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UNA Executive Committee holds first meeting

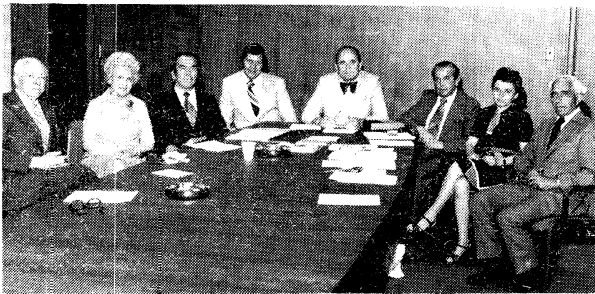


Photo by Ihor Diaboha

Newly elected and re-elected members of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee met for the first time Tuesday, July 11, at the UNA Home Office. Photo above shows the Soyuz executive officers awaiting the start of their deliberations. Seated, right to left, are: Wasyl Orichowsky, Supreme Organizer; Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer; Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary; Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme President; Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Supreme Director for Canada; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Supreme Vice-Presidentess; and Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, elected at the 29th Convention in Pittsburgh last May, held its first official meeting Tuesday, July 11, at the Main Office here, giving priority to UNA's Organizing and Publishing Departments.

The meeting was initially slated for Monday, July 10, but was postponed because of the funeral of the late Dr.

Walter Gallan, longtime chairman of Soyuz's Supreme Auditing Committee and, since his retirement in 1970, lifetime honorary member of UNA's Supreme Assembly. The meeting honored his memory, as well that of the late William Hussar, former Supreme Advisor and most recently elected honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, with a moment's silence.

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President Carter signs 1978 Captive Nations proclamation

Chief Executive makes references to groups monitoring human rights

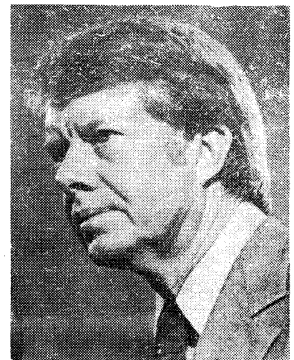
WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter signed at the White House on Tuesday, July 11, the 1978 Captive Nations Week proclamation, which in contrast to year's statement, was issued before the start of the week and is more strongly worded than the 1977 text.

The U.S. Chief Executive cited in his proclamation the 200-year-old belief of Americans that "national independence, liberty and justice are the fundamental rights of all peoples." The document also went further by paying tribute to "individuals and groups" that monitor violations of human rights, a statement that can refer to the various groups which promote implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

"In particular, we pay tribute to those individuals and groups who demonstrate their attachment to these principles in their own country and throughout the world," wrote President Carter in the proclamation.

In designating the week of July 16 to 23 Captive Nations Week, President Carter called on all Americans to "renew their dedication to the cause of all people who seek freedom, independence and basic human rights."

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Captive Nations Week obser-



President Jimmy Carter

vances. The first such week, marking the plight of captive nations, was held in 1959. The Congress established Captive Nations Week that year by passing Public Law 86-90, which was later signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Below is the full text of the 1978 Captive Nations Week proclamation:

By joint resolution, approved July (Continued on page 2)

Canadian Parliament nominates Helsinki groups for Nobel

OTTAWA, Ont.—Both chambers of the Canadian Parliament, the House of Commons and the Senate, unanimously adopted a similar resolution supporting the Helsinki monitoring groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Lithuania.

The resolution in the Canadian Parliament, passed on June 29 and 30, comes to the defense of the Soviet dissidents by nominating the monitoring groups for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize. Similar action has already been taken by lawmakers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Norway.

The Canadian action is the first that has been undertaken by a parliament with the unanimous consent of all the political parties.

The prime mover of this resolution (Continued on page 2)

U.S. senators seek Nobel for Helsinki groups

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A bipartisan group of U.S. senators has taken steps to mobilize Senate support for the nomination of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Led by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), eight senators have already introduced a resolution declaring support for such an action, which was previously initiated by parliamentarian groups in Norway, Belgium and Great Britain, and the U.S. Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Joining Sen. Jackson in the initial co-sponsorship are Sens. John Tower (R-Texas), Richard Stone (D-Fla.), John C. Danforth (R-Mo.), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Bob Packwood (Ore.), Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

"These brave men and women are encouraging Soviet compliance with human rights obligations undertaken

by Secretary Brezhnev himself in the 1975 Helsinki agreement. They have placed their freedom at risk because they believe individual rights and free information are directly related to peace among nations. Their extraordinary dedication to peace and decency earns them the special recognition the Nobel Institute in Oslo best can give," said Sen. Jackson.

Sen. Jackson also circulated a "Dear Colleague" letter to members of the Senate, in which he wrote: "We believe it is important at this time to give special recognition to the 58 members of the Helsinki watch groups, who are the target of systematic harassment, persecution and punishment by the Soviet government."

"The 58 members, belonging to the Helsinki watch groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia, are of various faiths and nationalities. They include: Yuri Orlov, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Anatoly Shcharansky, Vladimir Slepak, Naum Mei-

man, Father Yakunin, Oleksiy Tykhy, Mykola Rudenko, Petro Vins and Elena Bonner," wrote Sen. Jackson.

Sen. Jackson added that the repression against human rights advocates in the Soviet Union is an example of how the "Soviet authorities have violated both international law and their own laws."

"The Orlov trial, and the Ginzburg and Shcharansky incarcerations, are dramatic cases in point," said the Washington senator.

On January 30, 11 members of the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe also nominated the Helsinki monitoring groups for the Nobel Peace Prize.

In its letter, the commission members cited the cases of 15 leading Helsinki monitors. The list included five Ukrainians, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusevych and Lev Luki-anenko.

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. senators...

(Continued from page 1)

The full text of Sen. Jackson's resolution follows.

Whereas the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics freely agreed to the international humanitarian and human rights obligations of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki agreement;

Whereas Soviet members of the public groups to promote observance of the Helsinki agreement in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have encouraged the government of the Soviet Union to abide by such obligations in the conviction that international openness and the freer movement of peoples and ideas have a direct relationship to the problem of international security;

Whereas Soviet members of the public groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia have been harassed, arrested, imprisoned, stripped of their citizenship, exiled, tried, and sentenced;

Whereas the brave men and women of various faiths and nationalities who are members of the public groups deserve admiration, respect, and support for placing their lives at the service of decency and peace in relations among nations; and

Whereas the public groups to promote observance of the Helsinki agreement in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been nominated for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize by parliamentarians of Norway, Belgium, and Great Britain and by members of the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate joins in support of the nomination of the public groups to promote observance of the Helsinki agreement in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the Nobel Peace Prize to be awarded on December 10, 1978.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Nobel Institute in Oslo, Norway.

President Carter...

(Continued from page 1)

17, 1959, the 86th Congress authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week of July in each year as Captive Nations Week.

For more than 200 years, our nation has sustained the belief that national independence, liberty and justice are the fundamental rights of all people.

Today, we reaffirm our commitment to these principles.

In particular, we pay a tribute to those individuals and groups who demonstrate their attachment to these principles in their own country and throughout the world.

Now, therefore, I, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 16, 1978, as Captive Nations Week, and invite the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to renew their dedication to the cause of all people who seek freedom, independence and basic human rights.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of July, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred seventy eight, and in the independence of the United States of America the 203rd.

Canadian...

(Continued from page 1)

and previous ones in the defense of human rights violated by the USSR and the Soviet-bloc countries was the Canadian Parliamentary Helsinki Group. The executive consists of Martin O'Connell, Liberal and former minister labor, as chairman. The other executive members are Andrew Brewin, M.P. of the New Democratic Party; Sen. Jean Marchand, Liberal and former minister of labor; and Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Progressive Conservative. This group sponsored 19 Canadian parliamentarians to the Belgrade conference.

Rudenko announces hunger strike, participation in protest actions

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mykola Rudenko, the incarcerated head of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, has announced that he will begin a hunger strike and will take part in protest actions because the concentration camp authorities confiscated his poems and continuously harass him, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Rudenko conveyed this announcement to his wife, Raisa, when he met her on May 5. He told her that the camp authorities confiscated from him many poems that he wrote during the pre-trial investigation and imprisonment. The Ukrainian human rights leader said that he will begin a hunger strike and will continue it until they are released.

He also informed her that because the camp authorities persistently harass him, he will take part in prisoners' protest actions.

During a three-hour meeting he had with his wife on December 22, 1977, Rudenko pledged that if the authorities allow him to freely write poems, he will not take part in any protest actions.

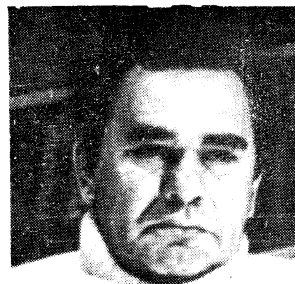
As soon as his wife left, the harassment against him began.

Rudenko originally worked in a wood-drying shop which was considered easy labor for him. Rudenko is suffering from a spinal affliction as a result of wounds suffered during World War II. He has been designated an invalid.

After his wife left, the authorities confiscated his poems and Rudenko announced a hunger strike. Three days later, the poems were returned. He was, however, assigned to heavy labor, an order he refused to fulfill because of his ailment.

On January 20, Rudenko was sent to the prison hospital in Barashevo for a diagnosis of his condition.

The doctors ruled that Rudenko was an invalid of the second class and re-



Mykola Rudenko

leased him on February 10. In the Soviet Union, an invalid of the second class is excused from heavy labor.

The camp officials argued that he cannot be confined without work, so they made him duty officer.

From March 21 to April 21, Rudenko was again treated in the Barashevo prison hospital for an inflammation of his spinal wound.

When he met his wife on May 5, the two asked why the visit was limited to two hours, instead of the normal four hours. They were told that it was Rudenko's fault because he did not sign the monthly visit roster. Rudenko told his wife that there was no such roster in the camp.

Rudenko's wife was able to give him two pairs of socks, two handkerchiefs, a pair of shoes, a small piece of soap, shorts, one pair of underwear and a ballpoint pen without ink.

Rudenko told his wife that Osipov is suffering from tuberculosis and has been transferred to a special section of the camp.

Their next general meeting has been scheduled for November 5, and the personal visit for December 22.

Ukrainian political prisoner scores early Communists for kowtowing to Moscow, urges fight against bolshevisim

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a letter highly critical of early Ukrainian Communists, the Soviet system and the Ukrainian people, a Ukrainian political prisoner pledged that he will fight against bolshevism because it is his form of existence, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Valeriy Marchenko, 30, who was sentenced in 1973 to an eight-year prison-exile sentence, in a letter to his grandfather, Mykhaylo Marchenko, a professor at the Kiev State University, denounced him and his peers for not standing up to the Soviet system when they saw its wrongdoings.

"You, one of the first organizers of the collective farms, decided to build a new life by beginning with your own family. You wanted to coerce the passive peasants with your own example. But, when you entered the barn to take horses to the collective farm, great-grandfather attacked you with pitchforks. Another tragedy would have befallen the village if it were not for the 'comrades' who accompanied you. They protected you and mollified your



Valeriy Marchenko

father. The family joined the collective farm later," wrote Marchenko. "Contrary to the individualistic nature of the peasant, the collective farm system became prevalent in Ukraine in a few years. But at what price," he wrote.

In 1933, his grandfather went to Kharkiv to study Marxism. The young Marchenko wrote that his grand-

father's wife and three children were saved from starvation during the infamous famine by his great-grandmother. He said that the old woman always managed to hide some food for them, and when all else failed, she kept them alive with milk.

Marchenko wrote that during that famine, some 9 million persons died. That number, which is substan-

tially higher than what is quoted by Ukrainians in the West, he said is based on a report of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. He reminded his grandfather that it was immediately following that plenum, that Mykola Skrypnyk, a leading Ukrainian Communist at the time, committed suicide

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Pope establishes Ukrainian eparchy in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Pope Paul VI raised the status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina from an exarchate to an eparchy, reported the Herald of the Apostolic Exarchate here.

Bishop Andrew Sapelak, who served as apostolic exarch for Ukrainian Catholics here, was named eparch of the newly formed Holy Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy. The seat of the diocese will be in Buenos Aires.

The installation of the new eparchy and the official ceremony establishing the eparchy will be held Sunday, October 1.

Since the early days of the Ukrainian settlement here, the faithful and priests were subordinated to Roman Catholic clergy and hierarchy. In 1959, 63 years after the first Ukrainians settled in Argentina, Pope John XXIII established a separate administration for Eastern Rite Catholics, headed by the Bishop of Buenos Aires. Two years later, the pope designated the first bishop for Ukrainian Catholics here, the Most Rev. Sapelak.

In 1968, Pope Paul VI established a separate exarchate for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina.

The Herald reports that there are some 120,000 Ukrainian Catholics in Argentina, divided among 12 parishes and numerous missionary stations. There are 21 Ukrainian Catholic priests and 100 nuns.

In Buenos Aires there is a seminary conducted by the Salesian monks, at which there are 15 seminarians. The nuns conduct catechism classes, grammar schools, one high school, and assist the priests in missionary work.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass.—The captive nations under Russian Communist domination in Central and Eastern Europe will be saluted at a special program Wednesday, July 19, starting at 11:30 a.m. in Doric Hall at the Massachusetts State House, Beacon Hill, here, in observance of this year's Captive Nations Week, July 16 to 22.

The program will include: prayers, presentation of national flags, reading of the governor's proclamation, and entertainment.

Dr. Alginadas Budreckis, a Lithuanian community leader, will speak about captive nations; Orest Szczudluk, a

vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Boston chapter, will open the observance. The entertainment program will be provided by Ukrainian and Lithuanian groups.

On Sunday, July 16, priests of the Boston Catholic Archdiocese will include prayers for the freedom of all captive nations. Prayers have been requested by Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, Archbishop of Boston.

