

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Soyuzivka is site of tennis, swimming nationals

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Andrew Chaikovsky, bad ankle and all, did it again. The 20-year-old belter from Hartford, who is about to begin his senior year at Harvard, became the fourth player in the 23-year history of Ukrainian nationals to win the men's title three times. In the process of accomplishing that feat, Chaikovsky demonstrated some of the best and most hard-hitting tennis Soyuzivka has seen in years during the national championships held here over the extended Labor Day weekend, September 1 to 4.

That he managed to do so, he owes a great deal to his opponents, especially to Roman Kupchynsky (KLK New York), who extended him to the limit on the way to the championship.

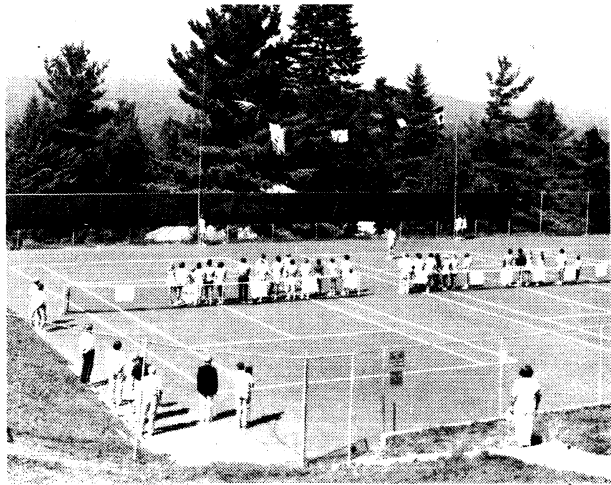
Kupchynsky, 20-year-old junior at Southern Methodist, who, like Chaikovsky, has been playing in many American tournaments these past two years, in addition to playing for their respective school teams, was in top form and gave it all he had in his semifinal encounter with Chaikovsky.

Played in the murky haze Saturday

afternoon, this match was one of best — and some oldtimers spent hours later on arguing that it may have been the best — ever played at Soyuzivka, one that would have done justice to any tennis arena. It silenced for some two hours even the most talkative of the spectators who have a nasty habit of parking themselves in the hollow shell under the swimming pool and chatter about everything but tennis, giving fits to the players wallowing in the 100-degree heat on the courts. Not during this match, however. Even mothers held on to their usually rumbunctious kids and watched the yellow sphere streak with blistering speed across the green of court No. 4.

The big equalizers in this match were Chaikovsky's tender ankle and Kupchynsky's morning three-setter against Ihor Ferencevych (KLK New York), a superbly conditioned athlete who plays for Upsala College. Kupchynsky had to go all out against Ferencevych in this quarterfinal match to win 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, with the latter slowed down somewhat in the third set by a slight sprain in his

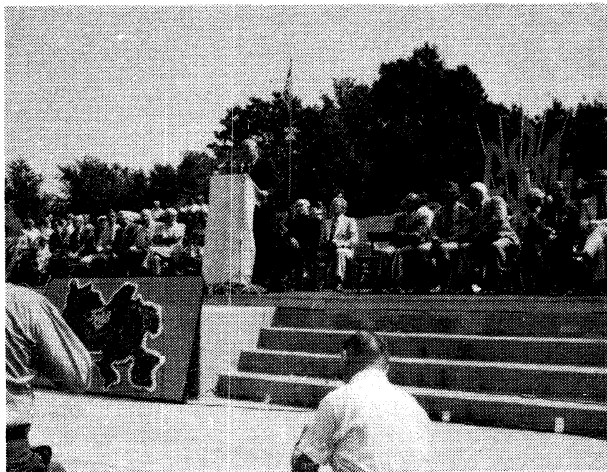
(Continued on page 8)



Photos in this series by John A. Flis and Orest Kyzryk.

Players, organizers of the meet, guests and spectators stand at attention during the flag-raising ceremonies as the meet is officially opened.

## Gen. Grigorenko addresses thousands at SUMA 'Zdvyh'



Photos by Christine Hryckowian

Gen. Petro Grigorenko addresses the SUMA rally.

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — Gen. Petro Grigorenko, a former Ukrainian political prisoner who was granted political asylum in the United States last spring, urged some 14,500 youths and adults at the SUMA "Zdvyh" here to "work together for the good and independence of Ukraine."

Gen. Grigorenko, who visited the SUMA camp here for the first time, was the keynote speaker at the 27th annual "Zdvyh" during Labor Day weekend. The three-day program traditionally closes out the summer season of recreational, sports and counselors' camps here.

The Ukrainian human rights advocate underlined that the lack of unity was the major cause of catastrophes in Ukraine.

"I am against mechanical unity, I am for a true, spiritual unity," said Gen. Grigorenko.

Gen. Grigorenko said that the dissident movement in Ukraine today is not massive because the Kremlin has increased its repressive policies in Ukraine. He did call the members of

the opposition movement in Ukraine "spiritual giants."

He said that because of the repression in Ukraine, Ukrainians in the free world must mobilize Western public opinion in support of Ukraine.

"We must free Ukraine," said Gen. Grigorenko. "That goal must become the basis of all our work."

He further said that Ukrainians in the free world must take every opportunity to weaken the Soviet system. One means of doing this, said Gen. Grigorenko is to increase the ranks of Ukrainian youth organizations, because "Ukraine needs spiritually and intellectually strong persons." He also stressed the importance of religion in the struggle for freedom.

The annual rally here opened with an early afternoon ceremony at the Heroes' Monument.

Some 1,450 youths, representing 19 branches of SUMA, participated in the parade. Marching music was provided by the "Trembita" brass band under

(Continued on page 4)

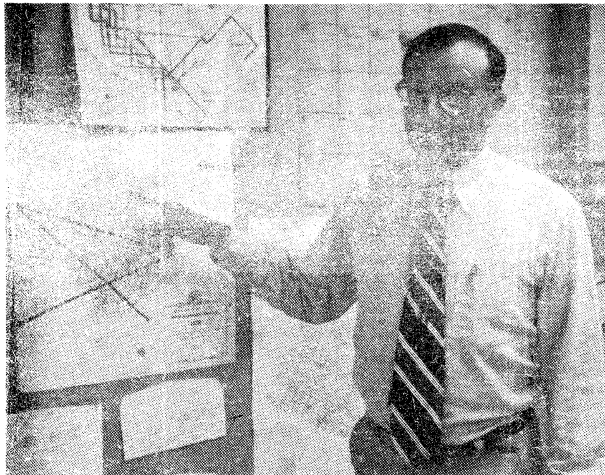


The school year is beginning: make sure that  
your and your friends' children are in Ukrainian schools!



## Al Lowenstein, former representative, diplomat, hopes to return to Congress

by Ihor Dlaboha



Allard K. Lowenstein points to a map showing the 18th Congressional District, an area heavily populated by Ukrainian Americans.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Allard K. Lowenstein, a former congressman and onetime U.S. representative to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, is hoping to return to the House of Representatives because, as he explained it, "things that I care most about are coming to a head."

Lunching on a hamburger in a downtown restaurant in between tight appointments, Mr. Lowenstein said that human rights, social justice in this country and government unresponsiveness are just some of the topics on which he would like to be influential. He said that while he was involved with these issues during his assignment with the State Department, he felt that he could not achieve anything significant because there "everything happens through great complexities."

"I would like to be in a position to try to have an influence on the way they are dealt with," said Mr. Lowenstein.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Mr. Lowenstein represented the Long Beach community on Long Island in the Congress. Now he is seeking the Democratic nomination for congressman from the 18th Congressional District. The primary elections are scheduled for Tuesday, September 12. Until last year, that district, heavily populated by Ukrainian Americans and popularly referred to as "Little Ukraine," was represented by now Mayor Edward I. Koch. In the interim, S. William Green, a Republican, has been the area's congressman.

Mr. Lowenstein expressed confidence that, if elected, it would not be difficult for him to adjust to representing an urban center when earlier he was a congressman from a suburban district.

"My family lived here," said Mr. Lowenstein. "In Congress, I have always voted for what's fair for New York and consistent with the needs of the community."

Calling the Ukrainian community here "unique" and characterized by "dedication, citizenship and wholesomeness," Mr. Lowenstein wants to give "all possible assistance" to ethnic groups to preserve their neighborhoods. He said that it is vital to the study and development of ethnic heritages in the United States. He also

said that if money is available for such projects, he would like to see it divided equitably among all groups.

"I want to become a tribune and spokesman for ethnic groups, like Ukrainians," said Mr. Lowenstein.

During his first term in Congress, Mr. Lowenstein, who underlined the need for heritage studies and private school education during the interview, said that he introduced legislation to make funds available for heritage studies, under which schools of Ukrainian subjects could be included.

Another educational pet project of his is tax credit to parents who send their children to private or parochial schools. Mr. Lowenstein said that this plan, which is contained in a bill introduced recently by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), would help families who do not send their children to public schools with part of the tuition costs.

While there is some opposition to this plan, Mr. Lowenstein feels that it is "constitutionally valid and moral."

Since he would be representing a multicultural district of New York, Mr. Lowenstein said that he would set up ethnic advisory boards in certain areas of the district. He said that he has already worked with such groups and that it "made the job interesting" and the work "effective."

Before selecting persons to the board, Mr. Lowenstein said that he would consult with ethnic community leaders.

Mr. Lowenstein feels that human rights is one of the major issues in the world today. He is proud of the fact that during his tenure as U.S. representative to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, the question of Soviet rights violations was raised.

"This was never done before. It was a difficult victory," said Mr. Lowenstein. "We wanted to make the discussion of human rights universal."

He also said that it was an "achievement" to convince the U.S. government to allow such a move.

Mr. Lowenstein said that among the cases he raised, was the one of Pastor Georgi Vins, the incarcerated Baptist leader.

While it was worthwhile that the matter was raised, Mr. Lowenstein said

## Snehiriov withdraws recantation

HELSINKI, Finland. — Heli Snehiriov, a Ukrainian political prisoner, has reportedly withdrawn the recantation he allegedly signed on April 1, said the "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

According to information received here from Ukraine, Snehiriov, while en route to the October Hospital in Kiev during the second half of May 1978, managed to tell one of the doctors: "Tell others that I withdraw my statement."

A month passed before the doctor was able to convey the message to members of the Ukrainian opposition movement, who then reported it to the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

Snehiriov's alleged recantation has been an object of controversy for the past five months. In releasing the latest information about Snehiriov, the UIS explained that it is still not known whether Snehiriov did or did not sign a statement renouncing his views.

On April 1, Soviet newspapers published a letter, titled "I Am Ashamed and Condemn My Past," under which appeared Snehiriov's signature. The letter, among other things, denounced Petro Grigorenko and Viktor Nekrasov, who, the author claimed, instilled dissident ideas in Snehiriov. The statement also claimed to "sever" Snehiriov from his past activities.

Western organizations which conduct anti-Soviet activity were also scored in the letter.

"My path is not with you. I categorically insist that you stop taking advantage of my name and my writings for anti-Soviet purposes. Those I renounce forever," the letter states.

Oksana Meshko, a member of the Kiev Helsinki group and the mother of the incarcerated Ukrainian writer Oleksander Serhiyenko, was among the first to come to the defense of Snehiriov.

According to her, Snehiriov told his wife during a visit that he signed a letter asking to be transferred to a hospital, but not the rest of the statement that appeared in the newspapers. Meshko told Western journalists in Moscow at the time that Snehiriov, who continues to be in danger of death because of his sickness, was under KGB pressure to recant.

She claims that he was told to sign a recantation but he refused.

In the West, Gen. Grigorenko warned about reading the recantation literally. He said on April 12: "Citizens of the free world. Carefully read the 'recantation.' Did you understand what Snehiriov is recanting? Did you understand why he was arrested? Did you understand who pardoned him and



Heli Snehiriov

on what basis? Did you, perhaps, believe that a person who fell into a KGB prison, begins to think more truthfully than when he was free?"

While tacitly admitting that he believed that Snehiriov had recanted, Gen. Grigorenko said he does not "accuse Snehiriov," but rather "feels sorry for him."

"It is a shame that such a decent person, who possessed a good and bright soul, died," said Gen. Grigorenko.

Other rights activists in Ukraine, those who endured repression under Stalin and Brezhnev, issued appropriate commentaries on Snehiriov's alleged recantations, similar to commentaries which expressed feeling the recantations of Ivan Dziuba, O. Seleznenko and Zenia Franko.

The UIS reports that Snehiriov was long aware that he was suffering from an incurable disease. Realizing that his days are numbered, Snehiriov decided to dedicate his life to revealing Soviet oppression.

Following his arrest in September 1977, Snehiriov was subjected to intense KGB torture. Reportedly, that torture adversely affected his already poor health and he became paralyzed from the waist down.

In March 1978, the KGB was forced to take Snehiriov to the October Hospital for an examination. He was confined there under strict security.

