggling and double-faulting, it was a solid match, perhaps one of the best in the history of the tourney.

In the semis, Areta defeated Christine Karpewych (KLK), 6-1, 6-1, while Marilyn took the measure of up-and-coming Donna Towpaz (Soyuzivka) by a score of 6-3, 6-1.

Alex Olyneec (“Tryzub”), in as good a form as ever, took the younger senior men’s crown for the fourth consecutive time, defeating in a finely played final Zenon Snylyk (“Sitch”) by a score of 6-2, 6-2. In the semis, Alex eliminated Borys Kuchynsky (“Sitch”), 6-2, 6-1, while Snylyk defeated Bohdan Stopnycky (“Sokol” Syracuse), 6-4, 6-4.

In the older senior men’s group, Dr. Walter Wirschuk (Chicago Lions) defeated his clubmate, Alexander Kuc, in the finals by a score of 6-3, 6-3, having earlier eliminated Dr. Yaroslav Rozankowsky (KLK) in a tough match, 6-3, 7-5.

In the combined consolation round, Mark Falinsky took the measure of Ostop Mychajluk by a score of 6-2, 6-2.

A total of eight juniors of various ages — among them five who had just completed the tennis camp — battled it out for the title, with national 14-and-under champion Myron Falinsky (KLK) winning out. In the finals, Myron took the measure of George Cikalo (Soyuzivka) in a fine match by a score of 6-1, 6-1. In the semis, Falinsky eliminated Andrew Kuchar, 6-2, 6-1, while Cikalo defeated Adrian Kutko in a close match, 6-4, 6-4.

For the first time in four years, the tourney was limited to two days, what with July 4 falling on Tuesday. Thanks to the players’ cooperation and the hard-working committee, the tourney ran smoothly under clear, sunny skies through Sunday’s finals, despite a rather sizable field of 45 entries.

Conducting the event — the first of five planned for this year’s season at Soyuzivka — was New York KLK, with the following comprising the tournament committee: Roman Rakotchyj, Sr., chairman, Jaroslav Rubel, George Petrykewych, George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk.

Joining them for the presentation of trophies was UNA Supreme President Dr. John Flis, his immediate predecessor Joseph Lesawyer, who also competed in the older senior men’s bracket, and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas.

The players were reminded that the next tourney at Soyuzivka will be held over the weekend of August 12-13. At that time it will be all doubles.

Tennis camp at Soyuzivka closes with tourney, awards

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Thirty youths—16 boys and 14 girls—some tired, most blistered, yet all happy, completed a two-week stint at Soyuzivka in what was the eighth annual tennis camp held here from Saturday, June 17, through Friday, June 30.

Blessed with beautiful weather for the duration of the camp, with but two evening showers providing a welcome respite from daily sessions, the camp concluded with tournaments in the intermediate and advanced groups, as well as the presentation of certificates, awards and prizes in the course of the Thursday evening banquet prior to the last sessions Friday.

As in previous years, the camp was conducted by Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak, with Roman and Areta Rakotchyj serving as most capable assistants. Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, his assistant Marusia Hankewych and the catering employees did their share in making the youngsters’ stay at the UNA estate a pleasant one.

The camp’s format called for two two-hour sessions each day in beginners, intermediate and advanced groups. Each morning session was preceded by running and calisthenics, while in the evenings the youths were

exposed to films and scull sessions on such aspects of the game as ethics, tactics, tournament play, equipment and the like.

Throughout the camp, the girls were lodged in the “Uzhhorod” villa two to a room, while the boys occupied rooms two and three each on the third floor of the Main House. All were served three full meals a day and occasional pizza and soda courtesy of Soyuzivka.

During the Thursday night banquet, the instructors handed out certificates to all participants of the camp, as well as trophies to two boys and two girls judged best campers. The winners were: Tanya Prokop, Natalie Billon, Bob Blonarowycz and George Cikalo. In the intermediate group tournament winners were Ed Brown and Alexis Wesolowsky, both chalking up perfect records in the one-set round robin. In the advanced group Steve Baziuk emerged as the winner, defeating G. Cikalo in the playoff, 6-1, 6-1.

After the presentation of awards, the campers staged a brief entertainment program of their own making, which was followed by a dance to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra, Alec Chudolij, accordion, Ted Senchyshyn, drums, and Oksana Borbycz-Korduba, vocalist.

New York, New York: Cultural Roundup

by Helen Perozak Smindak

Concluding the end-of-season roundup which began June 25 with coverage on Ukrainian art, dance, drama and musical events in the Big Apple, we go on to...

MUSEUMS—The latest Guide to New York City Museums, published last December by the Cultural Assistance Center for the Commission for Cultural Affairs of New York City, gives this description of The Ukrainian Museum — "Over 900 items covering the major crafts in Ukrainian folk art: woven and embroidered textiles, woodwork, metalwork, ceramics, ritual breads and "pysanky" (Easter eggs). The objects date mostly from the 19th and 20th centuries."

In bold type alongside this description, the guide runs this capsule eye-catcher: "The cheer and charm of dense embroideries. Delightful weeding breads decorated with branches, braids and flowers, one with tiny deer, and another laden with 200 fat birds."

Further information lists services (lectures, workshops, tours, educational programs), merchandise (souvenirs, postcards, applied folk art items) and access by subway and bus to the museum, located at 203 Second Ave. (between 12th and 13th streets), telephone 228-0110. The museum is open on Friday from 3 to 7 p.m. and on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. Admission for adults — \$1; children and senior citizens — 50¢.

A personal visit to the museum provided a close look at the Ukrainian peasant costumes and embroidered and woven textiles which make up the current exhibit, "Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles." The costumes, dating from the second half of the 19th century to the 1940's, include men's and women's festive attire from various regions of Ukraine, with the majority from western Ukraine. Among the embroidered and woven textiles are ritual cloths ("rushnyky"), tablecloths, bed and furniture covers, saddle bags, pillow cases and head coverings ("peremity"). Altogether a fascinating and informative exhibit, whether you're in the mood for fashion, folklore or facts.

Visitors can obtain a copy of the illustrated exhibit catalogue, the museum's brochure and a flyer which outlines a calendar of events. The gift shop offers tiny dolls about eight inches high dressed in embroidered costumes of different regions of Ukraine, reproductions of the metal crosses which accompany some of the costumes in the exhibit, and a variety of ceramic and carved wood articles.

The New York City Museums Guide also lists the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St., describing it thus: "Located in the historic Van Horne Stuyvesant Mansion, the institute maintains a permanent collection of Ukrainian paintings; the collection of the Gritchenko Foundation; sculptures by Archipenko, Kruk, Mol and others; and church and religious relics. Folk art exhibits devoted to Ukrainian history and the life of Americans of Ukrainian descent. Library."

The institute offers guided tours (by appointment), conferences and language classes for adults. It is open from Tuesday to Friday from 2 to 6 p.m. and on Saturday and Sunday by appointment. Admission is by contribution.