On June 21, Governor Michael S. Dukakis issued a proclamation, designating the week of July 16-22, as Captive Nations Week.

(Continued on page 5)

New York State

ALBANY, N.Y.—Hugh L. Carey, the governor of New York State, issued on June 19 a gubernatorial proclamation commemorating the 20th anniversary of the first Captive Nations Week proclamation.

The proclamation cited President Jimmy Carter for initiating in the United States a "renaissance in the quest for human rights for many world citizens who are denied human and religious freedom."

The full text of Gov. Carey's proclamation is as follows:

This year marks the 20th anniversary of Captive Nations Week. This commemoration is dedicated to sustaining the spirits and hopes of enslaved peoples for freedom and self-determination in their beloved native lands.

The freedom-loving peoples in captive lands look to the United States as the citadel for freedom and to the American people for guidance and inspiration.

Under President Jimmy Carter, the United States has experienced a renaissance in the quest for human rights for many world citizens who are denied human and religious freedom.

The Captive Nations Committee of New York will hold appropriate activities throughout the week to commemorate this anniversary, and to address the issue of human rights on behalf of the oppressed peoples in captive nations.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh L. Carey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim July 16-22, 1978, as Captive Nations Week in New York State.

Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA Special). — Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC), sent on July 7 a letter to all U.S. senators and congressmen, inviting them to take part in the 20th observance of the Captive Nations Week in the U.S. Congress.

The CN Week begins on July 16 and ends on July 22. There are two events scheduled to take place in the Senate and the House of Representatives during the week.

On Tuesday, July 18, Sens. S.I. Hayakawa of California and Daniel P. Moynihan of New York will sponsor a reception commemorating Captive Nations Week. The event will be held at the Senate Caucus Room (Room 318

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New York City

NEW YORK, N.Y.—New Yorkers, led by the Captive Nations Committee of New York, will hold a three-part program commemorating the 20th anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

The first part of the observance will be held today in midtown Manhattan. Representatives of captive nations here, consisting of community, religious, women's and youth organizations, will assemble at 9 a.m. at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue for a march to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the traditional Liturgy, which is slated for 10 a.m.

Following the service, the participants will march uptown along Fifth Avenue to the Band Shell in Central Park at 72nd Street for a noon program.

Grand marshal of the parade will be Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association.

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Ukrainian doctors hold 18th Scientific Convention

WINNIPEG, Man. — The 18th annual Scientific Convention of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America was held here at the Winnipeg Inn Friday, June 30, through Tuesday, July 4, with over 100 UMANA members and some 300 guests in attendance.

The five-day convention was organized by the executive board of the UMANA headed by the organization's president, Dr. Vasyl Truchly, and the recently founded UMANA branch in Manitoba headed by Dr. Bronislaw Gorski.

The scientific program of the convention, co-sponsored by the UMANA and Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., embraced the presentation of 25 papers on various medical topics. Planned and directed by Dr. Ihor Voyevodka with the aid of Drs. Andriy Lewicky and Maria Procyk, the program met the criteria for 14 hours of category I credit applicable to the American Medical Association's physician's recognition award.

A list of the topics covered appears below.

First scientific session: Dr. A. Lewicky, moderator, Dr. G. Truchly, "Neck and Shoulder Pain;" Dr. R. Oryshkewich, "Various Methods and the Best Way to Rehabilitate Lower Extremities Amputee;" and Dr. Shmelka, "Cervical and Spine Fractures;" second scientific session; Dr. R. Sochytsky, moderator, Dr. S. Hrushovetz, "Biological Aging;" Dr. I. Kalicyn-

sky, "The Geriatric Patient in Family Medicine;" Dr. W. Gaman, "Practicing under Socialized Medicine;" Dr. J. Dzul, "Surgical Treatment of Deafness;" and Dr. V. Bachynski, "Contributions of Ukrainian Physicians to Health Care in Manitoba;" third scientific session: Dr. A. Lewicky, moderator, Dr. R. Buchok, "Logomedicine;" Dr. O. Wolansky, "Polypharmacy in Psychiatry;" Dr. I. Bilash, "Anger in Society;" Dr. T. Snihurovych, "What a Family Practitioner Should Know about the Oral Cavity;" Dr. M. Melyn, "Medical Management of Learning Disorders in Children;" and Dr. M. Holowatyj, "Hyperallimentation;" fourth scientific session: Dr. J. Barwinsky, moderator, Dr. P. Suderman, "Hernias in the Paediatric Age Group;" Dr. B. Gorski, "Role of Endoscopy in Upper Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage;" Dr. E. Karasewich, "The Application of Surgery in Acute Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage;" Dr. M. Procyk, "Newer Developments in Cardiac Pacer-makers;" and Dr. W. Krywulak, "The Application of Occupational Medicine to Family Practice;" fifth scientific session: Dr. I. Voyevodka, moderator, Dr. T. Antonovych, "Diagnosis of Renal Disease;" Dr. L. Kuzmak, "Levein-Peritoneo-Venous Shunt in the Treatment of Intractable Ascitis;" Dr. Y. Voyevodka, "Changing Indications for Cesarean Section;" Dr. M. Hreshchyshyn, "Diagnosis of Cervical Carcinoma;" Dr. R. Osinchuk, "Pericussion of the Abdomen;" Dr. W. Selezinka, "Ocular Manifestations of Systemic Disease."

The convention began with official opening ceremonies during which the 60-member Alexander Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg sang three national anthems, the American, Canadian and Ukrainian, and the academic hymn, "Gaudeamus Igitur."

Convention host Dr. Jaroslaw Barwinsky greeted convention participants in an opening address and read messages of best wishes from Patriarch Josyf I of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and many Ukrainian organizations.

Oral greetings were delivered by Metropolitan Andrew Myciuk of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church in Canada, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. Dr. V. Truchly, president of UMANA; Dr. Gorski, president of the Manitoba UMANA branch; Dr. Achille Chrep-towsky from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Scovron, representing the mayor of Winnipeg; Dr. George Johnson, representing the premier of Manitoba and the provincial minister of health; and Dr. Bohdan Balko from the Association of Ukrainian Veterinary Doctors of North America.

The choir directed by Volodymyr Klymkiv performed songs by several Ukrainian composers also during the opening ceremonies.

During the luncheon, special guest Dr. Jaroslaw Rudnyckyj spoke about

"The Ukrainian Language in Professional Life."

On Friday evening, participants and guests of the convention were treated to a "mini-folklorama" which featured a musical program and Ukrainian, Canadian, Scandinavian, French and German food and drinks.

A cruise down the Red River was the highlight of Saturday evening. Many Ukrainian buildings and residences, including those of Archbishop-Metropolitan Hermaniuk and Msgr. Basil Kushnir, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, were viewed. The "Hoosli" singing and dance ensemble of students of the St. Volodymyr Seminary presented an entertainment program which was followed by a dance.

A cultural evening, which included an exhibit of art by sculptor Leo Mol and Dr. Taras Snihurovych and the showing of two films by Slawko Nowytski, "History of Ukrainian Pioneers" and "Pysanka," and a biographical film about William Kurelek, was held Sunday evening.

Some 350 persons attended the Monday banquet and ball. After the invocation, delivered by Archbishop-Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Dr. Barwinsky turned the program over to emcee Jaroslaw Semchyshyn who introduced honored guests, among them WCFU president Msgr. Kushnir.

Addresses emphasizing Ukrainian contributions to Canada were delivered by Dr. Ken Wiley, president of the

(Continued on page 4)

New issue of Quarterly comes off presses

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—The spring 1978 issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly, which for technical reasons was delayed, contains a series of timely feature articles, book reviews, documents and two chronicles of Ukrainian activities.

The editorial, "Independence: One of the Essential Freedoms," dwells on the principle of independence which is the prime mover among the developing nations, and is tied to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people who had proclaimed their independence 60 years ago, and who continue the struggle to regain it.

Prof. Kenneth C. Farmer of Marquette University presents an objective article on "Ukrainian Dissent: Symbolic Politics and Socio-Demographic Aspects," which deals with the origin of Ukrainian dissent and the Kremlin's response. The second part of the article is being printed in the summer issue.

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, in his article, "Genocide: the Convention and Politics," discusses the history of the genocide convention and rebuffs the arguments of the opposition to the convention.

Another important feature in the spring issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly is a series of documents regarding Ukrainian-Jewish relations, including statements issued by recent Jewish intellectuals who emigrated from Ukraine.

An analytic article on Valentyn Moroz's writings by Prof. Konstantyn Sawczuk of St. Peter's College, features the motif of resistance on the basis of Moroz's works.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Canada, in his article, "The New Canadian Constitution and the Rights of Ethnic Groups," dwells on the provisions of the new constitution and specific cultural and

other rights guaranteed for various ethnic segments of the Canadian society.

Book reviews

The spring issue contains some 14 pages of book reviews on a variety of topics: opposition in the USSR (Walter Dushnyck), the Ukrainian problem in the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia in 1918 to 1932 (Roman S. Holiat), the Russian spirituality of George Fedotov (Lev E. Dobriansky), nationalism and human rights in the USSR, the role of the family in the USSR (Joseph S. Roucek), Ukrainian pioneer settlements in Canada (Norman Lederer), arms, men and military budgets (Anthony T. Bouscaren) and international terrorism and the Church in today's catacombs (Tommy W. Rogers).

On the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence the issue contains the full text of the Fourth Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada.

The Ucrainica column of 11 pages carries a variety of comments on Ukrainian items which appeared in the American press.

The "Chronicle of Current Events" contains concise reports and chronological events in the Ukrainian community in the United States, in the free world and in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Quarterly, founded in the fall of 1944, begins its 34th year this year. The annual subscription rate is \$12. It is published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Quarterly orders should be sent to: The Ukrainian Quarterly, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, Tel. (212) 228-6840-41.

Edward Kasinec elected president of Slavic section of library association

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Edward Kasinec was elected president of the Slavic and East European Section of the Association of Higher Education and Research Libraries during nationwide voting by members of the section.

Mr. Kasinec is a bibliographer-researcher and librarian of Ukrainian at the Harvard University library.

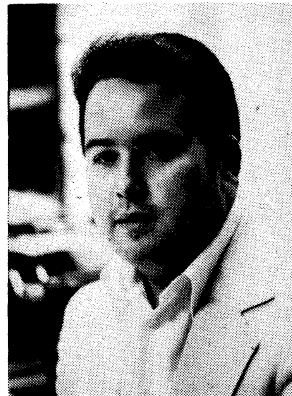
He was born in New York on October 10, 1945. He studied history and library and archival science at Columbia University, American University, Simmons College and the University of Illinois.

Mr. Kasinec served as library and archive advisor to the governments of the United States and Canada.

He has received several awards for his work and is the author of over 20 works the field of library science. He has lectured in many North American and British institutions of higher learning.

In 1971-72, he received a State Department scholarship to conduct research in Soviet libraries and archives.

On June 27, he was the keynote



Edward Kasinec

speaker at a meeting of the Slavic and East European Section of the library association in Chicago. His lecture was titled "Observations on the History of Slavic Bibliography in the United States."

Performing ensembles from England to tour United States

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — On the invitation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian dance and choral ensembles from England will tour the United States in November 1978.

The chorus "Homlin," under the direction of Yaroslav Babuniak and the dance ensemble "Orlyk," whose choreographers are Dmytro Paradiuk and Maria Babych, will make their second tour of this country in four years. Taking part in the tour will also be Volodymyr Luciw, well-known singer-bandurist.

The ensembles have had some 20 years of active appearances at various international events, including some in the United States in March 1974 when they were received enthusiastically by thousands of Ukrainians.

The UCCA, as the central representative body of Ukrainians in the U.S., and its branches are sponsoring the tour in the belief that these ensembles will further promote Ukrainian culture in America.

Their appearances in the United States are scheduled as follows:

Saturday, November 11 — Chicago, Ill.

Sunday, November 12 — Cleveland, Ohio

Monday, November 13 — Cleveland, Ohio

Tuesday, November 14 — Buffalo, N.Y.

Wednesday, November 15 — Rochester, N.Y.

Thursday, November 16 — Syracuse, N.Y.

Friday, November 17 — Newark, N.J.

Saturday, November 18 — Watervliet, N.Y.

Sunday, November 19 — Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday, November 20 — "Soyuzivka," Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Tuesday, November 21 — Yonkers, N.Y.

Wednesday, November 22 — Hartford, Conn.

Thursday, November 23 — New York, N.Y. (Congress of the WCFU); appearance jointly with the "Dumka" Chorus of New York and the "Vesnivka" Chorus of Toronto

Friday, November 24 — Washington, D.C.

Saturday, November 25 — Detroit, Mich.

Ukrainian doctors...

(Continued from page 3)

Canadian Medical Association, and Winnipeg Mayor Robert Steen. Both speakers were presented honorary letters and emblems of the UMANA by Dr. V. Truchly.

The UMANA executive board also presented certificates of merit for professional and community service to Drs. Roman Tsurkovsky, Michael Lohaza and Ivan Podiuk, and cited former UMANA presidents for their contributions to the organization with appropriate plaques and emblems. Dr. Truchly presented the awards to those former UMANA presidents present or to colleagues of those unable to attend. Presidents of the UMANA during its 28-year existence were Drs. Roman Osinchuk (first president and founder), Yaroslav Voyevodka, Bohdan Makarushka, Rostyslav Sochynsky, Myron Zarytsky, the late Bohdan Olesnysky, George Truchly, Bohdan Shebunchak, Oleh Wolansky, George Kushnir and Achille Chreptowsky.

The concert featured musician Ivan Mayba, baritone Yaroslav Shchur, a pair of dancers — students of Daria Kryzaniwsky-Shihurowycz, the Continentals male quartet, and the "Orlan" dance ensemble directed by Dr. Taras Babukh.

