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Ukrainians in the U.S., Canada to mark 45th anniversary of great famine in Ukraine

Set October 22 as Day of Mourning

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Ukrainians in the United States are planning to observe the 45th anniversary of the great Kremlin-made famine in Ukraine on Sunday, October 22, a day which has been designated by a special committee as a "Day of Mourning" for the nearly 7 million victims.

At a meeting Sunday, August 20, at the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. here, some 30 representatives of Ukrainian community organizations discussed the framework of the observances, which it is hoped will also set in motion preparations for the 50th anniversary commemoration in 1983.

Among the tentative plans for the October 22 program are Divine Liturgies in all Ukrainian churches, local commemorations, and a culminating observance at the consistory here.

Participants of the meeting suggested that steps be taken to create a special research or documentation

Plan observance on September 17

WINNIPEG, Man. — The 45th anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine in 1932-33 will be commemorated here with a memorial service sponsored by the Winnipeg branch of Ukrainian Canadian Committee on Sunday, September 17.

The service will be held in memory of 7 million victims of the Soviet-made famine at the Holiday Inn's Commonwealth Room at 8:30 p.m.

A Requiem will be celebrated by Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Metropolitan Andrew of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church. They will be assisted by clergy of Ukrainian Churches.

Chairman of the Winnipeg UCC A. Surasky will deliver opening remarks.

Gen. Petro Grigorenko will give the commemorative address. He will be introduced by Dr. O. Gerus, professor of history at the University of Manitoba.

Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, will provide a resume in English of the general's speech.

In conclusion, Dr. Serge Radchuk, national president of the UCC, will deliver an appeal on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the man-made famine.

center dealing with the famine and its victims by 1983.

The meeting was opened and presided over by the Mrs. Stephanie Bukshowany, chairwoman of the committee, which was named All-Community Committee to Honor the Victims of the Kremlin-Made Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33. Dmytro Furmanec served as secretary and the Very Rev. Peter Melech, who represented the consistory, recited the invocation.

The committee, which will conduct its activity under the aegis of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will release additional information on the observances as they are adopted.

The idea of forming a steering committee to coordinate the observances was suggested by Archbishop Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. The Very Revs. Nicholas Haleta and Melech were instructed to convene the first meeting with Ukrainian community organizations.

Such a meeting was held Sunday, July 29, at the consistory.

Among the community representatives present were delegates from the Philadelphia and New Jersey deaneries of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Federation of Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods, the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian

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Appeal to the Ukrainian American Community In the Matter of Funds for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians

Soon the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians will be upon us. It will be held in New York from November 23 to 26. This undertaking has placed a formidable responsibility on all of us, since, to a great extent, our efforts and hospitality will determine in what atmosphere the Congress and its conferences, meetings and deliberations will be conducted. Therefore, it should be the desire of each Ukrainian for the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians to be a great success.

The First WCFU, which was held on November 12 to 19, 1967, in New York, received complete support of all Ukrainians in the free world. That Congress has been recorded in Ukrainian history as an exemplary success due to the overriding spirit of solidarity and unity of all Ukrainians. For that Congress our community demonstrated its support by donating \$51,746.41. This contribution exceeded our highest goal of \$50,000.

We must all strive for the closest cooperation, thereby assuring that the Third WCFU will be the finest possible commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the great Ukrainian National Revolution and the restoration of the independent Ukrainian state.

Therefore, we ardently appeal to all Ukrainians in the United States to: — Help us fulfill this historic mission of free Ukrainians!

— Help the Preparatory Committee of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians fulfill its obligation in the best possible manner for the benefit of the Ukrainian nation!

The Preparatory Committee estimates that total expenses connected with the Congress will be at least \$100,000, a sum that was adopted as the budget of the Congress. In conformity with the decision of the Preparatory Committee, Ukrainians in the United States are obligated to collect the sum of \$50,000 no later than October 30, 1978. The fund-raising campaign in the

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Lukianenko reveals events at Druzhkivka trial

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On June 28, 1977, Lev Lukianenko, a founding member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, was summoned as a witness to the trial of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, both members of the Ukrainian group.

After returning home to Chernihiv, Lukianenko, who himself was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and five years exile on July 21 for his connection with the group, wrote a letter describing the harassment he suffered and the bizarre facts surrounding the case. A copy of the letter was received here by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Below are excerpts from the letter:

I want to write to you about my trip to the trial in Druzhkivka in the Donetsk oblast. The trip was replete with annoyances. It began a day before my sister-in-law's sister's wedding, Friday, June 24, when I was summoned to

the militia for the second time (I was there earlier in the day to register). I was told to appear before them on the following day and they will give me a document which would surprise me. I wanted to attend the wedding reception but now I was forced to satisfy one and the other. On the evening of the 25th, Nadia and I left the reception and went to the militia. I was given a traveling permit to attend the trial. I was not too surprised, nor was I pleased. I told the officer that I did not have enough money for the trip. The officer troubled himself and on Sunday morning brought me 40 "karbovantsi," for which I signed a receipt. Traveling round trip to Druzhkivka from Kiev was strictly forbidden, so I was forced to make the trip from Horodnia, in other words from family...

From Donetsk I took a train to Mykytivka and from there a bus to Druzhkivka. Because I went via Horodnia, instead of Kiev, I arrived at 0400 hours instead of 1000 hours...

The courthouse is situated not far from the bus station and I was able to quickly find it. I asked the secretary: "Where is the trial of Rudenko and Tykhy?"

"What trial? It's late already and there is no trial," replied the girl. I showed her my travel permit.

"Ah," she said. "OK, one minute."

She took my travel permit and left the room. She returned in a minute. "Come," she said. She took me outside and showed me a car parked near the gate. "That car will take you to the trial," she said.

The chauffeur politely opened the door, I sat down and he drove off.

"Where is the trial," I asked.

"In the red corner of the 'Zmishtorh.'"

"And where is that?"

"Not very far. I will show you. From Lenin Street you will proceed along a narrow alley up to the court-

(Continued on page 2)

Lukianenko..

(Continued from page 1)

yard of a two-story building. There you will be met."

"Have you driven witnesses there before?"

"Yes."

The chauffeur refused to answer my next questions and then I changed the subject to the weather in Druzhkivka. In a few minutes he stopped the car and showed me a building in the center of a large courtyard, where I was supposed to go. A militia officer stood guard by the door. I passed him and entered a narrow corridor. There I was met by a huge man. Two other men stood on either side of the door to the red corner and a third stood in front of an open door to the accounting office.

"Where are you going," asked the huge man.

"To the trial. And who may you be?"

"We...we...show me your travel permit."

"I would like to know who you are. Show me your identification."

The man on the right took a step toward me and then stopped. The huge man dissipated behind the door.

After a minute he returned and said: "Wait here." He showed me the opened room on the right. His assistant led me through a room, where there sat dozens of young girls, to a second room, where there were three accountants.

"Leave your wallet and sit down," said my guard.

"OK," I mumbled. I left my wallet and sat down.

He left the room. A young girl followed him out with her eyes and then said to me: "You are probably a witness. We managed to hear some of the proceedings through an open door on the first day. We never heard such things. Interesting. The defendants are intelligent people, not common folks..."

I did not comment. Instead I asked how long has the trial been in progress?

"Since the 23rd."

In the doorway appeared a face, which stared at me. "You are being summoned."

I got up and went into the corridor. Two men, who were blocking my way, moved slightly aside. One of the men opened the door for me and I entered a

brightly lit room measuring some 10 meters by 10 meters. The judges sat on a stage on the right side. Behind the judges were some 30 volumes of investigative materials. The first row of chairs was empty. The second row was occupied by Tykhy, a soldier and Rudenko. The row behind them was empty and then a row of witnesses, among whom were Kandyba, Berdnyk, Svitlychna, sisters of the defendants, M. Rudenko's wife Raisa Rudenko and Tykhy's mother. The remainder of the seats was occupied by "special friends."

"I bow my head before you, honored friends," I said to Rudenko and Tykhy. And then I turned to the witnesses and greeted them.

"You were summoned to the trial, yet you turn away from the judges and bow your head," said one of the judges.

"I am listening for your instructions," I replied and turned to the stage.

Judge: "Give us your surname, name and patronimic, date and place of birth." I replied appropriately.

"I would like to ask..."

"We will do the asking," interrupted a judge.

"I would like to know whether the trial is opened or closed?"

Tykhy, Vins hold hunger strikes in camps

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Academician Andrei Sakharov reported recently that Oleksa Tykhy, imprisoned member of the Kiev Helsinki monitoring group, began a hunger strike in late July demanding that his case be reviewed, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Tykhy's health has deteriorated greatly as a result of the hunger strike. Many fear that he will continue it indefinitely.

Reports from Ukraine also indicate that Petro Vins, who is serving a one-year sentence for "parasitism," began a hunger strike on July 29. Vins had

filed an appeal for a review of his case. The review was to have taken place in May.

Tykhy, 49, was arrested in Donetsk February 5, 1977, for his activity in the Ukrainian Helsinki group. He and Mykola Rudenko were tried for "anti-Soviet agitation" in Druzhkivka from June 23 to July 1, 1977. Tykhy was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and five years exile; Rudenko received seven and five. Tykhy is serving his sentence in Mordovian camp no. 1.

Petro Vins is the son of the imprisoned Ukrainian Baptist minister Georgi Vins, who is serving a five-year sentence in a Yakutsk ASSR camp for his religious beliefs.

Report mass demonstrations against denationalization in eastern USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nearly 30,000 persons demonstrated in the Black Sea resort town of Sukhumi in the Abkhazian ASSR against the Kremlin's policy of denationalization, reported the Peking Review.

The demonstration was the culmination of a protest campaign by the Abkhazian nation. The Abkhazians inhabit Transcaucasia where an autonomous republic subordinate to the Georgian union republic was created for them after the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Abkhazian nation is fighting against assimilation and the destruction of the natural resources of their country.

In December 1977, a group of 130 intellectuals sent a letter of protest to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. As a result, they have been subjected to systematic repressions.

This caused an even greater resistance. Public demonstrations were held in many Abkhazian cities. In March, 12,000 persons demonstrated in Lykhy, the ancient capital of the Abkhazian kings.

In April, a mass demonstration took place in Tkvarcheli, the industrial cen-

ter of the autonomous republic.

The campaign was so widespread that the Soviet newspaper, "Zoria Skhodu," in its May 26 edition admitted that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and other agencies received many letters and telegrams which reproached the authorities.

The Peking Review also reported that Abkhazian party chiefs became scapegoats of the incident, and that the head of the Georgian Party, Edvard Sheverdnadze, was forced to admit the mistake.

However, the most fundamental protest of the Abkhazians against forced assimilation and ethnic oppression was ignored by the Kremlin.

As reported by "Zoria Skhodu" on May 26, at a meeting of the party activists of Abkhazia, those who had raised these demands were accused of taking actions contrary to the development of trust among nationalities and disseminating unhealthy sentiments. On the following day, large units of the Soviet army arrived in Sukhumi to suppress the Abkhazian nation's strivings for freedom.

Soviet MD says some psychiatric detainees do not need hospitalization

MOSCOW, USSR. — A Soviet psychiatrist studied 27 people who had "difficulties with the authorities" and were forced into mental institutions. He said none of the victims required any hospital treatment, reported the United Press International.

Dr. Alexander Boloshanovich, a psychiatrist at Dolgoprudnaya Psychiatric Hospital (Moscow Region Hospital No. 20), told Western correspondents that most of the 27 had applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

These are not really dissidents, just people who have run into difficulties with the authorities for one reason or another...I did not find one example of clinical mental illness, although there were cases of neurosis.

"Forced hospitalization was not justified," he said.

Boloshanovich, who has worked as a fully qualified psychiatrist for more than 10 years, said he carried out the study at the request of a dissident group set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Judge: "What difference does it make?"

I told him that my conduct depends on it, that is, whether I testify or not.

Judge: "Opened."

"In that case I will testify."

Judge: "Do you know Rudenko?"

"As a renowned Ukrainian poet and writer I have known Rudenko through his works for a long time. Personally, I know him since 1976.

Judge: "Tell us about your acquaintance with Tykhy."

"I have known Tykhy for many years, since our confinement in the Mordovian political camps. We frequently exchanged letters and when it was physically possible, we met. I am pleased that my fate allowed me to acquaint myself with these men.

Then the judge asked about the meetings and finally asked: "Who is the author of the group's documents?"

"All 10 members of the group."

The judge asked who wrote the documents?

"All wrote them, adding individual comments, stylistic changes in line with personal opinions and literary taste."

"What was Tykhy's role?"

"Tykhy merely signed the documents. He did not contribute to any of the group's documents."

I was asked several more questions about my role in the group and then I was given permission to sit down.

One of the people's representatives to the court read the deposition by Y. Orlov, the head of the Moscow group. Orlov refused to testify in court. Later he read the testimony by Matushevych. He refused to make any statements against Rudenko. Further, he read Marynovych's testimony. He (Marynovych) said that he has been on good terms with Rudenko. Rudenko never said or wrote anything anti-Soviet. He refused to testify about a specific document.

Tykhy made several demands:

—transcribe the proceedings of the trial;

—tape the proceedings;

—withdraw the court-appointed lawyer;

—delete from the court's expenses 961 "karbovantsi" for analyzing his typewriter because he never denied his authorship;

—read into the transcript his article about the Donetsk region which allegedly incriminates him;

—allow an attorney from the International Association of Jurists to serve as his defense counsel.

All requests by Tykhy were turned down by the judges.

Rudenko requested to have read into the transcript an article by Borys Kovhar (Kovhar reportedly was a KGB agent for five years and in the article he

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Svoboda TELEPHONES: U.N.A.

(201) 434-0237 (201) 451-2200

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Editor: Zenon Snylka
Asst. Editor: Ihor Dlaboha
Editorial Ass't: Roma Sochan

Italian media report on Patriarch's efforts for Lukianenko

MUNICH, West Germany. — The Italian media recently gave prominent display to Patriarch Josyf's appeal on behalf of recently sentenced Ukrainian dissident Lev Lukianenko, reported the Munich-based Ukrainian weekly, "Shliakh Peremohy," in its August 20 edition.

The Italian Catholic daily, "Avvenire," published the full text of the Patriarch's appeal.

An English translation of the appeal appears below.

Recently, we raised our voice in defense of human rights for our faithful in Ukraine, members of our Ukrainian Catholic Church, and for faithful who belong to other Churches of our nation. These rights are trampled by the Bolshevik regime in disregard of the fact that these rights are given to man by God, and that without them man loses his dignity, freedom, truth and justice.

Today, we once again raise our voice in connection with the violation of one of the sacred human rights — the right to a dignified dispensation of justice through courts of law. Man is a being

who lives and demands the justice to which he is entitled in social life. The courts of societies dispense such justice in keeping with natural laws and laws founded on nature's and God's law.