Because of inadequate medical facilities and unqualified doctors, Snehiriov was transferred to a special medical research institute in April. He was diagnosed as suffering from a malignant tumor of the spine. Doctors at the institute determined in May that Snehiriov's sickness is incurable and fatal.

The officials of the institute decided to heed Snehiriov's request and return him to the October Hospital. The UIS said that as of early July, Snehiriov was still there under heavy guard.

(Continued on page 12)

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# Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk re-elected president of ODUW at 34th congress

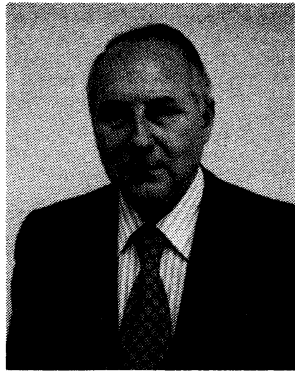
LEHIGHTON, Pa. — Dr. Bohdan T. Hnatiuk, a noted Ukrainian community leader in the United States, was re-elected president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine at its 35th biennial congress held here at the Oleh Olzhych Ukrainian Homestead September 2-4.

Joining Dr. Hnatiuk on the new executive board are Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak and Paul Dorozynsky, vice-presidents; Lev Kudela, general secretary; Michael Panasiuk, press and information; Roman Shramenko, organizing chairman; Mykola Kawka, cultural chairman; Michael Belendiuk, financial secretary; Mykola Andreyko, treasurer; Roman Geletkanych, administrative affairs; and Dr. Petro Stercho, Maksym Skorupsky, Bohdan Hasiuk, Jaroslav Stasyk and Woldemyr Procyk, members.

The auditing committee consists of Michael Nych, chairman; Wasyl Maruschak, Dr. Teodosiy Onuferko, L. Weremienko and M. Bily. Members of the arbitration board are Andrew Powch, chairman, Michael Seredowych, Woldemyr Warywoda, A. Geletkanych and Prof. Jakiw Klowany.

At its first meeting, the executive board also appointed to various posts the following persons: Roman Kudela, Bohdan Petrina, Oleh Prociuk, Oleh Bak-Boychuk, and Stephan Selesho as caretaker of the chapel at the homestead.

Dr. Hnatiuk, a professor of physics at Drexel University in Philadelphia, Pa., is a renowned scholar in his field.



Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk

He has some 20 scientific papers to his credit and is a consultant to many aerospace companies in the United States.

Dr. Hnatiuk, 63, is also active in the Ukrainian community. In addition to his service in the ODUW, Dr. Hnatiuk is a Supreme Auditor of the Ukrainian National Association, a member of the presidium of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and member of the secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. He also belongs to the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America.

The congress was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian Na-

tional Republic, the 50th anniversary of the ODUW, the 50th anniversary of the first Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the 45th anniversary of the great famine in Ukraine, the 40th anniversary of the death of Col. Evhen Konovalts, the 40th anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine's independence proclamation, and the 30th anniversary of the ODUW publication, "Samostiyna Ukrainaina."

Besides hearing reports by outgoing board members, the delegates also discussed the violations of human rights in Ukraine. The participants adopted a separate resolution to President Jimmy Carter, citing him for his human rights policy.

The assemblage also approved a vote of confidence for the work of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. It did not do the same for the work of the Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Written greetings were received from Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop Basil Losten, Denys Kwitkowsky, head of the Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists (PUN), the Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Ukrainian American Youth Association, and others.

Oral greetings were delivered by: Mykola Plawiuk, vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians;

Dr. Petro Stercho, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, Ukrainian Gold Cross; Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association; Dr. Myroslaw Chapowsky, Ukrainian Fraternal Association; and Michael Golec, "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

Two addresses were delivered in the course of the congress. Maksym Skrupsky spoke during the deliberations, while Jaroslav Haywas spoke during the Saturday evening banquet.

The invocation during the banquet was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Roman Martyniuk and the benediction by the Very Rev. Stephen Bilak.

Also appearing in the course of the banquet was Stephan Kuropas, one of the founders of the ODUW, with a program of humorous stories.

Concurrent with the ODUW assemblage, the Ukrainian Liberation Fund held its general meeting, during which Dr. Woldemyr Mykhaylov was re-elected president.

The ladies Ukrainian Gold Cross organization, headed by Dr. M. Kwitkowsky, held a conference during the ODUW congress, as well.

The ODUW congress was conducted by a presidium consisting of M. Panasiuk, chairman, W. Warywoda and W. Kaminsky, assistant chairmen, L. Kudela, M. Kurchak, Prof. P. Woytowych and J. Juryec, secretaries. Honorary presidium members included The Rev. Martyniuk, M. Plawiuk, S. Kuropas and W. Riznyk.

## Metropolitan Mstyslav presides over sobor

BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. reports that the leader of the Church, Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav left for Europe on Sunday, September 3, immediately after celebrating a Diving Liturgy.

While in Europe, he will preside over the Sobor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church being held in England. He will also be the new Ukrainian Orthodox cathedral in London, the first in that city, on Sunday, September 24.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav will return to the United States at the end of this month.

## To discuss 3rd WCFU at meeting in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, the local UCCA branch, is sponsoring a public meeting Saturday, September 16, in order to discuss the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Members of the board, representatives of metropolitan organizations and residents of New York City and surrounding cities are invited to attend.

The meeting will begin at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

Members of the WCFU secretariat who reside in the United States will be present to explain the preparations for the congress, slated for Thanksgiving Day weekend at the Americana Hotel.

## Bishop Losten calls pope "pastorally oriented"

STAMFORD, Conn. — Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church issued a statement expressing his satisfaction with the election of the new pope, John Paul I.

The statement was as follows: "We are extremely pleased with the swiftness of the election of our new Holy Father, Pope John Paul I, and that a truly pastorally oriented man has been chosen. With his background as a kind bishop who truly cared for the poor and labored for social justice, we look forward to a greater understanding of the problems facing the bishops of local churches. We pray that the Holy Spirit will guide him to remain steadfast against all godless powers regardless of any human pressures that may beset him. May God grant him many happy blessed years."

Bishop Losten attended Pope John Paul's first solemn Liturgy of Thanksgiving in Rome.

## Commissioner Korney renominated

DETROIT, Mich. — John Korney of Detroit, Mich., was renominated at the October primary elections for the office of Wayne County Commissioner from the 17th District.

Commissioner Korney received over 68 percent of the total votes cast and will run unopposed in the November general elections because of no Republican opposition.

## New Ukrainian Orthodox bishop consecrated in Saskatoon

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Rev. Wasyl Fedak was elevated to Bishop of the Eparchy of Saskatoon and Central Canada during the Extraordinary Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada held here July 15-16.

The new bishop was elected unanimously by the Synod and was consecrated in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity on July 16. The ceremonies were conducted by Metropolitan Andriy, Bishop Borys of Edmonton, Alta., Bishop Mykolaj of Toronto, Ont., and other clergy.

Bishop Wasyl was born in Ukraine in 1910, and came to Canada two years later. He was raised in Saskatoon, Sask., and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan.

In 1944, he was ordained a priest. He has served Ukrainian parishes in the provinces of Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario.

He was cited in 1969 by the mayor of Hamilton, Ont., for his pastoral and community work.

Bishop Wasyl will take up residence in Winnipeg.

## Russian prelate dies during papal audience

VATICAN CITY, Italy. — A high-ranking Russian Orthodox prelate collapsed and died here Tuesday, September 5, during an audience with newly enthroned Pope John Paul I.

Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and Novgorod, 48, the second highest ranking Russian Orthodox prelate, died of a heart attack shortly after being admitted to an audience with the new pope. Reports from the Vatican say that Pope John Paul was visibly shaken by the death of Metropolitan Nikodim.

The Russian prelate, who also held the titles of permanent member of the Holy Synod, patriarchal exarch for Western Europe and president of the Commission of the Holy Synod on Questions of Christian Unity and Inter-church Relations, was in Rome since the death of Pope Paul VI. Met-

ropolitan Nikodim headed a delegation of Russian Orthodox clergy to the funeral of Pope Paul and the enthronement of Pope John Paul.

## Hudson Democrats plan political rally

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Democratic Organization of Hudson County will sponsor a political rally for the regular Democratic Party candidates, led by former State Sen. Frank Guarini, candidate for the 14th Congressional District.

The rally for the candidates, who are running in the November 8 elections, will be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 90 Fleet St., here on Saturday, October 28, at 8 p.m.

## Panels, banquet to mark Svoboda "85th" in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Ukrainian community in this area will observe the anniversaries of UNA publications during the Svoboda Press Days, September 16-17, with panel discussions and a banquet.

This year, Svoboda, the oldest and largest Ukrainian daily newspaper in the free world, is marking its 85th anniversary. The Ukrainian Weekly and the "Veselka" (The Rainbow) children's monthly are observing their 45th and 25th anniversaries, respectively.

The Svoboda Press Days will begin Saturday, September 16, with a panel discussion on "The Role of the Ukrainian Press in the Free World and Its Future Direction" by editors of UNA publications and other Ukrainian periodicals. The panel is slated for 11:30 a.m. at the Lions Club, 2353 W. Chicago Ave.

At 7 p.m. that day, a second panel, titled "The Ethnic Press and Its Future in America," will be held at the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) hall, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. The panelists will be Dr. William C. McCready, senior studies director at the National Opinion Research Center; Nicholas Philippidis, editor of The

Greek Star, a Hellenic American weekly newspaper; Zenon Snylyk, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Vaskas, editor of "Draugas," a Lithuanian American daily newspaper, and Joseph W. Zurawski, editor of "Narod Polski," a semi-monthly publication of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, UNA Supreme Vice-President and former Special Assistant to President Gerald Ford for Ethnic Affairs, will serve as moderator.

The panel discussion is sponsored by the UNA in cooperation with the Illinois Consultation on Ethnicity in Education.

On Sunday, September 17, at 6 p.m. a banquet in tribute to UNA publications will take place at the Diplomat Restaurant, at Central and Fullerton streets. A cocktail hour at 5 p.m. will precede the banquet. Chicago area ensembles will perform during the entertainment portion of the program.

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

## Dr. Eugene Fedorenko begins work at Svoboda

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Eugene W. Fedorenko, 49, an educator and instructor of Ukrainian, Russian and other Slavic languages and literatures, joined the Svoboda editorial staff two weeks ago.

Dr. Fedorenko was born in Dorynka in the Kharkiv region of Ukraine, in 1929. He is the son of William and Ulyana (Berlowskyj) Fedorenko.

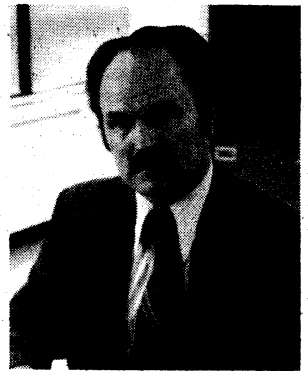
He received a Master's degree in political-social studies from the University of Louvain in Belgium, and later, another M.A. in Slavic languages and literatures from Fordham University in New York City.

He went on to complete course work for a Ph.D. in Slavic languages and literatures at New York University, and was awarded a Ph.D. from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, West Germany.

Since 1963, Dr. Fedorenko was an educator, working primarily as an instructor of Ukrainian, Russian and other Slavic languages at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J., Jersey City State College and New York University.

He was also a correspondent of various radio programs, newspapers and magazines, at one time serving as a script writer for the Voice of America. Dr. Fedorenko has edited and authored a number of books and other publications.

Dr. Fedorenko is a member of the National Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, vice-president of the Shevchenko Scientific



Dr. Eugene W. Fedorenko

Society and vice-chairman of the Educational Council of the UCCA. He is also a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, the American Association of University Professors, the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors, the Ukrainian Historical Association, and the Ukrainian Writers' Association "Slovo."

Dr. Fedorenko is married to Aida nee Raczk. They have three children, William, Taras and Oksana.

Dr. Fedorenko is a member of UNA Branch 293.

## Gen. Grigorenko...

(Continued from page 1)

the direction of George Kulycky of the Montreal SUM branch.

Heading this year's "Zdvyh" command was Jaroslav Petryk, a longtime SUMA leader from Passaic, N.J. He was assisted by a 24-member staff.

Mr. Petryk opened the program in the presence of Myroslaw Shmigel, head of the SUMA executive board, and Eugene Hanowsky, head of the SUMA National Educational Council.

With the SUMA camp taken over by a wall of people, little room was left to move around. Nonetheless, in between the rows of cars and lines of tents, people managed to have barbecues and picnics and reminisce about the old days.

Saturday afternoon was taken up by the elimination rounds in volleyball and a concert.