A dance to the music of the T. Komar Orchestra followed.

A business session of heads of UMANA branches and the UMANA executive board was also held during the five-day convention. The session covered topics such as future conventions and organizational matters. Dr. R. Oryshkewych spoke about plans to develop the Ukrainian Medical Museum.

The convention ended on Tuesday morning with a farewell breakfast.

The organizing committee of the convention included Drs. J. Barwinsky, L. Derzko, B. Gorski, I. Kalincinsky and Mr. J. Semchynsky. The committee was aided by Mesdames Maria Barwinsky, Orysia Gorski, Daria Nyzankiwsky-Snihurowycz, Roma Kalincinsky, Maria Matviychuk, Larysa Krywulak, Natalia Bachynsky, Margareta Hryshovetz, Sonia Lebedyn and Misses Maryika Krywulak and Oliia Ferre.

The convention was covered by the local press and radio. The CBC television network carried an interview with Dr. V. Truchly in the English and French languages on Channels 2, 4 and 10.

Also notable was the fact that the mayor of Winnipeg bestowed honorary city citizenship on Drs. Osinchuk and V. Truchly.

Rep. Antonovych supports limit in growth of property tax

CHICAGO, Ill.—State Rep. Boris Antonovych (R-Chicago) has announced his strong support for the Taxpayers' Rights Amendment recently proposed in the Illinois House of Representatives.

The state constitutional amendment, introduced by Rep. Donald Totten (R-Hoffman Estates), would limit the growth in property taxes for local governments by prohibiting any increase in existing taxes without voter approval. Tax rates would not be permitted to rise except for a slight allowance of the previous year's inflation rate.

The amendment would also similarly

limit total state revenue with regard to the personal income of Illinois citizens.

"Taxes are one of the biggest problems for our citizens today," Rep. Antonovych said. "This unfair situation is a result of government's natural tendency to grow."

"It is vitally important that we hold that growth down in order to correct this unfairness," Rep. Antonovych said. "The tax limitation amendment would hold that growth to the same rate as the growth of the state economy, the economy of the people."

He added: "This amendment would stop state and local governments from adding to the spiral of inflation."

To hold Ukrainian Day in Barnesville, Pa.

BARNESVILLE, Pa.—The 45th annual Ukrainian Day will be held Sunday, July 30, in Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa. This annual event is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic parishes of the Shamokin and Scranton Protopresbyteries for the benefit of the archeparchial seminaries.

At 3 p.m. a "Moleben" will be celebrated in the main ballroom of Lakewood Park by Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Archbishop-Metropolitan of Philadelphia for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States. Archbishop Schmondiuk will be assisted by the Protopresbyters of both deaneries. Responses to the "Moleben" will be sung by the congregation led by Prof. Joseph Lesko of Shenandoah.

Following the "Moleben," a concert of Ukrainian songs and dances will be presented by the Ukrainian chorus and dance ensemble of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church of McAdoo, Pa. A special feature on the concert program will be the Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble, "Burlaky," of Wilmington, Del.

Honorary chairmen for this event are: the Very Rev. George Dubitsky, pastor of the Holy Transfiguration Church in Shamokin and Protopresbyter of the Shamokin Protopresbytery, and the Very Rev. Bohdan Izak, pastor of St. Vladimir's Church in Scranton and Protopresbyter of the Scranton Protopresbytery.

Co-chairman from the Shamokin Protopresbytery is the Rev. David Chabin, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Church in Mount Carmel. The Very

Rev. T. Frank Patrylak, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Church in Wilkes-Barre, is co-chairman from the Scranton Deanery. The Rev. Adam J. Polischak, pastor of both St. Nicholas and Holy Trinity Churches in St. Clair is chairman of the program book committee.

The Shamokin Protopresbytery is comprised of parishes in St. Clair, Middleport, Minersville, Frackville, Maizeville, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, McAdoo, Hazleton, Centralia, Mount Carmel, Marian Heights and Shamokin.

The Scranton Protopresbytery is composed of parishes in Alden Station, Berwick, Edwardsville, Glen Lyon, Moscow, Nanticoke, Olyphant, Plymouth, Sayre, Scranton, Simpson and Wilkes-Barre.

Admission is free of charge, and an invitation is extended to all to attend this 45th annual Ukrainian Day.

Community newsbriefs

* BALTIMORE, Md. — A Youth Night was held here Sunday, June 25, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the SUMA "yunatstvo" in Baltimore, the 10th anniversary of the theater group, and the fifth of the dance ensemble. Parents Committee chairman Andriy Chorny cited the counselors and youths for their hard work and achievements in and outside of the Ukrainian community. Certificates and awards were presented to the finest actors, singers, musicians and dancers of the SUMA branch's ensembles.

* CHICAGO, Ill.—The spring semester of the Chicago affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University was officially closed here with a Moleben at the Cathedral of St. Volodymyr and Olha and a program. The program consisted of a report on the activities of the affiliate, which is sponsored by the Saint Sophia Society, and lectures by the Rev. Zenon Zlochovsky about the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland today, and by Dr. Vasylyl Markus about religious dissent in Ukraine.

* ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The 37th anniversary of the June 1, 1941, re-establishment of Ukrainian statehood in western Ukraine was observed here at the SUMA camp during the July 1-2 weekend. The program included a political panel, Divine Liturgies and a concert. Keynote speaker during the concert was Wolodymyr Mazur, member of the executive board of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and of the executive of the UCCA, and president of the Ukrainian National Aid Association.

* KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Heroes who died for Ukraine were remembered here at ceremonies on Sunday, June 18, staged by the local UCCA branch. The commemorative program included a Divine Liturgy and concert. Keynote speaker was Andriy Mycio, head of the National Plast Command and a former officer in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The concert also included performances by students of the School of Ukrainian Subjects.

* KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The academic year of the local School of Ukrainian Subjects was officially concluded here on Sunday, June 17, with a Divine Liturgy and a short program. The program included the distribution of report cards and awards from the "Samopomich" Society to the three best students of the school. Receiving the awards from "Samopomich" President Stepan Oleksiv were: Christine Bedry of the ninth grade — first prize, Natalia Havryliuk of the sixth grade — second prize, and Antin Chomanchuk of the first grade — third prize.

* PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia chapter of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America held its annual meeting here Saturday, May 20. Elected to serve on the new executive board were: Stepan Chorpita, president; I. Danylenko, R. Levytsky, B. Kulchitsky, V. Hud, B. Zokharchuk, Y. Tsiuk, members. E. Fylypovych heads the auditing committee which also includes M. Karman and Dr. Y. Rybak. Members of the arbitration council are Y. Zhmurkevych, Z. Koshanovsky, Dr. Y. Lutsyshyn. The scholarship committee comprises Dr. O. Bilyk, chairman, V. Vynnytsky and V. Kostrubiak, members.

* SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—The local Ukrainian community here participated in the annual international festival staged by the Schenectady Museum. The Ukrainian pavilion included folk art, as well as information about Ukraine and Ukrainian political prisoners. Ukrainian foods were also sold to the public. The "Zorepad" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and students of Roma Pryma performed seven dances.

Set dates for Detroit festival

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit Ukrainian Summer Festival dates this year are August 25, 26 and 27.

It will be held at the permanent festival site, the new Senator Phillip Hart Memorial Plaza, with its new Dodge Memorial Fountain, on the Detroit River at the foot of Woodward Avenue in the heart of Detroit. The new site is next to the Edsel Ford Auditorium and just steps away from the new Renaissance Center, with the Detroit Plaza Hotel, built by Henry Ford II.

The Ukrainian Summer Festival presents an opportunity for the people of the metropolitan Detroit and Windsor areas to enjoy Ukrainian food and

entertainment and to get to know a bit more about Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Summer Festival is one of the larger in the series of Detroit Ethnic Festivals with upwards of 50,000 persons passing through during the weekend.

This year's Ukrainian Festival is later than in previous years, and will be on a different date each year from now on.

Michael Wichorek is chairman of the festival committee with the Rev. Bernard Panczuk and Vasylyl Kolodchin, vice-chairmen, Emily Zaporozhnyk, secretary, and Zenon Wasylkewych, treasurer.

UCCA publishes brochure marking 20th CN Week

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The main office of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America here has published a 16-page brochure marking the 20th anniversary of the Captive Nations Week resolution, titled "The Captive Nations: Responsibility of the Free World."

The brochure contains the full text of the Captive Nations Week resolution, statements on captive nations by American and other government leaders and legislators, a list of captive nations — beginning with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Cossackia, Georgia, Idel-Ural, North Caucasia and Ukraine in 1920 and ending with Laos in 1975 — and historical and geographical sketches of all the captive nations.

The UCCA also re-issued its brochure, titled "Ukraine and the Ukrainian People."

Both brochures can be acquired at the UCCA office, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

New York City

(Continued from page 3)

The second phase of the commemoration will be a ceremony in City Hall, presided over by Mayor Edward I. Koch, who will sign the municipal proclamation.

The Captive Nations Week observances will conclude Sunday, July 23, with a ceremony at the Statue of Liberty at 1:30 p.m.

Washington, D.C.

(Continued from page 3)

Russell Senate Office Building), from 5 to 7 p.m.

On Thursday, July 20, Reps. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania and Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois will sponsor a luncheon in Room 338-340 of the Rayburn Office Building at 12 noon, to be

followed by a seminar. The event is being sponsored in conjunction with the NCNC and the American Council for World Freedom (ACWF). The seminar, designed primarily for congressional staffers and U.S. officials, will dwell on the captive nations and U.S. foreign policy. Admission to the luncheon-seminar is \$7.

In his letter to U.S. senators and congressmen, Prof. Dobriansky, in pointing to Moscow's concern over the Captive Nations Week, wrote: "Why this deep Moscow concern? Because the idea casts the real image of the USSR and Moscow's policy, and the week reminds free people everywhere of this. The USSR is not a country; it is an empire of many conquered nations. The empire is not devoted to real peaceful coexistence and communism; its hallmarks are totalitarian control and Soviet Russian imperialism. The President's Annapolis address was laudable in many respects, but it erred gravely in conceiving the USSR as 'a nation.' Similarly, Solzhenitsyn's Harvard sermon was admirable for its stress on moral criteria, but it, too, erred in its misplaced concreteness, vaguely 'the strategy of communism' rather than the real strategy of Soviet Russian imperialism, centered in Moscow. Global image is primary to Moscow for the pursuit of its goals; the captive nations in toto idea and the week mirror the real from the Potemkin fake image."

Massachusetts

(Continued from page 3)

tive Nations Week in Massachusetts. The proclamation states that "the captive nations of Central and Eastern Europe — Armenia, Byelorussia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and others — constitute the Achilles' heel in the Russian Communist empire."

It also notes that "hundreds of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Armenian, Georgian and other dissidents and human rights activists are held in Communist Russian jails and concentration camps for demanding the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords for their respective peoples."

This year's observance of the Captive Nations Week is sponsored by the CN Week committee, with active participation of the American National Latvian League in Boston, the Lithuanian American Council of Boston and the local branch of the UCCA.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Proper tribute

In his proclamation designating the week beginning July 16 as Captive Nations Week, President Carter made two salient points that, hopefully, will be translated into concrete measures.

First, he reaffirmed America's commitment to the principles of national independence, liberty and justice which constitute fundamental rights of all people, implying that this nation is determined to see the implementation of these rights elsewhere around the world.

Secondly, President Carter paid a tribute "to those individuals and groups who demonstrate their attachment to these principles in their own country and throughout the world." Certainly, the phraseology and the timing of the proclamation, issued as it was during the swelling protest over the Shcharansky and Ginzburg trials, and coupled with the President's strong denunciation of the Soviet regime for repeated violations of human rights shows that at least the official sector is becoming increasingly concerned over Moscow's brashness and cruelty. It is reasonable to assume that among "individuals and groups" cited by Mr. Carter are the brave men and women of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR, who are being jailed or exiled.

The Captive Nations Week, which begins today, offers us an opportunity to bring the names of these men and women into public focus. Not only those who are being tried in the USSR, but those who were subjected to equal indignities earlier and are now dying a slow death in concentration camps. Indeed, the entire Ukrainian nation is sharing imprisonment with others in Moscow's walled empire, the first of its many victims. But our people draw sustenance from America's re-commitment to the principles of national independence, liberty and justice, which President Carter designated as the theme of this year's Captive Nations Week. Let us adhere to that theme.

A profound loss

In the span of slightly over one week, the UNA and the entire community lost two outstanding men who made many a lasting contribution to the development of our life on this continent. Torn from our ranks by implacable death were Dr. Walter Gallan and William Hussar, both exemplary fraternalists who knew how to translate their values and beliefs into concrete deeds. And in many respects they complemented each other.

Many of us remember Dr. Gallan's efforts in extricating hundreds of our people from the hopelessness of the Displaced Persons camps after World War II and doing his share in offering them a new lease on life. In an equally salutary manner, it was Mr. Hussar who did his best in accommodating many of the new arrivals in his native Rochester and in helping bridge the psychological gaps that were natural to the situation. Each of them in his own way helped channel new blood into our community life without the spasms of rejection. Men of many accomplishments, they will be missed by all of us. And they will also be remembered.

News Quiz

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

1. Which Ukrainian political prisoner's release is believed to be imminent?
2. Who headlined the first program of Soyuzivka's 26th summer season?
3. Who is the Ukrainian political prisoner who spoke out for Armenian independence?
4. Who is the new president of the St. Barnabas-Lebanon Medical Center in the Bronx?
5. Which boys' and girls' teams took first place in track and field at the seventh Ukrainian Youth Sports Meet?
6. Which noted Ukrainian community leader, founder of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, recently died?
7. What was the total amount of scholarship aid awarded by the UNA for the 1978-79 academic year?
8. Who was elected director of the Council for Canadian Unity?
9. Who won the men's Eastern tennis championships at Soyuzivka?
10. In whose honor was a school named in Edmonton?