In the Soviet Union, this basic need of the lives of citizens is constantly violated, and, instead of justice in serious cases, these courts create injustice. The trials of the so-called dissidents, that is, trials of people who boldly speak out against the Soviet Union's violations of God's and human rights, are proof of this. These persons are tried through warped court methods which disregard elementary judicial principles such as: proof of true guilt, defense of the accused, reliable witnesses, and others.

Before our eyes such persons as Anatoly Shcharansky, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Viktoras Petkus, Lev Lukianenko were tried and convicted, and other sons of our nation are being punished in prisons and concentration camps. Their sole crime against the regime is that they dared to frankly tell it the truth in defense of human rights.

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UAW president protests trials of dissidents in Soviet Union

DETROIT, Mich. — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, in a letter to Leonid Brezhnev, voiced the union's protest against arrests and trials of dissidents in the USSR and urged the Soviet leader to release them.

The UAW also "postponed indefinitely" a visit of its delegation to the Soviet Union, reported "Solidarity," the official organ of the International

Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, in its July issue.

In his letter to Brezhnev, Mr. Fraser said that "repression of dissidents creates an atmosphere of hostility and recrimination." Their release, he said, would "help us promote better relations between your country and ours."

Similar protests have been expressed by an English union.

Ukrainian activities on Labor Day

*ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The 27th annual end-of-summer SUMA rally, or "Zdvyh," will be held here at the association's camp during Labor Day weekend. The gathering, which is attended by thousands of Ukrainians from the United States, is the culmination of eight weeks of camp activities here.

This year's program will be dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Republic and the 40th anniversary of the death of Col. Evhen Konovalets.

On Sunday at 10 a.m., Bishop Basil Losten will celebrate a Divine Liturgy at the Heroes Monument.

*LEHIGHTON, Pa. — The 34th annual conference of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) will be held September 2-4 here at the Ukrainian Homestead. Fraternal groups, such as the Ukrainian Gold Cross, "Zarevo," and the Young Ukrainian Nationalists (MUN) are scheduled to participate in the conference.

The conference will be dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the death of Col. Evhen Konovalets and the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Republic.

*GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Brotherhood of Veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army will hold their annual meeting during the Labor Day Weekend here at the "Verkhovyna" Resort.

Saturday evening at 5 p.m., the brotherhood, the Ukrainian American Veterans, the Association of Former Ukrainian Soldiers in America, the Association of Former Soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Society of Former Soldiers of UPA will sponsor a testimonial dinner for Gen. Petro Grigorenko.

AI appeals for Lukianenko

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Matchbox," the official publication of the U.S. chapter of Amnesty International, published an appeal for Lev Lukianenko, the latest member of the Kiev based Helsinki monitoring group to be incarcerated. The appeal, including the address of prosecutor F.K. Glukh, appeared in the summer edition of the quarterly before Lukianenko went on trial.

The appeal gives a biographical resume of Lukianenko, stating that he is one of the original members of the Kiev group.

"He refused to make any statements incriminating two of the group's arrested members, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, when he was summoned as a witness to their trials in June and July of 1977, and later signed a public appeal on their behalf," said the statement.

In its recap on violations of human rights around the world, the "Matchbox" states that at least 160 Soviet citizens have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, exile or banishment for exercise of their human rights since the formation of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR.

At least another 50 to 60 persons have been confined to psychiatric hospitals for political reasons, it said.

The "Matchbox" also carried a profile on Alexander Podrabinek, author of the book "Punitive Medicine," which exposes Soviet abuses of psychiatry. Podrabinek, it said, is one of the initiators of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, a group dedicated to monitoring psychiatric abuses in the USSR.

On Tuesday, August 15, Podrabinek was tried and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

U.N. Human Rights Committee holds session

by Roman Kudela

"Visti" International News Service.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The U.N. Human Rights Committee held a three-week session July 10 at which it considered reports from a number of governments on what they have done to implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The committee was established to oversee implementation of the covenant. Forty-nine states have ratified it and each has undertaken the obligation to report to the committee on measures adopted to give effect to the rights recognized in the covenant, progress made in the enjoyment of these rights, and the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting implementation.

Nine countries were listed in the provisional agenda to present reports: Norway, Mauritius, Madagascar, Chile, Iran, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Jordan. The Soviet Union and Mauritius, however, were granted postponements until the next session scheduled for late October in Geneva. In the case of Chile, it was agreed that consideration of the report should be put off until August 1.

William Buffum, undersecretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs speaking at the start of the initial morning meeting, observed that the committee had made remark-

able progress since its first meeting on March 21, 1976.

He stated: "You have not only succeeded in adopting comprehensive rules of procedure, in which you struck an admirable balance between the need for constant and confident dialogue with the state parties and the duty to protect and enhance the enjoyment of basic human rights by the individual. You have also successfully tested their validity in the twofold area of you activities: the consideration of reports submitted by state parties under the covenant and the examination of individual communications submitted under the Optional Protocol."

Mr. Buffum noted that members of the committee have expressed their conviction that it was imperative to establish substantive cooperation and coordination between human rights bodies, so that equal attention might be given to civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, which were recognized as indivisible and interdependent.

The right of all peoples to self-determination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and their right to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources are proclaimed in the first article of the covenant. In article 2, the state parties undertake to respect and ensure all the rights re-

cognized in the covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In addition, the covenant affords protection for the traditional rights in these fields: it protects the right to life, liberty, security and privacy; prohibits torture or cruel and inhuman punishment; asserts the right to liberty of movement and the freedom to leave any country including one's own, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to freedom of opinion and expression. The covenant also provides that persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities shall not be denied the rights to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their religion or to use their own language.

Under article 40 of the covenant each state party has undertaken to submit an initial report to the committee and to submit further reports when so requested. Representatives of states are invited to attend the meetings at which their reports are examined and they have the right to make statements. The committee makes suggestions and general recommendations based on its examination of the reports and information received and

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Toronto UCC seeks intercession for Lukianenko

TORONTO, Ont. — The Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, in a public appeal carried by the Toronto Globe and Mail of July 28, called on the Canadian government to intercede with the Soviet authorities in behalf of Lev Lukianenko and other incarcerated members of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR.

Citing the fact on June 29, the Canadian parliament adopted a unanimous resolution nominating five Helsinki watch groups in the USSR for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize, the UCC branch, comprising over 30 organizations and representing some 80,000 Ukrainian Canadians in the greater Toronto area, also urged the Canadian Olympic Committee to withdraw from the 1980 Olympiad slated for Moscow and called on the Canadian lawyers to come to the defense of Lukianenko, a lawyer by profession.

The paid advertisement, entitled "Did Canada Nominate 'Criminals' For the Nobel Peace Prize?" carried a photo of Lukianenko, his biography and an excerpt from one of his statements.

An appended box contained the following request to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau: "I hereby add my

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80-year-old man donates \$4,000 to UCCA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — An 80-year-old Ukrainian American, who wishes to remain anonymous, donated \$4,000 to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on August 9.

The generous contributor explained that he does not want his name to appear in the Ukrainian press in connection with the donation because most of his family is still in Ukraine and he fears that repercussions may be used against them for his deed. He said that his family has already experienced enough repression and harassment.

During a meeting with members of the UCCA executive board, the elderly gentleman said that he is a former activist of the cooperative movement in western Ukraine. He said that he held different posts in Ukrainian cooperatives and is well acquainted with the national life in western Ukraine before the start of World War II.

He explained that towards the end of the Second World War, he and his family were separated. When his family attempted to follow him, they were surrounded by the invading Soviet soldiers and forced to remain. The contributor said that he has not seen them since.

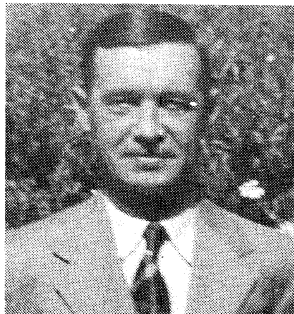
As did many Ukrainians, he also made his way to West Germany at the

end of the war and eventually emigrated to the United States and settled down in New York State.

Despite living in a community where there is no organized Ukrainian community life, he has continuously donated to the UCCA and other Ukrainian activity in the United States.

For several years now, he has been retired and has been able to live off his savings and monthly social security benefits.

Donates \$1,000 to UCCA publication



Peter Turchyn

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Peter Turchyn of Reno, Nev., has donated \$1,000 to the UCCA for the publication of the "History of the Ukrainian Immigration in America."

Mr. Turchyn and his wife, Maria, have lived in Reno since 1949. The couple originally came from the Berezhany region of western Ukraine. They have two daughters, Orysia and Martha.

While there are not many Ukrainians in Reno, Mr. and Mrs. Turchyn and their daughters have kept abreast of Ukrainian community life in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Turchyn have frequently donated money to many Ukrainian causes.

Yuzyk clarifies stand on rights, duties

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Special Senate Committee on the Constitution of Canada held hearings in Ottawa on August 8, 9 and 10, which examined the proposals of the Liberal government regarding the new constitution. The proposed legislation includes a charter of rights and freedoms to be in the constitution.

In the discussions, Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Manitoba suggested that the charter is incomplete as there is no reference to corresponding duties of citizens. He noted that the constitutions of the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and other democracies included a list of the basic duties of citizens.

He also referred to the new Soviet constitution which specifies the duties in totalitarian context.

The Canadian press erroneously reported that Sen. Yuzyk recommended the Soviet model, which "shocked his colleagues."

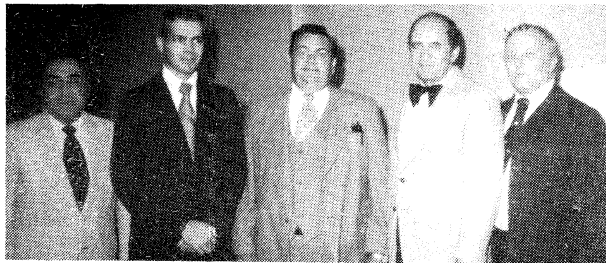
Actually, Sen. Yuzyk stated that the Soviet constitution is a sham, which is exposed by dissidents such as Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn, Rudenko and many other leading citizens of the USSR.

But the matter of the inclusion of duties of Canadian citizens in the new Canadian charter is important, since this is part of the democratic process and will be dealt with by the Senate Committee, he stressed.

Some of these duties are: voting in elections, upholding the laws of the land, defending the national honor of the country, protecting the natural environment, opposing discrimination, respecting the dignity of citizens of other origins, paying taxes, etc.

Citizens holding strong views are urged to write to Sen. Paul Yuzyk, The Senate, Ottawa, K1A 6A6.

New UNA President meets with J.C. political leaders



UNA President Dr. John Flis (second right) chats with, left to right, Jersey City Councilmen Anthony Cucci and Paul Cuprowski, Peter Zapple, president of the J.C. Ukrainian Community Center and Dick Bozzone, president of the Battleship Commission.



UNA President John Flis is introduced to congressional candidate Frank Gurarini. Flanking them is Stanley Stine, Ukrainian Democratic activist, and Peter Zapple.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Shortly after the newly elected Supreme Executive Committee, headed by President Dr. John O. Flis, assumed office, local political leaders and Ukrainian community activists met at a reception at the UNA headquarters here.

City councilmen, county leaders and congressional candidates mingled with UNA and community activists, discussing matters of common interest. The UNA has been for years involved in various projects in Jersey City, including

community sponsorship of the Paulus Hook complex, which houses many Ukrainian families.

UNA's 15-story building houses many firms that have added new impetus to the city's business community, as has been repeatedly noted by the Chamber of Commerce. The Ukrainian Community Center here is also the site of frequent meetings and visits by the city's political and civic leaders.

England's "Homin," "Orlyk" score in Grimsby concert

GRIMSBY, England. — The male chorus "Homin" and the dancing ensemble "Orlyk," which plan their second tour of the U.S. in November of this year, garnered rave reviews in the English press following their appearance at the Pier Pavilion in Cleethorpes Saturday, June 10.

Also appearing with the two aggregations — as he did during the 1974 U.S. tour — was tenor-bandurist Volodymyr Luciv.

The Grimsby Telegraph of June 12 carried a review of the concert, which said:

For a glorious, all too brief time, the music and dancing of Ukraine filled the Pier Pavilion at Cleethorpes with beauty and happiness and nostalgia on Saturday.

This long awaited evening more than filled one's expectations and, to judge from audience reactions, everyone found the entertainment sheer delight.

There was "Homin," a 60-strong male voice choir singing with a passion and a fire and a loving regard for each syllable of their songs. No part of their repertoire received less than its full due

of extreme technical skill, be it gentle little folk song or a chorus laden with full blooded vitality.

"Homin" whispered, they coaxed, they entreated, they thundered, and all of it was exquisitely controlled by Jaroslav Babuniak, surely a conductor supreme.

Accompanying the choir was William Eaton Jones and his was more, far more, than simply an accompaniment. The music rippled and sang, it danced and chuckled, leaving one with the vain hope of trying to listen separately to voices and piano. Fortunate is this choir in being able to lay claim to the talents of Mr. Jones.

Dancing to a small orchestra of traditional Ukrainian instruments. "Orlyk" led us through the intricacies of folk dance. The girls, seductive, stately, beguiling, moving with sinuous grace, their men answering the courtship call with superbly masculine athleticism and bravura. And all of them displaying an art as beautiful as the land from which it sprang.

After seeing "Orlyk's" representation of the geography of the men's torso, Maria Babych and Dr. John Flis, one is left with the impression

that they could convey any one of the human emotions merely by the lift of an eyebrow or the lissome turn of the wrist.

Volodymyr Luciv, self accompanied on multistringed bandura, sang in lyric tenor of the loves and the simplicities of life in Ukraine. He sang, too, a group of songs to William Eaton Jones, accompaniment, showing yet another facet of the culture of his motherland.

Here was the intimacy of the lover, the warmth of the mother at her spinning wheel, all of it delightfully sung in the fashion which Mr. Luciv has made his own.

Everyone of the company wore strictly Ukrainian costume, and how that stage was transformed into a very sea of color. By virtue of this color, the music, the Pier Pavilion became a small but very potent reminder to the expatriates in the audience of long, long ago.

Chief architect of the evening was "Bobby" Frejszyn, chairman of the local branch of the Ukrainian Association. Saturday's audience should be immensely grateful to him for allowing them glimpses of exotic dance and song filled with all kinds of magnificences.

Gov. Carey announces plans to create ethnic advisory council

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At a meeting with representatives of metropolitan ethnic groups here on Tuesday, August 22, Gov. Hugh L. Carey announced plans for the creation of an ethnic advisory panel.