Appearing in the outdoor program were: the "Zhayvoronky" girls' chorus from the New York SUMA branch under the direction of Lev Struhatsky with soloists O. Charuk, S. Hryckowian, H. Blaha and O. Hirniak; the 90-member counselors' camp choir under the baton of Roman Lewycky; the "Trembita" brass band; the Philadelphia SUMA dancing ensemble under the direction of M. Soltys; the "Bili Kashtany" (White Chestnuts) trio from the Rochester branch, consisting of Lesia Balko, Darka Hawryshkiw and Halia Dnistrian; the "Dunai" dancing ensemble under the direction of B. Luka; soloist Olha Hirniak; and the Boston SUMA dancing group under the direction of I. Barycky and Anna Nosal.

Judging the performers was a three-member panel consisting of Mrs. Bohdana Sydor-Czartorysky, Theodore Oleschchuk and Wolodymyr Lewenzetz.

Master of ceremonies of the program was Kornel Wasyluk, head of New York SUMA branch and commander of this year's counselors' camp.

The principal program at "Zdvyh" was the afternoon rally on Sunday.

Following Divine Liturgies celebrated for the occasion of the Ukrainian

nation by the Rev. Dr. Wolodymyr Gavlich in the Ukrainian Catholic faith and by the Rev. Wolodymyr Tkachuk in the Ukrainian Orthodox faith, the thousands of youths and guests gathered in front of the Heroes' Monument to hear rows of speakers score Soviet rights violations in Ukraine and urge Ukrainians in the West to continue to mobilize support for Ukrainian patriots behind the Iron Curtain.

The rally was opened by Mr. Petryk, who called on Mr. Shmigel to introduce Gen. Grigorenko.

Also speaking were: Lev Futala, Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front and the Ukrainian National Aid Association; the Rev. Gavlich and the Rev. Tkachuk; Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.); Ivan Oleksyn, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA and Supreme President of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Andriy Mycio, National Plast Command; Steven Pablinka, mayor of Utica, N.Y., who delivered personal greetings from Gov. Hugh Carey; Mary Carey, daughter of the governor; State Sen. Edwyn Mason, a frequent guest at this camp and other Ukrainian centers in the Catskill Mountains; and Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association.

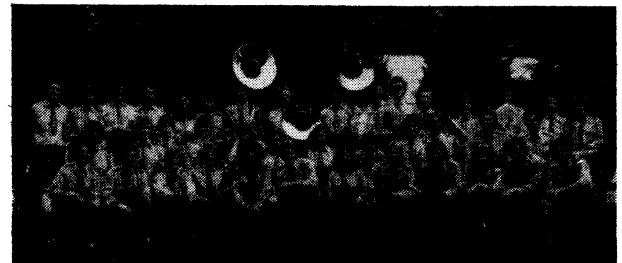
Written greetings were received from Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, Jaroslav Stetzko, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; Omelan Kowal, head of the world board of the Ukrainian Youth Association; Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishops Losten and Gabro, Archbishop Andrew, SUM national executive boards in Great Britain, Australia and Germany; and other religious, women's, youth and community organizations.

A number of resolutions were adopted at the rally and will be sent to President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

On Sunday afternoon the finals in the volleyball competition were held, along with a soccer match between Newark's "Chornomorska Sitch" and Yonkers' "Krylati," which resulted in a 2-1 tie.



Participants of the "Zdvyh" stand for the playing of the U.S. and Ukrainian national anthems.



The "Trembita" brass band from Montreal

The results of the volleyball games are: (boys under 18) Yonkers—first place, New York—second, and Hartford—third; (girls under 18) Passaic—first place, Yonkers—second, and Irvington—third; and (men) Boston—first place, Rochester—second, and Utica—third.

At 6 p.m. Sunday, diplomas were distributed to the participants of the counselors' camp. The diplomas were handed out by Mr. Hanowsky and Dr.

Petro Mirchuk. Also present was Mrs. Slava Rubel, UCCA Vice-President for Youth Affairs, who addressed the program.

That evening a second concert was held with the participation of dance groups from Philadelphia, Rochester, Passaic, Syracuse; bandurist O. Furda of New York, N.Y., the "Yuni Orly" bandurist trio from Passaic, N.J., and the "Hrim" musical ensemble from Detroit.

# Ukrainian courses 1978-79

## University of Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. — This year the number of Ukrainian courses being offered by the department of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Toronto has increased substantially.

It should be kept in mind that in addition to students taking individual courses of interest there are a sufficient number of courses for a student to choose Ukrainian as a "minor" area of study. This means that students, as part of their undergraduate degrees, are now able to study history and Ukrainian, French and Ukrainian, political science and Ukrainian to name a few examples. Details about these Ukrainian courses are given below. For further information, feel free to consult the department's undergraduate secretary, Prof. R. Lindheim (21 Sussex Ave.) or the instructors below.

Ukrainian courses at St. George Campus:

Slavic 108Y, Elementary Ukrainian. (Prof. N. Pavliuc, Monday 11 a.m. SS2120) Basic vocabulary, simple sentence patterns, essential morphology. Regular language laboratory sessions. Open only to students with little or no knowledge of the language.

Slavic 208Y, Intermediate Ukrainian. (Prof. D. Struk, MTWR 11 a.m. RW141) Study of morphology through grammar drills; oral practice in the language laboratory; reading of texts from Ukrainian literature. Prerequisite: Grade 13 Ukrainian/Slav 108Y.

Slavic 218Y, Ukrainian Literature and Culture. (Y. Boshyk, TR 10 a.m. SS2111) Medieval period, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Baroque, Classicism, Romanticism, Realism and Modernism. Ukraine between the two World Wars; literature since World War II. Critical analysis of representative literary and oral works in English.

Slavic 308Y, Advanced Ukrainian. (Prof. N. Pavliuc, TR7-9 p.m. TS323) Review of morphology and study of syntax. Short compositions based on literary and critical texts. Voluntary language laboratory. Prerequisite: Sla 208Y.

Slavic 328Y, Ukrainian Diaspora: 17th Century to the Present. (Y. Boshyk, T3-5 SS1086). The literary and cultural life of successive emigrations from the seventeenth century to the present. Readings in English.

Slavic 419Y, Ukrainian Poetry. (Prof. D. Struk, R2-4; SS1072) A survey of Ukrainian poetry from Skovoroda to the present day. All readings in the original. Prerequisite: Sla 308Y.

Slavic 438F, Structure of Ukrainian. (Prof. N. Pavliuc, TR12, SS2115, W12 SS2119) Semantic and syntactic structures and their relation to meaning and style. Practical application of theory in assigned compositions. Prerequisite: Sla 308Y.

Slavic 439S, History of the Ukrainian Language. (Prof. Pavliuc, TR 12 SS2115) Historical phonology, morphology, semantics and syntax of Ukrainian. Reading and analysis of texts. Prerequisite Sla 308Y.

Ukrainian courses at Erindal Campus:

Slavic 218Y, Ukrainian Literature and Culture. (Y. Boshyk, W7-9). For course description see above. For further information about the course and location, phone 828-5284.

## Named dean at Manitoba U.

WINNIPEG, Man. — Dr. Donald W. Kydon, a physicist and an administrator at the University of Manitoba here, begins his duties as dean of arts and science at the university this month. Dr. Kydon was appointed to a five-year term.

Since 1975, he was an assistant dean of arts and science with responsibility for budget and planning at the university with which he became affiliated in 1970.

Dr. Kydon succeeds Dr. John Clark, who held the post of dean since 1968. Dr. Clark, who is also vice-president of

undergraduate programs, will return to teaching at the university.

The new dean is a specialist in solid state physics. He studied at Johns Hopkins, McMaster and Oxford universities. He taught physics at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, N.J., for six years, and spent two years at Oxford University as a national research council post-doctoral fellow.

Dr. Kydon has written many research articles dealing with solid state physics. In 1973, he won the University of Manitoba Clifford J. Robson Award for Excellence in Teaching.

## Al Lowenstein...

(Continued from page 2)

that now he feels somewhat frustrated because the "opportunity was not exploited well enough because of a confusion of U.S. policy."

Mr. Lowenstein becomes very emotional about the Soviet Union's repressions. "I want to see the Soviet government's feet held to the fire for violating human rights," he declared.

The congressional hopeful said that it is important to talk about the violations. He said that the U.S. should continue negotiations on other matters, but "hold firm" on human rights.

The Kremlin's repressive policy is one reason which led Mr. Lowenstein to support the idea of not sending a

U.S. Olympic team to the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow.

"It would amount to an enormous subsidy for the Soviet government," said Mr. Lowenstein. This subsidy, he continued, would in effect allow them to behave without any accountability.

He further said that the question of repression in Ukraine does not get the same attention as do violations in other countries.

"It is much less than what ought to be," he said.

Mr. Lowenstein said that his commitment to human rights is "deep and personal," and he said that in order to raise issues which are important to Ukrainians later, he now needs the support of Ukrainian Americans.

## University of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The University of Pennsylvania will offer two Ukrainian courses during the fall and spring semesters.

A Ukrainian language course, number 590, will be offered during both semesters. The students will have the opportunity to learn the phonetics, morphology and syntax of the Ukrainian language.

A seminar on Ukrainian literature in the 20th century, focusing on the

works of Ukrainian intellectual dissidents, will be offered during the fall semester. The course number is 599.

Registration for both courses has already begun.

For additional details contact the Slavic Department at the University of Pennsylvania at 36th and Spruce streets, telephone (215) 243-8704, or Dr. Natalia Pazuniak at (215) DA9-3634.

## York University

TORONTO, Ont. — York University here will offer three Ukrainian courses during the 1978-79 academic year. The courses, taught from September through April, are applicable toward the B.A. degree.

Elementary Ukrainian (conversational) will be taught daily at noon. Intermediate Ukrainian (conversational and advanced) is scheduled daily at 11 a.m.

The Ukrainian Short Story and Novel in the 19th and 20th Centuries is offered Mondays at 2-3 p.m. and Wednesdays at 2-4 p.m. Reading knowledge of Ukrainian is required.

All courses are taught by Mrs. Romana Bahrij-Pikulyk, a doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto. She holds an M.A. from the department of Slavic languages and literatures of the University of Toronto.

York University offers part-time day and evening programs in addition to the full-time program. Part-time students may enroll in one of the above courses for a fee of \$153. There is also a mature student admission program for those who are over 21, but have not completed high school.

For information call (416) 667-2573.

## Concordia University

MONTREAL, Que. — A new course, The History of Ukrainians in the Old and New Worlds, is being offered by Concordia University here in cooperation with the Edmonton-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies during the 1978-79 academic year.

The course (No. L 291) is taught by Prof. Roman Serbyn of the University of Quebec at Montreal and by Prof. Yarema Kelebay of McGill University.

It is a full-credit two-semester undergraduate history course requiring a weekly three-hour evening session.

For further information contact: Rr.

S.J. Scheinberd, Chairman, Department of History, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8; tel. 879-5884.

On this page we are publishing information on several Ukrainian courses at universities in the United States and Canada during the academic year 1978-79 which have come to our attention. If you know of any other courses, please send in the necessary information and we will be glad to publish it.—Ed.

## Ukrainian Studies Fund created at Michigan U.

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The recently organized University of Michigan Ukrainian Alumni and Students' Association has concluded an agreement with the university to establish a Ukrainian Studies Fund.

The non-profit association, headed by Atty. John Panchuk, has just published a pamphlet describing the Ukrainian Studies Fund at the University of Michigan.

The fund's purpose is "to promote and support the study of Ukrainian language, literature, history, arts and such other academic disciplines as may relate to Ukraine."

The fund will provide support for graduate and undergraduate students at the University of Michigan who are actively engaged in Ukrainian studies, teaching fellowships in Ukrainian studies, lectures, conferences and cultural events, and publication subsidies.

The University of Michigan has graduate and undergraduate course offerings in Ukrainian language, literature and history. Prof. Assya Huzarsky teaches language and literature,

and Prof. Roman Szporluk teaches Ukrainian and East European history.

The Ukrainian language is taught in a two-year sequence and has been offered since 1969.

Literature is taught in both English and Ukrainian, and covers all periods from ancient to modern. Both are part of the regular curriculum of the department of Slavic languages and literatures.

A number of Ukrainian history courses are offered by the department of history.

Over 100 Ukrainian students were enrolled at the University of Michigan during the 1977-78 academic year.

The Ukrainian Alumni and Students' Association is soliciting contributions to the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Donations are tax deductible on the federal income tax return. Michigan residents are eligible for a tax credit equal to 50 percent of the contribution.

For further information write to: Ukrainian Studies Fund, Slavic Department, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

СВОБОДА

## Support the courses

Over the past few years, a growing number of colleges and universities across the United States and Canada have been offering fully accredited courses in Ukrainian subjects. As we have stated before, this is a salutary development if we recall that years back it was virtually impossible to even raise the subject with the administrative authorities of various institutions of higher learning.