Answers to previous quiz: newly elected president of the Ukrainian American Veterans; at the University of Toronto; a group of Moscow dissidents; the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the AFL-CIO; Yvachaslav Chornovil; OIha Heyko-Matusevych; Iryna Kalynets; 20; Scarborough, Ont., and Exton, Pa.; Zenon Mazurkevich.

Contemporary Psychology in the Ukrainian SSR

by Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky

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(3)

Research on the perceptual characteristics of preschool children has been reported by Venger (1970) and Proskura (1975). A note of caution, however, should be expressed relative to meaningful interpretation of Soviet research employing preschool subjects. In the Soviet Union there are three levels of preschool programs — creche, nursery, and kindergarten — that span the ages from birth to 7 years (Kubijovych, 1971). This age span is divided into the so-called young preschool age from 3 to 5 years, the middle preschool age from 5 to 6 years, and the older preschool age from 6 to 7 years ("Ukrainska Radianska Entsyklopedia," 1964). Formal general education in all of the Soviet republics begins at 7 years of age (Maxwell, 1962). It is important to remember the entering age for first grade when interpreting preschool research from the Soviet Union, since it is in contrast to the first-grade admission age in the United States, which varies between 5½ and 6 years. The difference between 5 and 7 years of age is crucial, particularly with regard to mental development and the child's ability to acquire readiness for formal operations (Farnham-Diggory, 1972). Therefore, one cannot meaningfully compare a sample of preschool children in the Soviet Union with one from the United States without specifying the important difference in maturational level and chronological age. To fail to do so would result in serious errors in the interpretation of research data.

Venger (1970) reported on the assimilation of the systematization of external properties of objects in preschool children and distinguished between the sensory and the intellectual aspects of the process. The sensory process was referred to as passive systematization, and the intellectual process as active systematization. This study suggested that the assimilation of passive systematization is the result of the perfection of perceptual action, whereas the assimilation of active systematization involves learning intellectual operations that do not depend on the material used for teaching. In a more recent study, Proskura (1975) investigated egocentrism phenomena in the comprehension of spatial relations by preschool children. The analysis of data suggested that egocentric solutions do not take place when the problem is either too complicated or too simple. Egocentric solutions appear in specific areas of difficulty and represent a transition from chance solutions to correct solutions.

American psychologists and educators, in attempting to develop more efficient methods of training and education, have emphasized the research findings of the Geneva School (Piaget, Inhelder). Learning and development are now viewed as interdependent growth processes, and we are witnessing the merging of information-processing psychology with developmental psychology (Farnham-Diggory, 1972). One of many unresolved questions in developmental psychology concerns the relationship between maturation and learning. A widely known position of Piaget on this question is that a child learns when he is ready to learn or, to paraphrase it in more technical lan-

guage, learning enhances functioning within appropriate schemata, but does not enable a child to master material beyond his maturational level.

Proskura (1969) attempted to clarify this question through the investigation of serial learning abilities in preschool children. The experimental study itself consisted of two parts. In the first part, the level of the serialization operation in normal situations (without prior instruction) was investigated at all age levels. The performance of the children at various age levels closely followed original Piagetian notions of concept development. The preschool children in this sample did not reveal ability for conceptual serialization and performance was based upon trial and error. In the second part of the study, the relationship of serialization to the specific method of instruction was investigated. Two types of instructions were given: (a) concrete examples of properties of serialization and (b) explanation of the generalized principle involved in serialization. After a child demonstrated that he could perform concrete aspects of the construction of a row, other elements were introduced in order to determine to what degree the child was able to use the abstract concept of generalization.

Transfer of learning was analyzed by testing ability to serialize using other modalities in addition to size perception, such as discrimination of brightness and tone. An attempt was made to correlate level of conceptualization (determined by the youngster's ability to visualize serialization of one modality) with transfer of learning or ability to generalize three modalities. As a correlational technique, Pearson's *r* was used. The values of *r* for different chronological-age levels were as follows: age 4, .40; age 5, .63; and age 6, .75. Definite positive progression with age was indicated, and it appears that regardless of instruction, 3- and 4-year-olds are simply incapable of abstract generalizations.

Problems of curriculum development for 6-year-old children have been widely discussed in professional literature in the United States and the USSR. In his position paper on the teaching and training of children 6 years of age, Zaporozhets (1973) noted that educational, psychological, and physiological research directed at the question of the optimum chronological age for symbolic and abstract learning was then being conducted by the Institute of Preschool Education of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. He defended the practice of kindergarten placement for 6-year-old children with formal educational instruction beginning at 7 years of age. Zaporozhets explained this practice as a position against forced artificial acceleration of child development, but in favor of enrichment and amplification.

Current approaches to the assessment and evaluation of cognitive and educational skills in the Soviet Union differ dramatically from practices generally accepted in the United States and western Europe. While the United States is known for its almost exclusive emphasis upon quantitative approaches (psychometrics), standardized intelligence tests are unknown

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World Outlook

by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

What happened to human rights?

The 20th observance of Captive Nations Week will take place this July 16-22.

Public Law 86-90 states that the President is "authorized and requested" to issue a Captive Nations Week proclamation each year "until such time as freedom and independence have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world."

A grand retreat

Disenchanted with detente, the American people received with considerable elation President Carter's early human rights declarations. Of course, a close relationship exists between human rights and captive nations, which impinge on all spheres of human existence.

Unfortunately, the growls of the Russian bear soon brought about a marked retreat in the Carter administration's advocacy of human rights. At the recent Belgrade conference, the question was not even mentioned in the final communique.

Globally, instead of directing the human rights policy toward the totalitarian world, the administration has singled out allies for attack, permitting Moscow to tighten its grip over the captive nations and continue to brazenly fish in troubled waters.

In the past, haunted by an inordinate desire to placate Soviet Russian imperialism, some American luminaries have tried without success to oppose Captive Nations Week. The net effect of their attempts has been a progressive dilution of Captive Nations Week presidential proclamations. The erosion process peaked last July when President Carter, beset with bad advice and ad-

ministrative ineptness, almost ignored the annual proclamation.

Yet, no single event has aroused such vehement protest by Moscow as the Captive Nations Week resolution.

Again this year, Moscow has launched with renewed vigor a frontal attack on our traditional observance.

Underlying the Kremlin's sensitivity is that the resolution officially exposes Soviet Russian imperialism as the real force of international unsettlement and conflict, while pointing to the existence of non-Russian captive nations within the ersatz Soviet state. Without the abundant resources of these captive nations, Russia would be reduced to a second-rate power.

Another essential element in the resolution is our moral commitment to peoples and nations and their fundamental rights of complete national self-determination. In other words, the resolution underwrites the illegitimacy of every Communist regime.

Pressing hard on the captive nations would not lead to war. A constant and imaginative focus would instead deepen Moscow's insecurity within its empire, giving it cause to think twice about dangerous adventures elsewhere.

On this 20th observance of Captive Nations Week, three guidelines come to the fore: (1) a vivid understanding of Congress' resolution and the Captive Nations Law; (2) an overall capability of armed strength to support their implications and the security of the non-totalitarian world; and (3) a national intelligence and will to rationally combine the two.

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Contemporary...

(Continued from page 6)

in the Soviet Union. The current Soviet position views intellect (intelligence) as synonymous with general mental abilities or traits that are, in turn, described as psychological properties that become evident when an individual is engaged in various activities (Yurkevich, 1974).

The position of Soviet psychologists with regard to cognitive assessment is one that emphasizes qualitative approaches. Venger (1974) considered the quantitative approach to the phenomena of mental development as the main weakness of Western psychometrics. He maintained that the diagnosis of mental development should have a qualitative character, reflecting not an abstract "intellectual potential" but concrete achievements in the process of development. According to him, the main question of intellectual assessment is not what an individual is able to do but how he is doing it; that is, the emphasis should be on the process rather than the product of problem solving. Soviet psychologists reject the idea that it is possible to measure intellectual potential as an entity independent of the conditions of experience and education. Certainly, the official position of Ukrainian psychologists in the Ukrainian SSR is identical to the general Soviet

position stated above.

Few studies are found in the Soviet Union dealing with problems presented by socially and emotionally maladjusted children and juvenile delinquents. Reluctance to acknowledge behavioral disorders with a primarily social etiology stems from the Soviet belief that in a classless, ideal, Marxist society, such problems do not exist. The need for such denial seems obvious when one considers that a basic assumption of the Marxist concept of personality is that personality is socially determined. Soviet psychologists strongly maintain that Freudian psychology and "personalism" are "irreconcilable with principles of Soviet psychology" (Budilova and Slavskaja, 1969, p. 138). After more than 50 years of supposedly ideal socialism, an admission that socially maladjusted children or juvenile delinquents exist would run contrary to these dogmatic assumptions.

Acknowledging the general climate and tight control produced by Marxist ideology, one can understand why publications of psychologists in the Ukrainian SSR do not deviate from official dogma, especially when such publications address problems of personality psychology and the history of psychology.

As an example of writings in this

Dating for freshness

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

Open dating isn't a new form of courtship, but an indication of freshness for perishable consumer products.

Open dates have been used for years on canned biscuits, rolls and some non-food items such as photographic film.

Food processors now mark many perishable items, such as cheeses, breads, yogurt and milk. Dates are also appearing on medicines, batteries, paints, seeds and a variety of other products.

These dates may be expressed in several different ways and they aren't hard to read if you know how. For example, March 6, 1978, may be shown as March 6, 78; March 6; 3-6-8; 0306 or 03-06.

Several types of open dates are used on perishable items. The pull date, or shelf removal date, indicates the last day that a retail store may sell the items as fresh. This date allows consumers a reasonable amount of time to store and use the product at home even if it is purchased on the pull date.

A "use before" date tells you how long the processor thinks the product will remain at peak quality. After the freshness date expires, the product may not be unacceptable, but it may lose some of its quality because of the extended storage period.

In Florida, all milk and milk products must be labeled with a shelf removal date which is no more than 10 days after the processing date. The product must also be of a quality that permits it to be good for at least four days after the removal date has expired when stored at 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

Regulation does not require processors to date meat and poultry. If processors date these items voluntarily, however, a recently enacted federal law requires that the date be identified as a packing date, "use before" date or "sell by" date.

Dates on non-food items are usually quality assurances or "use before" dates. But some tell when the product was manufactured or packaged.

Open dating can be of help in rotating items stored at home in the freezer, refrigerator and pantry. If there are several containers of one product, use the one with the oldest package date first.

Open dating is only one indication of freshness. Proper handling and storage temperature are also vital to maintain the product's quality and freshness.

Remember that proper storage conditions in the home are just as important in maintaining quality as proper conditions in the store.

American teenagers may be 14 going on 40

What's wrong with the health of the American teenager? The same things that are wrong with the American middle-ager.

Many teenagers have high cholesterol levels, are overweight, do not get enough exercise, drink too much alcohol, consume too much nicotine and much, too much salt.

A survey by the American Health Foundation reported some alarming findings among teenagers. Of the teenagers surveyed, 20 percent have diets dangerously high in cholesterol and

salt, 8 percent smoke, 18 percent are overweight and 40 percent are sedentary.

Today's teenagers need to become aware of their predicament and heed the same advice that is being given to their parents.

- * Don't smoke.
- * Have a regular exercise program.
- * Keep your weight within normal limits.
- * Reduce salt intake and use of foods high in cholesterol.

area we may consider articles by Kostiuik (1970a; 1970b), the former director of the Institute of Psychology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In an article on the development of Leninist ideas in the Soviet psychology of personality, Kostiuik (1970a) elaborated upon Vygotsky's theory of "cultural historical" development of the human personality. The paper emphasizes the notion that while personality is determined by social reality, social conditions influence the individual to the extent that they are self-created. Kostiuik underscored Lenin's notion that objective social functions of personality are realized by subjective psychological means. In an essay on Engels and problems of psychology, Kostiuik (1970b) pointed out that the "spiritual" (psychological) riches of the individual are totally dependent upon the riches of his actual interaction with the environment. Such a viewpoint further suggests that historical development determines the ontogenesis of human personality by biological and social means.

The most notable contributions to the history of psychology in the Ukrainian SSR have been made by Kostiuik, as reported by Voytko and Hubko (1975, p. 169). Kostiuik has also published monographs devoted to the psychological ideas of Skovoroda and

Shevchenko. Also of historical interest is a monograph by Pelech (as reported in Voytko and Hubko, 1975, p. 169). He reviewed Latin texts of psychology lectures read in the 17th and 18th centuries at Kievian Mohyla Academy. The review suggested that the professors of the Academy were very knowledgeable in the then-contemporary theory of psychology and that they demonstrated a high degree of scholarly sophistication.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that some works of Ukrainian psychologists have been noted by their Western colleagues (e.g., Brozek and Slobin, 1972; Robin and Robinson, 1976). However, it should also be pointed out that as long as any branch of science, especially behavioral science, is forced to function within the narrow dictates of a political dogma, genuine free inquiry and progress are impossible. In the case of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, psychology is not only subjected to the political dogma of Marxism-Leninism but also to the most intense Russification. This policy, controlled from Moscow, is so intense the Ukrainians either are not permitted or do not dare to publish in their own native Ukrainian language — which, by the way, is the "official" language of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Dobriansky, Hentisz perform this weekend at Soyuzivka

"Kobzari" from Omaha are slated for next Saturday

KERHONKSON, N.Y., July 8. — Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andrij Dobriansky and punster-humorist Wolodymyr Hentisz will share the spotlight during the entertainment program at Soyuzivka Saturday night, July 15.