Without revealing any details as to the structure or duties of the body, Gov. Carey emphasized that the plan to create an advisory council was not a campaign pledge. He said that he hopes it will become a viable body. Gov. Carey, who is seeking re-election, also announced that Angier Biddle Duke, former diplomat, Department of State official, and a New York City Commissioner of Public Events, would head the ethnic panel.

Mr. Duke, who was present at the meeting here at the Governor's Executive Offices at 1350 Avenue of the Americas, said that the governor suggested that the body be called Council on Americans. He did indicate that he would like to find a more suitable title.

Mr. Duke also asked the some 30 ethnic representatives present to submit to the Executive Offices suggestions on the framework of the council. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Carey said that he hoped that such a panel will help New Yorkers learn about the different heritages and cultures in New York.

Calling New York a "rich society" and a "multicultural society," Gov. Carey said that New Yorkers should "take advantage of all contributions by ethnic groups." He rejected the idea of a melting pot, saying that all it can create was a lead bar.

He said that the "diversity of the cultural mosaic and tapestry" of New York State should not be ignored. Gov. Carey feels that once people recognize the "valuable part" played by ethnic groups in the state and once "we realize the differences," discrimination and bias would diminish.

The start of meeting was delayed until 6:30 p.m., as a result of a heart attack suffered by one of the ethnic representatives. The man, a spokesman for the Finnish community, was revived by police and an emergency medical team. He was taken to a local hospital.

New York City Ukrainians were represented at the meeting by Boris Potapenko and Ihor Dlaboha, both members of the local UCCA branch's executive board.

Italian media...

(Continued from page 3)

Their trial — is a trial of truth; and to put truth on trial in order that falsehood may triumph — this is a crime before God, human beings and history.

We of the pastoral institution are painfully alarmed and we raise our pleading voice to the conscience of the world to protest against this great injustice and wrongdoing, and call upon the whole free and just world to condemn this, history's greatest abuse of man's judicial system.

God is justice, and our deeds are based on the weight of this eternal justice!

Signed by Josyf, Patriarch and Cardinal, in Rome, Italy, on July 31.

Ukrainian Brooklynite enters primary, seeks N.Y. Assembly seat

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Roman Popadiuk has entered the Democratic Party primary as a candidate for the N.Y. State Assembly from the 58th Assembly District which encompasses the Greenpoint and Williamsburg sections of northern Brooklyn. The primary will take place on September 12.

Mr. Popadiuk teaches political science at Brooklyn College and is also an active community leader in his district.

He is a member of the Winthrop Civic Association and the board of directors of the Graham-Windham Family Services and the Neighborhood Facilities Corporation, a delegate to the Coalition of Community Organizations, and president of the United Political Association. He is also a member of UNA Branch 293.

Mr. Popadiuk is 28 years old. He attended Epiphany Elementary School and Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School. He received Bachelor's and Master's degrees in political science from Hunter College. He did his doctoral studies at the City University Graduate Center.

At Hunter College, Mr. Popadiuk was a Danforth fellowship nominee and the school representative at the United States Military Conference on the United States in World Affairs.

His present academic and professional interests include being an editor of "Centerpoint" and a consultant to



Roman Popadiuk

University Management for Resources, a private consulting firm.

Among other things, Mr. Popadiuk would like to see the creation of year round employment programs for the youth, aid to parochial schools, and increased benefits for senior citizens.

Mr. Popadiuk's running mates in the primary are Robert Germino and Tina Mann. Mr. Germino is a candidate for the state committeeman position and Miss Mann is a candidate for the state committeewoman position.

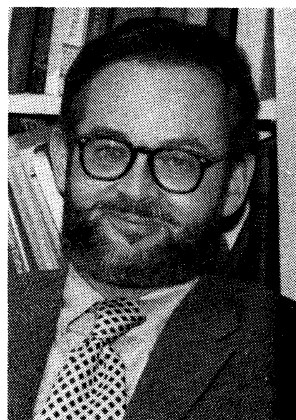
Harvard professor speaks on non-Russian nations in USSR

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Edward L. Keenan, dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and professor of history, spoke on "The Non-Russian Nationalities of the USSR: Prospects for the 1980s" on July 20 here as part of the Harvard Summer School's Thursday Speakers Series.

Dr. Keenan is a member of the Committee on Ukrainian Studies at Harvard. He is the author of "The Kurb-skii-Grozny Apocrypha" and numerous other scholarly works.

Dr. Keenan began his lecture by noting that today it is much easier to report on nationalities problems in the USSR than it was 10 years ago not only because many works on the topic have been published, but also because Americans are better informed about ethnic problems in general and are more attuned to a diversity of cultures.

Although many Americans are acquainted with the process of Russification and the nationalities problems in the Soviet Union, said Dr. Keenan, they are surprised to find out that



Dr. Edward L. Keenan

according to the 1970 census scarcely 50 percent of the population called themselves Russians. The second (Continued on page 14)

Metropolitan Schmondiuk attends Ukrainian Day in Barnesville

McADOO, Pa. — On Sunday, July 30, Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk made his first official visit to the coal regions of northeastern Pennsylvania on the occasion of the 45th Ukrainian Day, held at Lakewood Park in Barnesville, Pa.

Metropolitan Joseph celebrated a "Moleben" to the Sacred Heart of Jesus assisted by the clergy of the Shamokin and Scranton Deaneries. St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church senior choir of McAdoo led the responses and presented other liturgical choral selections under the direction of their pastor, the Rev. Bohdan Lewycky. The Metropolitan also delivered the main address after which

representatives of St. Mary's Ukrainian junior and senior dance ensembles of McAdoo welcomed the hierarch with bread and salt according to the Ukrainian custom.

Following the presentation, a program of entertainment was presented by St. Mary's Ukrainian senior dance ensemble under the direction of Mykola Boychuk and the "Burlaky" bandurist ensemble of New Jersey and Delaware under the direction of S. Kowalchuk. Accompaniment for the dancers was rendered by the "Golden Tones" under the direction of Bill Reshetar.

The program closed with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

More on CN Week

Because of a technical error, several omissions occurred in the article on the Captive Nations Week rally, held Sunday, July 23, at the Statue of Liberty and published in The Ukrainian Weekly of August 20. The event was staged by Americans to Free Captive Nations, which includes over 30 ethnic organizations and is headed by Dr. Valentina Kalynyk. The Association for the Liberation of Ukraine is a member of Americans to Free Captive Nations. Dr. V. Kalynyk was the principal speaker at the rally, focusing on human and national rights of the captive nations. In addition to Ukrainian representatives, participating non-Ukrainian organizations and their representatives were as follows: American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Peter C. Vytenuk, vice-president, also vice-president of the Lithuanian-American Wayside Shrine Committee; AF of ABN in New York, Petras Auzolas, chairman; Alliance for Responsibility and Morality, Rudolph P. Blaum; Azerbaidzhan Society of America, Iskender Neecef, chairman; Bulgarian National Front, George Drenkov and Lazar Zlatkov; Byelorussian-American Association, Anton

Shukieloyts, chairman; CNC of New York, Horst Uhlich, chairman, also representing the German American National Congress; K.C. Dunn, Consul General of the Republic of China and S.C. Han, representing the Republic of China; National Federation of Chinese Culture and Heritage, John Wang; Crimean Tatars; Estonian Women's Professional Musicians, Frederike Tanner, vice-president; Georgian National Front, Gregory Abuladze; Lebanese Club and folklore group, Nazir Saad; Lebanese Katayeh, Maron Asmar, president; Committee for the Liberation of Northern Caucasus, Shaludin Bulat; Josif Gurvich, representative of the newest emigration from the USSR; Polish Daily News, NYC edition, J. Dubicki; Russia Without Colonies, Igor Sinjavin and Peter Boldyrev; Strengthen America Committee, the Rev. Roger Fulton; Turkestan American Association, S. Sultan Mansur, chairman; Free Vietnamese Organization, Nguyen Thai, former captain in the South Vietnamese air force; Young Americans for Freedom, Eugene Delgado; The Byelorussian Times, Dr. Roger Horoshko, editor.—Ed.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The famine holocaust

It was 45 years ago that the Ukrainian people in the eastern part of their country experienced their holocaust — the Kremlin contrived famine that turned the land into an open cemetery with corpses lining the streets and fertile fields.

The Moscow regime, implementing Stalin's policy of "collectivization and industrialization," hoarded out of Ukraine every grain of wheat, leaving the population of what has been known as the "breadbasket of Europe" almost totally devoid of food staples. The famine reached its peak in the spring of 1933, claiming between 7 to 10 million lives. It was not just another natural disaster, it was a deliberate, man-made act of genocide.

As many other deeds of the Kremlin, the act went unpunished. At the very time that millions of innocent people in Ukraine were dying of starvation, or were being shot on the spot for resisting collectivization, or shipped out to far-off Siberia where they died of cold and hunger, Western moguls continued "to do business as usual with the USSR," despite the fact that Western governments and the public were apprised of what was happening in Ukraine. Some individuals did raise their voices, among them Congressman Hamilton Fish who introduced a resolution in the U.S. Congress in May of 1933 castigating the Soviet regime for perpetrating this genocidal act with the intent of decimating the population of Ukraine. But the voices were incommensurately few and feeble.

Ukrainians in the free world have been commemorating the anniversaries of this holocaust every five years in an effort to remind the world that the very same henchmen who resorted to genocide in 1933 are still in the Kremlin, only their faces having changed somewhat, but not their policies and designs. Now it is "anti-Soviet propaganda" that serves the Soviet secret police as a pretext to incarcerate thousands of brave and intelligent men and women in what is yet another attempt to behead an entire nation.

This year, Ukrainians in Canada will mark the anniversary of the famine with a Day of Mourning on September 17, with our people in this country staging a similar commemoration on October 22. Apart from sounding our protest and warning, these two days should serve as a launching pad for world-wide actions to expose the unconscionable deeds of the Kremlin, the past holocausts and the present-day oppression.

Back to the city

With Labor Day only one week away — that holiday traditionally heralding the end of summer vacations if not the end of summer — it's time to think in city terms.

For us it means reactivation of our community life. Not that it has been totally dormant, having only transplanted itself into the countryside and myriad camps and resorts which have been humming with activity. But it will be back to school, to the concert hall, to the clubhouse, to the community center, to the exhibit gallery.

High on the agenda this year is the convocation of the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York during the Thanksgiving Day weekend. As we have already stated, this major event in the life of our community in the free world must have the attention of all our organizations and their membership to make it a truly meaningful gathering.

The congress's overriding importance notwithstanding, it is the day-to-day activity in our community that determines its vitality and its image vis-a-vis our fellow citizens. And it is incumbent upon the leadership of our organizations — some of which will be meeting in national parleys over the next weekend — to plan vibrant, attractive and relevant activities for the duration of the year to make our city life as buoyant as it has been in the countryside during the summer.

News Quiz

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

1. Who is Joseph Kolarchik?
2. What sentence did Lev Lukianenko receive?
3. Who recently began a walk for human rights, the environment and lower property taxes?
4. Where was the first Byzantine Rite Marriage Encounter Weekend held?
5. Where was the International Plast Jamboree-78 held?
6. How many Plast members participated in the jamboree?
7. Who recently marked the 10th anniversary of the January 1972 mass arrests in Ukraine with a hunger strike?
8. When and where will the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians be held?
9. What anniversary will be observed by Ukrainians in 1988?
10. Which Canadian honor was recently bestowed upon a Ukrainian?

Answers to previous quiz: Winnipeg, Man.; Argentina; Edward Kasinec; Paul Plishka and Renata Babak; Lev Lukianenko; Gen. Petro Grigorenko; inmates of Mordovian concentration camps; "Vovcha Tropa" in East Chatham, N. Y.; 900; Leonid Plyusch.

State department explains stand on dissidents in Soviet

Below are copies of letters exchanged between Prof. Askold Skalsky of Hagerstown Junior College and Hodding Carter III, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs and State Department spokesman, regarding the U.S. government's stand on dissidents in the USSR.

The Hon. Cyrus Vance
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Vance:

I commend you for your strong and principled reaction to the persecution of Soviet dissidents as exemplified by the current Shcharansky case. At the same time may I also ask you on what basis the United States government decides to bring the plight of individual Soviet dissidents into its foreign policy decisions and to the attention of world public opinion? Specifically, why has the State Department not voiced its concern over the fate of Ukrainian dissidents in the USSR whose activities, arrests, and trials are no different from those of the Jewish emigration group in Moscow? To cite an example, Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Helsinki watch group, was arrested and sentenced last year. Three other members, Tykhy, Marynovych and Matusyevych, have also received harsh sentences, and one, Lev Lukianenko, is in the process of being tried at this moment. Yet I recall no public declaration by the State Department on this group's behalf. On the other hand, according to "Newsweek" magazine

(July 3, 1978) the State Department issued a protest at the end of June on behalf of Jewish activists Slepak and Rudel who had been sentenced to exile for their desire to emigrate to Israel. Surely the action of the State Department was a correct and welcome one; nevertheless, I and other Ukrainians cannot help but wonder why such action does not also extend to Ukrainians, especially since Ukrainians are, and have been for the last decade now, ruthlessly persecuted by the Soviet government.

May I therefore appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, to speak out on behalf of Ukrainians who, like Lev Lukianenko, are now being tried or who, like hundreds of others, are serving sentences in Soviet labor camps. You must be aware that public State Department intervention on behalf of Soviet dissidents is a mover of public opinion and that public opinion has a great moral, sometimes even physical, effect on the dissidents in the USSR. The State Department should accord the benefits of its concern to Ukrainians as much as to anyone else in the Soviet Union. It seems to me that such a policy is the only one that can be followed in light of President Carter's human rights declarations as well as traditional American ideals.

Professor Askold Skalsky
Hagerstown Junior College
751 Robinwood Drive
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

Dear Professor Skalsky:

Secretary Vance has asked me to reply to your comments on the plight of Ukrainian dissidents in the Soviet Union. All of us in the Department share the Secretary's interest in knowing the views of the American people.

The U.S. Government views with deep concern the actions the Soviet authorities have taken against those who have sought to assert fundamental human rights in the Soviet Union, including freedom of expression and freedom of emigration. To direct these actions against persons such as Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Rudenko and others is particularly deplorable. The Final Act of the Helsinki Conference commits its signatories, including the Soviet Union, to act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We regard the Helsinki Accord as having a moral and political force; by their actions, the Soviet Union has not only contradicted the Accord itself, but has also contravened accepted international standards of human rights.

Over the past months, the Administration has expressed its views to the Soviet authorities at every level of our

relationship, both diplomatically and publicly, about official acts directed against the Helsinki monitors and others. We joined other Western nations at Belgrade to engage the Soviet Government in a review of compliance with the Helsinki Final Act, including the human rights provisions. We have made clear to the Soviet authorities that the pattern of increased harassment, arrests and trials will inevitably affect the climate of our relations.