A call to Julian Revay, the institute's executive director, at 288-8660 elicited the information that the

month-long exhibit of photographic art by Alexander V. Suchenko of Rome will be succeeded by an exhibit of work by some 25 artists who are members or guests of the institute. The new exhibit opens today and will continue through the Labor Day weekend.

MUSIC—Just received in the mail, John Schneider's June 9th review in the Atlanta Journal on the Georgia Opera Company's production of "The Barber of Seville." Wrote Schneider: "Andrij Dobriansky's stage direction is a happy blend of traditional business and genial touches that keep the broad comedy quick-moving and fancy." Mr. Dobriansky is presently busy studying slides and floor plans in preparation for stage directing the Georgia company's production of "Tosca" in Atlanta on July 27 and 29.

Some 25 students of the New York branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute performed at the annual recital held June 24 at the Ukrainian Liberation Front Home.

Metropolitan Opera basso Paul Plishka, who sang Ukrainian at a public performance for the first time when he appeared at the Ukrainian Festival in the Garden State Arts Center last month, will undoubtedly thrill Ukrainian listeners again when he performs on August 18 in the "Echoes of Ukraine" Festival at Robin Hood Dell-East outside Philadelphia. Mr. Plishka is no newcomer to the Robin Hood Dell stage; he sang there on June 28 in Verdi's "Requiem" with Carol Neblett and Mignon Dunn, with Klaus Tennstedt conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra.

SUMMER WORKSHOPS AND FESTIVALS—Although over 40 last-minute applicants had to be turned down, a record number of 175 students is enrolled in the tuition-free courses in Ukrainian history, language and literature being given at Harvard this summer by the Ukrainian Studies Fund. According to fund president Stephan Chemych of New York, the group consists of students from every state of the union plus one from England and an Ethiopian who is pursuing Russian area studies at Harvard, with the largest contingent from New York. One of the six language-course assistants is Oleh Ihnytsky, a member of the New York Public Library staff.

Courses in Ukrainian disciplines became an integral part of the Harvard Summer School curriculum in 1971, when 31 students participated in the program. Tuition scholarships for all students were instituted a few years ago and participants now pay only for room and board plus the tuition fee.

Among the attractions of last weekend's Fabulous Fourth celebration in Ellenville, N.Y., was a Saturday afternoon performance by the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, directed by Mrs. Elaine Oprysko. The Astoria group is scheduled to appear on August 12 at the Summer Festival in Coxsackie, N.Y., 20 miles south of Albany. On August 19 and 20, the dancers will perform at the National Polka Festival at Hunter Mountain, N.Y., while the Ukrainian dancers whom Mrs. Oprysko directs in Kerhonkson, N.Y., will perform there on August 18.

Two dance groups which are resting on their festival laurels (for the moment) are the School of Ukrainian Folk Ballet directed by Mrs. Ulana Kunynska-Shmerykowsky and the Osenko Ukrainian Folk Dancers of St. Vladimir's. They won trophies for

second and third places, respectively, in the folk dance competition held June 24 at Franklin Square, L.I., during the 95th Plattdeutsche Volksfest. (First prize went to a Slovak dance group.)

TELEVISION—A late movie shown recently on WOR-TV with the title "Battle of Plains" was billed in advance as "a Ukraine event." It turned out to be an Italian-made version of the Taras Bulba story, but a very amateurish, low-budget production that can only be described as a fiasco. WOR-TV station announcer Ted Mallic commiserated with me when I called WOR and said he would have taken steps to change the film for another movie if he had known what "Battle of Plains" was really like.

Mallie, who is a first-generation Ukrainian American, has been with WOR-TV for years and is currently on the 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. shift. That's his voice you hear on Channel 9 doing the evening station breaks and introducing the late movie at 11 p.m.

America 2 Night, which is carried locally by WOR, featured a pair of young Ukrainian dancers on a recent show stepping to the tune of "Hop, hop hrechanyky." However, the Ukrainian effect of the number was spoil-

ed by Happy, the show's music director, who wore a Russian tunic.

Folk singer Melanie was seen and heard July 4 on Channel 13 WNET-TV in a memorial celebration honoring the late songwriter Phil Ochs.

Actor George Dzundza, jovial in a blue terry-cloth bathrobe, appears on TV these days in a commercial to tell viewers, "For lather and protection, I'll wait for my Safeguard" as his "wife" sings in the shower while using his bar of soap.

UPCOMING EVENTS—The New York City Opera — and George Bohachevsky — will open the company's Fall '78 schedule on August 31...The Metropolitan Opera's 1978 to 1979 season will include Andrij Dobriansky, Paul Plishka and Ukraine's leading tenor, Anatoly Solovianenko...The Ukrainian Museum will hold a 10-session Ukrainian embroidery course for students from 12 to 18 years of age September 23 to December 2. By reservation only...A Ukrainian coffee shop and a Ukrainian restaurant will soon open on East Seventh Street in "Little Ukraine"...The Ukrainian National Home plans to install air conditioning and spruce up the main auditorium so that dances can be held there on Friday nights...Have a happy summer!

Baltimore couple cited for Ukrainian artifacts display



Mr. and Mrs. Rad and their Ukrainian artifacts exhibit.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mrs. Luba Rad, who together with her husband, John, organize many Ukrainian displays, were cited by the Ethnic Heritage Studies Program here for their exhibit at a recent exposition.

In a letter to Mrs. Rad, dated June 13, Patricia A. Watson, project manager of Pathway Project for the studies program, wrote: "On behalf of the Pathway Project I would like to thank you for providing a very colorful and interesting ethnic display at the Special

Projects Exhibition and the Pathway 'Togetherness Conclave' on May 25, 1978."

Miss Watson said that the display was unique and added that several teachers expressed interest in having Mrs. Rad organize the exhibit in the school system.

Mr. and Mrs. Rad are members of UNA Branch 320 here.

The Ethnic Heritage Studies Program is a division of the Department of Education.

Bishop Savaryn opens school in his honor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Bishop Savaryn School, at 16215 - 109 Street, was opened on Sunday, June 4, with more than 350 parents taking the time on a warm afternoon to celebrate with Bishop Neil N. Savaryn, head of the Ukrainian Catholic eparchy of Edmonton, and numerous special guests.

The highlight of the 90-minute program was the blessing of the school by Bishop Savaryn and the Rev. Josaphat Skwarok, followed by a ceremony in which the bishop cut the ribbon to officially open the school, reported the June 12 edition of the Edmonton Catholic school system newspaper, Learning.

After the blessing, the bishop, who is also head of the Ukrainian community in Edmonton, thanked the Catholic school system and the board of trustees for honoring him in such fashion. He said his visit to the school one week earlier to see the staff and students was one of the finest moments in his life.

Bishop Savaryn presented principal George Severin with a portrait of himself for the school.

Also attending the opening were



Bishop Savaryn meets with some of the children in the new school.