Mr. Dobriansky, who is already slated to perform with the Met next season in a series of roles, is coming off an extensive tour with the company. His last appearance before a Ukrainian audience was in Pittsburgh at the UNA pre-Convention concert Sunday, May 21. He is no stranger to Soyuzivka audiences, having appeared every summer for some 10 years now. Piano accompaniment will be by Dozia Sygida.

Mr. Hentisz, a versatile humorist-vocalist-pianist, has been appearing in one-man stints on the "Veselka" stage after passing on the chores of the programs' emcee to ebullient Anya Dydyk. His takeoffs on UNA and Ukrainian community life, as well as hap-

penings at Soyuzivka, are as tastefully pointed as they are delightful.

Following the program, the Soyuzivka band with Oksana Borbycz-Korduba, vocalist, will provide music for dancing.

Saturday, July 22, the vocal-instrumental ensemble "Kobzari" will take to Soyuzivka's stage after a long trip from their native Omaha, Neb. Directed by Julian Klaczynsky, a professional music teacher, the ensemble made its debut at the UNA estate last summer and was an instant hit with the audience. They are now in the process of preparing their second album and have substantially expanded their repertoire of Ukrainian popular songs.

That evening, music for dancing will be provided by the "Tempo" orchestra under the direction of Ireneus Kowal.

On Sunday, it will be Mrs. Irene Homotiuk-Zielyk's turn to exhibit her oil paintings.

Friday evening, July 21, participants



"Kobzari"

of Soyuzivka's folk dance workshop will stage their own program. Peter Marunchak from Montreal is the workshop's teacher-in-residence. Emceeding all programs at Soyuzivka is Miss Dydyk.

40 youths attend dance workshop at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Forty youths — 21 girls and 19 boys — are attending this year's folk dance workshop at Soyuzivka in what is yet another successful addition to the estate's summer program for young people.

The workshop, now in its second year, is conducted by Peter Marunchak, noted dancer-teacher-choreographer from Montreal, Que.

The two-week program, which commenced Saturday, July 8, and will run through Saturday, July 22, consists of theoretical and practical lessons in all types of Ukrainian folk dancing during daily sessions.

The participants are lodged at the "Lviv" villa, which is also the site of

the children's camp. The boys concluded their camp prior to the workshop, while the girl campers will take over the premises for a two-week tour following the folk dance workshop. The Ukrainian Cultural Courses, from August 6 to August 26, comprise the last leg of Soyuzivka's summer program for youth.

Alec Chudolij, the estate's musical director-in-residence and an accomplished accordion player, is providing music accompaniment for the workshop participants.

On Friday, July 21, beginning at 8:30 p.m., the dancers will stage a program, demonstrating some of the dances that they will have learned during the workshop.



Photo by Anya Dydyk

Participants of Soyuzivka's folk dance workshop during a break in lessons.

Boys show off talent at Soyuzivka's camp closing

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Twenty-two boys, age 7 to 11, demonstrated some of the samples of Ukrainian culture acquired during their two-week camp tour here Saturday, July 8, in the course of a program witnessed by their parents and guests before they lowered the American and Ukrainian flags signaling the closing of the camp.

The campers, who came here Saturday, June 24, enjoyed good weather, Soyuzivka's fine facilities at the "Lviv" villa and elsewhere at the estate, as well as the care of the staff headed by Mrs. Christine Prynada-Demydenko. Assisting her in conducting this first leg of the children's camp were: Vera Chuma, chief counselor, Dona Raraschuk, Julie Halaydida, Cathy Shmorhay, Irene Skrybajlo, Roman Fedorciv, Peter Ihnat and Markian Dydyk.

Divided into four groups, each under the supervision of a counselor, the campers were subjected to a bit of learning about their Ukrainian cultural heritage and enjoyed games, sports and fine weather throughout their stay.

Saturday at 11 a.m. the boys entertained their parents and some guests with recitations and songs.

Imparting farewells to the campers were Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas and Mrs. Prynada-Demydenko, both of them urging the youngsters to come back to the estate in the weeks, months, years ahead. Also present during the closing ceremonies were former UNA President Joseph Lesawyer and the Rev. A. Pawliuk, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, who was the camp's spiritual advisor.

After the program, the boys closed the camp officially by lowering the American and the Ukrainian flags, offering a prayer and then joining with their parents in rendering the traditional "Nich Vzhe Ide" with hands intertwined in the symbolic gesture of brotherhood and togetherness.

Soon after the boys had vacated the "Lviv" premises, another group of youngsters began to make their home there about to commence a two-week folk dance workshop under the direction of dancer-choreographer Peter Marunchak of Montreal.

The workshop, scheduled to run through July 22, will be followed by a two-week tour of camping for the girls in the 7-11 age group.



Campers pose for a final shot after the flag-lowering ceremonies signifying the conclusion of the two-week tour at Soyuzivka's "Lviv" villa. Standing, second row first left, is camp director Mrs. Christine Prynada-Demydenko. First right is former UNA President Joseph Lesawyer. Next to him is the Rev. A. Pawliuk.

Yuzyk speaks at Canada Day

OTTAWA, Ont.—The celebration of Canada's 111th independence anniversary the week ending July 1 was marked in various ways across the land. This year, the Maritime provinces invited prominent speakers from western Canada, especially someone of non-British, non-French origin, as the latter are preponderant in these oldest sections of Canada.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Winnipeg, Man., was the special guest on July 1 in Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, the birthplace of the Canadian confederation in 1867. He was

presented as member of the national Canada Festival Committee, national chairman of the Canadian Folk Arts Council and of Ukrainian ancestry. On July 2, the senator addressed a large audience in the Provincial Park of St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, which joined Canada in 1949 as the 10th province. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Sen. Yuzyk's address included a historical review of the Canadian confederation. His basic message was that Canada developed from a bicultural to a multicultural nation.

Ukrainian political...

(Continued from page 2)

in front of a book opened to Lenin's nationalities policy.

He chided his grandfather for becoming a historian at that time. While praising the older Marchenko for some of his works, the younger Marchenko said that his other works are of no use to anyone.

Using the example of the destruction of religion in Ukraine, Marchenko denounced the forgers of communism for destroying many historic Ukrainian monuments.

"Who will return to Kiev the golden St. Michael's Sobor? With what will Ukraine refill the vacuums in its scholarship, literature, art, which came into being as a result of the vandalistic cultural revolution?" asked Marchenko.

The older Marchenko survived the purges of the 1930s only because his accuser was killed before he was able to bring charges against him.

"What a wonderful reality. Your family did not starve during the famine, you were not shot during the purges — what else can a person want? Only to live, give thanks to God and to sip water slowly," said Marchenko.

He speculated whether it is possible for a group of people to build a new life on the corpses of others. Marchenko wrote that Dostoyevsky was also confronted with that question, but he refused to live in such a "paradise," as he termed it.

"But under communism, the path to the glorious future is through class struggle. Sanctified and announced by the truth as the most savage — spiritual suicide," said Marchenko. "No, people are not to be killed. People are to be loved. But I am not the one to teach you, Professor."

Marchenko's grandfather was arrested in 1941, but dissident ideas emerged in him several years earlier, he said.

"Halychyna — the Ukrainian Pied-

mont — over the past 50 years it awoke the consciousness of many eastern Ukrainians. Without a doubt, the liberalism of today's professor of the Kiev State University, Mykhaylo Marchenko, was largely formed during his stay in western Ukraine. Acquaintance with world renowned scholars, F. Kolesa, B. Shurat (I still cannot without respect utter their names), and more importantly, access to anti-Marxist literature, sowed the seeds of distrust in the government, which up until that time, you served obediently and blindly. It is not by accident, that after returning home, you shared your doubts with your brother, Stepan, and while drinking a toast, you sang 'Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina,' " wrote Marchenko.

Several times in his letter, Marchenko criticized the character of Ukrainians by calling them phlegmatic, hesitant and primitive.

"Oh, that steppe phlegmatism of ours. We ponder what to do prior, what to do after, we wait for something — we waste, we lose, we die," said Marchenko.

Marchenko chided his grandfather for knowingly aiding a system, which, in order to attain its goals, committed evil.

"Once you told me that, while you were building the new society, you did not realize that it would turn into such a nightmare. Yes, noble ideas paved the way to hell. Naturally, arguments could even be found against that statement. An old Communist once told me that it is easy for me to criticize now from the perspective of time. I then asked him if he knew that all around him evil was being committed. He replied, yes," wrote Marchenko.

His most biting attack against the old-time Ukrainian Communists came when he accused his grandfather of shielding his eyes from the wrongdoings and purposely avoiding the issue.

Youths begin summer activities

SUMA camp

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—Official opening ceremonies of the summer youth camp for boys and girls age 6 to 17 were held here at the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) estate Sunday, July 2. This year's camp is named "Zelenyi Hai" (Green Grove).

The SUMA youths — 136 of them — will complete their three-week tour of camping on Saturday, July 22.

The camp command includes Theodore Wolanyk, commandant; Bohdan Priatka, "bunchuzhnyi;" Nadia Jaky-miw, secretary; Julia Kopchynsky, nurse; Ihor Mirchuk, chief counselor; Sofia Kaczor, girls' counselor; Myron Kolinsky and Oksana Charuk, "obozi."

The regular youth camp will be followed by the sports camp which will run from Sunday, July 23, to Saturday, August 12, and the counselors' training camp — Sunday, August 13, through Saturday, September 2.

The motto for this year's camps and all SUMA activities is "Unchain chained Ukraine."

"It was impossible for you not to have seen the injustices. But, you, Soviet intellectuals, remained silent, hoping, obviously, to wait out the bad times. You persistently hid behind the 'khokhol's' policy of 'my house is at the edge.' Nonetheless, it became worse. Caution turned into fear and it occupied your spirits forever. This bestial fear was accepted as the cultural development of the person," he said.

The older Marchenko's arrest and exile to Siberia was not a saving grace for him in the eyes of his grandson. Marchenko said that even in exile, his grandfather and his peers were hated. He repeated for his grandfather a statement made by his mother's neighbor: "Over there, we s---d on the likes of your father."

Marchenko again reproached his grandfather for not speaking out about his experiences while in exile. After his rehabilitation, the professor addressed a meeting at the Kiev Pedagogical Institute. The audience accepted his remarks about the concentration camps, but orders were passed that such talk about Soviet life must stop.

"And you, knowing about our most democratic judicial system, came to the conviction that silence is golden. And what is more debasing and disgraceful for a scholar than being useless to society," he said.

Plast camp

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y.—A total of 358 boys and girls began three-week tours of camping here at Plast's "Vovcha Tropa" (Wolf's Trek) camp here Saturday, July 1.

The youths are divided among four separate camps: those for "novaky" and "novachky" (age 7-11) and those for "yunaky" and "yunachky" (age 11-18).

The camp for "novaky" is being directed by commandant Nadia Kuly-nych. One hundred campers are participating. Sonia Slobodian is conducting a camp for 88 "novachky."

The 73 "yunaky" are led by Roman Kopach, while the "yunachky" — 97 of them — are camping under the command of Tania Case.

During the weekend of July 15-16, the "Vovcha Tropa" camp will observe its 25th anniversary. All campers are preparing for the jubilee ceremonies. Many parents and former campers, as well as campers from the nearby "Bobrivka" camp in North Colebrook, Conn., are expected to visit the East Chatham site to join the festivities.

"At a time when Asia, Africa and Latin America are freeing themselves from colonial dependence, when the national idea has enveloped the world, Ukrainians are satisfied with abominable mouthings about the impossibility of secession because we will be conquered by the Germans, or Americans, or God knows who else. At the same time, there live in Europe 34 independent nations, which do not know the meaning of barbed wire around their borders," continued Marchenko. "We are a nation of primitives."

He chided his grandfather for not teaching him and other students about the reality of the Soviet system and the KGB and for consoling himself with the thoughts that that is the way it must be.

"While standing up to the entire empire of lies, I had only one support — the knowledge that bondage is unbearable. I had to knock my head against a stone wall and feel the pain to realize that evil can be defeated, it can be fought and it must be fought," he wrote.

"Rebutting bolshevism is for me a form of existence. It should not be opposed with silent passiveness. No one will help us, except ourselves. The demand to democratically resolve all our problems is the only alternative for each Ukrainian citizen," concluded Marchenko.

For two cousins, mothers and fathers are brothers and sisters

The following article was written by George James. It appeared in the June 21 edition of the New York Daily News.

At a time of domestic strife, high divorce rate, and strain on the average family, consider a family that sticks together.

Consider Andrea Murync, who was born Saturday, and her cousin, Elizabeth, who was born April 21.

Their mothers are sisters.

Their fathers are brothers.

They live in the same six-family house at 30-64 44th St., Astoria, Queens.

The infants were delivered by the

same obstetrician, Dr. F.T. Carey of Sunnyside.

"We're a pretty close-knit family," said Donna Murync, Elizabeth's mother.

"My sister and I have always been close," she said. "Since she and my brother-in-law became interested in each other, it has been a close thing all these years. Since they married, it seemed natural for them to move into the same house."

The house is owned by the father's father, John Murync Sr.

"They're lovely girls, they're a lovely family, it's a lovely story," said nurse Joan Carey, wife of the obstetrician.

The lovely story is filled with similarities.

John Murync, who goes by his middle name Jerry, married in 1970 Bohdanna Mykytiw, who goes by the name Donna.

Jerry's brother, George, who uses his middle name, Roman, was an usher at their wedding and got interested in Donna's sister, Christine, the bridesmaid.

(Christine goes by the name Chris.)

Jerry, 31, and Donna, 28, met as dancers in the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria when they were in their teens. Chris, who is 21, and Roman, 25, also were members of the dance troupe.

Jerry and Donna married in Holy

Cross Ukrainian Church in Astoria in 1970; Roman and Chris married there in 1976. The same priest married both couples. Each couple had its reception at the same catering hall in Flushing.

Jerry and Donna are teachers; Chris worked for the same commercial finance company in which Roman is a field auditor.