In light of the recent dissident trials, Secretary Vance announced on July 8 that he had asked Barbara Blum, Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Dr. Frank Press, the President's Science Adviser, to cancel their trips to the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Secretary also announced that he was proceeding with his meetings with Foreign Minister Gromyko in Geneva on July 12. The Secretary explained that we will persist in our efforts to negotiate a sound SALT TWO agreement because these negotiations deal with the security of our nation and affect the peace of the world. It should also be noted that during his meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko the Secretary made clear the Administration's concern over the treatment of their human rights advocates.

We will continue to speak out on the need to respect human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Social security notes

Q. I'm legally blind and work part time, earning \$300 a month. Will my wages keep me from qualifying for social security?

A. A blind person can earn an average of up to \$334 a month in 1978 and still get social security checks. Ask any social security office for more information.

Q. My brother recently died and left a 28-year-old son who is blind and unable to fully support himself. Is there any way social security can help?

A. A son or daughter who became blind or disabled before age 22 may be eligible for benefits when a parent insured under social security dies, or when a parent starts getting monthly social security checks. Your brother's son should contact any social security office to see if he can qualify.



World Outlook

by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

Thanks to the West's news media, the fate of persecuted dissidents in the Soviet Union has become a cause celebre.

Protests against the mock trials and demands for the release of convicted human rights activists have come from all over the world.

Other outstanding leaders

Yet, at the same time, little has been said about other Helsinki group watchers who — to use the words of Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) — "stand shoulder to shoulder with Anatoly Shcharansky, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov and Vladimir Slepak as outstanding leaders in the struggle for human rights in the USSR."

Two of these outstanding leaders are Lithuanian Helsinki monitor Viktoras Petkus and Ukrainian nationalist activist Levko Lukianenko. Both received the maximum sentence of 15 years.

Lithuania, an independent country, was annexed by the Red Army in June 1940.

Since 1948 — according to the official "Sovetskaya Litva," published in Vilnius where Petkus was tried — Petkus has embarked upon "the road of incitement against Soviet power and of ardent nationalist activity."

Lukianenko, 51, has already served a 15-year term for his nationalist advocacy. "By the time he finishes serving the new sentence," Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.) remarked, "Lukianenko will have spent nearly half his life in the Soviet gulag."

Soviet strategy

That "Lukianenko and Petkus received the maximum sentence," Sen.

Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.) observed, "is not insignificant."

"Soviet authorities," he said, "have always been more fearful of Ukrainian and Lithuanian nationalists than Jewish refuseniks" — those persistently denied the right to emigrate by Soviet authorities — "or Russian democrats."

The trial of Lukianenko — virtually unnoticed in the West — was conducted in total disregard for fundamental principles of justice. The courtroom was barred to all but close relatives while Lukianenko's final statement was interrupted by the court 49 times.

Sen. Dole noted that the lack of extensive reporting on the Lukianenko trial stemmed from a "calculated strategy on the part of Soviet authorities to deflect attention away from the potentially dangerous issue of national rights in Ukraine and other (non-Russian) republics by encouraging the Western press to focus on the Moscow dissidents."

Another restraining factor imposed by Moscow is geography — the trial took place in the small town of Horodnia, where "communication with the outside world is severely limited and Western correspondents' accessibility is quite restricted."

But the Soviet move has failed. Members of the U.S. Congress have spoken out forcefully, calling attention to the fate of non-Russian human rights martyrs.

As Valentyn Moroz, the famous Ukrainian nationalist, emphasized in a written statement handed to Soviet authorities before his second trial in November 1970, "You wanted to hide the people in the woods of Mordovia, but, instead, you have put them in a vast arena where they are seen by the entire world."

Urges use of self-determination principle against Soviet Union

The following commentary on captive nations and the so-called nationality problem in the Soviet Union was written by Matthew Conroy and published in the August 17 edition of *The News World*.

Every now and then someone "discovers" the Soviet nationalities problem. Of course the problem has existed during all the years of Communist rule in Russia and long before, as glaring and conspicuous as the warts that dotted the face of the late Nikita Khrushchev; but the smokescreen of Russian propaganda managed to obscure the problem to an astonishing degree. For decades the West has been inundated with reference to the "great Russian people" as though they were a homogeneous unit and not the patchwork of diverse people they are. Not counting the millions of people forcibly incorporated into the Russian empire, like Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Balts, etc., there are within the Soviet Union some 100 nationalities and nationality groups. And in that fact lies a weapon of great power for the West.

Most commentary on the Soviet nationalities problem confines itself to facts and figures. The Russians are a minority in their own country, but they hold all the top positions in just about

every area — government, industry, military and scientific. Ten of the 14 Politburo members are Russian, nine of the 10 Communist Party's secretariat are Russian, and 19 of the 20 department heads in the Central Party apparatus are Russian. When Russians emigrate to any of the many republics or regions that comprise the Soviet Union they are assured of the best jobs, the best living quarters, the best of everything. That this engenders enormous resentment in the non-Russian nationalities is natural. Most nationalities have their own language and cultural traditions to which they cling tenaciously. An example of what can happen when the ruling Russian clique in Moscow tries to play fast and loose with nationalities occurred not long ago when Moscow authorized new constitutions for Georgia and Armenia. Conspicuously missing from the documents was reference to Georgian and Armenian as the native languages of those republics. In Georgia, 5,000

(Continued on page 10)

From the dictionary of wit

Collected and edited by Roman J. Lysniak



Budget — a family quarrel.

Balance the budget — after the government takes enough to balance the budget, the citizen has to budget the balance.

Burn — the burning question in U.S.A. is whether to burn coal or oil.

Business — what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

Busy — no one is so busy as the person who has nothing to do.

Butcher — the person least likely to put on extra weight.

Buy — the reason women buy so much clothes is because they can't get them for nothing.

Birthday cake — the design on a woman's birthday cake is often beautiful, but the arithmetic is terrible.

Calendar — a system which plans its work a whole year ahead and never fails to finish on time.

Candidate — a man who stands for what he thinks the people will fall for.

Candle — if you burn the candle at both ends, you will make both ends meet.

Capacity — man's eternal struggle is to keep his earning capacity up to his wife's yearning capacity.

Capital and labor — the money the other fellow has is capital; getting it away from him is labor.

Capitalism — capitalism capitalizes on capital.

Capitalist — one who continues to spend less than his income.

Car — a device intended to take both drivers and pedestrians off their feet; after the horse came the car, and after the car came the bill collector.

Careful — be bold in what you stand for, but careful in what you fall for.

Cold cash — so-called because we can't keep it long enough to warm it up.

Catalogue — when one woman talks, it's a monologue; when two women talk, it's a catalogue.

Cauliflower — cabbage with a college education.

Cell — life started from a cell and, if justice is done, a lot of it is going to end there.

Cemetery — a place of last resort.

Censor — the only thing some towns have in the way of a good show.

Certain — nothing is certain but uncertainty.

Champagne — a beverage which makes you see double but feel single.

Chance — most bachelors have lots of chances to get married, but they are not taking any chances.

Change — a man's opinions change, except the one he has of himself.

Character — what you have left when you've lost everything you can lose.

Charge — in business, you charge a thing and pay for it later; in politics, the payments come first and the charges are filed later.

Charity — charity begins at home and usually ends there.

Coping with college costs

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

Across the country, women are hitting the books! They are attending universities, junior colleges, business schools and evening programs in record numbers. For the first time, women outnumber young male undergraduates. And it's not only daughter who's going to school, but mother too.

But like all students, women are hit by the spiraling costs of a higher education. While Southern colleges are still the least expensive in the country, they may not be for long. Southern state colleges experienced the highest rise in costs during the past five years — more than 25 percent. And expenses at private universities jumped close to 30 percent in the same period.

Parents who now have a 12-year-old child could pay almost \$20,000 for a four year college education if the inflation continues at six percent a year.

Students from families earning about \$15,000 or more yearly usually don't qualify for scholarships. Their income is considered too high to get financial help.

So how can you cope with rising college costs?

Here are some suggestions:

Whatever your family income level, it's worth checking with the financial aid office of a prospective school. They know about available scholarships, grants, work-study projects, and state

and federal government loans. Some unions and civic clubs also give scholarships to non-members as well. Investigate early.

To cut costs, some students attend a junior college, state university or a school within commuting distance of their home. After a year or two, they may transfer to another school.

Night courses and limited class schedules are another way to hold down expenses. The student may work during the day to defray costs.

But all in all, experts still say a long-term financial plan makes the best sense. Money invested for school expenses should be relatively secure and you should be able to turn it easily into cash in segments. Suggestions include a savings account, U.S. savings bonds, or mutual funds which stress safety of principal.

The amount you start out with is important. But what counts as much, and adds up, is regular investing. For example, modest investments in mutual funds can be made monthly or quarterly and they may be redeemed or cashed in on any business day.

In getting a better education, it's the future that counts. So the best advice, is to plan early for college expenses and start that investment program as soon as possible.

174 students attend Harvard summer program



Photos by Tania Mychajlyshyn D'Avignon.

Three of the many lecturers at the 1978 Harvard Ukrainian Summer School. Seated, left to right, are Profs. Roman Szporluk, Dr. Zenon K. Kohut and Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. The 1978 Ukrainian Summer Institute was the second scholarship program in Ukrainian studies offered at the Harvard Summer School. The program was organized jointly by the Harvard Summer School, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Thanks to the generous financial support of the fund, 174 students pursued studies in Ukrainian history, literature and language at no tuition cost.

Summer courses at Harvard are well established. They were first introduced in 1971 and have since become recurrent components of the Harvard Summer School's curriculum. This year's program reflected the tradition. Its academic and administrative staff included six alumni of Harvard's Ukrainian summer program. Five of the instructors had taught Ukrainian summer courses at Harvard in previous years. Even some of the students returned for a second time.

The academic curriculum was similar to that of the 1977 program. Four courses, meeting two hours daily, were offered. The two language courses were Ukrainian S-A (beginning Ukrainian), taught by Prof. Assya Humesky, and Ukrainian S-B (intermediate Ukrainian), taught by Dr. Bohdan Struminskyj. The course in Ukrainian literature, Ukrainian S-100 (20th century Ukrainian poetry), was conducted by Dr. Omry Ronen. History S-1544 (modern Ukrainian history) was given by Dr. Zenon E. Kohut. Due to the large number of students, the language courses were further divided into sections, with four additional instructors: Luba Dyky, Oleh Ilnytskyj, Roman Koropeckyj and Natalia Pylypiuk. Also, teaching fellow Olga Andriewsky assisted Dr. Kohut with the history course by leading weekly discussion sections.

Responsibility for the management of the day-to-day activities and the extensive schedule of extracurricular events was entrusted to the Ukrainian Summer Institute's coordinator, Uliana Pasicznyk. Assistants were Brenda Sens, secretary of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Lidia O. Stecky, secretary of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Other staff members — Maxim Tarnawsky, George Mihyachuk and Frank Tracy — were proctors in the students' dormitories.

There were two notable academic innovations this year. Traditionally, the Ukrainian literature course at the Harvard Summer School has been a

survey course from the work of Kotliarevskyi to contemporary emigre literature, with emphasis on the 19th century. This year, however, Dr. Ronen offered his students a much more detailed examination of the work of a handful of Ukrainian poets from the 1920's. The students read closely selections from Tychyna, Rylskyi, Zerov and Bazhan.

The beginning language course also broke new ground. Over the years, instructors in the summer school have used a variety of Ukrainian-language textbooks written for the English-speaking student with varying degrees of success. This year's students of beginning Ukrainian used materials from a forthcoming book prepared by Prof. Humesky.

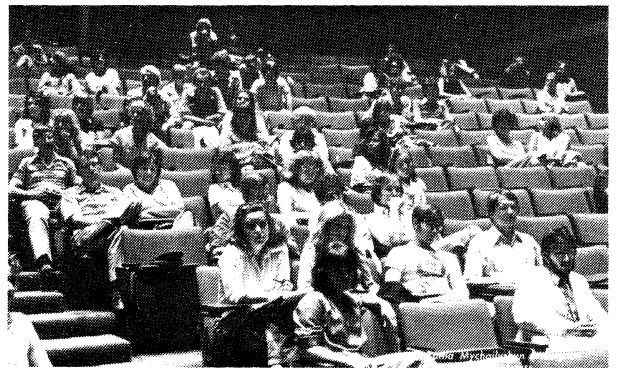
The students arrived on Sunday, June 25. Among the 174 who attended, (including 13 non-Ukrainians) there was a student from Ethiopia, one from England, and 11 from Canada. American states, well represented by the students, included California, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan, as well as those of the eastern seaboard.

Most students chose to live on campus. The three dormitories of Moors, Comstock and Holmes Halls, which are interconnected and form the North House complex of Radcliffe Yard, housed all students taking part in the first four-week session of the Harvard Summer School.

Since the majority of such students was enrolled in the Ukrainian courses, however, North House became a Ukrainian cultural island in the midst of the diverse Harvard summer population.

The evening of their arrival the students attended an orientation meeting at which Miss Pasicznyk welcomed them to the Harvard Summer School and outlined the institute's program. On Monday evening, June 26, the students attended a reception at which they had the opportunity to meet the people associated with the Ukrainian Summer Institute. Welcoming them were Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Michael Shinagel, director of the Harvard Summer School. Continuing a tradition established the previous year, Bohdan Tarnawsky, vice-president of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, added warm words of fatherly advice in his informal greeting.

A number of special presentations were planned to acquaint the students with the Harvard community. Tuesday, June 27, Dr. Pritsak, who is also



Students listen attentively to a lecture during this year's Ukrainian courses at Harvard.

Hrushevskyi Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard, spoke on "Ukrainian History as a Subject of Study at an American University." Wednesday, June 28, the students were introduced to the Harvard library system and its Ukrainian collections by Edward Kasinec, research bibliographer of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard, and Oksana Procyk, Ukrainian specialist in the Harvard College Library. Thursday evening, June 29, the students had the opportunity to meet informally with the associates of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and learn about their scholarly activities. Friday evening, June 30, the film, "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," was shown, accompanied by the commentary of Miss Pylypiuk.

On July 5, during the program's second week, Dr. Kohut welcomed two guest lecturers to his history class: Dr. Zack Deal, who spoke on the peasantry in Ukraine, and Dr. Patricia Herlihy, who spoke on urbanization in Ukraine. That evening, George Yurchyshyn, executive with one of Boston's leading banks, moderated a Career Opportunities Seminar; speakers were Dr. Frank Sysyn, assistant professor of history at Harvard, and Dr. William Fitzsimmons, director of admissions for Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges.

The film series continued with "Taras Shevchenko," commented on by Mrs. Pylypiuk, and "Arsenal," commented on by Mr. Ilnytskyj. In cooperation with the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Christ the King in Boston, the institute sponsored the traditional summer picnic, held Sunday, July 9, on the church grounds.