Of course, the strongest impulse in this respect has been emanating from Harvard University where for over 10 years now Ukrainian studies have been progressing steadily, reaching unprecedented heights. In Canada, there has been an even greater proliferation of Ukrainian courses of university level, culminating in the establishment of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, both with substantial government subsidies. Our own scholars, as well as students, have also contributed in no small measure to this development, making certain that various aspects of Ukrainian history and culture are presented in the proper light. In some universities there are enough courses in Ukrainian subjects to allow students to earn a "minor" in Ukrainian studies.

But there are also instances where Ukrainian courses are in jeopardy because of insufficient number of students willing to attend them. Ironically, this is happening at schools of higher learning which have large Ukrainian student bodies and where it took years of prodding to institute a Ukrainian course or two.

We feel that it is incumbent upon Ukrainian students to sustain the programs of Ukrainian studies by enrolling in them and by persuading their non-Ukrainian counterparts to do likewise. By doing so they will do justice to their predecessors who had to overcome many an obstacle to have them instituted.

## More involvement needed

Gen. Petro Grigorenko, addressing the SUMA rally in Ellenville, N.Y., last Sunday noted with some dismay that there only 1,500 youths there and asked rather pointedly where are all others, alluding obviously to the great tasks that confront our community in the free world in relation to the ongoing struggle for national and human rights in Ukraine.

To be sure, the general did make an overstatement because at that very time scores of our young people were at other sites across the U.S. and Canada, attending similar events. As a matter of fact, Labor Day weekend traditionally brings out thousands of our people to various sites, even those that show up in church on Christmas and Easter only. But in a broader context, the general did make a valid point.

For there is hardly an organization that is not involved in a continuous membership drive, which means that their leaders know that there are many of our people, including youth, who at best remain on the peripheries of our organized life or are in total seclusion. They will give all sorts of reasons which, upon deeper probing, amount to nothing more than excuses for indifference.

We feel that of all ethnic communities ours can least afford attrition. With the myriad organizations on our scene — and there are valid arguments for and against this phenomenon — there is room for all of our people, just as there is need for their ideas and energies. We think this is what Gen. Grigorenko had in mind and there is no argument with that. Let us not wait until the next Labor Day weekend. Let us come out and become involved now.

## News Quiz

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

1. What is the significance of October 22, 1978?
2. Which Ukrainian Church leader recently spoke out on behalf of Lev Lukianenko?
3. Who is Roman Popadiuk?
4. Who announced plans to create an ethnic advisory council?
5. How many students attended the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute?
6. Which organization in Canada recently published a book on the Ukrainian community in that country?
7. For whom is a new trial being planned, according to dissident sources in Ukraine?
8. Who was named to the Pontifical Commission on Canon Law?
9. Who was scheduled to speak at the SUMA "Zdvyh" on Labor Day weekend?
10. Where is the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village located?

Answers to previous quiz: newly elected president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League; 10 years imprisonment and five years exile; Illinois State Rep. Boris Antonovych; St. Basil's College in Stamford, Conn.; Alberta, Canada; 956; Vyacheslav Chornovil; November 23-26 in New York City; the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine; the Order of Canada.

## Book review

### "Ukrainians in Maryland": a substantial addition to ethnic awareness

The following book review of "Ukrainians in Maryland" was written by Earl Arnett of the Baltimore Sun. It appeared in the August 26 edition of the paper.

Everyone likes an ethnic festival, right? And the Ukrainian festival in Hopkins Plaza will be no different. There'll be food, music, dancing and speeches. Everybody will have a good time and express satisfaction with a city that offers so much cultural diversity.

But this particular festival also promises something else: "The first in-depth study of any Slavic group in the history of Maryland." That's the claim made by the authors of "The Ukrainians of Maryland," a book which has been in the making for the last two years. The work was completed by the end of 1977, but printing delays have held up its publication. If all goes well, it should be available for sale or order at the festival.

"When it is remembered that the Czech (Bohemian) and Polish communities are considerably larger than the Ukrainian settlements, it becomes apparent that gaps in Maryland history are greater than many educators realize," the authors continue in their preface.

"Although East Europeans in Maryland constitute a minimum of 15 percent of the population, existing historical literature about Maryland is very deficient in the coverage of East Europeans. Incorrect nomenclature exists in many histories and periodicals, which tend to make Russians out of Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Estonians, Latvians, Poles, Ukrainians, et. al."

Stephen Basarab, Paul Fenchak, and Wolodymyr C. Sushko — the principal authors of the book — have taken a giant step toward the correction of such lamentable ignorance. Hlib S. Hayuk, Areta Kupchuk, Lydia M. Sushko, Sophia Mychajlyshyn and Wasyl Palijczuk also contributed chapters to the profusely illustrated, 519-page history.

Published by the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland and partially financed by a grant from the Maryland Bicentennial Commission, the book also lists about 100 institutions, families and individuals who contributed funds for the project.

The difficulties of original research, the limits of time and money, frustrations with the printer and the obscurities of the subject may all contribute to occasional errors and shortcomings, but "The Ukrainians of Maryland" is nonetheless a substantial addition to ethnic history and awareness in this state.

If you had wandered the roads of Maryland and streets of Baltimore in 1870, no need for such a book would have become apparent. There were virtually no Ukrainians or any other East Europeans in the state. Baltimore was easily the most cosmopolitan area, but its predominant languages and cultures were West European: English, Scottish, Irish and German with smatterings of French, Swiss, Dutch and perhaps a few Scandinavians. Only the substantial presence of socially suppressed, former African slaves gave the state some non-Western hues.

Almost 390,000 people had immigrated to the United States in 1870, about 300,000 of them from Western Europe. But in the next 44 years, until the advent of World War I, massive numbers of people began arriving in

America from countries few people here knew much about. For example, 1.2 million immigrants arrived in the country in 1907; more than 335,000 from Central Europe; 260,000 from "Russia"; 285,000 from Italy and smaller numbers from countries like Greece and Turkey.

We associate most of these arrivals with Ellis Island in New York, but substantial numbers also came to this country via Baltimore. About 600,000 immigrants landed at Locust Point between 1870 and 1900. Only a few were Ukrainians; the greater numbers arrived in this city between 1900 and 1914.

They spoke no English. Most were uneducated, but they brought with them a capacity for hard work, kindled by a deep-seated desire for more liberty than was ever granted in the homeland.

(Ukraine, a distinctive country and culture with its own language and traditions, had been dominated for centuries by Russian tsars and the governments of Poland and Austria-Hungary. A brief liberation movement followed the collapse of the tsarist regime in 1917, but Ukraine became a part of the USSR in 1922.)

Many Jews also came from Ukraine during this period, but they constituted a separate entity. They had always lived apart from their Christian neighbors, spoke a different language (Yiddish) and periodically suffered persecutions from the Ukrainian majority. Even today, when Ukrainian Americans speak of themselves, they consider the Jews a separate ethnic group, although both forebears may have lived in the same Ukrainian town.

The oldest Ukrainian settlements in Maryland developed before World War I in Baltimore, around Wolfe Street and the Canton area in East Baltimore and in Curtis Bay. One of the first to arrive in Baltimore, the late Petro Marmash, often told his friends the story of a man walking across the fields to find work in this city. Unthinking, he stopped a farm worker in a field near O'Donnell and Dundalk avenues, took off his hat and said "Dai Bozhe shchastia" (May the Lord give you luck). The other instinctively replied: "Dai Bozhe i vam, diakuiu za dobre slovo." (May the Lord give you luck too; thank you for your kind words.) Then they stared at each other and embraced.

"The Ukrainians of Maryland" doesn't examine the inevitable negative aspects of any group experience — the rivalries, prejudices, crimes, passions and excesses. The book is all upbeat, portraying Ukrainians as staunch, virtuous citizens. Thus, it reflects a lingering defensiveness so typical of many ethnic groups, a reaction born in response to prejudice from the Anglo-Saxon majority.

(H.L. Mencken once opposed an oil refinery proposed for Highlandtown in 1920, because it would "bring in a horde of low-grade laborers and so diminish the general social and intellectual level of the town, already low enough, God knows. You and I will be taxed to pay cops to club and murder those wild Slovaks and Slovenes...")

But what it lacks in journalistic balance, "The Ukrainians of Maryland"

(Continued on page 12)

## Dissidents' fate: policy or horsetrade?

by Dr. Vasyl Markus

Last July 15, during the annual observance of the Captive Nations Week at Chicago Daley Plaza, a respectable lady stood up before the microphone and said: "In these days the press and TV justly raise their voice of indignation against the trials of two leading dissidents, Shcharansky and Ginzburg, in the USSR. But, correction, please," stated Madame Daurzardis who holds the post of the Lithuanian Consul General of Chicago, "there has also been a trial of a third dissident, Victoras Petkus, in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania. He was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor and exile..."

This author voices his own amendment: Correction, gentlemen of the media, there were not two or three political trials in recent days. On July 18, the people's court in the small town of Horodnia in northern Ukraine started the trial in camera of the leading figure of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group, Lev Lukianenko, and later, after four days of deliberation, sentenced him to 15 years of incarceration (10 years hard labor and five years exile).

Who is this "unknown" Ukrainian dissident, Lukianenko, who has not received adequate coverage in the free Western press, which seems to be getting tired of the human rights cause in the USSR? And yet, Lukianenko is the most outstanding "prisoner of conscience" whose biography and profile best testify to the tragedy of human rights activists and to the fate of the Ukrainian nation.

Lev Lukianenko, 51, is a lawyer by training and profession, and a Gulag inmate of 15 years by occupation.

He has already spent 15 years in Soviet jails as a result of a previous trial. As a 34-year-old lawyer, after having successfully graduated from the prestigious Moscow University Law School and after short service in the regional party bureaucracy in western Ukraine, Lukianenko was arrested in 1961. The charges brought against him were "treason," "anti-Soviet agitation" and "conspiracy against the integrity of the socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union." More specifically, he was accused of having formed with others an anti-Soviet organization, the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union, which called for the separation of Ukraine from Russia. The group prepared a program outlining the constitutional process of Ukraine's secession from the union, a right which is guaranteed to all Soviet republics in Stalin's and presently in Brezhnev's constitution.

No other steps were undertaken in implementing this program. The documents pertaining to Lukianenko's trial, also known as the Jurists' case, are found in the book edited by Michael Browne, "Ferment in the Ukraine," (Crisis Press, Woodhaven, N.Y., 1973).

The regime turned against Lukianenko and six co-conspirators (there were two other lawyers in the group) with its entire severity and judicial terror. Lukianenko was sentenced to death, and the others for terms ranging from 10 to 15 years of detention. After an appeal, the Kiev Supreme Court commuted Lukianenko's sentence to 15 years of hard labor. He spent his entire term without parole or amnesty, and only in 1976 was he freed with admonition not to test his fortune again. This time he was threatened

with confinement in a psychiatric institution.

In the camps, Lukianenko, together with other political prisoners, formed a core of dissidents who protested harsh treatment of prisoners, and expressed their opinions and position on many current issues. A number of protests, petitions, and other political writings authored by Lukianenko reached the West. He definitely broke with Marxism, espoused the traditional Orthodox Christian faith, that of the majority of Ukrainians, became a strong defender of their national culture repressed by Russians, and called for political rights of Ukraine. Lukianenko never recanted his views, although much pressure was applied. Along with the imprisoned priest, the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, and the young historian, Valentyn Moroz, (also sentenced for a second term of 15 years) he became the "conscience" of the oppressed Ukrainian nation in the 1970s.

Upon release from his incarceration in January 1976, Lukianenko returned to his native Chernihiv, a city north of Kiev. He was not allowed to practice law and had to accept a job as a hospital electrician. He could not move freely beyond the city's confines, was subjected to KGB surveillance, and had to report to the police once a week. Yet, he corresponded extensively with other Ukrainian dissidents. In November 1976, Lukianenko joined the Kiev group monitoring implementation of the Helsinki Accords. As its leading member, he co-authored a number of documents, now known in the West.

Lukianenko also wrote political pamphlets, among them "The Christmas Message to Persistent Atheists," in which he defended the believers' right of worship, and "One Year of Freedom," describing his treatment after release. Lukianenko vividly recreates the atmosphere of intimidation, denouncement, bureaucratic hypocrisy and fear. This is what Lukianenko says of his own father, frightened by the prospects of new reprisals against his son and family:

"It is really sad to look at the people who some 40 years ago experienced the heights of their expectations and were darily singing; 'The wind of the steppes will disperse the dark clouds on the horizon,' and now, when they see a sheet of paper in the typewriter with the text of the Helsinki Final Act, they are begging: Oh, my son, they'll put you in jail again... What for? For the Final Act? They will surely find a reason...God! And this is happening in that Ukraine which once loved freedom so much..."