Both couples have similar interests and always socialize together.

Before the arrival of the babies, they enjoyed riding horses at the sisters' grandfather's upstate farm.

The arrival of the babies 10 weeks apart was especially joyful. Each woman lost a baby during previous pregnancies.

Graduates with honors from George Washington medical school

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Peter John Feshchenko-Chopivsky, son of Dr. and Mrs. George Feshchenko-Chopivsky of Zion, Ill., graduated from George Washington University School of Medicine, here on May 26.

During his four years in medical school, Dr. Chopivsky received several awards and distinctions. In his first year at the medical school he was awarded the Beaumont prize for outstanding original research in the area of reproductive physiology.

He was also elected to the William Beaumont Medical Honor Society, an organization composed of George Washington University medical students who have performed distinguished original research. Election to the Beaumont Society is limited to five percent of each medical school class.

In his third year in medical school, Dr. Chopivsky served as president of the Beaumont Society. In addition, he served as president of the St. George Society, an organization of Washington area medical students who have shown a particular interest in furthering their knowledge of cancer and in educating the public about this disease.

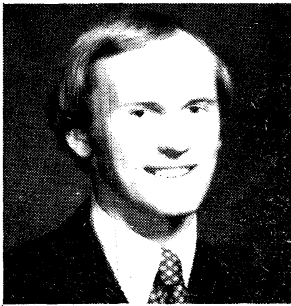
In his fourth year at the medical school, Dr. Chopivsky was awarded a Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital fellowship to study cancer diagnosis at the institution in New York City. Memorial Sloan-Kettering is considered by many to be the leading cancer hospital and research center in this country.

He was also elected in his fourth year to the Kane-King Obstetrical Honor Society, membership to which is reserved to the top 10 percent of each graduating class.

In that capacity, he was also a voting member on the medical school's committee on research, which is responsible for overseeing and funding the research of medical school faculty.

Beyond his formal medical studies in Washington, Dr. Chopivsky served two summers as a medical extern in hospitals in Galesburg and Sterling, Ill. Besides his period of study in New York, Dr. Chopivsky's fourth year curriculum provided him with opportunities to study at San Francisco General Hospital and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, England.

Dr. Chopivsky was valedictorian of his high school graduating class of 1970.



Dr. Peter John Feshchenko-Chopivsky

While in high school, he excelled in basketball and for three consecutive years was named all-county and all-conference and twice as all-state. For three years, he was a member of the student council and wrote an article about school activities in the local newspaper every week.

During Student Government Day, Dr. Chopivsky was elected mayor of Zion and presided over the city council meeting.

In 1974, Dr. Chopivsky graduated with distinction from Princeton University in Princeton, N.J., having majored in biology and Slavic studies.

While at Princeton University, Dr. Chopivsky was elected to Sigma Xi Science Honor Society.

Dr. Chopivsky was chosen as one of the five best college students to present before a panel of professors his scientific and experimental paper. His final paper was titled "The Effects on Intrahypothalamic Microinfusion of Catecholamines on Ovulation in the Phenobarbital Blacked Golden Hamster."

In his junior year at Princeton University, Dr. Chopivsky received a grant from the university to further his research studies in the Soviet Union. During a two-month trip abroad, Dr. Chopivsky researched in libraries and in institutions for suitable material to be used in his final paper.

Dr. Chopivsky chose family medicine as his professional specialty and has been accepted to the family medicine residency program at U.C.L.A. where he will be training for the next three years.

Dr. Chopivsky is a member of UNA Branch 114.

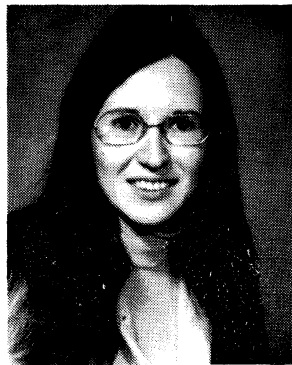
Receives degree

WHIPPANY, N.J. (jmb).—Martha Lidia Panasiuk-Hryniw, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Panasiuk of Whippany, N.J., graduated the New Jersey Institute of Technology on May 26 with a Bachelor of architectural art degree and plans to continue for a Master's degree.

Martha was born in Morristown, N.J., and graduated from St. Elizabeth's Convent, School of Academy of St. Elizabeth, where she studied piano, Latin and other subjects with high honors. She then proceeded with her education to Seton Hall, where she had also received a Bachelor's degree. At Seton Hall, she studied English literature, Russian and journalism. She was placed on the Dean's list with high honors.

Her brother, Lubomir Panasiuk, is also an architectural engineer.

During Martha's years of education she was an assistant at the archives of



Martha L. Panasiuk-Hryniw

the New Jersey Institute of Technology and also instructed students in their preparation for college.

Graduates with B.E. degree

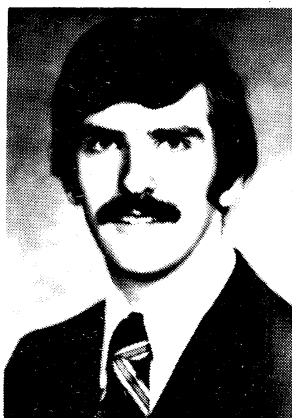
NEWARK, N.J.—Eugene Kuchta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ihor Kuchta, received a Bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering during commencement exercises at the New Jersey Institute of Technology here.

Mr. Kuchta is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society and the Order of the Engineer.

He was a dean's list student and participated in intramural soccer and football at NJIT.

Mr. Kuchta has been hired by the Union Carbide Corporation in Elmsford, N.Y.

The Kuchta family belongs to UNA Branch 14.



Eugene Kuchta

Middle States College Association reaffirms Manor's accreditation

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The administration of Manor Junior College announced that on June 30 Milton G. Bassin, chairman of the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, informed Sr. Miriam Claire, OSBM, president, that at its sessions on June 22 to 23, the Commission on

Higher Education reviewed the college's evaluation team report and responses to it, and reaffirmed the accreditation of Manor Junior College. Manor was accredited on November 30, 1967.

Manor Junior College is listed as a private church-related (Ukrainian Catholic Church), two-year college for women, offering associate degree and certificate programs. A clinic facility, opened in September 1976, trains dental assistants; it is located in Glenside, Pa. The accreditation applies to this scope of institutional operation.

The news of the reaffirmation of the college's accreditation, and the commission's assurance that it stands ready to work with the college in a common interest of maintaining and improving the quality of higher education, was received with much joy by Manor's college community.

Proper name

After the publication of the story on the meeting of representatives of the Ukrainian cooperative movement in Chicago (The Ukrainian Weekly, July 9, 1978) we were informed that the official name of the organization is Ukrainian National Credit Union Association. R. Mycyk is chairman of the board of directors and D. Hryhorchuk is president of the executive committee. — Ed.

"Tryzub" golf tourney gains in popularity

by Ostap Tatomyr

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Eagle Lodge Golf Club in suburban Lafayette Hills once again provided the setting for "Tryzub's" second annual golf tourney on Saturday, June 10. The event drew Ukrainian golfers from the New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York areas, and from as far away as Connecticut.

Bohdan Anniuk, chairman of "Tryzub's" golf committee was very pleased with this year's turnout and by the smooth manner in which all the golfers progressed around the fairways.

"The numbers keep growing. Apparently the Ukrainian sports community is hearing about the friendly and competitive spirit being fostered by this event and more want to come out and join in the fun."

The Calloway system of final score computation was used to determine the winner. Thus, a great number of golfers have a chance to finish with top honors. Several additional categories were added, and in the final presentation column a total of four golfers received awards. These included: the closest to the pin award — John Osadchuk; the longest drive — Gene Zyblikewycz; the low net was earned by Lubomyr Luzniak and the low gross award went to Peter Dydyn.

A dinner followed the event at which Mr. Anniuk expressed his thanks to all participants.

Reliable sources indicate that the "Tryzub" committee has surveyed the situation for next year's tourney and early projections indicate upwards of 50 golfers attending. It is evident at this

point, that there are many more Ukrainian golf enthusiasts than originally suspected. It should be noted that these tourneys not only refresh and create new friendships, but that players of all ages are seen competing together. Many more father-and-son teams are making an appearance.

Game Notes: 20 to 35 golfers managed to finish in the 90's...Last year's champ, Ihor Chyzowych, was three strokes off the pace this time...Low 80's included N. Olesnycky, George Tarasiuk, P. Pachowka...Tourney officials will again draw a check to the Moroz Committee to help them in their rights activity...Each golfer contributed toward the Moroz Committee fund...Next year's tourney will also be held in early June.

UNA Executive...

(Continued from page 1)

This first session was held in the afternoon hours following a joint luncheon with UNA and Svoboda employees.

Chairing the meeting was newly elected Supreme President John O. Flis, with all members of the Executive Committee in attendance: newly elected Vice-President Dr. Myron Kuropas, re-elected Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, re-elected Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, Secretary Walter Sochan and Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, and newly elected Organizer Wasyl Orichowsky, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

After adopting the meeting's agenda and the minutes of the previous meeting, the Committee heard a brief report by Mrs. Diachuk on new investments, which were approved, and major expenditures in recent weeks. In the latter category, reported the Treasurer, were expenses in conjunction with the latest convention, which as of July 1 amounted to \$318,000 and were expected to increase by a few thousand dollars, and the payment of the total of \$515,000 in dividends to UNA certificate holders.

Because of changes in the Supreme Assembly's composition, the Executive Committee made the following changes in designating representatives to the UCCA, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation and the board of directors in the Paulus Hook project:

UCCA Representation: Presidium — Dr. J. Flis, vice-president, Mrs. U. Diachuk, treasurer; Auditing Committee — the Very Rev. S. Bilak; National Council — Mrs. M. Dushnyck and W. Orichowsky;

UNURC: Dr. J. Flis, W. Sochan, Mrs. U. Diachuk, Prof. John Teluk, Taras Szmagała.

Paulus Hook: Dr. J. Flis, W. Sochan, Mrs. U. Diachuk.

Newly elected Organizer W. Orichowsky reviewed briefly the current organizing status, based on reports and plans of his predecessor, Stefan Hawrysz, and outlined some of the existing problems that became the subject of a thorough discussion. Special attention was given to the training and

training of organizers and secretaries, the need to conduct studies by sociologists and other experts on the current status of the Ukrainian community in terms of insurance needs and membership potential, modernization of organizing methods, engagement of qualified organizing personnel, new approaches to young people, and the like. Appropriate decisions were made in these aspects of organization. The Committee also decided to engage Mr. Hawrysz in an organizing capacity.

After discussing UNA activity in Canada and setting dates for the subsequent meeting, as well as the first session of the newly elected Supreme Assembly, the Committee heard Mr. Dragan's report on the status and needs of the Publishing Department. The Committee decided to engage new editorial personnel and make adjustments in the technical phase of publishing.

Dr. Kuropas described his recent travels in the West and shared some of the insights he gained during the visits of Ukrainian communities in Omaha, Denver, Phoenix, Los Angeles and others.

Mrs. Dushnyck touched on some relevant questions relating to organization as well as community life. After discussing them and taking appropriate measures, Dr. Flis closed this first formal session of the newly elected Committee.



Photo by Ihor Dlaboha

Prior to the start of their first meeting, the members of the new UNA Supreme Executive Committee took in the spectacular view of the New York City skyline, the Statue of Liberty and central New Jersey from the roof of the 15th floor of the UNA-owned office building in Jersey City. Standing, right to left, are Walter Sochan, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Dr. John O. Flis, Dr. Myron Kuropas, Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, Wasyl Orichowsky and Anthony Dragan.

Tax Tips

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

Q — Is it true that the capital gains holding period is now 12 months? I'm considering selling property I acquired 10 months ago and need to know, as I expect to realize a financial gain with the sale.

A — Yes. Prior to 1977, a capital asset had to be held at least six months in order for any gain realized from the sale of the asset to be treated as a long term capital gain (and be taxed at the long term capital gains rates). In 1977, the holding period was nine months. For years starting with 1978, the holding period is 12 months. This means that if you realize a gain from the sale of a capital asset in 1978, which you held for less than 12 months, the gain would be taxed fully, along with your other taxable income. But if you realized a gain in 1978 after holding the asset 12 months or longer, only one half the gain is taxable under the long term capital gains tax treatment.

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- * August 12-13 — Doubles, men's, women's and mixed pairs
- * September 1-4 — USCAK Nationals in all age groups
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- * September 16-17 — UNA Invitational, 16 men, 8 senior men
- * October 7-8 — KLK Invitational

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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.