The great majority of students pursued their course work with diligence while making good use of the opportunities Harvard and Cambridge offer. However, there were individuals who did not attend classes regularly and showed a disregard for their fellow students and for university property. On July 14, at the request of the proctors, the dean of Harvard summer students, Dr. Wayne Ishikawa, addressed the students seriously on these matters.

Events continued as planned and the majority of students went on proving the value of the scholarship program. Tuesday evening, July 11, Mrs. Olha Kuzmowycz, president of the Ukrainian Journalists' Association of America, addressed the students informally on "Journalism and the Ukrainian Press." On Wednesday, Prof. Sysyn delivered a guest lecture in the history course, on the revolution of 1917.

The third weekend of the institute was held in conjunction with a conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA). The program for Friday evening, July 14, featured "Reflections of the Past," a film about the Ukrainian immigration to Canada, with a commentary by Prof. Sysyn, and "Sheep in Wood," a film on the work of Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky, with a commentary by Tamara Hutnik. The film, "Boomerang: Disent in the Soviet Union," was shown Saturday afternoon, followed by the talk of Andrew Fedynsky.

On Sunday afternoon, July 16, Dr. Kohut chaired a seminar on "Society and Politics in Contemporary Ukraine." Speakers were Prof. Roman Szporluk of the University of Michigan, who spoke on "Modernization and the Ukrainian National Identity," and Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw of the University of Toronto, who spoke on "Social Bases of Change in Ukraine since 1964." The SUSTA weekend also included a dance held Saturday evening in Harvard's chandelier-lit Lehman Hall.

The last week of the summer program called on the students to prepare for final examinations but also offered a few events. Tuesday evening, July 18, Prof. Szporluk spoke on "The Shelest Era: Politics, Culture and Society in the Ukrainian SSR." Thursday, July 20, Prof. Edward L. Keenan, dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and professor of history, delivered a talk on "The Non-Russian Nationalities of the USSR: Prospects for the 1980s" as part of the Harvard Summer School's Thursday Speakers Series. Friday, July 21, the film "White Bird with a Black Mark," with a commentary by Mr. Ilnytskyj, concluded the extracurricular schedule.

While the final weekend was devoted mostly to catch-up reading and studying, a few enterprising students organized a concert and party held in Holmes Hall on Saturday evening, July 22. The concert featured Nicholas Deychakiwsky and Roman Ritachka, who are accomplished bandurists, and Catherine Oransky, who is a gifted singer. The evening was an enjoyable conclusion to the monthlong program.

On Monday morning, July 24, the students took their exams and then packed for home. By dinnertime they had all departed, leaving the institute's staff to reflect on the experience of the previous month and to plan for yet another program next year.



KERHONKSON, N.Y., Aug. 22. — Irena Welhasch, mezzo-soprano from Winnipeg, Man., will headline this year's Labor Day weekend program at Soyuzivka.

Miss Welhasch will perform during the Saturday evening, September 2, concert in the "Veselka" hall. Prof. Ihor Sonevsky will provide the piano accompaniment. Also appearing in the course of the program will be Włodymyr Hentisz, satirist and master of ceremonies.

A dance to the music of two well-known Ukrainians bands, "Tempo" and "Veseli Chasy," will follow.

A dance will also be held on Friday, September 1, with music provided by the Soyuzivka orchestra and vocalist Oksana Korduba.

Sunday evening's concert will feature the SUM band from Montreal, Que., and emcee Mr. Hentisz. "Tempo" and "Veseli Chasy" will once again provide music during the dance immediately afterward.

All weekend, Friday through Mon-

day, September 1-4, the annual national tennis and swimming meets will be held at the UNA estate.

A series of events will also be held at Soyuzivka this weekend, August 25-27. The "Spomyń" orchestra from Baltimore, Md., will provide music for the regular Friday night dance. Saturday evening's program features the Ukrainian Folk Dance Ballet choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky and directed by Markian Komichak. The concert will be followed by a dance to the music of the Soyuzivka orchestra with vocalist Oksana Tromsa. Ukrainian artist Michael Moroz will exhibit his works Sunday afternoon.

Although the Labor Day weekend traditionally marks the closing of the season at Soyuzivka, yet another annual event will be held there on Saturday, September 17. The selection of Miss Soyuzivka will highlight the day's events which will also include a performance by the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria directed by Elaine Oprysko, and a dance. Mr. Hentisz will serve as master of ceremonies.

Tennis, swimming nationals to be held at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The 23rd annual national championships in tennis and the 22nd annual swimming meet will be held at Soyuzivka during the prolonged Labor Day weekend, bringing out competitors from across the U.S. and Canada and thousands of spectators to this UNA estate here.

The competition is open to tennis players and swimmers of Ukrainian descent, who will vie for UNA, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly trophies and medals in men's and women's divisions in various age groups.

The events are staged by the Carpathian Ski Club under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America and this year they are dedicated to the observance of the 85th anniversary of the Svoboda daily.

While the swimmers have until 9:30 a.m. Saturday to register for the meet with its director Jaroslaw Rubel or one of his committee members, the tennis players had until Wednesday midnight, August 23, to send in their registration forms and fees. Chief umpire Bohdan

Rak, tournament director Roman Rakotchyj, Sr., and other committee members will make up tennis draws in all age groups Thursday, August 31.

Play in the men's division will get underway first. Depending on the number of entries, some of the matches will be played Friday, September 1, at Soyuzivka, and players involved in this preliminary round will be notified to that effect by Wednesday, August 30.

Saturday morning some of the matches will be played in New Paltz, making it incumbent on all players to be at Soyuzivka early Saturday morning to be informed in any changes of plans obviated by such factors as the weather, long matches and the like.

The swimming meet will be held Saturday, September 2, with the preliminary heats slated for 11 a.m. and the finals in the afternoon.

Opening ceremonies will be held Saturday afternoon at Soyuzivka's lower courts. The presentation of trophies for the tennis finalists will be held Monday afternoon following the completion of the last final match.

Illinois governor commends elder Ukrainian on hiking for human rights

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Gov. James R. Thompson commended Adam Antonovych for his efforts as a senior citizen to dramatize the international human rights fight and his courage in making a recent canoe and hiking trip from Chicago to Springfield.

Mr. Antonovych, 69, of Chicago, is the father of State Rep. Boris Antonovych, also of Chicago. Father and son paddled and hiked from Chicago to the capital, with two companions, arriving in Springfield on August 16.

"You are a credit to the ranks of senior citizens and your courage, spirit and industry in making a difficult trip have set an example we can all strive to

match," the governor told the elder Antonovych at a ceremony during Golden Age Day at the Illinois State Fair.

The governor presented him with a Certificate of Appreciation on behalf of all Illinois citizens "in recognition of his efforts on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners incarcerated in Soviet mental asylums; and of his dedication to the cause of free speech in his native Ukraine; and of his courage, spirit and industry in traveling across the Illinois Land, underscoring the fact that thousands of senior citizens can and do contribute to the strength and vitality of Illinois."

Soyuzivka offers diverse entertainment during summer's last two weekends

IRENA WELHASCH



Irena Welhasch, a young mezzo-soprano, was born and brought up in Winnipeg, Man. After completing high school there, she studied voice for three years at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Music and at the Royal Conservatory of Music.

Miss Welhasch has performed extensively as a soloist throughout

Canada, the United States, Mexico and Europe, and most recently at the 1977 National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Man., and at the New Jersey Ukrainian Festival, Garden State Arts Center in June 1978. In December 1977, she starred in the role of Oksana in Winnipeg's Ukrainian Theatre production of "Zaporozhets za Dunaiem."

Miss Welhasch was highlighted in a television special in September 1976 on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network. She is scheduled to appear in the role of Chipra in Strauss's "Gypsy Baron" with the Mennonite Theatre of Winnipeg in the spring of 1979.

She has received a number of awards in music competitions. Miss Welhasch captured first place in the voice section of the Canadian Music Competition finals in Edmonton, Alta., in July 1978, was awarded the Reg Hugo Memorial Trophy for best performance in the opera class during the 1978 Manitoba Men's Music Club Festival, and won first place in the 1977 Winnipeg Jewish Women's Club Competition.

She will continue her studies toward a Bachelor of Music at the University of Manitoba.

Chicago to mark Svoboda, The Weekly, "Veselka" anniversaries

CHICAGO, Ill. — Chicagoland's Ukrainian community will mark the triple anniversaries of UNA publications during the weekend of September 16-17 with three events open to the public.

Svoboda, the oldest and largest Ukrainian daily in the free world, is marking this year its 85th anniversary. The Ukrainian Weekly is concluding its 45th year of uninterrupted appearance, while the children's monthly "Veselka" (The Rainbow) is marking its silver anniversary.

Starting off the Svoboda Press Days in Chicago will be the first of two round table discussions on "The Role of the Ukrainian Press in the Free World and Its Future Direction." Comprising the panel, slated for 11:30 a.m. Saturday at the Lions Club, will

be editors of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, "Veselka" and other Ukrainian publications. A question-and-answer period will follow.

That same day, at 7 p.m., the local SUMA home will be the site of a second panel involving editors of Ukrainian and other ethnic newspapers, who will probe the various aspects of the ethnic press in America and its role in the preservation and fostering of ethnic identity.

Sunday, at 6 p.m., a banquet will be held at the Diplomat Restaurant, Central and Fullerton. An entertainment program will follow the formal part.

The Svoboda Press Days here are being sponsored by local UNA District Committee in cooperation with the association's Supreme Executive Committee.

Sen. Dole praises Time for Lukianenko exposure

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), known for his outspoken defense of dissidents in the USSR, commended Time magazine for its profile of Lev Lukianenko, the latest victim of the Soviet crackdown on the Helsinki monitoring groups. The magazine carried the story on Lukianenko in its July 31 edition and Sen. Dole's letter to the editor in its August 21 edition.

Sen. Dole, who is a member of the special joint congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, reminded in the letter that he and Sen. Jack Schmitt circulated a letter urging the release of Lukianenko and that 33 Senators had signed the letter.

The text of Sen. Dole's letter as it appeared in the magazine is as follows:

It was gratifying to see space devoted to one of the lesser-known Helsinki monitors, Lev Lukianenko (July 31). This Ukrainian has been a human rights figure for almost 20 years, and I have long felt he should be recognized for having the courage to take positions that in effect were ratified by his government but not respected by it. Last month Senator Jack Schmitt and I circulated a letter urging his release on humanitarian grounds. Thirty-three Senators signed the letter. Humane treatment of people like Lev Lukianenko would be the best sign that the USSR is really committed to detente.

Basilian nun celebrates golden jubilee Admitted to Bar Association

by Mary Lewis Coakley

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Sister Julia of Fox Chase, Pa., the tiny, shy nun with the eyes of an artist, the hands of a skilled craftsman, and the serenity of a saint, has been a nun for 50 years. A special, solemn Liturgy was offered by Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk, D.D., to celebrate her golden jubilee on Saturday, July 1.

Though she was born in 1912, by her reckoning life began on a new level on December 14, 1928, when, as she said, "I dedicated my life to God." That was the day the daughter of Martha and Wasyli Karpiak entered the Novitiate of the Sisters of St. Basil and changed her name from Mary to Sister Mary Julia.

After she completed her education and had taken her vows, she was ready for her life's work. That began with her teaching.

She taught children in the elementary school in a number of places, including Chicago, New York City, and Newark, N.J. From 1964 to 1976 she had been at Manor Junior College.

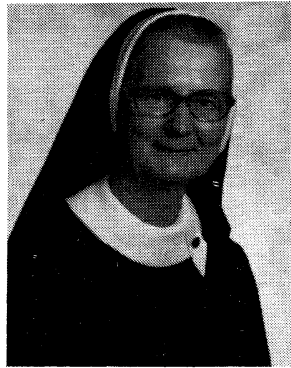
Children loved her and she could apparently change young imps into young angels just by that half-smile and simple, unpretentious manner of hers. Recently, a father of one of these children, a doctor, wrote the former Manor College president, commenting: "I've never seen a teacher who had such rapport with children as did Sister Julia."

She needed that "rapport." In New York City she taught no less than 90 children in the first grade.

One of her Sisters in religion said of her: "She has an uncanny knack. She can take a nondescript bit of material and with a few deft stitches or twists, presto, change it into some clever and decorative party-favor."

With these talents, it is not surprising that she also taught drama. One of the first performances her pupils put on was a Mother Goose play. Now, nearly half a century later, some people are still talking about the "fantastic costumes" she designed and made for the play.

Her talents were put to work in another direction, too. While she was teaching at Watervliet, N.Y., the pastor, Father Bohdan Volosin, showed her how to make "pysanky." She soon



Sister Julia

became proficient at this ancient art of dying and decorating Easter eggs in the Ukrainian manner.

Obviously, it requires immense artistry and ingenuity, but Sister Julia has these requisites to such a degree that she was later able to teach "pysanky" coloring at Manor. So much interest was aroused that outsiders wanted to see her work, so Sister began holding a yearly, three-day demonstration of the decorating process to which the public was welcome. Also she made "pysanky" to raise money for the college.

When St. Josaphat Hall, the Manor College dormitory, was opened, Sister Julia was chosen dean of women. Despite that official title, Sister protested to this interviewer: "I wasn't really dean of women. I was there and I was asked to look after resident students — that's all."

Whatever the proper designation of the position, she held it from 1964 to 1976. Concurrently, she taught in the college the art of Ukrainian embroidery and stitchery. Moreover, she became "chief decorator," if there is such a thing. Whenever there was a festive occasion at Manor College, it was Sister Julia who planned and made the decorations. They were never the same from year to year. For the Easter "Sviachene" she made butter-pats in the shape of lambs. She also loves to work in the garden, and the girls have given her still one more title, "landscape gardener."

What will Sister Julia do next? "What's in God's hands," she said.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Joanne M. Kostiw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Kostiw of Rochester, N.Y., was admitted to the New York State Bar Association in ceremonies held June 28 at the Hall of Justice here. On July 10 she was also admitted to the Federal District Court.

Miss Kostiw, a 1968 graduate of Gates Chili High School, received her Bachelor's degree in English from the University of Rochester in 1972. She also received special training in computer operations from the ADS Systems Consultants in Beaverton, Ore.

While attending the New England School of Law in Boston, Mass., Miss Kostiw was employed by that city's Law Department Corporation Counsel. She graduated from the School on the Dean's list and received the Juris Doctor degree in June of 1976.

Miss Kostiw is currently employed by the law firm of Culley, Marks, Cor-



Joanne M. Kostiw

bett, Tannenbaum, Reifsteck and Potter here.

Miss Kostiw's father, who is a CPA, and mother are members of UNA Branch 217.