Julian Koziak, minister of education for the province, Dr. Harold MacNeil, superintendent of schools, the Rev. Ed Kennedy, alderman of the City of Edmonton, and Barry Cavanaugh and Philippe Gibeau of the board of trustees.

A number of special guests were present including the Rev. Jack Hamilton of St. Edmund's Parish, the Rev.

McCaffrey, principal of Newman Theological College, representatives of the building and architectural firms, Mac Kryzanowski, president of the Alberta Teachers Association, and others.

Bishop Savaryn School has an enrollment of 185 students in kindergarten through grade five. It has a staff of eight, plus two custodians and a school secretary.

St. Clement's University opens ninth session

ROME, Italy.—The ninth summer session of the Ukrainian Catholic University of St. Clement here was officially opened with a Pontifical Divine Liturgy celebrated by Patriarch Josyf I with the assistance of other clergy.

Afterwards, clergy, faculty, students and guests gathered in the UCU auditorium. Patriarch Josyf opened the program with a prayer, and Dr. Vasyl Lev officially opened the summer session stressing the benefits of study in Rome.

Dr. Myroslav Labunka, professor of history at La Salle College in Philadelphia, read the inaugural lecture.

The inaugural program was closed with a short address and a prayer led by Patriarch Josyf.

New history courses at Harvard U.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Ukrainian history courses to be offered during the 1978-79 academic year were recently announced by Harvard University.

Dr. Omelan Pritsak will conduct a doctoral students' seminar, History of Kievan Rus', during the fall semester.

In the spring he will teach the Economic and Social History of Ukraine. The course covers the Kievan Rus' period to the 20th century.

Prof. Frank Sysyn will teach a course about nation-building and nationalism in eastern and central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. He will also teach a doctoral seminar, History of Ukraine 1648-1783.

Additional information about courses is contained in "Courses of Instruction 1978-79, Official Register of Harvard University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences."

Gets A.A.S. in dental hygiene



Diana Nabolotny

TROY, N.Y.—Diana Nabolotny, daughter of Yevhen and Anna Nabolotny of Troy, N.Y., received an A.A.S. in dental hygiene from Hudson Valley Community College on May 27.

She was cited for her clinical knowledge by the American Dental Hygiene Association and was presented the society's Anna F. Heinz Award.

The Nabolotny family belongs to UNA Branch 191.

Political prisoners...

(Continued from page 2)

385-1-6, believe that a crime amounting to genocide is being committed against us. Over a year ago, the local camp authorities inspired an uprising against political prisoners by the criminal prisoners. The criminal offenders had both the covert and overt sympathy of the prison guards, as well as their support; they were allowed to debase the human dignity of the political prisoners, to insult them, to beat them, to conduct mass physical punishments and to make a large number of weapons.

On November 9, the prisoners in our camp received letters from someone by the name of S.L. Shynkevych who only recently was considered an enemy of the state, but now he has been reclassified as a regular criminal offender because of his cooperation as an informer and provocateur of the KGB. The letters of Shynkevych are a continuation of the policy of provoking enmity among prisoners of various categories. In his letters, political prisoners are debased, and criminal offenders are urged to unite and to avenge themselves on the political prisoners.

The appearance of Shynkevych's provocative letters proves that the KGB organs do not want us — those sentenced for independent thought — to peacefully serve our allotted sentences which are contrary to the norms of the civilized world; instead, they attempt to turn our imprisonment into torture and at the same time commit the greatest crime against humanity — genocide of independent thinkers.

In view of all this, and in order to safeguard our human dignity and lives, and to expose the loathsome alliance of the KGB and criminal offenders whose goal is genocide of independent thinkers, we, political prisoners of camp 385-1-6, are forced to make the following statement.

1. The Convention on Genocide ratified by the government of the USSR must be followed, therefore we determinedly protest against the genocide applied to us and demand that it be ended, and that the guilty parties and collaborators be punished.

Writes history of Ukrainians at turn of century in Canada

WINNIPEG, Man.—John C. Lehr received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Manitoba on the basis of his doctoral thesis, titled "The Process and Pattern of Ukrainian Rural Settlements in Western Canada, 1891-1914."

The work was prepared from documents and research materials collected in the three western Canadian provinces and in the Canadian archives.

Dr. Lehr began his study of Ukrainian settlements in Canada while he was a student at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. A suggestion was made to him to undertake a study of the Ukrainian style of home building used by Isidore Goretzky, a Ukrainian pioneer in the Canadian prairies.

After transferring to the University

of Manitoba, he studied Ukrainian with Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj and attended oral Ukrainian classes at St. Andrew's College here.

In his thesis, "Dr. Lehr gave a great deal of credit to Svoboda and the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw for helping the early settlers retain their heritage. Dr. Lehr also acknowledged the assistance he received from Michael Ewanchuk.

Dr. Lehr is a native of England who developed interest in geography while engaged as a teacher in public schools there.

Presently, he is a professor of geography at the University of Manitoba, and he also continues to research Ukrainian settlements in the province.

Rebryk...

(Continued from page 2)

He said that he is being sentenced for the language, "with which my people created the most beautiful and lyrical culture in the world, for beliefs for which Shevchenko suffered."

"I am following the testament which was left to my people by its greatest sons," said Rebryk.

Another charge against him, said Rebryk, was attempting to instigate enmity between the Ukrainian and

2. We state that although Soviet prison legislation is the most severe of all existing at this time, Soviet prison practice is completely inhuman and therefore we demand the minimum: to put prison practice in line with declarations of the Constitution of the USSR and the articles of the reform-labor zones.

3. If we do not have the assurances of the KGB organs that they will stop participating in crimes of genocide, we will be forced to appeal with similar memorandums to the following: a) the International Court, b) the United Nations Human Rights Commission, c) the governments of countries-signatories of the Convention on Genocide.

Russian peoples. He denied this accusation and said that "chauvinism must be searched for elsewhere — among those who fabricated this matter, and those who usurped authority and denied us our rights."

Rebryk said that the entire Russian nation is chauvinistic.

"It is a matter of Ukrainian-haters, who came to Ukraine under the guise of 'brotherhood' and are continuing with tsarist policies," said Rebryk.

Rebryk also took time out to refute allegations by the prosecutor about the good fortunes of Ukrainians. Rebryk said that the prosecutor attempted to show that Ukrainians are among the most fortunate people on earth. In his rebuttal, Rebryk pointed to the man-made famine of the 1930s, the deportation of Ukrainians from western Ukraine in the 1940s and 1950s to Siberia, and the miserable salary of the Ukrainian "kolhosp" farmer who works from dawn to dusk.

"No, this is not the result of good fortune. All this is the result of colonial policies. Circumstances are being created so that a Ukrainian will cease to be a Ukrainian. Shoot me! I will never be someone else," declared Rebryk at the end of his statement.

SUSTA to hold conference at Harvard July 14-16

NEWARK, N.J.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will hold a summer conference at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Cambridge, Mass., on July 14-16.