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Ukrainian National Association

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT MONTHLY REPORTS FOR MAY 1978

INCOME FOR MAY, 1978

Dues from members	\$ 216,532.84
Interest from:	
Bonds	127,574.21
Mortgage loans	18,672.50
Certificate loans	1,657.12
Total:	\$ 147,903.83

Real Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 1,000.00

Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	36,493.19
Income of "Svoboda" operation	45,586.24
Refund:	
Premium employee Hosp. Plan	735.35
Cash surrender	150.82
Taxes held in escrow paid	4,452.26
Taxes — Federal, State and City on employee wages	6,622.73
Taxes — Can. With and pension plan employee wages	10.95
Total:	\$ 11,972.11

Miscellaneous:	
Emergency Fund donations	394.50
Total:	\$ 394.50

Investments:	
Bond sold	175,000.00
Mortgages repaid	67,892.85
Certificate loans repaid	3,693.67
Total:	246,586.52

Total for May, 1978: \$ 706,469.23

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY, 1978:

Paid to or for members:	
Scholarships	200.00
Convention expenses	297,528.74
Cash surrenders	22,494.07
Death Benefits	58,600.00
Matured endowment certificates	59,617.00
Payor death benefits	538.81
Benefits paid out from Fraternal Funds	1,890.00
Dues returned	255.10
Reinsurance premiums	1.50
Total:	\$ 441,125.22

Operating expenses:	
"Soyuzivka" Resort	31,800.33
"Svoboda" operation	45,687.46

Organizing expenses:	
Advertising	5,127.00
Medical inspections	384.00
Traveling expenses special organizers	2,392.74
Reward to special organizers	950.00
Field conferences	251.05
Reward to Branch organizers	1,500.00
Lodge supplies purchased	807.31
Total:	\$ 11,412.10

Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Canadian P.P. & UI employee	21.15
Employee hospitalization plan	7,372.93
Employee pension plan	433.33
Salaries — executive officers	6,666.69
Salaries — office employees	19,088.43
Taxes — Federal, State & City employee wages	6,958.88
Total:	\$ 40,541.41

Official publication "Svoboda"	18,600.00
--------------------------------------	-----------

General administrative expenses:	
Books & printed matter	38.76
General office maintenance	1,117.27
Postage	750.00
Printing & stationery	1,407.07
Rental of equipment	1,658.55
Traveling expenses — general	806.40
Operating expenses — Canadian office	200.00
Insurance Dept. fees	45.00
Furniture & equipment	352.91
Telephone	1,172.23
Total:	\$ 7,548.19

Operating expenses — real estate:	
Jersey City, N. J.	3,341.85
Total:	\$ 3,341.85

Miscellaneous:	
Taxes held in escrow paid	1,566.98
Donations	100.00
Total:	\$ 1,666.98

Investment:	
Real estate	1,201.23
Certificate loans granted	9,782.94
Electronic data processing equipment purchased	83.70
Total:	\$ 11,067.87

Disbursements for May, 1978: 612,791.41

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		FUND:	
Cash	\$ 368,272.06	Life insurance	\$ 42,136,168.11
Bonds	29,555,850.06	Fraternal	83,316.08
Stocks	535,142.91	Orphan's	222,636.75
Mortgage loans	2,961,807.02	Old Age Home	273,698.28
Certificate loans	528,877.05	Emergency	53,852.44
Real estate	653,890.93		
Printing plant & equipment	165,831.63		
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00		
Total:	\$ 42,769,761.66	Total:	\$ 42,769,761.66

ULANA M. DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTALS AS OF APRIL, 1978	22,446	58,348	6,620	87,414

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
GAINS IN MAY, 1978:				
New members	164	196	87	447
Reinstated	20	35	8	63
Transferred in	5	15	4	24
Change of class in	3	12	—	15
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	2	—	2
TOTAL GAINS:	192	260	99	551

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
LOSSES IN MAY, 1978:				
Suspended	6	28	11	45
Transferred out	3	13	4	20
Change of class out	5	12	—	17
Transferred to adults	—	—	—	—
Died	2	69	—	71
Cash surrender	26	32	—	58
Endowment matured	57	33	—	90
Fully paid-up	23	29	—	52
Reduced paid-up	1	1	—	2
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	1	5	6
TOTAL LOSSES:	123	219	20	362

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
GAINS IN MAY, 1978:				
Paid up	23	30	—	53
Extended insurance	2	19	—	21
TOTAL GAINS:	25	49	—	74

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
LOSSES IN MAY, 1978:				
Died	1	17	—	18
Cash surrender	16	12	—	28
Reinstated	1	2	—	3
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	23	36	—	59

TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF MAY, 1978: 22,517 58,402 6,699 87,618

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

THE UKRAINE, 1917-1921: A STUDY IN REVOLUTION

Edited by TARAS HUNCZAK

with the assistance of JOHN T. von der HEIDE

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute 1977

424 pages — hard bound. Price: \$15.00
Postage and handling one dollar. New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax.

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ВЕСЕЛКА

Victory at the Sich as told by Danylo Mordovets

Who has not yet heard about the glorious Zaporozka Sich. On this unapproachable fortress beyond the rapids on the Dnipro River lived the mighty Kozaks. For over 200 years, they defended the Ukrainian lands — at first from Tatar and Turkish invasions, and later from Polish and Russian attacks.

The Tatars and Turks did not like the Sich. The Zaporozhian Kozaks, not only vanquished their armies on Ukrainian land, but also made frequent invasions to their camps and cities on the banks of the Black Sea. The Turkish sultan and the Tatar khans often dreamt of the day when they would be able to, once and for all, destroy the Sich.

In the spring of 1674, Sultan Mohammed IV sent 15,000 of the best soldiers and traitors ("yanychary") to Crimea. Commanded by Kanudan-Basha, the Turkish army was ordered to unite with the Tatar army and, in the winter, to attack and destroy the Sich. They were told to wait until the Dnipro freezes and then creep up on the fortress.

Three days before Christmas, the severe winter set in. The river, inlets and streams were frozen solid. Kanudan-Basha decided it was time to head north.

Then came Christmas Day. The Sich was full of Kozaks, who came to celebrate this joyous holiday. With abundant merriment they passed away the first two days of the holidays. Canons and muskets were fired; Kozaks danced and sang; groups went from "kurin" to "kurin" exchanging greetings. The Kozak guards did not keep a good look out because they did not think that anyone would attack at this time.

At that time, some 50,000 Tatars and Turks surrounded the Sich like a cloud. They attacked the guards and killed each one, except the youngest because they needed someone to show them where the secret entrance into the fortress was located. They threatened the youth with death if he did not show them the entrance, and the frightened boy complied.

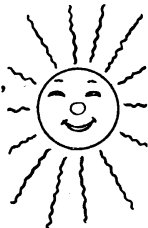
(Continued on page 15)

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

Сонце

Світла ранішня усмішка
В Лесі є — і в сонця є:
Тільки Леся встане з ліжка,
Зразу й сонечко встає.



Гляне вечір у віконце, —
Тут уже не та черга:
Спершу піде спатки сонце,
Потім Леся спать ляга.

Наша річка

Блись та блись на сонці наша річка,
повилась крізь луки запашні.
А яка ж тепленька в ній водичка!
І пісок м'якесенький на дні.
На пісочку Ніночка маленька.
А навколо — рибок табунці.
Хоче рибку захопити в жменьку,
та ніяк не вдержить у руці.

The grandmother and the fox

by M. Scherbak

(Illustrations by Halyna Mazepa)

Once upon a time there lived an old woman who had a lot of sheep. "I am too old to tend to the sheep," said the old woman. "I have to find someone to help me out."

And so she went to look for someone to tend the sheep. As soon as she left her house, she met a bear.

"Where are you going, grandma?" asked the bear.

"I'm looking for someone to help me with my sheep," answered the old woman.

"Why don't you take me?" asked the bear. "I'm quite suitable for this chore."

"All right," replied the grandma. "But first I would like to hear how you are going to call the sheep."

The bear showed how he would call the sheep in his deep voice.

"No, no," said the grandma. "You can't guard my sheep."

And she went on. Soon she met a wolf.



"Where are you going, grandma?" asked the wolf.

"I'm looking for someone to help me with my sheep," replied the grandma.

"Why don't you take me?" asked the wolf. "I can do the job."

"All right," replied the grandma. "But I would like a guard who has a soft, pleasant voice. Let me hear you call the sheep."

The wolf did, but his voice was so piercing that the grandma told him: "No, no, no. You can't do it. You're not suited to guard the sheep."

And on she went. Soon she met a fox.

"Good morning, good woman," said the fox in a soft voice. "May I ask where you are going on such a beautiful morning?"

"I'm looking for someone to help me tend to my sheep," replied the grandma. "I'm old and it's quite difficult for me to do it alone."

"Oh, no," said the fox. "You're not that old, but it is, indeed, a difficult



job. I think that I am most suitable to be a guard."

The grandma was impressed by the fox and she told him: "You have a very pleasant voice. Can you call the sheep nicely?"

"Listen, if you please."

And the fox called the sheep in a voice as gentle as the wind.

"Oh, the sheep will like your voice," said the grandma. "Come with me. Tonight you will guard the sheep."

The grandma and the fox went home and that night the fox began to guard the sheep.

Next morning the grandma counted her sheep. One was missing.

"It's very bad," said the fox. "You know, the bear came in from the woods and ate one of your sheep."

"Oh-oh," said the grandma. "Good thing I didn't hire him to guard the sheep."

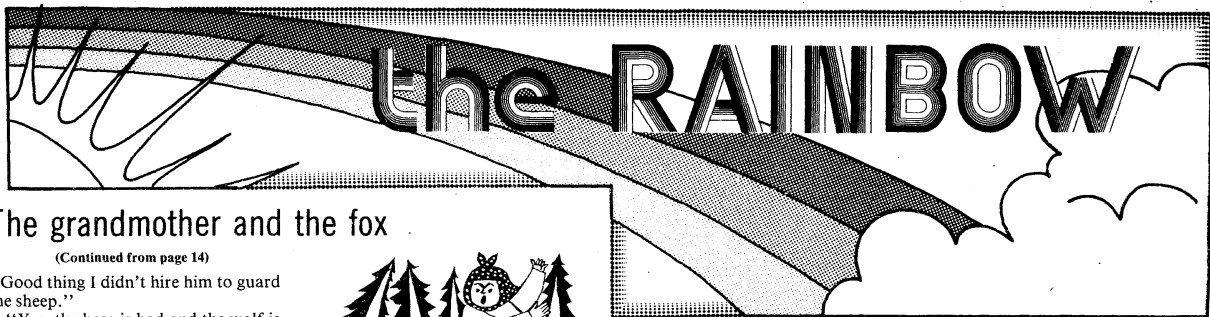


Next day the grandma again counted the sheep and found another one missing.

"It's very bad," said the fox. "You know, last night the wolf came out of the woods and grabbed one of your sheep."

"Oh-oh," groaned the grandma.

(Continued on page 15)



The grandmother and the fox

(Continued from page 14)

"Good thing I didn't hire him to guard the sheep."

"Yes, the bear is bad and the wolf is bad. Now you know how difficult it is to guard the sheep when a bear and a wolf live in the nearby woods."

Next day the grandma got up at sunrise. "The fox must have worked hard all night. I'll give him a jug of milk for breakfast."

She went out to the pasture with the jug of milk and saw something suspicious: the fox was sitting under a bush and at his feet was an ewe.

"What are you doing there?" asked the grandma. And when she saw what had happened she shouted angrily: "You're eating my sheep? Is that how you work? You ate the other ones too. I know it. If I had a big stick, I would kill you."

The fox started to run. The grandma took after him. But she did not have a



stick, so she threw the jug after him. The jug caught the fox's tail and the milk spilled over its end.

Since that time, the end of every fox's tail is white.

Victory of Sich...

(Continued from page 14)

They tied his hands and mouth and told him to lead the way.

By dawn, all was quiet around the Sich. The Kozaks, were asleep. Only the roosters were crowing to the first rays of sunlight. Overnight, a fresh snow fell that muted the approach of the Turkish and Tatar hordes. It seemed unavoidable that all the Kozaks would be slaughtered.

Only one "kurin" did not sleep. They were playing dice.

Over in the corner, two Kozaks, Pavlo Pelekha and Yakym Yavorsky, were talking about the good old days, when all of a sudden they heard a friend of theirs say: "Quiet, Quiet, what is that?"

They peered through a tiny crack in the window and were shocked to see a sea of enemy soldiers in and around the Sich. Within a few moments, everyone was alerted to the danger. The entire "kurin" was awakened. The "kurinnyi" instructed the Kozaks to take muskets and stand ready behind the closed windows. Others were told to stand behind them to reload the weapons. Then, at one time, all the windows burst open, and a fusillade of gunfire surprised the enemy. Each sharpshooter shot directly into the crowd. Barrage after barrage brought down dozens of Tatars and Turks until the ground was covered with dead bodies and blood. The rifle-fire completely overwhelmed the enemy. Wounded Tatars and Turks did not have any room to fall down.

The shooting awakened the other "kurins" and soon the entire Sich was up in arms to defend their fortress. Then came the order from the otoman's headquarters: "Hand-to-hand combat, hand-to-hand combat!"

With sabres, knives, daggers and muskets in hands, the Kozaks dove into the enemy. The enemy did not put up a great fight because they reconcil-

ed themselves to the belief that Allah had punished them.

One enemy soldier did manage to escape and alert the Tatar leader, Selim Hirey, about the massacre of his fellow soliders. Upon hearing the news of the Kozak counterattack, Selim Hirey turned around his horse and fled with his entire army. They raced home with such speed that a Kozak battalion was unable to catch them.

After the battle was over, the Kozaks went to church to offer a "Moleben" of thanks to God for saving them and their fortress. Then they buried their 50 killed friends in a heroes' ceremony.

Over 30,500 of the enemy were killed in the battle. It took the Kozaks two days to drop the dead enemy soliders' bodies under the ice and float them down the Dniπρο to the Black Sea.

WORD JUMBLE

Ukrainian engineers in the U.S.

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

- KNACREFN -----
- JMORKWISYK -----
- EBLIHAY -----
- KWULCHO -----
- WISKHYNTAK -----
- GLIMSEH -----
- SVAHKIVI -----
- KROYBEC -----
- NORCHANKOHE -----
- RZESCENTUK -----

The Ukrainian engineer who held the highest post in a U.S. administration:

Answers to last week's jumble: Chreptowsky, Osinchuk, Nawrocky, Lohaza, Omelsky, Sochan, Bych, Wolansky, Shegedyn, Zukowski, Woroch.

Mystery word: Panchyshyn.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Cholodny



CHAPTER VIII

The Brawn and the Brains

VIII ЧАСТИНА:
СИЛЮ І РОЗУМУ



When the first grass covered the steppes, the Pechenih khan called a war council.



"We'll also call on our heroes to join us in the march on Kiev," said the khan.

Як на степах перша трава стала зеленіти, печенізький хан скликав воєнну раду.

Каже хан: „Багатирів наших теж покличемо в похід на київського князя”.