Graduates Rutgers

HILLSIDE, N.J. — William J. Shatynski was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree, in accounting and economics from Rutgers University in Newark during graduation ceremonies last May. His college honors associated with graduation included the Dean's list, Rutgers College honors program, membership in Omicron Delta Epsilon — the National Economics Honor Society — and listing in the American Universities and Colleges Who's Who annual publication.

Mr. Shatynski's activities included that of treasurer for the Rutgers Accounting Society, working in the Robeson Campus Center accounting office and an internship position with the New York City firm of Clarence Rainess and Company. He was also active in several clubs and was treasurer of the Ukrainian Club.

The former Eagle Scout resides in Hillside with his parents John and Olga Shatynski formerly Dobriansky, and four brothers, Michael, Daniel, Theodore and Joseph, and a sister, Patricia Ann. A past graduate of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School of Newark, N.J., and Hillside High School, William also is a member of the Hillside Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church. He and his family are



William J. Shatynski

members of Branch 43. He is also past recipient of a UNA scholarship.

Future plans for the new graduate include a position in the accounting company of Ernst, Ernst and Leidesdorf, whose corporate offices are located in New York City, as well as study leading to accreditation at the CPA level.

Urges use of self-determination...

(Continued from page 7)

marched in protest, and Brezhnev caved in. The old clause affirming language rights was reinserted, both for Armenia and Georgia.

Two who know the game

Two people who have long recognized the power of using the nationalities problem as a weapon against Russian imperialism are Dr. Eugene Loebel, world-renowned economist, author and one-time deputy minister of foreign trade for Czechoslovakia who was imprisoned by the Russians for permitting his country to trade with the West, and who fled when the Russians invaded in 1968, and Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown U., author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution passed by Congress in 1959.

Dr. Loebel points out that the Soviet Union is a signatory to no less than

three international charters and agreements that call for self-determination of peoples: the Atlantic and U.N. Charters and the Helsinki agreement. A primary clause in these documents is one that calls for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they elect to live. Dr. Loebel would like to see the concept of self-determination replace the concept of detente, blatantly one-sided in favor of the Russians in his opinion, as the cornerstone of American foreign policy. "If we can encourage people under Russian imperialistic rule to seek freedom via self-determination," he says, "we will set in motion a chain of events that must inevitably lead to the disintegration of Russian imperialism."

Dr. Dobriansky's position on the Russian nationalities problem has been consistent for years. "The only way to

stop the Russian empire from its continued expansion is by using their own tactics against them," he insists. The Russians try to turn people in non-Communist countries against their governments by every means, yet it is the West, with its weapons of human rights and self-determination, that should be on the offensive. There is, says Dr. Dobriansky, an "immense, latent power of genuine patriotic nationalism both within and outside the Soviet Union...we have yet to translate this fundamental weakness into a vulnerability."

Revitalization and communications

Whereas Dr. Loebel would make use of the moral power contained in the Atlantic and U.N. charters and the Helsinki agreement, hammering away at the need for Russian compliance

with documents to which that country gave signed approval, Dr. Dobriansky would go much further. He calls for a revitalized Voice of America and Radio Liberty, a special congressional committee on the Captive Nations, aid to underground resistance groups in the Russian empire, a communications network ranging from secret printing to space satellites, economic warfare, use of the U.N. as a forum, subversion of Communist control centers and use of facilities of friendly nations. "We must," he says, "recognize and constantly stress the real threat which Soviet Russian mythology conceals. And this is the Soviet Russian imperio-colonialist system of totalitarian rule."

What it comes down to is that the basic principle of national self-determination is the West's most formidable weapon against Russian imperialism. Why not use it?

Helsinki group in Kiev: the struggle and the ordeal

by Ihor Dlaboha

(Compiled on the basis of material in the Ukrainian press since the formation of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.)

(1)

HELSINKI, Finland (August 1, 1975). — The United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and 32 other countries signed here today the historic final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which includes among its provisions agreements on the proper implementation of human rights.

When Leonid Brezhnev agreed to Western countries' requests for the inclusion of human rights provisions into what has become known as the Helsinki Accords, little did he realize how much trouble that would later cause for him.

Up until then, human, religious and national rights advocates in the Soviet Union based their demands on the United Nations Charter, the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the Soviet Constitution. The signing of the Helsinki Accords on August 1, 1975, produced a modern document, in which 35 countries, including the Soviet Union, reaffirmed their commitments to human rights. Incorporated into this new treaty were principles of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and national self-determination, among others. This latest recommitment to human rights then became a bible for dissidents in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. While not altogether abandoning references to U.N. treaties or the Soviet Constitution, in which human rights activists in the USSR have lost faith, dissidents behind the Iron Curtain began to use the Helsinki Accords as the basis of their conduct.

The first meeting to review compliance with the Helsinki Accords was set for late 1977 and early 1978. That preceding spring and summer, delegates from the 35 countries had already begun to assemble to discuss the ground rules for reports and discussions later that year.

Signatory governments were preparing lists of their countries' implementations of the Helsinki Accords and complaints against other states, which, they claimed, did not live up to the accords. Besides governments, individual citizens and organizations also were busy collecting documented material on their governments' violations of the human rights provisions of the Accords.

With the possibility of publicly airing violations of basic rights at the CSCE talks, human rights advocates in the Soviet Union took advantage of this and formed what has become known as Helsinki monitoring groups. They hoped that the material they collected would be presented at the CSCE, or would at least be made public around the world.

In late 1976 and early 1977, five public groups to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords were formed in five republics of the Soviet Union — Moscow, Russia; Kiev, Ukraine; Tbilisi, Georgia; Vilnius, Lithuania; and in Armenia. Each public group earnestly began collecting documentation on the Kremlin's violations of the Helsinki Accords and established contacts with the West in order to relay its information to the free world. This, they hoped, would bring public pressure to bear down on the Soviet government, which would force it to cease denying its citizens their rights.

Each group was and continues to be interested in human rights generally, but individually their objectives differed. The Moscow group, for instance, focused on civil and religious rights. The Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Georgian and Armenian groups also sought civil and religious rights, but they also advocated the implementation of the principle of national self-determination.

The date of the formation of the Kiev group is November 9, 1976. Mykola Rudenko, a Ukrainian writer and poet, became head of the group and his suburban Kiev apartment at Koncha Zaspas became its unofficial headquarters. Five other Ukrainian human rights advocates joined him in forming the early nucleus of the group — Lev Lukianenko, Oles Berdnyk, Nina Strokata, Oksana Meshko and Petro Grigorenko. Lukianenko, a lawyer, was released the previous January from imprisonment for calling for Ukraine's secession from the USSR 15 years earlier. Berdnyk is a writer and philosopher. Strokata, the

wife of Ukrainian political prisoner Sviatoslav Karavansky, is herself a former political prisoner. Meshko is the mother of Ukrainian political prisoner Oleksander Serhiyenko. Grigorenko, a Soviet army major-general, who was stripped of his rank, is a former inmate of psychiatric asylums, who defended the rights of the Tatars. He maintained liaison with the Moscow group until his departure for the U.S. in November of 1977. He was subsequently stripped of Soviet citizenship and received political asylum in the U.S.

Four more Ukrainians joined the group by the time it released its first statement in December — Oleksa Tykhy, a teacher and former political prisoner, Ivan Kandyba, Lukianenko's associate and former defendant in the famed "jurist" case of the early 1960s, Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych, an engineer and a historian, respectively, from Kiev who had no prior convictions for human rights activity.

These 10 persons are known as the founding members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. In subsequent months, the membership of the group was to rise, but arrests, imprisonments, one exile and two alleged defections were to curtail the number of active members.

Reports from the Soviet Union in 1976 quoted Yuri Orlov, head of a similar group in Moscow, as saying that, among other things, the Ukrainian group was to demand separate participation in the 1977 CSCE talks.

It did not take long for official reaction to the formation of the group. A counterpart of the Kiev group in the United States, called the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, based in Washington, D.C., and reported on November 21, 1976, that the home of Rudenko was damaged by bricks hurled by hooligans on the day the group was formed. Meshko, who was staying at Rudenko's home at the time, was reportedly injured in the attack.

Rudenko told a member of the American body that police response to the crime was slow and that it did not want to press charges against anyone. Only after a week did the police agree to search for the perpetrators.

Also in the telephone call, Rudenko said that Berdnyk did receive a letter from the United Nations, saying that it had "read and noted" his correspondence with that organization. Rudenko also said that conditions in the prison camps are "extremely severe."

The Kiev group issued its platform on December 5 and 6, 1976. Called "Declaration" and "Memorandum no. 1," the documents stressed heavily Ukraine's right to participate in all international forums on an independent basis.

The Ukrainian Helsinki monitors set down for themselves four objectives: to strive to have the Declaration of Human Rights become the basis of relations between the individual and the state; to actively promote the implementation of the Final Act of the CSCE; to strive to have Ukraine, a sovereign European nation and member of the United Nations, represented by its own delegation at all international conferences dealing with the implementation of the Helsinki Accords; and to strive for the accreditation in Ukraine of foreign press correspondents for the formation of independent news agencies, and the like.

The group said that it will compile documents of official violations of human rights in Ukraine and transmit them to the West. While arguing that Ukraine is a sovereign European state, though not in the form it exists now, several times in this and subsequent memoranda they emphatically stated that Ukraine and other Soviet republics are mere colonies of Moscow.

As soon as the two documents became available in the West, the Washington group turned them over to Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.). She asked the State Department to investigate the charges contained in the documents.

Official harassment of the Kiev group did not ease. On December 23, 1976, Rudenko, his wife Raisa, Berdnyk and Tykhy held a hunger strike at Rudenko's home.

During a KGB search of the premises on December 25, 1976, the secret police found "evidence" against the group which the Kiev members said was planted: pornographic cards, a rifle, and \$36 in American currency, possession of which is illegal for Soviet citi-

zens. Rudenko later found a death threat in his mailbox.

In the early weeks of January 1977, Ukrainian human rights advocates hoped for an ebb in repression. In a telephone call to the Washington committee, Gen. Grigorenko said: "Yes, we had hoped for a let up, they released Plyushch, Bukovsky was exchanged, but right now they are increasing the pressure."

"It seems that just when the government showed signs of weakening, they turned around and increased repressions," Gen. Grigorenko said.

Gen. Grigorenko's fears were justified. Within three weeks, the Soviet government would stop employing mild scare tactics and harassment, and arrest the first two Helsinki monitors.

The Helsinki Accords alone served as a major boost to the morale and activity of dissidents in the Soviet Union, but the historic pronouncements by the newly inaugurated President Jimmy Carter and his exchange of letters with Soviet academician-human rights leader Dr. Andrei Sakharov was an unexpected victory for human rights around the world.

Following a week of statements in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union, President Carter told Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that the United States is morally committed to the cause of human rights around the world. In addition, Dr. Sakharov, in a letter to the President on January 21, 1977, asked the U.S. Chief Executive to "continue efforts for the release" of 15 Soviet dissident, nine of whom were Ukrainians.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance later said that the United States would continue to oppose human rights violations everywhere, including the Soviet Union. The State Department also issued a strong warning to the Soviet government not to intimidate Dr. Sakharov.

Seeing that the President of the United States was on their side, dissidents in the Soviet Union now felt confident that their goals could be achieved and that the question of human rights violations would be raised at the CSCE in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Several days after the formation of the Kiev group, the Moscow body released a letter in which it complimented the courage of Ukrainian human rights activists for forming the group.

"The establishment of a Ukrainian committee under the conditions which exist in Ukraine is an act of great courage," said the Moscow dissidents. They wrote that the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors are "confronted with unusually difficult obstacles."

"The Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords in the USSR will aid the Ukrainian committee in forwarding information to correspondents and representatives of heads of states, which signed the Final Act," they wrote. "We hope that governments will openly and officially accept the information about violations of the articles of the Final Act, which deal with human rights, from the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords."

Some three weeks after the fifth anniversary of the infamous 1972 arrests in Ukraine, the Kremlin unleashed a police action against Ukrainian Helsinki monitors with the intent of quashing it and its sister groups across the Soviet Union.

On Saturday, February 5, 1977, the KGB arrested Rudenko and Tykhy, the first two Helsinki watchers to be picked up by the police in the Soviet Union.

Western wire services detailed the arrests of Rudenko and Tykhy, and the subsequent searches and questioning of other Kiev group members.

It was reported that Rudenko's wife was stripped naked as an act of humiliation while the secret police searched their home. The woman was released after questioning. Police searches were also conducted in the homes of Berdnyk, Meshko and Strokata.

In the United States, the Washington group, the UCCA and other groups filed off letters to U.S. government officials and legislators apprising them of the arrests and asking them for American intercession.

The Canadian Parliament, responding to a request by the Toronto Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, expressed its "disappointment and concern" over the arrests of Rudenko and Tykhy, and Moscow group members Yuri Orlov and Aleksandr Ginzburg. Such a resolution was adopted unanimously.

(To be continued)

Chicago parish kicks off weeklong festival

CHICAGO, Ill. — Once again Chicagoland's attention is focused on the far northwest side near O'Hare Airport where St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding its traditional family-style 11-day Acres of Fun Festival on parish grounds at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave.

On Saturday, August 19, a week before the grand opening of the festival, the whole Chicago Ukrainian community honored Lydia Burachynsky as "Ukrainian Woman of the Year." The tribute began with a Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving at 6 p.m. at the main altar of the newly built St. Joseph's Church. A testimonial dinner followed in St. Joseph's banquet hall during which Mrs. Burachynsky was presented the award.

This year St. Joseph's Carnival opened Friday, August 25, and will conclude on Labor Day, September 4. Exciting attractions and a varied program of family-oriented entertainment including games of chance and skill, rides and amusements, were prepared for young and old. Every evening the carnival stage will be the scene of name bands and orchestras, performances by the well-known "Kalyna" Ukrainian Folk Dancers, as well as several other ethnic dance ensembles. Labor Day and each Sunday are billed as "bargain days" for kids of all ages because of the cut-rate prices on every thrilling ride between 2 and 5 p.m.

The Festival Committee has planned special events for every evening including such specialty nites as German, Irish and Italian Nites, a Polka Nite, a Sweet Shoppe Nite, a Night for Senior Citizens, and a Mexican Fiesta Jamboree.

Carnival chairman Walter Gawaluch noted that St. Joseph's Festival is a "happening" which can only be appreciated "when you taste the tempting culinary foods prepared by our inimitable Ukrainian cooks, when you receive a hearty greeting from our pastors and parishioners, and when you see how much fun you're having with everyone else. To do this you have to come in person and have the time of your life."