The purpose of the conference is to allow representatives of various student clubs and hromadas to meet with the executive board and discuss their activities and problems. The conference was planned in conjunction with HURI's summer courses so as to introduce the geographically diverse course participants to organized Ukrainian student life.

Registration will begin on Friday, June 14, and a wine and cheese party is planned for that evening.

On Saturday, the representatives of the hromadas will gather with the executive board to discuss their problems

and activities, in addition to their ideas for the future. This workshop will be the focal point of the conference.

Later that same day, the representatives will join the students attending the HURI summer school for a lecture by Andrew Fedynsky, who attended the Belgrade conference. A film on dissent in the Soviet Union will follow.

The evening will feature a dance, with music provided by "Iskra."

After Sunday's Divine Liturgy, the participants will attend a seminar on modernization in Ukraine, moderated by Prof. Roman Shporluk.

All students, whether members of hromadas or not, are encouraged to attend. Student organizations are asked to send a representative to the conference.

For more information on the conference call: (201) 246-1125.

Receives Ph.D. in Slavic philology

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Zirka Derlycia, instructor of Ukrainian language at New York University's School of Continuing Education and teacher of Ukrainian studies at St. George Academy, obtained a Ph.D. in Slavic philology from New York University on June 1.

Dr. Derlycia's dissertation was entitled "The Participle in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages on the Basis of the Novel about Lesia Ukrainka, 'Daughter of Prometheus,' by Olynyk."

Dr. Derlycia is the daughter of Ostap and Anna Derlycia. She graduated from Hunter College in New York, then studied and was an instructor of Russian at the University of Indiana at Bloomington. She went on to complete her doctoral studies at NYU.

She studied voice at the Ukrainian Music Institute of America. During the U.S. Bicentennial and Centennial of Uk-



Dr. Zirka Derlycia

rainian settlement in this country, Dr. Derlycia performed in a solo concert.

Dr. Derlycia is a member of UNA Branch 204.

Martha Turchyn to enter Reno medical school



Martha Turchyn

RENO, Nev.—Martha Turchyn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Turchyn, was graduated with high honors from a local college with a bachelor's degree after a three years of study. She has already been accepted by a medical school in Reno, which she will start attending this fall.

Miss Turchyn has been known to many Soyuzivka guests in the past few years as an intelligent and talented young lady at Ukrainian Cultural Courses there. She exhibited her talents as a social worker, speaker, dancer and organizer.

In Reno, while attending college, she was a tennis pro at the Reno city tennis courts, and was busy in other youth sports and activities.

On occasions, Miss Turchyn writes to her congressman and senators, asking for their support of any Ukrainian issue that needs congressional approval or intervention.

Martha is a member of UNA Branch 486 in San Francisco.

Growing up Ukrainian in Baltimore — easier now than 50 years ago

BALTIMORE, Md.—Preserving one's cultural heritage is very popular nowadays, but it was not always that easy, said The Baltimore Morning Sun.

"Preserving ethnicity — finding your roots and cherishing them — has become as American as cherry pie. Everybody, whether in a conservative sack suit or faded blue jeans, suddenly is aware and proud that he comes from somewhere. He wants to be learning more about his origins and he'd like to see his children hanging on to those traditions," wrote Isaac Rehert in the June 20 edition of the paper.

Using the Hayuk family as an example, The Sun began a series of interviews with immigrant families living in the Baltimore area.

The article showed that while Hlib and Zoya Hayuk were born in Ukraine, came to the United States after World War II and found a place for themselves in the American society, they still dearly cling to their heritage.

Mr. Hayuk, a veteran of the U.S. Army, is a teacher of geography at Towson State University, and Mrs. Hayuk is chairwoman of the recently created Baltimore County Ethnic Affairs Committee.

The couple has two children: Yakim, 10, and Maya, eight.

The Hayuks told The Sun's reporter that earlier Ukrainian and other immigrants to the United States had a difficult time in preserving their culture.

"They encountered harsh prejudice. The predominant 'old stock Americans,' to prevent overwhelming by the new waves of foreigners, had adopted

the philosophy of the melting pot," wrote The Sun.

To preserve their ethnic culture, Ukrainian Americans and other immigrants created a "made-in America facsimile of the communities they had left behind."

Over the years the prejudices against ethnic Americans had diminished significantly, but Mr. Hayuk said that he encountered subtle forms of it during his army service. His army friends would question him about his name. They asked for an English equivalent of Hlib.

"Why must there be an English equivalent? Why can't I be Hlib?"

"Because you're in America now."

"I decided to try. In tears, I made up my mind, from today I'll be George."

"He tried being George, an ordinary American guy."

"I couldn't stand it. I wasn't George. I was Hlib. After a couple of months of being George, I had to get rid of it. I just didn't feel like a George. I went back to Hlib."

"If I'm to be honest with my friends, they'll have to accept me as Hlib," recounted Mr. Hayuk in The Sun.

Yakim also related a time when he wanted to change his name.

"I didn't want to be Ukrainian. I wanted to be 100 percent American. There's so much more opportunity if you're American."

"I became Sam; I told everybody to call me that. But I soon found out being all-American wasn't the real me, and I went back to Kima (his nickname)

and being a Ukie," the youngster said.

The newspaper also mentioned that besides preserving the ethnic culture, there is a more important aspect of ethnicity for the Hayuks. That is accountability.

"To be a Ukrainian in the United States means, as the Jews have been saying for 2,000 years, to be in diaspora," said Mr. Rehert.

Quoting from the Psalms, Mr. Hayuk explained the feeling: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land; If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

(Continued on page 16)

Grigorenko addresses...

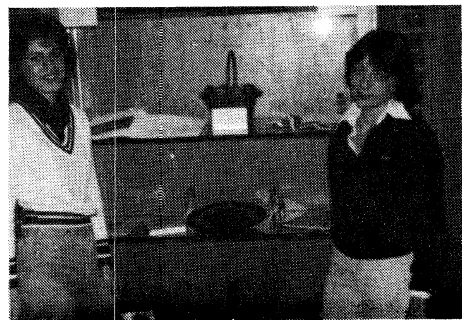
(Continued from page 3)

quences of organizing independent unions, he said.

Gen. Grigorenko firmly believes that when these independent trade unions are acknowledged as a legal part of Soviet society, their gradual strengthening will force the government to become more responsive to their demands and more accountable to their rights. These circumstances should also aid in the eventual democratization of Soviet society at all levels, he said.

In closing, Gen. Grigorenko spent a few minutes discussing another issue that has also been personally very distressing. This was his commentary on what he called the myth that characterizes Ukrainians as anti-Semitic. He approached this misconception in terms of himself, as a Ukrainian, brought up in a simple Ukrainian family. Gen. Grigorenko said he did not witness any anti-Semitic tendencies in his own environment, and it wasn't until his stay in the West that he discovered that Ukrainians, as a nation, were often portrayed as anti-Semitic.