Noted Ukrainian etcher dies

The story below appeared in *The Morning Call of Allentown, Pa.*, on Friday, June 30.

MINERSVILLE, Pa.—Nicholas Bervinchak of Minersville, Pa., an internationally known etcher, muralist and wood carver, died Thursday, June 29, in Pottsville Hospital. He was 70 years old.

A self-taught artist who described his style as "early Renaissance," Mr. Bervinchak is perhaps most famous for his etchings of scenes from the coal mines near his Schuylkill County home.

Using a Victrola needle as an etching tool, Mr. Bervinchak turned out about 180 etchings which Hungarian artist Paul Daubner described as "pure Rembrandt."

Mr. Bervinchak's mining etchings, recalled from images formed when he worked as a slate-picker at the washery of Lytle Colliery near his boyhood home in Minersville, amount to a history of pre-mechanized anthracite mining — a time when mules were still used to haul buggies loaded with the black "diamonds" from deep inside the earth.

"Miners Driving a Gangway" and "Toiling Mines," two of his more famous works, were purchased by the Library of Congress.

President Lyndon B. Johnson took a liking to "Dressing the Gangway" and hung it in the White House. President Dwight D. Eisenhower also hung

Bervinchak etchings during his stay. Eleanor Roosevelt purchased an etching of her husband, F.D.R.

The bulk of the artist's mining works are now owned by the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Bervinchak was also widely known as a decorator of Eastern Rite churches, a skill he learned from Mr. Daubner during 15 years of apprenticeship.

Mr. Bervinchak dropped out of school in the fifth grade. By the time he was 30, his works had achieved international acclaim. He exhibited at the National Exhibition of Contemporary Prints in Stockholm, Sweden, in the late 1930s, at the New York and Chicago world fairs and at New York's Whitney Museum.

Mr. Bervinchak told the Sunday Call-Chronicle in September 1971 that his artistic career grew from the "hard circumstances" of his childhood — his father was killed in a mine accident when he was 4.

"As young as I was, I knew I could not work in an industry that took my father's life," he said.

Ironically, Mr. Bervinchak's major works memorialize the hard-working plight of the anthracite miner.

He is survived by his wife, three children and several brothers and sisters. Funeral services were held Sunday, July 2, in Minersville.

Mr. Bervinchak was a member of UNA Branch 78.

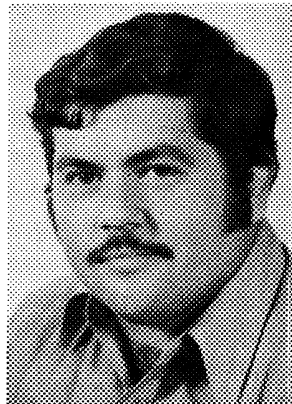
Elected president of sports writers' group

HARTFORD, Conn.—Bohdan Kolinsky of The Hartford Courant was elected president of the Connecticut Sports Writers' Alliance last month for 1978-79.

At 23, Mr. Kolinsky is the youngest president ever in the 39-year history of the alliance, which includes more than 200 writers from across the state.

Mr. Kolinsky came to The Courant in 1973 and has covered professional, college and high school soccer among his various assignments. In 1974 and 1977, Mr. Kolinsky and The Courant were cited for their coverage of soccer by the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League and the Connecticut High School Coaches Association, respectively. During the past year, he covered the paper's scholastic beat.

A member of UNA Branch 277, he is the son of Paul and Julia Kolinsky, and is also a member of Hartford's SUMA branch.



Bohdan Kolinsky

Social security tips

Q. I plan to retire in August when I turn 65, but I think I've already made too much money to qualify for social security benefits. Should I wait until next year?

A. In addition to looking at your annual earnings for the year in which you first become entitled to benefits, we also use a monthly test for the months in the year you retire. If you retire in August, for example, you can earn as much as \$334 a month without losing any benefits regardless of your earnings before August. Next year the annual earnings will be your sole guide, however.

Q. I understand that the earnings limit for 1978 has increased. Does this mean that I can make more money on my part-time job as a waitress and still keep my social security check as a widowed mother?

A. Yes, but you should be sure not to get confused with the limit for people 65 and over that you may have seen or read about. For people under 65 receiving social security benefits the annual earnings limit is \$3,240 and, \$4,000 for people 65 and over. Earnings over \$3,240 will cause your social security check to be reduced \$1 for each \$2 earned.

Prepared by the Social Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN MAY, 1978

Districts:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa., chairman, P. Tarnawsky	197
2. Chicago, Ill., chairman M. Soroka	151
3. New York, N.Y., chairman M. Chomanczuk	133
4. Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Boyd Boryskewych	108
5. Cleveland, Ohio, chairman John Fur	68
Branches:	Members:
1. 94 Hamtramck, Mich., secretary P. Tatarsky	54
2. 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary I. Skira	48
3. 421 Regina, Sask., secretary B. Korchinsky	48
4. W. Palidwor, Branch 204	30
5. 127 Buffalo, N. Y. secretary M. Harawus	30
Organizers:	Members:
1. B. Korchinsky, Branch 421	48
2. R. Tatarsky, Branch 94	44
3. W. Sharwan, Branch 127	26
4. W. Palidwor, Branch 204	19
5. T. Slywinsky, Branch 59	18
Total number of new members in May	447
Total number of new members in 1978	1,492
TOTAL amount of life insurance in 1978	\$3,797,500

STEFAN HAWRYSZ,
Supreme Organizer

There's no place like Soyuzivka

SOYUZIVKA

The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains, near Kerhonkson, N.Y.



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

Saturday, July 15

ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY — bass-baritone, New York Metropolitan Opera
Piano accompaniment — DOZIA SYGIDA
Humorist-pianist — WOLODYMYR HENTISZ
Master of ceremonies — ANYA DYDYK

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

Sunday, July 16, at 12 noon

Exhibit of graphics by ANDRIJ MADAY

Friday, July 21, 8:30 p.m. — Program by the participants of the Folk Dance Workshop conducted by Peter Marunchak
Dance — Soyuzivka Orchestra, under the direction of Alec Chudolij; Oksana Borbych-Korduba, vocalist

Saturday, July 22, 8:30 p.m. — "Kobzari" Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, Omaha, Neb., Julian Kalaczynsky, director
10 p.m. — Dance, "Tempo" orchestra

Sunday, July 23, — Art Exhibit, Irene Homotiu-Zielyk
8 p.m. — Lecture by I. Korowycyk: "New Trends in Contemporary Ukrainian Literature"

Friday, July 28, — Dance, Soyuzivka orchestra

Saturday, July 29, — "Verkhovynsi" Dancers, Oleh Genza, director

Sunday, July 30, — Art Exhibit, Markian Procyk, Rome, Italy

8 p.m. — Literary Evening of Young Writers

Friday, August 4, — Dance, Soyuzivka orchestra

Saturday, August 5, — Ivanka Myhal, mezzo-soprano, Toronto

Prof. Ihor Sonevsky, piano accompaniment

Dance — Soyuzivka orchestra, Oksana Tromsa, vocalist

Sunday, August 6, — Art Exhibit, Jacques Hnizdovsky

8 p.m. — Program dedicated to J. Hnizdovsky

Friday, August 11, — Dance — Soyuzivka orchestra

Saturday, August 12, — Revue, Soyuzivka employees

Dance, "Tempo" orchestra

Sunday, August 13, — Art Exhibit, Edward Kozak (EKO) and his sons

8 p.m. — Program by Soyuzivka employees with EKO and Iker

Friday, August 18, — Dance — Soyuzivka orchestra

Saturday, August 19, — Concert by exceptional students of the Ukrainian Music Institute

Dance, "Izmarahd" orchestra

Sunday, August 20, — UNWLA Day, New York Regional Council

Art Exhibit, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk

Friday, August 25, — Dance — Soyuzivka orchestra

Saturday, August 26, — Ukrainian Folk Dance Ballet,

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreographer

Markian Komichak, director

Dance, Soyuzivka orchestra, Oksana Tromsa, vocalist

The large air conditioned Dance Hall "Veselka"

Tel.: (914) 626-5641

UCCA Washington News

* On June 19, UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was invited to join the National Advisory Council of the new National Security Political Committee (NASPAC). The new committee, startled by many nationally known names, is headed by General Daniel O. Graham, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The chief purpose of the new organization is to translate the growing public concern for strong national defense into political clout.

* Extensive preparations are under way for Captive Nations Week, its 20th observance on July 16-22. Coordination of events here and abroad is undertaken by the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC). The UCCA president is chairman of the NCNC, in which the UCCA is an affiliated member. The preparations include distributed information to groups here and a possible assembly, invocations and reception-seminars on Capitol Hill and many other undertakings. Scheduled, for example, are a reception hosted by Sens. Hayakawa and Moynihan in the Senate Caucus Room on July 18 and a luncheon and seminar hosted by Reps. Flood and Derwinski in the Rayburn Building on July 20.

* Toward the end of June, the American Security Council circulated nationally a new flyer on "Unilateral Disarmament" and a full-page ad on "Coalition For Peace Through Strength." The UCCA is listed as one of the founding national organizations on both pieces. Through its president the UCCA has been affiliated with the American Security Council for over 10 years.

* On June 30, Reps. Daniel J. Flood and Edward J. Derwinski sent letters to all governors and mayors of large cities, requesting proclamations on the 1978 Captive Nations Week. The communication was prepared by the UCCA president. It related the whole background of the week and emphasized the basic tie-up of the captive nations and the human rights policy. Each year, a more than favorable re-

sponse is received from the states and major cities.

* As in previous years, the UCCA president has written to every senator and representative, appraising each of the 1978 Captive Nations Week. The letter, dated July 7, describes Moscow's persistent concern over Public Law 86-90 and Captive Nations Week. Two specific recent cases are cited. "Why this deep Moscow concern?", the letter asks. The well-supported answer is "Because the idea casts the real image of the USSR and Moscow's policy, and the Week reminds free people everywhere of this."

* Through the efforts of the UCCA president, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona introduced S.Con. Res. 92, urging the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine. The resolution is similar to the one pending in the House. A plan has been worked out with UNIS for extensive co-sponsorships of the measure in the Senate.

* Regarding the "Holocaust" film subject, NBC finally replied to the

UCCA President's critical letter. In the name of Fred Silverman, the new president of NBC, Robert O'Neil claims, "While 'Holocaust' is a fictional treatment of an historical subject, it was created and produced on the basis of scrupulous research among well-established sources." This may be, but not entirely. Shifting the matter over to the production source, Mr. O'Neil continued, "We are sure, however, that the producer, Titus Productions, will be interested in your criticisms." The UCCA president has requested that our New York office pursue the matter further with this source.

* On June 9, the UCCA president attended Alumni Day at the National War College. The UCCA president is an alumnus of this highest governmental educational institution. In the morning, he listened to top-rated papers being read on national strategy subjects and criticized one dealing with ideology and the USSR. At a luncheon meeting he met with many friends, including General Lemnitzer, former NATO head, Ambassador Spencer

King and others. He congratulated a Ukrainian American graduated in this year's class.

* On June 14, the UCCA president presided over a luncheon press conference on "International Terrorism." The conference was held at the National Press Club and attended by over 20 reporters and columnists, including Nick Timmesch, John Chamberlin, Methvin of Readers Digest and others. Panelists Stefan T. Possony and Francis Bouchev, who co-authored the book "International Terrorism — The Communist Connection," stressed that all roads lead to Moscow.

* On June 15-17, the UCCA president participated in a conference on "Integrating National Security and Trade Policy: The United States and The Soviet Union," held at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He advanced strongly his poltrade policy, particularly with reference to the non-Russian nations in the USSR. He also inspired a Ukrainian appearance in the fall.

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK
under the auspices of the
ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN SPORTS CLUBS IN NORTH AMERICA (USCAK)
will hold

THE ANNUAL TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION at SOYUZIVKA

IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 85th ANNIVERSARY OF SVOBODA

September 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1978 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA,
SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, and the
Sportmanship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK.—Singles matches are scheduled in the following divisions: Men, Women, Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45 and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, division and the fee of \$5.00 should be sent to:

Mr. BOHDAN RAK
48-21 49th Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11104

Registrations should be sent not later than August 23, 1978. No additional applications will be accepted before the competition, since the schedule or matches will be worked out ahead of time.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

FRIDAY, September 1 — Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round. Players who must compete in this round will be notified by the tournament committee by Wednesday, August 31st.

SATURDAY, September 2 — Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men 45 and over, and women. New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. Men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. Men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director E. Rakotchyj Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12440; (914) 626-5641

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY
Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$5.00

- Name:
- Address:
- Phone:
- Date of birth:
- Event — age group:
- Sports club membership:

Check payable to: KLK, American Ukrainian Sports Club.

SWIMMING COMPETITION

Saturday, September 2, 1978

for INDIVIDUAL and TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS
UNA MEDALS & TROPHIES
in the following events:

Boys (8-10) — 25 m. free-style
Boys (11-12) — 25 m. free-style
Juniors (13-14) — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
Juniors (15-17) — 50 m. free-style
50 m. breast-stroke
100 m. medley
Men — 100 m. free-style
100 m. breast-stroke
4 x 50 m. free-style relay
4 x 50 m. medley relay

Girls (8-10) — 25 m. free-style
Girls (11-12) — 25 m. free-style
Juniors (13-14) — 50 m. free-style
Juniors (15-17) — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
Women — 50 m. free-style and 50 m. breast-stroke
4 x 25 m. free-style relay

Registration will be held on Saturday, September 2, 1978 from 9:30 a.m. at Soyuzivka swimming pool.

Meet director JAROSLAW RUBEL

Swimming meet will be held on Saturday, September 2, beginning at 11:00 a.m. with finals in the afternoon (same day).

Registration fee \$1.00 per person.
Swimmers may enter or participate in one division (one age group) only, except relays.

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