After the imprisonment and trial of five members of the Ukrainian Helsinki group, among them its chairman, poet Mykola Rudenko, it was obvious that Lukianenko's turn had arrived. Since he refused to cooperate with the KGB and the procurator's office during his preliminary detention and interrogation, Lukianenko's trial was held in complete isolation (unlike the Moscow trials which enjoyed vast publicity), and he was sentenced as a "dangerous recidivist" to the harshest term. One can assume that the appeal will not change much in Lukianenko's fate. Soon he will join the camps in Mordovia for another 15 years. Thus, more than half of the active life of a talented lawyer and writer will be stolen from him and his nation forever.

(Continued on page 14)

## From the dictionary of wit

Collected and edited by Roman J. Lysniak



Coeducation — it was once a race for supremacy between the sexes, but now it's neck to neck.

Cold — the only thing that can stay in some people's heads more than one day; don't feel bad if you have a cold in the head — even that's something.

Collaboration — what every sin is the result of.

Collect — the wife who knew how to ask her husband for money remained — and collected.

Collection — a church function in which many people take only a passing interest.

Collective bargaining — in collective bargaining, capital bargains and labor tries to collect.

Collector — not an occupation but a pursuit.

College — a fountain of knowledge where all go to drink; a place where too many students learn too little; sometimes the only thing a man gets out of college is himself; fathers send their sons to college either because they went to college or because they didn't.

College career — dad may not be able to estimate the value of a college career, but he can surely tell you the cost.

College cheer — the check from home.

College courses — these days they include not only Greek but a little Scotch.

College graduate — one who starts at the bottom and wakes up.

College students — when better money is made, college students will write or call home for it.

Collision — what occurs when two motorists go after the same pedestrian.

Colorful — alcohol makes a man colorful: it gives him a red nose, a white liver, a yellow streak, dark brown breath, and a blue outlook.

Columbus — all Columbus did was to discover America, now look what other people have done to it.

Columnist — sometimes spelled columnist.

Comedian — one who has a good memory for old jokes and hopes others haven't; one whose life is usually not a laughing matter.

Comedy — a serious business.

Comfort — money may not buy happiness but with it you can be unhappy in comfort.

Command — when a man commands a good salary, the chances are his wife commanders it.

Commandment — some people aren't all bad, they've only broken nine commandments.

Committee — a group of important persons who, singly, think they can do nothing, but who, jointly, agree that nothing can be done.

Ukrainian Committee — a body that keeps minutes and wastes hours.

Communism — communism in America isn't new, the first American "Reds" were the Indians.

Communist — a person always on his "Marx."

Commuter — one who spends his life riding to and from his wife and children; a traveling man who pays short visits to his home and office.

## Hnzidovsky's woodcuts to illustrate anthology

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Fifteen woodcuts by Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnzidovsky will adorn a book of poems by Thomas Hardy, to be released by the Folio Society of London, England, in April of 1979.

Best known for his great novels, Hardy wrote close to a thousand poems. He wrote his first surviving poem when he was 18 and his last on his deathbed 70 years later.

"Poems," said Hardy once, "should record impressions, not convictions."

Trevor Johnson, who selected the poems in this 264-page anthology,

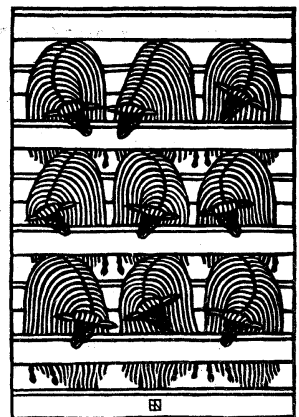
## Shumylowych wins award, has one-man show

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Taras Shumylowych won two awards for his prints exhibited at the Twilight Park in Haines Falls, N.Y., where he was one of 60 artists showing their latest works.

Beginning Monday, September 11, Mr. Shumylowych will open a one-man show at the Nippon Museum, located at 116 E. 38th St. here. The exhibit will be open through Tuesday, September 26. The museum is open every day except Tuesdays. Viewing hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

dwells in the introduction on these impressions, observations and emotions to illustrate the originality of Hardy's work.

The publishers felt that Mr. Hnzidovsky's unique woodcuts aptly supplement the content of some of Hardy's poetry.



"Nine Sheep" is one of the woodcuts by Jacques Hnzidovsky, which will illustrate Thomas Hardy's anthology.

# Tennis and swimming

(Continued from page 1)

left ankle. A good match, it gave a foretaste of what was to come in the semis.

Chaikovsky, who had hurt his right ankle in a tournament two weeks earlier, relied on his serve and baseline bullets to win his first three matches. He was worried after first-round match against Alex Cordoba ("Chornomorska Sitch" Newark) in New Paltz when he slipped on a loose leaf and felt a sharp pang in the ankle. Disposing of Cordoba and Alex Popovich (KLK New York) by six-zip scores from a virtually standing position, Andy did just enough to eliminate Yaroslav Tymkiw ("Tryzub" Philadelphia) in the quarters by 6-3, 6-2 scores, and was already resting when Kupchynsky had his sweet time with Ferencevych. The question was: will Chaikovsky's ankle hold up for the afternoon match against Kupchynsky?

Well it did. His ankle heavily and tightly taped, Andy threw caution to the wind, moved around the court with his usual catlike swiftness and, like Roman, powdered the ball into an oval orb. Chaikovsky took the first set 7-5 and seemed to have conceded the second 1-6 as Kupchynsky rose to uncontested heights with his game. But in the third Chaikovsky called on his reserves and on his all-round athletic ability. And they responded. He held on to his serve and played for a single break, which he got when Kupchynsky netted a volley and hit a forehand out in the tenth game. It was all over but the applause, the longest any two competitors received in the 23-year history of Soyuzivka tournaments.

There was really little to choose between Chaikovsky and Kupchynsky, both exhibiting power and touch in an exquisite repertoire of strokes, as well as speed, anticipation and reflexes. Perhaps Roman was a bit more tired in that third set, but so must have been Chaikovsky's ankle. In the final analysis, it was Chaikovsky's coolness and superb athletic prowess that may have been the difference in this truly outstanding match, which will long live in the memory of those who watched it.

Monday's final between Chaikovsky and George Falinsky (KLK Utica), an equally hard-hitting contest, was somewhat anti-climactic. Falinsky, never before as determined to finally win the title that has for years eluded him, had earlier disposed of John Durbak (KLK Philadelphia) in the semis, 6-4, 6-4, playing smart tennis to upset the latter's rhythm. He mixed his pace well, alternating between hard serves, touch spins and, at times, real "junk" balls, knowing that this was the only way to beat the crisply stroking former five-time champion and last year's finalist. More than that, Falinsky, better known for his temper, brought a caseful of patience to Soyuzivka this year, which helped him win against Durbak 6-4, 6-4.

As hard as he tried against Chaikovsky in the finals, Falinsky could not cope with the latter's serve and overall speed. The previous day's match against Kupchynsky still freshly sweet in his memory, as much as his ankle out of it, Andy was all confidence and poise as he prevailed 6-3, 7-5 to join George Korol, Leo Worobkewych and J. Durbak in the distinctive circle of three-time champions.

The men's field, with exactly 32 entries and thus precluding the necessity of preliminaries on Friday in accordance with the tourney's format, was perhaps not the strongest, but all

seeds prevailed through the quarters, where second-seeded Durbak eliminated Roman Rakotchyj, Jr., 6-3, 7-5, Falinsky, seeded third, defeated a much improved George Walchuk, 6-4, 6-2, No. 1 seed Chaikovsky beat Tymkiw, and fourth-seeded Kupchynsky won over Ferencevych. Dismayingly surprising this year were seven "no-shows" in this group, with only two players explaining their absence. The committee said it will take a long, hard look next year at the absentees, as well as the repeatedly late entries, to avoid protraction in deference to those who come to play.

It was a balmy Saturday afternoon when play was interrupted on all courts at Soyuzivka for the opening ceremonies of these 23rd annual championships and the 22nd swimming meet staged by the Carpathian Ski Club (KLK) under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America (USCAK) for UNA, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Soyuzivka trophies and medals.

With players lined up behind their respective club markings, Bohdan Rak, tennis tournament's chief umpire, opened the ceremonies, greeting all meet participants and guests, and dedicating the event to the Svoboda daily on the occasion of its 85th anniversary. After the raising of the flags to the tunes of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, Myron Stebelsky, vice-president of USCAK, officially opened the meet. Mr. Rak announced that there were 108 entries in the tennis tourney, though some did not show up, and 51 participants in the swimming meet. He also introduced UNA President Dr. John O. Flis who greeted the athletes and wished them good luck in the competition. Also present were UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk, the only tennis player to have taken part in all 23 tourneys, Supreme Auditor Dr. Bohdan Futey, Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas and KLK president Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky. After George Charuk and Motrya Huk rendered the oath of fair competition in behalf of all participants, it was back to the matches on the courts and to the final heats in the swimming pool.

In the women's group, a field of 13, regrettably devoid of last year's winner Zenia Matkiwska, it was Areta Rakotchyj, (KLK Cohoes), the reigning Miss Soyuzivka, who took the title for the first year, making it quite a successful year. Displaying fine consistency and stamina, as well as solid, deliberate strokes, Areta defeated Bondanna Towpash (Soyuzivka) in the finals with relative ease, 6-1, 6-0. She had a much harder time in the semis where she encountered Lida Marchuk (Ukrainian Tennis Club Chicago), but prevailed after a long two-setter, 6-3, 6-3. Towpash, however, did score an upset in the group when she eliminated Annette Charuk (UTC) in the semis, 6-2, 7-5, the former four-time champion and No. 1 seed this year still somewhat erratic though not as inconsistent as last year when she was victimized by Oksana Sydorak right in the first round. This year Annette was moving well, but was overhitting repeatedly against Bohdanna who was returning everything in sight. All four semi-finalists displayed fine athletic ability and games good enough to guarantee future progress.

Only two junior girls competed in the tourney this year, an inexplicably persisting trend on the Ukrainian tennis scene, considering the growing popularity of the sport over the past few

years and the fact that during off-tournament time there are many young ladies pounding the ball at Soyuzivka's courts. Also, virtually every year girls outnumber boys by as much as two-to-one at Soyuzivka's tennis camps. Somehow girls fail to perceive that it is not the winners alone that make up the tournament, but those who play and lose as well.

It was 15-year-old Motrya Huk (Soyuzivka) who took The Ukrainian Weekly trophy by defeating 16-year-old Maria Kosonocky, 6-0, 6-2, in the two-entry field.

The junior vets group, on the other hand, is finally coming off age with many of the former men's division stalwarts moving up to the 35 and over bracket and enjoying the gradually stiffer competition.

It was again George Sawchak's year, as the methodical stroker from Philadelphia's "Tryzub" mowed down a field of 16 without the loss of a set in copping his second straight title. The final was almost an exact replica of last year's, as Sawchak outstroked Alex Terlecky (Chicago, Lions) 6-4, 6-4.

The strength of this group manifested itself in the tough quarterfinal matches where Sawchak defeated George Sydorak (Soyuzivka), former two-time winner Oleh Bohachevsky (KLK New York) had his hands full with Dr. Roman Wirschuk (Lions) before edging him out 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, while Terlecky battled it out with a fine newcomer, Paul Rollik ("Tryzub"), winning 6-3, 0-6, 6-1, the latter obviously not used to Soyuzivka's courts and surroundings, and in a set-to of Georges, Hrab prevailing over Wytanowych, 6-1, 6-4. In the semis, Sawchak was too much for Hrab, winning 6-2, 6-2, while Terlecky ran a good 10 miles before eliminating Bohachevsky 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, in one of the tourney's longest matches.

In the 45 and over senior group, a somewhat diminishing field of eight, Alex Olyne ("Tryzub") encountered a bit more opposition this year, but refused to let go of the Svoboda trophy and the precious to all tennis players Dr. Volodymyr Huk memorial trophy, putting a new leg on the latter after retiring one last year following his third consecutive win. The steady Philadelphian, who is ranked in the top five in the Middle Atlantic states, stroked his way to the fourth consecutive title, defeating Zenon Snylyk ("Sitch") in the finals, 6-4, 6-1. In the semis, Olyne disposed with ease of Borys Kuchynsky ("Sitch"), 6-3, 6-0, while Snylyk had equally little trouble in eliminating Alex's younger brother Roman, 6-2, 6-0.

In the 55 and over senior men's group, also a field of eight, newcomer Bohdan Stopnycky ("Sokil" Syracuse) dethroned three-time champion Constantine Ben (KLK Washington), prevailing in yet another marathon final, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4. For Stopnycky, who advanced to this group for the first time after playing and winning for years in the lower age bracket, it was sweet victory after an earlier semifinal marathon against Dr. Peter Charuk (UTC) who for two sets battled the champion on even terms before succumbing 6-3, 6-7, 6-0.

In the upper bracket, Ben won over Dr. Yaroslav Rozankowsky, 6-3, 6-1, in what was a classical duel of solidly stroking baseliners.