This is a deliberate distortion of the truth, he said, adding, "anti-Semitism does not come from the hearts and souls of the people but from the Soviet government itself, and I myself am very hurt to hear this accusation pointed at Ukrainians as a nation of anti-Semites."



Two FDU girls hold Ukrainian exhibit

Two Ukrainian girls, students at the Rutherford campus of Fairleigh Dickinson University, held a display of Ukrainian items at the university this past semester. Jeanine Andrusczuk of Jersey City, a marketing major, represented Ukraine during the International Festival. Her mother prepared a large range of Ukrainian foods for the program. Irene Karlicki of Passaic, a chemistry major, prepared an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art and publications, which were supplied by Camille Huk-Smorodsky, a member of the New Jersey Governor's Ethnic Advisory Council. The photo above shows Miss Andrusczuk, left, and Miss Karlicki, right.

UNA BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

The bond of the Supreme Treasurer should amount to \$100,000, and \$25,000 for the other Executive Officers.

Approved by a large majority of votes.

2. Per diem allowances for delegates amount to \$90 per day plus travel expenses.

Approved unanimously.

3. Commissions on collected membership dues for Branch secretaries: 25 percent of the dues for the first year of the newly organized member, nine percent of the dues for subsequent years.

Adopted by a two-thirds majority of votes.

4. To increase the scholarship fund to a sum of \$18,000 annually. To place \$18,500 from the fraternal fund at the disposal of the Petitions Committee.

Adopted unanimously.

5. The Financial Committee recommends that the preliminary budget totalling \$6,408,000 in income and \$5,833,000 in disbursements, with an expected surplus of \$574,200, as presented to the committee by Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk be approved.

Adopted unanimously.

6. The third World Congress of Free Ukrainians will be held this year in New York. The Financial Committee appeals to all participants of this Convention to donate \$25 from their per diem allowances to the most pressing needs of this time: the defense of human and national rights in Ukraine and the activities of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Each participant of the convention, upon receiving the check for per diem allowances, will remit a sum of \$25 to the UNA treasury in cash or check for the above purposes.

Adopted by an absolute majority of votes.

Secretarial Matters

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To increase existing dividends for active members by 25 percent, and those for paid-up certificates by 50 percent.

2. To pay dividends equal to yearly dues to members who hold class W and DP certificates, have reached age 78 and have been members of the UNA for at least 15 years.

3. To accept members in good health without a medical examination for the following maximum amounts of insurance protection:

5,000 — up to age 45

3,000 — up to age 50

2,000 — up to age 55

1,000 — up to age 60.

4. To increase payments to secretaries for organizing new members to \$15 for a \$1,000 certificate and to \$7.50 for a \$500 certificate.

Adopted by a majority vote of less than one-fourth of all delegates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To include two representatives (one from the west and another from the east of the United States) of UNA Sports Branches on the Sports Committee of the Supreme Assembly for consultation.

2. To allocate appropriate sums of money from the budget of the UNA for the needs of the Sports Committee in order to develop and expand all types of sports, not limiting to one type of sport only.

3. To publish sports news in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, regularly each week.

This recommendation was signed:

For the Lions Sports Club of Chicago, UNA Branch 399, by delegate Roman Prypchan;

For the "Lviv" Sports Club of Cleveland, UNA Branch 346, by delegate Ivan Rosul;

For the "Chornomorska Sitch" Sports Club of Newark, UNA Branches 214 and 14, by delegates Omelan Twardowsky and Wolodymyr Rohowsky;

For the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, UNA Branch 86, by delegate Dr. Ivan Sierant;

For the UNA Sports Club, UNA Branch 103 in Milwaukee, by delegate Anatoly Doroshenko;

For UNA Branch 34 in Richmond, Va., by delegate Lew Bronarovich.

Adopted by a majority vote.

(Approximately one-fourth of all delegates were present.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNA SENIOR CITIZENS COMMITTEE

The Convention charges the Supreme Executive Committee to carry out those decisions which were adopted in 1975 and 1976, that is:

1. To do everything possible to build an apartment building for senior citizens at Soyuzivka as soon as possible.

2. To make arrangements for a cemetery for UNA'ers in Kerhonkson or in the vicinity of Soyuzivka.

3. To propagate in the press and among UNA members, among single and married persons, the idea of bequeathing estates to national causes, especially those espoused by the UNA.

4. To allocate \$1,000 for the activities of the committee for 1978-79, especially for the costs of the Senior Citizens Conference in June 1978.

Adopted by a majority vote.

(Approximately one-fourth of the delegates were present.)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING LANGUAGE

1. Because there is a discrepancy between the instructions given in the rate book, article 11 paragraph 5, and the by-laws, paragraph 52 (d), the Supreme Assembly must invalidate the decision concerning the waiving of the requirement that members born in Canada and the United States subscribe to official UNA organs, and must inform the Branches of the invalidation. Members of the UNA who do not know the Ukrainian language must subscribe to the official English-language UNA organ. Waiving of the requirement to subscribe to UNA organs can only be possible due to serious reasons in individual cases.

2. Ukrainian will be used first in all official announcements and letters of the UNA which appear publicly in two languages. In cases when a person who officially represents the UNA is bilingual, the Ukrainian language must be used first.

Adopted by a majority vote.

(Approximately one-fourth of the delegates were present.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To stage annual rallies of UNA youth with appropriate programs.

2. To hold secretarial courses for the training and retraining of secretaries each year at Soyuzivka.

3. To begin to realize the building of the senior citizens home.

4. To see to it that each UNA District have an organizer.

5. To organize UNA Youth Branches with their own executive boards.

Adopted by a majority vote.

(Approximately one-fourth of all delegates were present.)

1. The UNA will see to it that efforts are undertaken to develop a campaign to improve the teaching about Ukraine and Ukrainians in public schools, because much of the material in the curricula is improperly selected and tends to defame the Ukrainian community and damage the development of cooperation between different peoples. This was brought to light as a result of the television series "Holocaust."

Approved by a majority vote of less than one-quarter of the delegates.

VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase the amount of financial aid to ailing members.

2. Change and simplify the questionnaire of medical examiner on the application for membership.

3. Construct a 100-room building at Soyuzivka so that the 30th Convention could be held at Soyuzivka. The Supreme Executive Committee will present a plan for constructing such a building at the 1979 meeting of the Supreme Assembly.

Approved by a majority vote of less than one-quarter of the delegates.

Adopted by acclamation. On the proposal of the Auditing Committee, the following persons were selected honorary members of the Supreme Assembly:

Joseph Lesawyer
Genevieve Zerebniak
Dr. Anne Chopek
Bohdan Zorych
Wolodymyr Zaparaniuk
William Hussar

GREETINGS

We, the delegates, duly elected by the membership of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal and community organiza-

UNA BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS...

tion in the free world, assembled at the 29th Regular Convention in the city of Pittsburgh in the United States, adopt the following greetings and resolutions:

1. We extend our most heartfelt greetings to the unconquered Ukrainian people in their native land, to our brothers and sisters, who, despite cruel oppression and persecution by the occupying Russo-Communist regime, hold high the banner of national dignity and through all means available to them are continuing to fight for their freedom and independence. We share with them their sorrows and joys, and assure those living in their native land and those suffering in prisons, concentration camps, in exile or in psychiatric asylums of the KGB, that we will give them all our moral and financial support and through all means possible will assist them in their struggle to hasten the day of liberation of the Ukrainian people.