Honorary chairman Ted Szym added that "we are again turning the spotlight on ethnic foods and entertainment. We'll offer our friends and guests all Ukrainian delights. In addition, we'll be serving the best hot-dogs, hamburgers and Ukrainian pizza in



St. Joseph's Acres of Fun Festival Committee; committee chairman is Walter Gawaluch, pastor is the Rev. Joseph Shary, co-pastor is the Rev. Leonard Korchinski.

town. Our Specialty Booth will again be the center of a variety of ethnic specialties every night. Everyone will have lots to look forward to at this year's carnival."

The two carnival week-ends will be cram-packed with excitement. The first weekend is the "Ukrainian Weekend," featuring the annual Miss Ukraine Pageant, during which a new princess was to be crowned by last year's Miss Ukraine, Irene Dragan.

On Sunday, August 27, a Divine Liturgy was to be celebrated at 11 a.m. for the Ukrainian nation. Family style dinners were served immediately afterwards in St. Joseph's banquet hall.

The second Sunday of the festival, September 3, marks the 22nd anniversary of the parish, and the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Shary, co-pastor, the Rev. Leonard Korchinski, and assistant, the Rev. Demetrius Kowalchik, will concelebrate a Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving at the outdoor grotto at 11 a.m. Bishop Jaroslav Gabro is expected to preside. Following the Liturgy the parishioners and all their friends and guests will be invited to an anniversary dinner in the banquet hall. The dinner will honor Julian Pozniak, the parish choir director and cantor. Members of the Combined Ukrainian Choirs of Chicagoland are planning to attend.

The Festival Finale is scheduled for Labor Day, September 4, and is billed as "I Am an American Day." There'll be a parade on wheels beginning at 3 p.m. from the parking lot of the First State Bank of Chicago at Lawrence and Cumberland avenues to parish grounds. All children up to 12 years of

age are invited to enter the contest by decorating anything on wheels and then pushing, pulling or driving it in the parade. There'll be valuable prizes for the winner and runners-up. All day there'll be loads of entertainment and fun for the whole family.

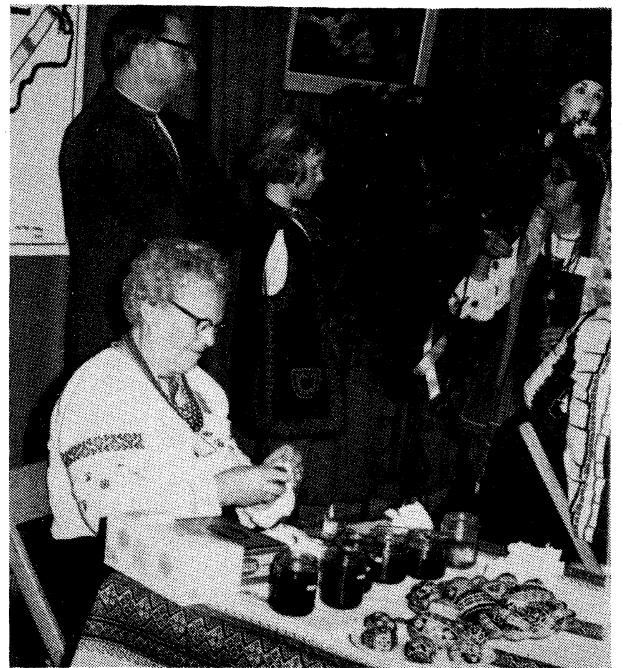
Mrs. Leona Dumich, chairman of the automobile drawing committee, reminds everyone to stop at her booth to take a chance on winning a 1978 Buick. The drawing will be the finale of the festival.

This year's Festival Committee is headed by W. Gawaluch. Honorary chairman is T. Szym; co-chairmen are Messrs. Anton Luczkiw, Peter Dumich and Thomas Kozen. Advisors are Walter Bardygula, Rudolph Presslak, Michael Kozak, Olga Kozak and Jean Szym.

Mr. Luczkiw said: "Our festival is a treat prepared with the public in mind and especially families. We invite all our neighbors and friends to come to our festival. Bring your family. Join the fun. Parking is free. There is no admission. All proceeds are for our new church."

Fr. Shary extended a warm welcome to all: "We greet all the good people of Chicagoland with the warmth of genuine Ukrainian hospitality."

Ukrainians to appear in Luzerne County festival



A local Ukrainian woman demonstrates the art of "pysanka"-making during last year's program.

St. Demetrius to hold 42nd annual Ukrainian Day

CARTERET, N.J. — St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here will sponsor the 42nd annual Ukrainian Day for the benefit of the cathedral on Sunday, September 3, starting at 2 p.m. at the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center, pavilion and grounds, 681-691 Roosevelt Ave.

The general chairman of this affair is Steven Stek.

Honorary chairmanships were accepted by Archbishop Mark, pastor, and his assistant, the Very Rev. Peter Melech.

Mrs. Marie Kubick, member of the church committee is chairperson of the annual raffle.

The Very Rev. Melech is in charge of the concert, which will feature local talents, including the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Folk Dancing Group. Archbishop

Mark will have a brief address at the beginning of the cultural program, which will begin at 3 p.m. and Peter Prokopiak, president of the board of trustees and church committee at the conclusion of the program.

The ladies of the parish, primarily the officers and members of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Ann's Auxiliary and St. Demetrius Parent-Teachers Association, will prepare Ukrainian foods.

Dancing will begin at 6 p.m. with music furnished by the Ladds Orchestra.

The Divine Liturgy at 9 a.m. in English and Ukrainian, celebrated by Archbishop Mark with the Very Rev. Melech's assistance, will precede the 42nd Ukrainian Day festivities on that day.

KINGSTON, Pa. — Area Ukrainian Americans will be one of many Pennsylvania ethnic groups to appear from September 14 to 17 at the third annual Luzerne County Folk Festival, which is held under the sponsorship of the Luzerne County Tourist Promotion Agency. The festival is northeastern Pennsylvania's only full scale multi-ethnic program. It was initiated as part of the county's Bicentennial program in 1976. Planned to be a joyous celebration of the region's ethnic diversity, the festival presents a gathering of the customs, culture, heritage, food, music and dance of the participating nationalities with accent on the authentic folk culture of the participants.

This year's festival will open here Thursday, September 14, at 6 p.m. in

the 109th Field Artillery Armory, Market Street. On the first and second evenings of the festival, hours are 6-10 p.m. On Saturday the doors will open at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p.m. On Sunday, the festival will be open 1-7 p.m. General admission to the festival is \$2. Special student rates are \$1. Free admission to all children under 12 years of age.

Other groups, besides Ukrainians, that are in the 1978 festival include native American, Slovak, Welsh, Irish, Russian, Jewish, Polish, Spanish, French, German, Lithuanian, Arabian, Indian, Vietnamese, Mexican, Chinese, Italian, Black American, Swedish, Pennsylvania Dutch, Syrian, Lebanese and Egyptian.

Rep. Stratton shares impressions of Ukraine with Cohoes community



U.S. Congressman Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.), who represents the 8th District of the Empire State, was a member of the congressional delegation which last spring toured the Soviet Union. Upon returning, Congressman Stratton called on the Ukrainian community in Cohoes, N.Y., and shared his slides and impressions of Ukraine. He noted substantial differences between Russia and Ukraine, stressing particularly the warmth and hospitality of the Ukrainian people. Photo above shows Mr. Stratton (second right) with, left to right, Mrs. Slava Rakotchyj, Cohoes Mayor Ronald Canestrari and the Rev. Volodymyr Andrushkiw, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, during the 25th annual dinner-dance at the Ukrainian Hall.

Orthodox Church damaged by fire in Brooklyn, N.Y.



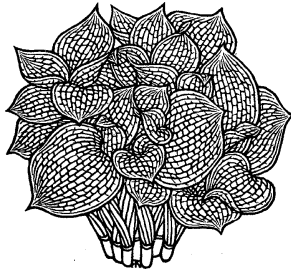
The Holy Trinity Cathedral of the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church in Exile, located at 185 S. Fifth St. in Brooklyn, N.Y., was badly damaged as a result of a fire Sunday evening, July 23. The Very Rev. Protopresbyter Serhij K. Pastukhiv, rector and administrator of the cathedral, said that the fire officials did not determine the cause of the blaze, but they did not rule out the possibility of vandalism. The Very Rev. Pastukhiv, who is also the director of the New York School of Bandura, said that the interior damage was severe even though relatively few things were burned. The photo above is of the house of worship before the fire.

Hnizdovsky illustrated book to be reprinted

BOSTON, Mass. — "Flora Exotica," a book combining the research of Gordon DeWolf and illustrations by Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky, which was first published in 1972, will be reprinted in paperback form this coming September.

The book, described by the Christian Science Monitor as "a collection of 15 artistically superb and botanically accurate woodcuts," was brought out here by the David Godine Publishing House. An immediate success, its initial editions were sold out quickly. This prompted the publisher to come out with a paperback edition, printed in a reduced, pocket-sized format and in one color, but with all of Mr. Hnizdovsky's woodcuts intact.

Included is the bibliophilic text of Mr. DeWolf examining the origins of the plants' common names and providing descriptions of the curative powers traditionally ascribed to them.



Geogenanthus, one of the plants included in the Hnizdovsky illustrated book.

The softcover book will be selling for \$4.95.

Set October 22...

(Continued from page 1)

an Orthodox League, the Democratic Federation of Former Repressed Ukrainians, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Association for the Liberation of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Sociological Institute, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Gold Cross, the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Aid Association, the Self-Reliance Credit Union, the Federation of Former Soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Association of Veterans of the Ukrainian Resistance, Plast, ODUM and the Society of Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic.

After introductory remarks by the Rev. Basil Melch and Habala, the participants elected a steering committee, which included: Mrs. Busslowany (from the UCCA executive board),

chairwoman; Anatoliy Hudzowsky, (Democratic Federation of Former Repressed Ukrainians), assistant chairman; Daria Stepaniak, assistant chairwoman; Petro Baybak, press; Ivan Marchenko, general secretary; D. Furmanec, assistant secretary; I. Pawlenko, assistant secretary; Maria Nesterchuk, treasurer; Mykola Shpetko, member; and the Very Rqys. Melech and Haleta, representatives of the consistory.

Honorary chairmen of the committee are Metropolitan Mstyslav, Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Alliance of North America; and Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA.

In addition to maintaining contact with the UCCA, the committee will coordinate its activities with the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

U.N. Human Rights Committee...

(Continued from page 3)

reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. Last August, at its second session, the committee formulated general guidelines regarding the contents and form of the reports. According to these, the reports should contain two parts: the first should describe "the general legal framework within which civil and political rights are protected" and the second should deal with the legislative, administrative or other measures in force.

Under the Optional Protocol to the covenant, a state party recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee "to receive and consider communications from individuals, subject to its jurisdiction, who claim to be victims of a violation by that state party of any rights set forth in the covenant." The committee is not authorized to receive an individual communication directed against a State not a party to the Optional Protocol. At present the following 19 states have accepted its provisions: Barbados, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Surinam, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela

and Zaire. The communications are considered in closed session and "in the light of all written information made available to it by the individual and by the state party concerned." The committee decides upon the admissibility of it and examines its substance. It forwards its views to the state party concerned and to the individual.

The officers of the Human Rights Committee, elected at the first session in March 1977 for two-year terms, are: Andreas V. Mavrommatis, chairman; Luben G. Koulishev, Rajsoomer Lallah and Torkel Opsahl, vice-chairmen; and Diego Uribe Vargas, rapporteur. The 18 members, who serve in their personal capacity and not as representatives of governments, were elected by state parties to the covenant on September 20, 1976. Half were elected for a two-year term and half for a four-year term, beginning January 1, 1977. The covenant provides that committee members should be nationals of the state parties and persons of "high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights."

Walter S. Tarnapolsky, professor of law at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University in Canada, was elected to a four-year term in 1976.

Toronto UCC...

(Continued from page 3)

voice to those who seek the release of Lev Lukianenko and all other members of the Helsinki monitoring groups who have been imprisoned. Please demand their immediate release." Persons were asked to sign this petition and sent it to Mr. Trudeau.

In enumerating specific demands to the Canadian government, the UCC branch asked that the Mr. Trudeau publicly state that the trial of Luki-

anenko and other members of the Helsinki groups was in contravention of the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords, that the Canadian government requests their immediate release and permission to emigrate to Canada, that it retract its ratification of the Helsinki Accords and stop a cultural, trade and scientific exchange with the Soviet Union and that the imprisoned are released.

The Toronto Globe and Mail is one of Canada's major newspapers.

Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 2)

detailed his role as an undercover agent operating in the midst of Ukrainian intellectuals). The possession (or distribution) of Kovhar's article was used as incriminating evidence against Rudenko and he wanted it read into the transcript.

The prosecutor questioned the request and read a diagnosis of a medical commission which labeled Kovhar insane (since 1972, he has been confined in the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric asylum).

If Kovhar is insane his article cannot be used as evidence, but if the court uses it as evidence, then it should be read into the transcript. Rudenko added that he is deeply convinced that Kovhar is a normal person.

The judges denied this request, along with the request for a lawyer from the International Jurists Association.

The day's proceedings concluded around 6 p.m. The secretary took from me my tickets and said because the people's court is closed and no one can issue me money or sign a travel permit, I can leave right away. She said that she would mail the money and travel permit to my home address. Due to a large number of people in need of transportation that evening and because I did not have a travel permit, I was not able to depart.

Rooms were reserved for the witnesses in the hotel. (It was quietly explained that the hotel was being renovated and a group of young people took rooms there from June 23.) We dined together, talked and that is how June 28 came to an end.

On June 29 I wanted to request the judges for permission to attend the trial for one more day. However, that morning two militia officers entered the room, and seeing three of us, asked: "Who is Lukianenko?"

I responded.

"We have word from Chernihiv that you violated the administrative regime. (Probably curfew-Ed.) Yesterday you were given a travel permit and you were supposed to leave Druzhkivka last night, but you didn't, thereby committing a violation," said one officer.

"I was not given a travel permit."

"No, you were issued a travel permit. Why didn't you leave?"

"Who told you that it was issued? The permit was not prepared and not issued. The court secretary has it."

"Come with us to headquarters."

"Why should I go there?"

"Come. We will work it out there."

I went along with them. They placed me in a room at about 10:30 a.m. A militia officer sat by me at the beginning, but later left. I got up, went into the corridor and was about to leave, when I was intercepted. "Why are you keeping me here," I demanded to know. "If I have been arrested then what are the charges?"

"No, you have not been arrested. Those arrested are handcuffed. We invited you here. When we clear up the matter, we will help you get a train ticket and depart."

About 11 a.m. I was driven back to the hotel. Kandyba waited for me in the room. He suggested that we have breakfast. After eating, I picked up my wallet, bade him farewell and a black Volga drove me to Kramatorske.

We arrived at the station 20 minutes before departure time. Even though there was a sea of people in front of the ticket booth, I received my ticket in

five minutes. There was barely any time left so I headed for the platform, sat in the train, and it soon departed taking a northern route.