In the four junior boys groups, with 28 entries eight short of last year's record, there were new players and new champions, though few surprises.

George Charuk (UTC), a month short of 16, but a few inches taller and

even more steady, relinquished his 16 and under title to move up to the 18 and under bracket and, while having a harder time than last year when he failed to concede a game, emerged as the champion in a field of 12. He thus extended the tourney's record of 8 consecutive titles since he entered the nationals.

On the way to the title George eliminated last year's 14 and under winner (moved up voluntarily) Myron Falinsky (KLK Utica) 6-3, 6-4, in semis and Tymish Chaikovsky, from California, in the finals 6-1, 6-1. Chaikovsky, who worked this past summer at Soyuzivka and has a fine, if somewhat unsteady game, eliminated last year's runner-up Alex Holuka in the semis, 6-1, 7-6.

Ihor Kupchynsky, Roman's younger brother, made one of his rare appearances at Soyuzivka and delighted the crowd with his style, winning the 16 and under title and The Ukrainian Weekly trophy. In the finals he defeated Yaro Dachniwsky (Lions) 6-0, 6-4. In the semis Kupchynsky eliminated Andrew Charchalis (Plast Baltimore) 6-0, 6-3, while Dachniwsky took the measure of Taras Krawec (Plast Cleveland) 6-0, 6-3.

In the four-entry 14 and under group, last year's 12 and under runner-up Adrian Kutko took the trophy by defeating Roman Cikalo in the finals, 6-1, 6-2.

Andrew Danylchuk (Soyuzivka) was the winner in the round-robin three-entry 12 and under group. Roman Kruchowjy (Soyuzivka) took the runner-up trophy. Absent from this group was two-time winner Danylo Nahirny ("Sitch").

The trend of continuous improvement in all divisions persisted this year, especially the youngsters making progress by leaps and bounds, thus assuring the continuity of talent on the Ukrainian tennis scene. This was also true of behavior on the courts, as the matches proceeded without a single incident requiring the committee's interference.

Running the tourney smoothly was the committee comprised of: Messrs. B. Rak, chief umpire, R. Rakotchyj, Sr., director, G. Sawchak and Z. Snylyk, as well as members of the hosting K.L.K. W. Hnatkiwsky, Roman Hawrylak, secretary, and George Petrykewych.

With tennis matches being played continuously all day Saturday, 51 swimmers set out at 11 a.m. for the preliminary heats in the Olympic-size pool above Soyuzivka's tennis complex. The final heats in 13 individual events and three relays took place in the afternoon following the opening ceremonies, with a large crowd of spectators lining the pool-side.

In the team standings, the swimmers of "Chornomorska Sitch" emerged as the winners for the eighth consecutive time with 55 points, followed by Plast (49) and New York K.L.K. (33).

Winners in the individual events were:

Boys (8-10), 25-meter freestyle: 1. Ivan Bilon (KLK, N.Y.), 22.3; 2. Ivan Shmotolocha (Plast), 24.6; 3. Yurko Zynych (Plast), 26.0.

Boys (11-12), 25-meter freestyle: 1. Danylo Nahirny ("Sitch"), 17.1; 2. Ihor Nadderezny (Plast), 17.3; 3. Andriy Chudovsky ("Sitch"), 17.6.

Juniors (13-14), 50-meter freestyle: 1. Marko Slysh ("Sitch"), 30.0; 2. Volodymyr Chudovsky ("Sitch"), 32.9; 3. Markian Kovaluk ("Sitch"), 33.6.

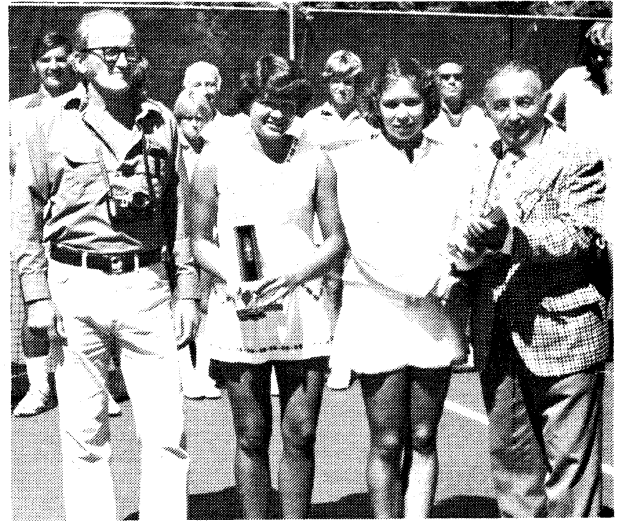
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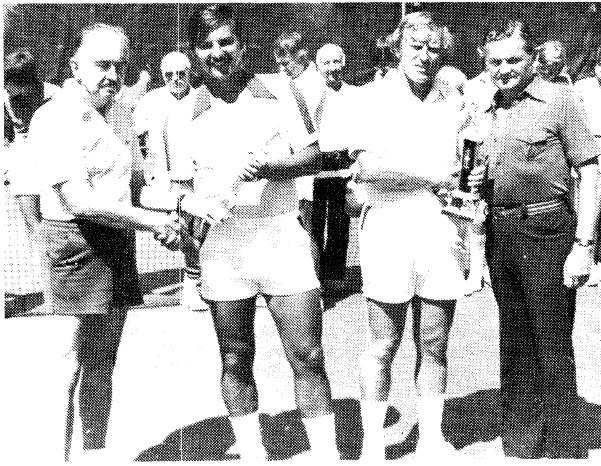
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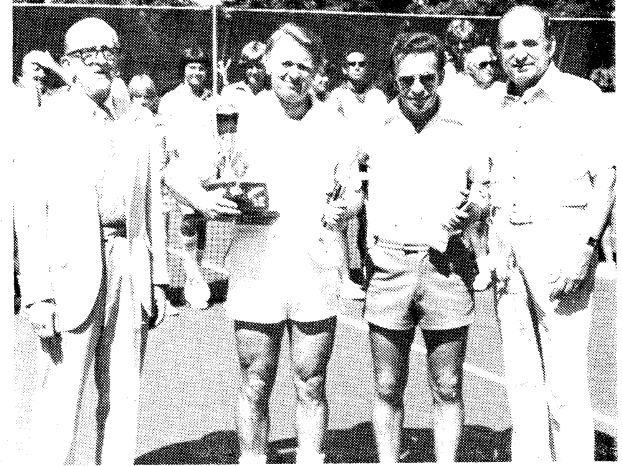
Andrew Chaikovsky (second right) retired the UNA trophy by winning the men's title for the third consecutive year. UNA President Dr. John Flis has just presented the trophy, while UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk did likewise to runner-up George Falinsky.



Areta Rakotchij (second right) won the women's title for the first time and will add the Soyuzivka trophy, presented by the estate's manager Walter Kwas, to her large collection of awards won in other tournaments. Runner-up Bohdanna Towpash has accepted the trophy and congratulations from Roman Hawrylak.



George Sawchak (second right) has successfully retained his title in the junior vets group and receives trophy from KKK president Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky. Roman Rakotchij, Sr., congratulates runner-up Alex Terlecky.



Alex Olync (second right) has his hands full of trophies, having just won the senior 45 and over title for the fourth consecutive year. In addition to the Svoboda trophy, Alex holds the Dr. Volodymyr Huk memorial trophy, presented to him in behalf of the family by Bohdan Rak. Runner-up Zenon Snylyk received the trophy from Dr. Flis.



Bohdan Stopnycky (second left) took the senior 55 and over title, having moved up to that group for the first time. He received the trophy from Mr. Rak, while former three-time champion and runner-up Constantine Ben is being congratulated by Mr. Kwas.



Adrian Kutko (second right) won the 14 and under junior title. He and runner-up Roman Cikalo were presented trophies by Dr. Flis (first right) and George Sawchak.



## Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

### Toronto .... Toronto!

(1)

A visitor from America recently arrived at Toronto International Airport just as the sun was setting over the beautiful city. Enhancing further the beauty of the evening was the warm Ukrainian welcome received from the gracious lady who had extended the invitation to visit her Toronto.

The first invitation had been extended at the UNA Seniors Conference at Soyuzivka. The trip was undertaken upon receipt of the third invitation.

Granddaughter Mary's Irish husband addressed the lady as "Baba" as we conversed during the drive to a lovely residential section of Toronto — a stone's throw away from the Convent of the Ukrainian Sisters on Austin Terrace and within sight of the residence of Toronto's Ukrainian Bishop, the Most Rev. Isidore Borecky.

We arrived at Maria Demydchuk-Chuchman's English Tudor home. Jim Hunter said "Do Pobachennia" and left. Ukrainian hospitality continued into the dining room where a Ukrainian dinner was served.

Mrs. Chuchman, 12-year Supreme Advisor of the UNA and currently an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, played a very important role in the fraternal and cultural life of Ukrainian New York for a period of 50 years. She served as an officer of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee at the time of the influx of Ukrainians following the Russian Communist occupation of their country. Many will remember her assistance in seeking living quarters for them and helping to find jobs for them.

Her first husband, Dr. Simon Demydchuk, who received his Doctor of Law degree in Lviv, was also very active in Ukrainian affairs and was co-editor of *Svoboda* for several intermittent periods. Her second husband, Marian Chuchman, who passed away in 1974, was a veteran of the Ukrainian National Army and a member of the "Striletska Hromada" in Toronto.

Two days later, energetic Mrs. Chuchman invited her family to a dinner which she prepared in honor of her visiting guest.

Readers of *The Weekly* will remember the column, "Trivia...by Sophia." The author was her daughter whom she affectionately called Zonia. Zonia was also secretary of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. She is the wife of Dr. Michael Lucyk who practices dentistry in Toronto, and the mother of three children. A year ago her daughter, Mary, married Jim Hunter, a young Irishman who looks like a Ukrainian "Hryts" and who is learning Ukrainian as though his life depended on it.

Mrs. Chuchman's daughter Helen (Olenka) served as secretary of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, was vice-president of Ukrainian Students of America, and was a charter student of the first Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka. She was English commentator for Roman Marynovych's Ukrainian TV programs. Helen is married to Dr. Walter Pressey, also a dentist in Toronto, and is the mother of five children.

Sons, Basil and Joseph Demydchuk, both served with the U.S. armed forces in Korea; Basil, a merchant marine attached to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Joseph, radio operator, U.S. Navy. He was a member of the Walter Bacad Dance Group. Basil resides with his family in California; Joseph in the Midwest.

Scanning the books in the library, the writer came across a very familiar book, "Ukrainians in America" by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas. Studied the paintings in the various rooms (among them, Cathedral of St. Yur by L. Hutsaliuk) and learned that artist Hutsaliuk is related to Mrs. Chuchman.

#### Lesia Ukrainka Monument

In a vast open space on the highest hill in High Park stands the magnificent Lesia Ukrainka monument, the work of sculptor Mychajlo Czereszniowski.

The rain fell gently as we approached the shrine, but once standing before it, the rain was forgotten. It was another time, another place; it was Ukraine...Lesia composing her immortal words:

By own hands freedom gained is freedom true,

By others freedom given is a captive's doom.

Born February 25, 1871, in Novhorod-Volynsky, Ukraine, Larissa Kosach-Kvitka (Lesia Ukrainka) was a poetess — Ukraine's greatest poetess — and dramatist who fought for human rights and the rights of the Ukrainian nation. She died on August 1, 1913, far removed from her beloved Ukraine, and 65 years later Ukraine continues her struggle for human rights and the rights of the Ukrainian nation. Nothing has changed; it is the same tyrant.

In erecting this beautiful monument during International Women's Year, the Women's Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee paid the highest honor to Ukraine's poetess and heroine.

#### What happened on the way to the Ivan Franko Home ... or ...the Irish encounter

When Mrs. Chuchman and the writer emerged from the bus, we realized that we were 15 minutes early for our appointment at the home. Deciding to take a walk, we turned the corner and paused to study a sketch on the place where the writer was planning to relocate in November.

"Hello, are you lost?"

No one was in sight; where was the voice coming from? A second look around the neighborhood revealed a head above hedges across the street. Waving back, I called:

"Hi...I'm from New Jersey!"

Within one minute we were standing in the middle of a deserted street, explaining our mission to a total stranger. The "we" was actually "I."

"Oh, yes, yes," came the reply. "I know. The Ukrainian Home. I am Irish. May I offer you some tea?"

Maria looked at me with wide questioning eyes.

"It is very kind of you, we accept your Toronto hospitality," said the visitor from New Jersey.

We were escorted to his garden and we sat down at a round table while the stranger disappeared into the house. He emerged very quickly and offered us fresh peaches served on individual plates. Then he disappeared again.

When he reappeared it was time to ask the important question:

"Where is your wife?"

"Oh, she left last night for a two-week stay in Vancouver."