2. We extend our greetings to all Ukrainians living in countries of the free world, especially the members of the Ukrainian National Association and their families. We appeal to them to work together with us to channel all our efforts in developing our resources in the countries of our settlement and to help the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom.

3. We greet our central representative organizations: the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. We approve of the basic goals of their activity and pledge our full support. We also greet our charitable organization, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

4. We greet the hierarchs of our Churches: the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Evangelical-Baptist Churches, and appeal to the membership of the UNA to wholeheartedly support Ukrainian Churches, because they constitute our greatest moral, spiritual and national base beyond the borders of Ukraine. Specifically, we greet the head of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church, the longtime martyr for the faith, His Beatitude Josyf Slippy; the Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., His Beatitude Metropolitan Mstyslav; the Primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church in Canada, His Beatitude Metropolitan Andrew; and head of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Fellowship, Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk.

5. We greet all our fraternal societies and all Ukrainian central organizations and their executive boards in the United States and Canada. We call on our membership to support their constructive activity.

6. We greet our youth and their organizations. We call on all UNA Branches and our membership to care for our youth and to give them moral and material support in their activity to ensure the future of our people. In this manner we will fulfill our motto: "With eyes towards youth — in tribute to pioneers."

7. We greet the directors of Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, because education is of great importance at a time when the enemy in Ukraine is destroying the Ukrainian language, literature, traditions, culture, etc. Fostering awareness and national identity will help us solve our UNA and community problems.

Dr. Gallan...

(Continued from page 1)

Galician Army and was promoted to captain. He led the famous unit called "Battery of Death." He was wounded again in 1919. Dr. Gallan served in the Ukrainian army until 1920.

Before emigrating to the United States, Dr. Gallan studied at the University of Vienna, the University of Prague, where he received his juris doctor degree, the Prague School of Commerce and the Prague School of Consular and Diplomatic Service.

In the early 1920s, Dr. Gallan settled in the United States, and in 1924 he graduated with a degree in economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

In the United States, Dr. Gallan became active in many Ukrainian community organizations and was the founder of some of the leading community, civic and veterans groups which exist today. As a veteran, Dr. Gallan was in the forefront of raising funds for disabled Ukrainian veterans.

Dr. Gallan was founder and president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations; founder and chairman of the Relief Committee for Carpathian Ukraine, founder and executive member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and founder and executive officer of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. During his presidency and executive directorship of the UUARTC, some 150,000 Ukrainians fleeing the Communist occupation of their native home after World War II entered the United States.

He was also chairman of the Ukrai-

nian American War Bond Drive and president of the Association of Ukrainian Combatants in the United States.

Dr. Gallan was a member of the Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association in the 1930s to 1950s, and, since 1970, an honorary member of its Supreme Assembly.

Until his death, Dr. Gallan was an executive officer in the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia.

Surviving him are his wife, Gloria Slava, and son, Arthur Walter.

The requiem will be held today at the Nasevich Funeral Home. The funeral will be held at 8:30 a.m. Monday, July 10, from the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church at 1206 Valley Road to the Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase.

UNA awards \$18,000...

(Continued from page 1)

Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Auditors John Hewryk and Bohdan Hnatiuk, and Supreme Advisors Taras Szmagala and Bohdan Futey.

Usually the proposal of the Scholarship Committee is approved by the Supreme Assembly at its annual meeting in May. However, in convention years such as this one, scholarships are awarded to UNA members after the convention.

Profiles of the scholarship winners will appear in The Weekly later this summer.

New Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)



Two new executive officers are introduced to an employee at the Soyuz Home Office by re-elected officers, standing, left to right are: Walter Sochan, Dr. John O. Flis, Mildred Milanowicz, Wasyl Orichowsky and Mrs. Ulana Diachuk.

their responsibilities and Soyuz operations.

On Thursday, June 29, the UNA and Svoboda personnel bade farewell to outgoing Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, who led the UNA since 1961, and outgoing Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, who served one term in that post.

The first scheduled meeting of the Supreme Executive Committee will be held Tuesday, July 11.

The executive committee also consists of three persons who are not employed in the Home Office. They are: Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Su-

preme Director for Canada; and Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Supreme Vice-Presidentess.

Other members of the Supreme Assembly, elected at the 29th Regular Convention in May, are: Supreme Auditors — Dr. Bohdan Futey, Prof. Ivan Teluk, the Rev. Stephan Bilak, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk and John Hewryk; Supreme Advisors — Anatole Doroshenko, Tekla Moroz, Andrew Jula, Dr. Askold Lozynskij, Taras Szmagala, Anna Haras, Helen Olek, Wasyl Didiuk, John Odezynskij, Myroslaw Kalba, Mykola Chomanczuk, Roman Kuropas, Michael Soroka and Eugene Repeta.

Andrew Jula meets with Miami UNA'ers



During a recent vacation trip to Miami, Fla., Andrew Jula, who was re-elected supreme advisor at the 29th Regular UNA Convention, met with members of UNA Branch 368. Mr. Jula detailed for them the proceedings of the convention and other UNA-related matters. Photo above shows, standing, left to right, Bohdan Ostapiuk, auditor; Dr. George Cehelsky, financial secretary; John Kozyna, auditor; and E. Michael Chorny, auditor; and seated, left to right, Sofia Serna, treasurer; Mr. Jula; Olga Maksymowich, vice-president; and Michael Rakus, president.

Construction of new church in Yonkers to begin in mid-July

by William B. Choly

YONKERS, N.Y.—After years of planning, the start of construction of the new St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church will begin in mid-July, following the signing of the contract on Thursday night, June 22. The church will be erected on the corner of North Broadway and Shonnard Place in the predominantly residential section of northwest Yonkers.

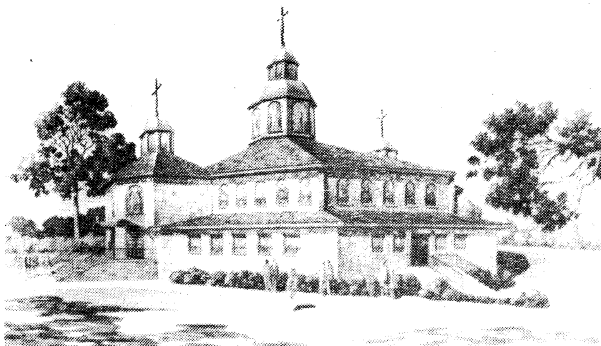
The octagonal church, which will seat approximately 400 persons, will be built by Charles Miesmer, Inc., of New York City, from plans developed by architect Ted Arthur Homa of Scarsdale and a native son of the parish, on a 53,000 square-foot site.