On June 30 I was already in Chernihiv and on July 1 I learned that Tykhy was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and five years exile and Rudenko to seven years imprisonment and five years exile. Horrible! For what? For what?!

Within two days I found out that the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, after reviewing the case of Petro Ruban on June 28, 1977, deleted from his sentenced only 5,000 "karbovantsi," that he was ordered by the courts to pay the government, but it sustained the sentence of six years imprisonment and three years exile beyond Ukraine for confiscating (public) property.

Similarly, I was unjustly tried in 1961, but that was a long time ago, and somehow it was rubbed over and smoothed over, but the cases of Ruban, Rudenko and Tykhy are at this time, now, today. And so unjust...

Harvard...

(Continued from page 5)

largest nationality group is the Ukrainians. They are followed by some 20 numerically and politically important nationalities and by many smaller groups. Although there is a constant process of assimilation of the smaller minorities into the larger ones (not only into the Russian), Dr. Keenan noted that the larger minorities do not disappear and do not assimilate, instead they develop and consolidate.

A fact that is surprising to many persons is that processes such as urbanization and technological development do not lead to assimilation. On the contrary, they strengthen national feelings and promote the modernization of traditional cultures, according to Dr. Keenan.

An important factor in the maintenance of the identities of minorities in the USSR is the fact that non-Russian nationalities once had their own "golden eras" and their own governments. Although they lost this, these historical facts give the minorities self-confidence in the struggle for their rights.

The feeling that they are being economically exploited is constantly increasing among the minorities of the USSR, according to the professor.

Dr. Keenan also noted the importance of social processes in the USSR since the time of the revolution, such as the destruction of the elite and its replacement by a privileged class of collaborators which resulted in the replacement of destroyed national cultures by a Russified "Soviet culture."

Although at present the Soviet authority is stable and has full control, the professor stressed that we must examine long-range processes, especially demographic ones. The growth of the Russian population is much less than that of other nations of the Soviet Union. During the period of 1959-70 the total population of Russians grew by only 13 percent, while that of the Uzbeks, for example, grew by 53 percent. This will be reflected in economic and political interrelationships. In the future, the balance between the Russians and other nationalities will be upset even further, said Dr. Keenan.

Announce fellowships for women

CHICAGO, Ill. — Grants of \$4,000 to women for graduate study and research in aerospace related sciences and engineering are being announced by Zonta International, a service organization of executive women in business and the professions.

The Amelia Earhart Fellowships, established in 1938 as a memorial to Zonta's famed aviation pioneer member, are offered annually. A Bachelor of science degree preparatory for graduate work in a field related to aerospace sciences or engineering; evidence of exceptional ability and potential; and commendable character are required. Awards are made to women entering or continuing a full-time graduate program who have been accepted by an institution offering accredited courses in the applicants's area of study.

The number of fellowships awarded each year is determined by the number of qualified candidates. Applications for fellowships for the 1979-80 academic year must be completed and submitted before January 1, 1979.

Amelia Earhart Fellowships, supported by business executives and professional women who are members of more than 750 Zonta clubs in 46 countries, encouraged the first women aeronautical engineers and space scientists. They are now preparing personnel for the NASA Space Shuttle program and all its exigencies and anticipating the probing of the universe. Applications of aerospace research "spin-off" are improving the quality of life on Earth as well as making evaluation of possible life on other planets.

Recipients from 20 countries who earned their undergraduate degrees at colleges in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia have used their Amelia Earhart Fellowships at graduate schools in Canada, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Amelia Earhart Fellowship Awards application forms may be requested by students, or by instructors wishing to recommend students, from: Zonta International, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605.

For example, in the army, where Russians still occupy all the leading positions, the percentage of Russians is steadily declining. The increase in the labor pool in the USSR is due solely to the influx of non-Russians, mainly from Central Asia and the Caucasus. A question arises: should industry be relocated in non-Russian regions, or should workers be relocated en masse to Russia? The latter solution raises problems much like that of the "gas-tarbeiter" in western Europe.

The above-mentioned processes are important not only to non-Russians, but to Russians as well. Already the Russians are a minority in the USSR. This fact, plus the fact that the minorities of the USSR are growing in number and developing nationally, has a great effect on the psyches of Russians. On the basis of "samizdat" materials we can discern their distress at the fact that Russia is becoming an empty nest as a result of the migration of Russians into other republics, that the Russian language is losing its purity, and that other minorities are using them economically.

Dr. Keenan also explained some existing ideas about the future of the USSR.

One such opinion, that of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, has it that Russians should return to Russia, and that non-Russian republics should become independent.

Advocates of the second idea state that the USSR should be transformed into a true federation of republics with full freedom for cultural development.

The third holds that the USSR will continue to exist, but that Russians alone will not control it. They will be replaced by Russified Soviet patriots who will see to its well-being because they benefit from the further existence of the regime.

Dr. Keenan's conclusion was that the nationality problem of the USSR will continue to grow and become more dynamic, and that to the extent that Americans understand national problems they will be able to understand the problems of the USSR.

Collection of early 20th century Ukrainica donated to Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The size of Harvard University's collection of early Soviet Ukrainian imprints was doubled on June 26, when the private library of the late Onufrij Murmeljuk (1896-1976) of Detroit was donated to the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Program by his son.

The collection comprises approximately 1,800 items, including early Ukrainian American and Galician imprints. Most importantly, it contains some 450 Soviet Ukrainian imprints predating 1941, when the wartime crackdown on political dissent and artistic experimentation in the Soviet Union had begun. The material falls mainly into its collector's interest areas of belles-lettres, political thought and film. Especially noteworthy are 39 serial titles, several of which "Kino" (Cinema), "Komunarka Ukrainy" (The Collective Farm Worker of Ukraine), "Kultura i Pobut" (Culture and

Life), "Muzyka Masam" (Music for the Masses), and "Vsesvit" (The Universe) — are located nowhere else in the U.S.

Because Ukrainian scholars and writers suffered from government repression in the 1930s (some of their works are proscribed to this day in the Soviet Union), the books and periodicals in this collection, including many classics in the history of Soviet Ukrainian graphics, are rare.

First copies of the material in the collection will be transferred to the Widener and Houghton libraries.

Instrumental in acquiring the Murmeljuk collection for Harvard were Michael Bazansky, who in 1974 donated his own personal library of Ukrainica to the University, and by Olha Duzey, a member of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the Ukrainian Research Institute.

The Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-33

The following is an appeal issued by the executive board of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine.

Dominated by Russia, Ukraine with her 50 million population, her strategic location and economic importance has always been the target of Soviet oppression and persecution. Forty-five years ago (1932-33) millions of innocent Ukrainians perished because of the Stalin-made famine — and today the government of Brezhnev imposes hard labor sentences on all Ukrainians who defend the basic rights of the Ukrainian people.

In 1933, the world was shocked by the news which got through the gun-patrolled and barbed wire-protected Soviet border about the mass starvation in Ukraine; the horror reports were published in The New York Times (August 29), Le Matin (Paris, August 30), The Manchester Guardian (September 13), the New York Jewish Daily Forward (December 27) and in other papers of the Western world.

Immediately after these mass hunger reports were received, appeals were made to public opinion in the West by such leaders as Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna, Secretary General of the Congress of European Minorities, Dr. E. Amende, the Premier of Norway, Morvinkle, and many others.

On May 28, 1933, Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York introduced in the House of Representatives (73rd Congress, 2nd Session) a resolution calling for the U.S. House of Representatives to "express its sympathies for all those who have suffered from the great famine in Ukraine..."

The resolution, H. R. 399, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, read as follows:

"Whereas, several millions of the population of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the constituent part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, died of starvation during the years of 1932 and 1933; and

"Whereas, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, although being fully aware of the famine in Ukraine and although having full and complete control of the entire food supplies within its borders, nevertheless failed to take relief measures designed to check the famine or to alleviate the terrible conditions arising from it, but on the contrary used the famine as a means of reducing the Ukrainian population, destroying the Ukrainian political, cultural, and national rights; and

"Whereas, it has been the traditional policy of the United States to take cognizance of such invasion of human rights and liberties;

"Therefore be it:

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives express its sympathies for all those who have suffered from the great famine in Ukraine which has brought misery, afflictions, and death to millions of peaceful and law-abiding Ukrainians."

The disastrous great famine in Ukraine was presented by Columbia University Prof. Clarence A. Manning in his "Outline of Ukrainian History" as being politically motivated. Prof. Manning stated:

"This was followed by the collectivization of agriculture. The peasants were forced into collective farms and the old and long-established methods of individual tenure were abolished. When the peasants refused, an artificial famine was induced, for they were compelled during a season of poor harvest to deliver so much grain to the cities that whole villages died of starvation. At least three million men, women, and children were deliberately starved to death and then millions more were deported to the wildernesses of Siberia to the Arctic north, and to other places where they disappeared without a trace."

Winston S. Churchill in his memoirs, "The Hinge of Fate," testified about the following conversation he had in Moscow at a private meeting with Joseph Stalin in August 1942:

"Tell me," I asked, "have the stresses of this war been as bad for you personally as carrying through the policy of the collective farms?"

This subject immediately aroused the Marshall.

"Oh, no," he said, "the collective farm policy was a terrible struggle."

"I thought you would have found it bad," said I, "because you were not dealing with a few score thousands of aristocrats or big landowners, but with millions of small men."

"Ten million," he said, holding up his hands. "It was fearful."

What Stalin did not tell the prime minister of Great Britain was the fact that the great famine of 1932-33 was confined exclusively to the territory of Ukraine, the breadbasket of Europe, as it was directed to break any and all traces of opposition and resistance by the people of Ukraine.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, one of Stalin's minions in Ukraine, in his speech delivered at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in February 1956, confirmed the full extent of the great famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine and the political motivation behind it.

He said that "Stalin wanted to deport all Ukrainians, but there was no place to which to deport them..."

In observing the 45th anniversary of the great famine, we commemorate the loss of millions of victims of the terroristic Soviet regime in Ukraine and solemnly protest against the crass violations of human rights and basic freedoms which the Soviet government perpetuates in Ukraine to this very day.

In this connection, let us commemorate the sacrifice of all the victims of the Soviet terror in Ukraine during the past 60 years and let us not forget the persecuted present-day human rights activists, such as Valentyn Moroz, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Ivan Svitlychny, Yuriy Shukhevych, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Mykhaylo Osadchy, Ihor Kalynets, Irena Stasiv-Kalynets, Stefania Shabaturo, the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk and many, many others.

Especially let us remember the six founding members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group: Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych and Petro Vins, and the most recently condemned to 10 years at a hard labor camp and five years exile, Lev Lukianenko.

WORD JUMBLE

Ukrainian place names in Manitoba

The jumbled words below represent Ukrainian place names in Manitoba. The names can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

- SLIHUK _ _ _ _ _ = _
- DNOBHA = _ _ _ _ _
- RUPTELA _ _ _ _ _
- ORDOH _ _ _ _ _
- ESCHE _ _ _ = _ _ _
- NARKAIU = _ _ _ _ _
- RAZIO _ _ _ _ _
- ZLAHIC _ _ = _ _ _ _
- DRAPAW _ _ _ _ _
- OSK VENEHCH _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- WASJOLAR = _ _ _ _ _

He was a longtime public official in the province's largest city:

Answers to last week's jumble: Cleveland, Newark, Rochester, Passaic, Los Angeles, Allentown, Buffalo, Youngstown, Jersey City, Syracuse, Minneapolis, Albany.

Mystery word: Pennsylvania.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

There's no place like Soyuzivka

SOYUZIVKA

The Ukrainian National Association RESORT in the Catskill Mountains, near Kerhonkson, N.Y.



- Friday, August 25. — Dance — "Spomyn" orchestra from Baltimore
- Saturday, August 26. — Ukrainian Folk Dance Ballet, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreographer, Markian Komichak, director. Dance, Soyuzivka orchestra, Oksana Tromsa, vocalist.
- Sunday, August 27. — Art Exhibit, Michael Moroz.
- Wednesday, August 30. — Bohdan Chaplynsky, tenor. Prof. Ihor Sonevtsky, piano accompaniment.
- Friday, September 1. — Dance — Soyuzivka orchestra, Oksana Korduba, vocalist.
- Saturday, September 2. — Irena Welhash, mezzo-soprano from Winnipeg. Prof. Ihor Sonevtsky, piano accompaniment. Wolodymyr Hentisz, satirist and master of ceremonies.
- Dance — "Tempo" and "Veseli Chasy" orchestras.
- Sunday, September 3. — Concert by SUM band from Montreal. Wolodymyr Hentisz, master of ceremonies.
- Dance — "Tempo" and "Veseli Chasy" orchestras.
- Friday through Monday, September 1-4. — National Tennis and Swimming Meets.
- Saturday, September 17. — Selection of Miss Soyuzivka 1979. Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, Elaine Oprysko, choreographer. Wolodymyr Hentisz, master of ceremonies.
- Dance.

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If You Are a Smart Youth
Your Place is in Soyuz

Appeal

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. is being conducted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. We appeal most earnestly to all who cherish and believe in the need for a successful Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians to contribute to the WCFU Fund as soon as possible through the:

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America
203 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003

The WCFU is an organized effort of all Ukrainians in the free world; consequently, all of us, without exception, must contribute to its success. We must manifest the unity of the Ukrainian community in the free world and its solidarity with the struggle for national liberation in Ukraine.

All donations are tax-exempt — Internal Revenue Service: T:EP:EO:R:4-EBL.

For the executive board of UCCA:

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky — President
Ivan Oleksyn — Exec. Vice-President
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Ignatius Billinsky — Secretary
Edward Popil — Secretary
Ulana Diachuk — Treasurer

For the financial committee of the W.C.F.U.

Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk — Chairman
Ivan Skochylas — Secretary

August, 1978

WALTER STECK, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW

Tel. 254-2260

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98 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003

1978 Schedule of Tennis Tournaments at Soyuzivka

- * September 1-4 — USCAK Nationals in all age groups
Advance registration by August 23
- * September 16-17 — UNA Invitational, 16 men, 8 senior men
- * October 7-8 — KLK Invitational

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SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07303

UCCA Washington News

* The July 18 Catholic paper, The Wanderer, carried an article by Robert Morris on Captive Nations Week. The writer dwelled on the UCCA President's rationale for the week. He said in part, "Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, the most articulate spokesman for the captive nations, regularly lists the nations now enslaved with the dates of their captivity and the mere chronology is informative." Ukraine and others are cited by the columnist.

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518-943-5676. Anytime

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
43-21 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 of 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 R. Rakotehlyj 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. 12446; (914) 626-5641

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

1. Name:
2. Address:
3. Phone:
4. Date of birth:
5. Event — age group:
6. 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.