"Vancouver? Two weeks?"

"Yes, she went to daughter Georgeann. You see, we have just become grandparents (Susan is her name) for the first time. My name is George Cordern."

Setting before us a tray with two plates on which were open-face sandwiches and cole slaw, he continued:

"The cole slaw is my specialty. I got the recipe from the chef who prepared meals for the officers. I was in the Canadian Army."

We munched on the sandwiches while George disappeared once again. When he emerged he carried a tea service...this time for three!

"How many spoons of sugar?" George asked.

"Not quite a full teaspoonful."

We didn't believe this was actually happening to us. We were laughing heartily and suddenly noticed that a woman on the opposite side of the street was studying the scene.

"That's the minister's wife," George said calmly.

I stood up, waved and called, "Hi...I'm from New Jersey. Come on over."

She joined the trio immediately and laughingly said, "I was wondering what was going on here."

George disappeared into the house for the fourth time. He emerged with fruit cake (called our attention to the fact that it was cake from the United States)...this time for four!

After the minister's wife left, Mr. Cordern said, "My wife will not believe me. Please take a picture with me as proof...and please send me the two pictures."

#### Ivan Franko Home

As we entered the home at 767 Royal York Road, they had received word that the Ivan Franko Home Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition had been awarded first prize. This was the fourth year in a row that they had claimed the first prize.

The Franko Home is the pride of Toronto. The large structure, with its fascinating architecture and gurgling creek below, gives the effect of a medieval castle encircled by a moat. Once inside, it becomes a Ukrainian home. There are "kylims" and paintings by Ukrainian artists on the walls, embroidered towels around holy pictures, and Ukrainian ceramics and pottery in abundance. Close to 100 elderly Ukrainians call this place home.

Dr. George Szymanski conducted a tour of the home. We were escorted into the garden where a nurse was singing along with the congregated residents.

The writer told them that she brought greetings from America, particularly from the seniors of the UNA. Tears glistened in their eyes as they voiced their pleasure for the visit and gratefully accepted the greetings from America. In turn, they sent greetings to their Ukrainian brothers and sisters in America. A very moving encounter.

The Franko Home was created through the initiative of Toronto's Ukrainian community. Undertaking a \$1 million project with a \$50,000 start, the Franko Home evolved as the 1970 Ukrainian Miracle in Toronto.

Behind such miracles are dedicated individuals, three of whom are Mrs. Eugenia Pasternak (graduate of the McMaster University in Hamilton and director of the Home), Dr. George Szymanski and Col. Fedorenko. Dr. Szymanski, president, and Col. Fedorenko, secretary, of the board of directors of the Ukrainian Home for the Aged are assisted by Dr. Curkowsky, Dr. Baben, Dr. Shkar, Dr. Gadacz and Dr. Senyk. One doctor visits the residents every day, and each doctor is affiliated with a different hospital in metropolitan Toronto to ensure admittance at all hospitals.

Mrs. Pasternak is acknowledged as the wise and experienced administrator of the Franko Home. Before undertaking the Franko Home project, Mrs. Pasternak visited and studied 30 homes to get the best ideas. It was she and her committee of advisors who, through their self-sacrifice and determination, made the long-time dream finally come true.

"We have unbelievable Ukrainian people...we just had to find them. We were fortunate in locating such individuals," she acknowledged during the interview in her office, attractively decorated with Ukrainian artifacts. "Construction has been paid in full. Mortgage payments are paid each month. Although it wasn't tax-free in the beginning, the Franko Home is now tax-free."

Only Ukrainian is spoken at the home.

On Sundays the spacious lounge is converted into a church. An attendant rolled away the drapes to reveal a beautiful chapel.

Paul Lechnowski, a native of Boykivshchyna, was busy at the loom weaving a large Hutsul rug which will be sold at one of the bazaars held by the home.

Not too long ago, Joanne McCire wrote in *The Etobicoke Advertiser-Guardian*: "The unusual makes life interesting for residents at the Ivan Franko Home. The residents of the home eat better. They work harder. They play better."

Embroidery, decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs ("pysanky"), a 200-tree orchard, several dozen beehives that produce 7,000 pounds of honey yearly, caring for rabbits, operating saws and weaving serviettes for the bazaar are indicative of the work involvement at the Franko Home.

One of the serviettes made at the home and some press releases will be on display at the UNA Seniors Conference, Nov. 1-3, 1978, at the University of Toronto.

(To be continued)

# Helsinki group in Kiev: the struggle and the ordeal

by Ihor Diaboha

(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.)

(3)

Nonetheless, Rudenko and Tykhy were called traitors and their activity was termed treasonous. The prosecutor called their activity "extremely dangerous state crimes." They were both accused of slandering the Soviet system and fostering hatred between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. The telephone calls made by the two to the Washington committee, and the subsequent publication of the transcripts in Svoboda were also used against the two.

In an impassioned final testimony, Rudenko charged: "You are not judging me, you have brought to trial the written word. You are judging the universe for not being what the KGB would want it to be." Rudenko continued to say that one of the important elements in life is the right to freely exchange ideas.

"The universe has no boundaries. The word must be free to cross the boundaries of hearts and states. Information, which is not allowed to emanate from the brain, self-destructs," said Rudenko.

News of the first sentencing of Helsinki watchers in the Soviet Union quickly spread around the world and along with it protests, denunciations and demands for their release.

The U.S. State Department said that the government is "extremely distressed" with the trial of Rudenko and Tykhy. In Washington, Matthew Nimetz, a department counselor, said that "an appropriate response has been made to the Soviet government and that individual cases will be raised at the Belgrade review conference."

In New York City and in other major cities, Ukrainian students took to the streets in protest against the sentencing of Rudenko and Tykhy.

On July 2, through spokesmen in England, the Kiev group scored the "gangster-like methods" of the trial.

"Only universal indignation can be the answer to such inhumanity," said the Kiev group members.

During those days when it seemed that the Helsinki monitoring movement in the Soviet Union might be crushed, Gen. Grigorenko transmitted a statement to England, in which he said that the arrests and sentencing did not destroy the groups. He assured that they will continue their work.

Mr. Clark wrote a letter to Soviet Prosecutor General Roman Rudenko soon after the conviction of the two Ukrainian monitors. He argued in the letter that Rudenko and Tykhy had the right to an appeal.

Towards the end of the summer it looked as if the Soviet high courts could overrule the lower court's decision. However, on September 15, the Soviet Ukrainian Supreme Court sustained the 27-year sentences handed down to Rudenko and Tykhy.

In mid-summer, Canadian parliamentarians formed a Helsinki group to monitor violations in the Soviet Union. Some 50 MPs, among them Sen. Paul Zuyk, joined the group.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., the congressional Helsinki commission, chaired by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), released a 254-page report in which it scored the Soviet Union for "systematic disregard of civil and political rights" over the past 10 months.

Following in the steps of Mr. Clark, American lawyer Adam Kanarek announced that he has agreed to be the defense counsel for Marynovych and Matusevych. Both Mr. Clark and Mr. Kanarek were contacted in the matter by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

In early September 1977, a Ukrainian resident of Denmark appealed to the governments of the United States and Great Britain to release Rudenko, Tykhy, Valentyn Moroz and Yuriy Shukhevych. Stefan Skab, 82, who has lived in Denmark since 1913, wrote that just as he saved the lives of many Allied pilots during World War II, for which he was commended by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, a high-ranking English officer and the Danish government, he requests that the United States and England save the lives of Rudenko, Tykhy, Moroz and Shukhevych.

Towards the end of summer 1977 it was reported that dissidents in Ukraine again made an appeal for the four incarcerated members of the Kiev group. Zinayida Grigorenko, Oleksander Lavut, Tatiana

Velikanova, Yuriy Hrymm, Volodymyr Sirsky and Oleksander Ivanchenko wrote: "You can put an end to the arrests and trials against the fighters for human rights, you can say no to the renaissance of Stalinism. Demand freedom for the prisoners of conscience."

On October 4, 1977, the long awaited conference to review compliance with the Helsinki Accords got underway in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Armed with reams of documentation about the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union, the U.S. delegation, headed by Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, became the chief spokesman for human rights advocates in the Soviet Union. Much of the material in the possession of the American group was supplied by various Ukrainian American organizations. Ukrainians in the free world and those behind the Iron Curtain were expecting the United States to live up to its pledges to specifically raise the issues of incarcerations in Ukraine.

In Washington, D.C., Mr. Goldberg said that the U.S. delegation "is calling to the attention of all participating states any human rights violations, not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the Soviet captured provinces and Eastern Europe."

On December 12, 1977, R. Spencer Oliver of the U.S. delegation said that the treatment received by the Helsinki monitoring groups "should be of direct concern to this Belgrade meeting."

"There are Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, founders of the Ukrainian group to promote observance of the Helsinki Accords in the USSR, who were given maximum sentences, 12 and 15 years loss of freedom, respectively, for merely expressing the right which Principle VII guarantees," said Mr. Oliver. "We will continue to insist that human rights be addressed by the signatories to the Helsinki Accords."

Mr. Oliver's remarks on Rudenko and Tykhy were America's strongest statements on human rights violations in the USSR at the Belgrade conference.

A week earlier, President Carter issued his semi-annual report on compliance with the Helsinki Accords, in which he also cited the imprisonment of Rudenko and Tykhy.

Several U.S. legislators, such as Sen. Dole and Rep. Fenwick, also traveled to Belgrade to get a firsthand look at the conference and hopefully to raise questions of repression in the Soviet Union.

Speaking in Washington, D.C., in January 1978, Mr. Goldberg commented that in fact the Helsinki Accords did not bring any relief for Ukraine. He said that while there has been a decrease of repression in certain East European countries, in Ukraine there was no toning down of rights violations. Mr. Goldberg added that in Ukraine the situation had "worsened."

"More people have been arrested in Ukraine than in other Soviet republics, and the sentences imposed on Ukrainians have been more severe than in the other republics," said Mr. Goldberg.

Mr. Goldberg's remarks were merely reiterations of ideas expressed earlier by the Kiev group in its Memorandum no. 1 and by Meshko.

On December 6, 1976, the Kiev group wrote: "More than a year has gone by since Helsinki and the accords have not brought the Ukrainian people any improvement."

During the CSCE preparatory talks in the summer of 1977, Meshko wrote the signatories: "Currently there is a wave of inhuman persecutions, the eradication of all signs of politically differing views, numerous searches, arrests, expulsions from work; fear and blackmail are all proofs of the fact that the Soviet Union's signing of the Helsinki Accords did not lead to democratization, but on the contrary, it resulted in even more governmental and social totalitarian institutions."

Despite U.S. statements in defense of Ukrainian and other Helsinki monitors in the Soviet Union, mild Canadian interpolations on their behalf, the Kremlin's protests and Western Europe's uneasiness about the whole matter, the CSCE came to a close when the 35 signatory countries signed a bland concluding document on March 3, 1978. No mention of human rights, or for that matter, anything else, was made in the communique. The signatories "stressed the importance they attach to detente." They "held a thorough exchange of views" and they "stressed the political importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirmed the resolve of their governments, to implement fully,

unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, all the provisions of the Final Act." The participating states called the exchange of views "valuable contributions" and admitted that "consensus was not reached on a number of proposals submitted to the meeting." After agreeing to call the next CSCE meeting in Madrid in 1980, the delegates departed.

Reaction to the Belgrade conference was mixed. Some persons suggested that the conference should be scrubbed, others said that the CSCE idea should be continued because it is the only forum at which human rights could at least be discussed.

In the meantime, in Ukraine, the situation continued to deteriorate.

The Kiev and Moscow groups, in their first joint statement, scored the Rudenko and Tykhy trial. They said that it was motivated by vengeance.

"But the most intense and illegal actions were undertaken against the Helsinki monitoring groups," they said, singling out Rudenko and Tykhy as being victims of the most severe repression. "We have become used to many things, but even for our time, the place, character and circumstance of the proceedings against Rudenko and Tykhy exceeded all norms of illegality." The two groups also said that the trials were a "sad demonstration before the whole world of the Soviet understanding of human rights."

One modus operandi of the KGB towards political prisoners is to pressure them to recant their views. Rudenko, as many before him, was a victim of this tactic. Taking advantage of his illness, Rudenko was told late in 1977 by the KGB that if he recants he will be able to lead a comfortable life. "If you do this, all your sufferings will cease. You will return home to the loving care of your wife," Rudenko was told.

These pressures led Rudenko's wife to fear that each day of incarceration brings him closer to death. She feared that her husband is "frightfully and slowly being killed" by the secret police.

On December 12, 1977, arrests of Ukrainian Helsinki monitors resumed. The KGB picked up Berdnyk, Vins and Lukianenko. Fifteen days later, Berdnyk was released after intense interrogation. Vins was released a week later from a Darnytsia detention center. He had been on a hunger strike since his arrest.