Msgr. Basil Feddish, pastor and dean of the metropolitan New York area of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, and Charles Miesmer signed the documents. Also signing for the parish corporation were the two lay trustees, William B. Choly and Dr. Basil Kinal. Approximate cost of the construction is \$1.4 million.

Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Stamford diocese and his predecessor, Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk of Philadelphia, both granted permission to build. The new church will replace the original, rebuilt structure on the corner of Chestnut Street and Riverview Place which has served the parish since 1899.

The building site was purchased on May 31, 1972. The plot is 225 feet wide along North Broadway and 236 feet long on Shonnard Place. The church also owns the adjoining property on 21 Shonnard Place which was purchased in 1971 for the parish rectory and office. The contract signing took place in this building. The parish rectory will remain on 25 Chestnut St.

Also present at the contract signing were Gerard R. Wagner, vice-president of the Miesmer Company, and Mrs. Miesmer. The St. Michael's delegation was headed by Dr. Yar N. Mociuk, of the parents committee of the St. Michael's School of Ukrainian Studies who is the chairman of the new church building committee, and John Homza, chairman of the church committee.



Artist's conception of the new St. Michael's Church in Yonkers.

Also present were building committee members Michael Patrick, vice-president of the St. Michael's Brotherhood; Dmytro Ivasutyn, Ukrainian-language secretary of the St. Vladimir's branch of the "Providence" Association; and Stephen Fromel, English secretary of the church committee.

The building site was solemnly blessed and the ground broken on Monday afternoon, June 11, 1973, by Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipiy, Archbishop Major of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church, on the occasion of his tour of parishes in the United States and Canada. Assisting at that time were Bishop Schmondiuk and Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto, Canada. A symbolic re-enactment of the ground breaking was performed by those in attendance following the contract signing.

The church construction will be made of a steel frame with exterior walls of granite facing with concrete block backing. The walls will be a mixture of local Mile Square and light Georgia granite. The entrance will be from the southwest corner of the property and the

altar will face the east. The entrance will be in between the two large trees now on the property, which will remain if construction does not interfere with the roots. The church will be topped by one large and two smaller domes of aluminum finished in gold acrylic epoxy which will contrast the gray black slate pitched roof.

The large cupola will form most of the ceiling of the nave which will be decorated in rich mosaic patterns. The cupola, as well as the lower windows on the six sides of the nave proper, will have distinctive glass windows. The nave and entrance hall floors will be of terrazzo.

Facilities for heating the building will be constructed in the renovated carriage house on the property with provisions for both fuel oil and gas heating. Both the church and basement auditorium will be completely air conditioned. In addition, the basement area will include a kitchen, storage areas, stage platform, dressing rooms, bathrooms and will also seat approximately 400 people.

The 1899 church was a wooden structure built on a 50 by 100 foot tract of land. In 1924-25, a major rebuilding project was conducted and the church was raised in height, lengthened and the exterior was covered with a brick veneer, and the capacity increased to 250. The three church bells installed during that reconstruction will be taken out of the Chestnut Street building, cleaned, tuned and electrified and installed in the new church. The large stained glass window of St. Michael the Archangel, patron of the church, which was imported from Germany for the 1925 reconstruction, will also be dismantled, refurbished and installed in the new church. Also to be moved to provide a touch of sentiment for the parishioners will be the iconostasis.

The architect, Mr. Homa, is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wasyli Homa, who were among the founders of the parish in 1899. Mr. Homa has designed various church properties in Westchester County. In Yonkers, he was the architect for the renovation of St. Eugene's. Church and also designed the convent and rectory. For the small northern rural Westchester community of Shrub Oak he designed St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Church, convent and school, while in Hartsdale his work includes Sacred Heart School, rectory and convent. A few miles north of the new church building site, in Hastings-on-Hudson, he designed the St. Matthew's Convent.

A graduate of Saunders Technical High School, Yonkers, in 1929, he graduated from the University of Cincinnati School of Architecture with a B.S. degree in 1934, and is licensed to practice in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio. After maintaining engineering and architectural offices in Ohio and New York City for 30 years, he relocated in Scarsdale a decade ago.

Bishop Losten will bless the cornerstone during the traditional St. Michael's Day observances in November. The first stage of the construction is expected to be finished by early spring.

Maplewood UOL chapter receives charter

by M. Panchenko

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.—The Maplewood chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League (UOYL) has been officially confirmed by Dr. Alice Sivilich, the president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League (UOL), and Larissa Pishko, the president of the UOYL, during their visit to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension here, on April 16.

The charter award was made in the church at the end of the Liturgy conducted by the Rev. John Nakonechny, the pastor of the parish and the spiritual leader of the UOL, in the presence of guests from the neighboring chapters in Clifton and Cateret.

Dr. Sivilich and Miss Pishko presented the new chapter with the league's charter, but this was only an official confirmation since the youth group was already active for some time under the under the guidance of the Rev. Nakonechny.

Last spring, the Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., which is held every three years, and the church's leader, Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, entrusted the Rev. Nakonechny with the responsibility of a spiritual advisor and the promoter of the league.

The league was originated in the 1940s in the same parish by the late Rev. Wolodymyr Bukata, the parish's pastor.

In his address from the pulpit, the Rev. Nakonechny briefly analyzed, in Ukrainian and English, the conditions within our Ukrainian community and the need for the league. According to the Rev. Nakonechny, the league's purpose is to gather and to bring together the youth of Ukrainian descent and to channel its energy towards the preservation and the development of their Ukrainian heritage values and the sense of unity and pride in ourselves. It is to give them an identity which makes the difference, he said.

Reiterating the fact that the youths in question do not speak the Ukrainian language, he said that there must be a place for them among the Ukrainians in the United States.

The Liturgy that day it was also dedicated to the memory of the priests that served the parish in the past 60 years. Among those commemorated were the late Metropolitan John, who once worked in the parish, and Father Bukata.

This year marks the parish's 60th anniversary. Many changes have taken

place during these past 60 years, but the need for an organization that would gather and guide the Ukrainian youth is as great now as it was some 40 years.

After the Liturgy, there was a memorial breakfast during which the parish had an opportunity to meet the honored guests, Stephen and Alice Sivilich and Miss Pishko, and to get acquainted with their ideals, goals, and their efforts to promote the Ukrainian cause.

Both Siviliches are working with youth. By profession, Dr. Sivilich, a former UOL president, is a dean of student affairs at Allentown College and his wife is an assistant dean at York College.

In their addresses, they spoke of the factors that unite the Ukrainian youth in the Orthodox youth league. These factors are Ukrainianism and Orthodoxy, coupled with the desire to assist the nation from which they take their roots and which at this time is oppressed by invaders from the northeast, they said.

The president of the newly installed chapter of the league in Maplewood is Laryssa Husak.

Roman Mycyk...

(Continued from page 3)

(Our World), which the association publishes together with the New York Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, the upcoming budget and the adoption of resolutions.

Joining Mr. Mycyk on the executive board are: Lev Futala and Dr. Bohdan Kekish, vice-presidents; Nestor Fylypovych, secretary; and Roman Bihun, Wolodymyr Hawryluk, Wolodymyr Hupaliwsky, Dr. Wolodymyr Pushkar, Stephan Krawcheniuk, Sydir Tymiak, Stephan Chaykiwsky, Vsevolod Salenko, Dmytro Hryhorchuk and Wolodymyr Martynec, members.

The auditing board consists of Roman Rakowsky, Oleksander Atanowsky, Roman Huhlewych and Paul Turula.

The immediate past president of the association, Omelan Pleshkevych, was unanimously elected honorary board member.

The deliberations were conducted by a presidium consisting of Mr. Pleshkevych, chairman; D. Hryhorchuk, vice-chairman; and N. Fylypovych, secretary.

Community newsbriefs

* **JERSEY CITY, N.J.**—Branch 71 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America here observed its 20th anniversary with a banquet and dance on May 13. The program included greetings from area organizations, presentations of certificates to long-time UNWLA members, a performance by the UNWLA choir directed by Dmytro Olijnyk, recitation by Evhenia Rubchak, and speeches about the history of the branch. A dance to the music of Tempo followed.

* **MIAMI, Fla.**—The Miami UCCA Branch held its annual elections meeting here on May 21. Mr. V. Chomiak was re-elected president. Also elected were H. Tymkiv, vice-president; Mrs. Mudreyko, secretary; Mrs. K. Humeniuk, English-language secretary; I. Gnopko, treasurer; O. Urbansky, cultural-educational committee chairman; R. Balaban and P. Davydovych, cultural-educational committee members. The new auditing committee consists of A. Kuchkuda, A. Uhliar and V. Vilchynsky. The arbitration council includes P. Humeniuk, V. Batsvyn and M. Boliukh.

* **DENVER, Colo.**—The Society of Friends of the Ukrainian National Council staged a concert on Sunday, May 28, commemorating the 52nd anniversary of the death of Symon Petliura and the 40th anniversary of the death of Evhen Konovalets. Keynote speaker at the event was Dr. Mary Beck of Detroit, Mich. The program also included performances by singers and bandurists, and recitations. Over 120 persons attended the concert.

* **CLEVELAND, Ohio.**—The Ukrainian Heritage Committee is staging an exhibit of "Traditional Ukrainian Motifs in Textiles and Easter Eggs" here at Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Blvd. The exhibit was officially opened on May 21 with a fashion show of clothing adorned with Ukrainian embroidery and a presentation of "hahilky." The exhibit will continue through September 10.

A special program on Sunday, June 18, consisted of a lecture on the history and traditions associated with "pysanky," a film and a demonstration of the art. Other Sunday programs will take place on the following dates: June 16 — a lesson in Ukrainian embroidery with a demonstration of various stitches; August 13 — slides of Ukraine; September 10 — a lecture about the bandura with a performance by the Ensemble of Young Bandurists. Each of the programs begins at 2:30 p.m. The museum is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

* **SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.**—The Somerset-Bound Brook branch of the Organization of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent (ODUM) held a program here at the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in honor of Otaman Symon Petliura on Sunday, May 21. The program of speeches, recitations, and piano and bandura selections was performed by members of the youth organization.

* **ASTORIA, N.Y.**—The Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front staged a Day of Ukrainian Political Prisoners here at the OULF home on Sunday, June 11. The program included addresses, recitations and musical performances.

Elected director...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Bardyn is the president of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto and a director of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation. He is also a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and practices law in Toronto.

Mr. Bardyn and his wife, Christina, and children, Tania, Lesia and Michael, are members of UNA Branch 432 in Toronto.

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WORD JUMBLE

Prominent Ukrainian doctors

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

- WRETCOSHYPK _ _ _ _ _
- SCINOKHU _ _ _ _ _
- CRAWNOKY _ _ _ _ _
- AOHLAZ _ _ _ _ _
- LOSKYEM _ _ _ _ _
- NOSHAC _ _ _ _ _
- CYBH _ _ _ _ _
- KNYLSAWO _ _ _ _ _
- GNSDEHY _ _ _ _ _
- WOZUSKYK _ _ _ _ _
- ROCOWH _ _ _ _ _

This late doctor was prominent in western Ukraine:

Answers to last week's jumble: Hunczak, Onyshkevych, Rubchak, Sawchuk, Voskobiynyk, Pazuniak, Rudnytsky, Znayenko, Bohatiuk.

Mystery words: Toronto U.

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EACH FRIDAY, a DANCE to the tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra. Accordion, ALEC CHUDOLIJ. Vocalist — OKSANA BORBYCH-KORDUBA.

Saturday, July 8

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Svoboda and The Weekly will not appear during the weeks of Monday, July 24, and Monday, July 31. Individuals or organizations scheduling advertisements for those two weeks should make alternate plans for reserving ad space in our two newspapers. The first post-vacation issue of Svoboda will be dated August 8 and The Weekly — August 13.

Read The Ukrainian Weekly

UCCA Washington News

* On May 1, UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky endorsed the program of the American Security Council to enhance our national security. This involves: (a) improvement of public understanding of national security issues; (2) encouragement in the adoption of a national strategy for peace through strength; and (3) assessing critically a SALT II. The UCCA has been a member organizational supporter of ASC since the mid-60's. Superior military strength to that of the USSR is a necessary criterion for an effective impact on human rights, national independence and other issues.

* Further progress has been made on H.Con. Resolution 165, pertaining to the resurrection of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine. The UCCA President has been in constant contact with the House Committee on International Relations. The prospect as of now is for hearings on the subject at the end of June. In the meantime, Sen. Barry

Goldwater is considering a move on the Senate side for similar hearings.

* The action for editors of our prominent newspapers to become more familiar with "The Ukrainian Quarterly" has been extended. Along with the current issues, individualized letters have been sent by Miss Vera A. Dowhan over the past few weeks, bringing attention to features in the journal. It has been ironic that "The Quarterly," an official publication of the UCCA, has been cited by Communist sources for its analyses, albeit negative, and has not gained a maximum attention of approval in our American circles. The effort is to improve this.

* On May 17, the UCCA President paid his respects and those of the UCCA at the Slovak World Congress proceedings in Washington, D.C. The congress was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Many friends of the American Slovaks were met.

Growing up...

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Hayuk said that in Ukraine, poets get sentenced for being what they are. He added that this also occurs in other sections of the world.

"And anywhere it happens, we want our children to feel responsible, said Mr. Hayuk. "That's part of remembering who you are. When you come from a people who have been conquered or persecuted, it means that whenever you hear of a poet being punished for speaking his mind, or a person sent to prison just for being who he is, you should remember and take your place on the side of freedom."

The Hayuk family belongs to UNA Branch 320 in Baltimore.

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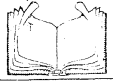
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