For Berdnyk, the arrest was yet another KGB scare tactic, but for Vins and Lukianenko it was not. Vins, at 21 the youngest member of the Kiev group after Heyko who is in her mid-20's, was rearrested on February 15, 1978, and on April 5 he was sentenced to one-year imprisonment on charges of "parasitism."

Lukianenko was not that lucky. Reports from Ukraine began surfacing in May of 1977 that Lukianenko was experiencing KGB harassment. Being a former political prisoner, Lukianenko had to endure KGB surveillance and report periodically to the Soviet version of a parole officer. However, the KGB employed different types of harassment against Lukianenko which could have caused him to miss curfew or be late for the appointment with the parole officer. Both offenses are punishable with prison detentions.

Immediately after Lukianenko's arrest, his colleagues in the group issued an appeal to the West to save him from a long-term imprisonment, which they feared he would receive.

Before his arrest, Lukianenko approached the Supreme Soviet with a request to allow him to emigrate to the country of his choice. He said that since he does not expect the KGB harassment to cease, nor does he expect to change his views, he wants to leave the USSR. "The perspective of working for the rest of my life as an electrician, of not being able to see my native country, except from the limits of Chernihiv, together with my latest imprisonment, does not please me, and therefore I request that you allow me to emigrate from the Soviet Union and to live beyond its boundaries," he wrote on August 24, 1977. "The secret police is capable of doing anything it wants to, except one thing — to convince me of my wrongdoings. I feel that I was right, just as Taras Shevchenko was right, just as Ivan Franko was right, and as Valentyn Moroz was right."

(To be continued)

## Twin Cities youth promotes Ukrainian culture in Iron Range, Minnesota

In Northeastern Minnesota, 200 miles from Minneapolis, where the cities Chisholm, Hibbing, Virginia, and Eveleth are located, lies the center of the world's largest commercial deposits of iron. Hence the name Iron Range came into being.

Exploitation of this wealth began in the 1890s, creating livelihood for thousands of immigrants, many of them Ukrainians. Shortly after their arrival in the area, Ukrainians began formulating plans to construct their own church in Chisholm, as a center of religious, national and social activities.

Life for these early pioneers was not easy, and much endurance was required for self-preservation. In recent years this strife was markedly weakened by the closing of the church because of the lack of a priest.

To preserve and learn the past history of this region and its people, a special government-sponsored institution was established, the Iron Range Interpretative Center. The purpose of this center is to tell the story of the culture and history of the people of this region through models, literature, audio-visual presentation, photographic technique, and imaginative displays and exhibits.

This year, on the first anniversary of the center, the Ethnic Days were held at the center, which included the participation of Swedish, Finnish, American Indian, English, Irish, Italian, Norwegian and Ukrainian groups, and an all Slavic day.

The Ukrainian Day was held on Saturday, August 26. Because there is no organized Ukrainian community life on the Iron Range, the administration of the center solicited the help of Dr. Michael J. Kozak of Minneapolis in organizing the program for this day.

For this reason, early in the morning of the designated day, a chartered bus left St. Constantine's parish, where Magr. Stephen V. Knapp is pastor. Its passengers included members of the "Zahrava" dance ensemble, under the direction of Myron Pawlyshyn, the singers of "Akord," directed by George Lucyk, and a group of parents whose duty was to prepare an exhibit of Ukrainian arts and crafts.

At the center, the group was greeted by Robert T. Scott, director, and at his request a Ukrainian flag was displayed



Opening of Ukrainian program at Iron Range.

in front of the building. Inside the center an impressive display of Ukrainian arts was arranged by Lidia Kozak, Evette Pawlyshyn and Oli Erko. Also, a colorful display of Ukrainian Easter eggs was shown by local resident Lucy Karkoc. The beauty of Ukrainian folk art immediately captured the attention of many visitors. At the same time, in the projection room, the film "Pysanka," produced by Slavko Nowytski, was shown several times.

Thousands of brochures, titled "The Ukrainian Heritage," published in 1976 jointly by the Minnesota Museum of Art and the Minnesota Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, as well as pamphlets titled "Ukrainians," were distributed among the attending public.

The concert part of the program was held in the afternoon and in the evening. It was held outside on a specially constructed stage. Anne Iwanok, Roman Kozak and Natalie Graskow served as announcers. The program was opened by Mr. Scott with a greeting in Ukrainian. Roman Kozak informed the audience about Ukrainian settlement in Minnesota and its contribution to the growth and development of the area. He stressed that the performers are descendants of Ukrainian immigrants, and are pleased to extend their welcome, according to the ancient Ukrainian tradition, with bread and salt.

At this point a group of girls dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes entered the stage. Two girls were holding bread and salt on beautifully embroidered towels. They were followed by 12 other girls, also dressed in Ukrainian costumes and also holding embroidered towels.

Miss Iwanok made a short presentation about the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people's struggle for the freedom.

To the rhythmic tunes of an orchestra which included Otto and Lynn

### "Ukrainians in Maryland" ...

(Continued from page 4)

makes up in well-intentioned scholarship and comprehensive detail. It will be available for \$3.95 at the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, 239 South Broadway; the Sievo-Ukraine Book Store at Wolfe and Fleet streets; the Towson State University Book Store and at all secondary school libraries.

Mail orders for \$6.75 will be accepted at the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, Inc., 518 South Wolfe St., Baltimore 21231.

Branchuk, and George and Roman Lucyk, the dancers skillfully presented such dances as "arkan," "Verkhovyna," the Zaporozhian tourney, "kozachok," "hopak" and others. The entire program was well complemented by a selection of melodious Ukrainian songs, as sung by the singers of "Akord," and the girls singing group "Troyandy," directed by Sally Pawlyshyn-Gallagher.

Temperamental dances, harmonious music, beautiful songs, colorful costumes, youthful performers, and a well run program, thanks to the technical help provided by Myron Stec and Don Erko, all combined to make a great impression on the viewers. For

the lively presentation the audience rewarded the performers with a loud, long, standing ovation.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Scott called the Ukrainian Day "most successful." He added that Ukrainians have a deep attachment to their rich heritage, and that Ukraine must be a beautiful country since so many good people have their roots there.

After conclusion of the program many people remained on the grounds of the center. Many read the brochures they received, and then requested more information about the Ukrainians and their colorful culture.

Two days prior to Ukrainian Day, when the Italian program was in progress, a stranger visited the administrative office, and angrily complained that a Ukrainian Day was to be held. He insisted that a Russian Day should be held because Ukraine is part of Russia. He also threatened to file a complaint, because a government-sponsored institution is organizing the event.

In reply, he was told that Ukrainians, and not Russians, were among the first settlers on the Iron Range, that Ukraine is not a part of Russia, and that Ukrainians have their own rich culture and show much attachment to their heritage, and therefore a Ukrainian program will be held.

Receiving such a rebuff, the stranger left and was not seen again.

## Cleveland festival to mark 50th anniversary of local UCCA



Committee members: (first row, left to right) Stephen Kosmos, Eugene Palka, Ann Onizchak, Mary Thatcher, Katherine Lipian, (second row) Walter Tchoryk, Joseph Nowack, Emilia Levy, D. Buchzkowski, John Buchzkowski, (third row), Michael Levy, Scott Medwid, Greg Romanovich and John Fedoryshyn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The Ukrainian community of Greater Cleveland and Parma is sponsoring its annual Ukrainian Day on Sunday, September 10, at St. Peter and Paul Picnic Grove, 77 Hoertz Road, Parma.

This year's festival will mark the 50th anniversary of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland. This is in keeping with the event's tradition of honoring a Ukrainian organization or event each year.

Stephen Kosmos is chairman of the festival committee; Eugene Palka is program chairman.

As part of the yearlong anniversary celebration, a special jury has been created to choose a Miss Ukrainian Community of Greater Cleveland. All

young ladies of Ukrainian descent between the ages of 18 and 23 are eligible. For further information and applications, call Mr. Palka at 843-8050.

The contestants will be judged on the basis of appearance, beauty, poise, attire in Ukrainian motif, and talent. They must also be active in Ukrainian community events. Cash awards will be given to the winner and two runners-up.

The Ukrainian Day will also feature food booths, displays, handicraft sales, games of chance and children's games.

The festival begins at 2 p.m. The Miss Ukrainian Community contest will start at 4 p.m., and will be followed by dancing and games at 5 p.m.

## Snehiriov...

(Continued from page 2)

Through its own sources, the UIS confirmed that Snehiriov's health is rapidly deteriorating and that his life is in imminent danger of death.

Snehiriov's alleged recantation appeared in the press while he was confined in the medical research institute. Immediately, in Kiev, different versions of the circumstances surrounding the recantation were being circulated.

None of the versions was verified and all are based on hearsay and conjecture.

During his stay at both medical facilities, Snehiriov was isolated from any contact with the outside world. His sickness incapacitated him further because reflex signals from the brain and spine were not reaching other parts of the body.

# Crowning of Miss Soyuzivka '79 to round out season at UNA estate

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Ten weeks of varied summer activity at the UNA estate here will come to an end on the weekend of September 16-17 when the new Miss Soyuzivka will be crowned and presented to the hundreds of guests who are expected to be present.

The Miss Soyuzivka pageant, — this year's is the 23rd to be held — selects a young girl to represent the UNA estate during the upcoming year. The winner is chosen on the basis of her intelligence, charm, beauty and community participation. She must also be a member of the UNA.

Along with the Miss Soyuzivka, two runners-up are also selected by a five-member jury.

Last year it was Areta Rakotchij, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Rakotchij Sr. of Cohoes, N.Y., whose name was called last by jury chairman, Dr. Roman Shebunchak.

Miss Rakotchij, a tennis player who comes from a tennis-playing family — her father and brother, Roman Jr., are regular players at Soyuzivka — inherited the Miss Soyuzivka title from another tennis player, Annette Charuk, the winner in 1976.

Last year's runners-up were Lesya Bilas of New Haven, Conn., and Roksolana Czorpita of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Saturday evening concert prior to the pageant will feature the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria under the direction of Mrs. Elaine Oprysko. The group, which has been in existence some 30 years, has performed at many outstanding events, including the 1964-65 World's Fair, the dance festival at the 1974 UNA Convention in Philadelphia, photographic fairs at the Coli-

seum in New York City and other places.

With the departure of Soyuzivka's emcee, Anya Dydik, the master of ceremonies, chores will be taken over by Wolodymyr Hentisz. Mr. Hentisz is Soyuzivka's original emcee who handed the microphone to Miss Dydik several years ago. Since then, he has returned to the UNA estate as a guest emcee and with his own act, "Hentisz with a Little Humor."

The dance that evening will highlight vocalist Lubomyra Kowalchuk and the "Yaseny" band, both of Montreal, Que.

Miss Kowalchuk and "Yaseny" will be making their debut appearance at Soyuzivka. Miss Kowalchuk, 20, became an instant hit a few years ago with the release of her first album, "Zoria," on the "Yevshan" label.

Since then she has released her second album, appropriately titled "Lubomyra," this time on the Sage label. The "Yaseny" band provides background music for her on the second album.

Besides the pageant, dance and program, the weekend of September 16-17 also offers a tournament for the sports-minded. The UNA Invitational Tennis Tournament for 16 men and eight senior men will be underway on the lower courts. The final tournament here, the KLK Invitational, will be held October 7-8.

While that weekend will be the end of summer activity at Soyuzivka, life there does not end in mid-September. Soyuzivka is open year-round and on almost every weekend it hosts this convention, that party, some meeting, or an outing, not to mention Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's specials.



Areta Rakotchij — Miss Soyuzivka 1978



Lubomyra Kowalchuk



The "Yaseny" band.

## Summer's last big fling offers much for Soyuzivka's guests

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Sports, recreation, three dances, a concert and relaxation were in store for some 4,000 guests at Soyuzivka for the last big fling of the summer during the Labor Day Weekend.

The prolonged weekend's activities

### UNA Invitational, KLK tennis tourneys slated for Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Two more tennis tournaments are slated this year at Soyuzivka rounding out the series of competition at the UNA estate.

The UNA Invitational for 16 men and eight seniors, with consolation rounds in both groups, will be held Saturday and Sunday, September 16-17. Organizers of the tournament are George Sawchak and Zenon Snytyk. The tourney is part of the annual UNA Day here, which features the selection of Miss Soyuzivka.

The KLK Club tourney, initially scheduled for October 7-8, will be held October 14-15. It will be played in men's, women's and junior groups.

already began Friday afternoon when some of the guests began arriving at the UNA estate. Preliminary rounds in the tennis championships got underway that day.

In the evening hours, the guests danced to the tunes of Soyuzivka's own band with Oksana Borbycz-Korduba singing.

On Saturday the tennis tournament was well on its way when the young swimmers began diving and stroking for the gold medal in the national swimming championships.

The program that evening featured Irena Welhasch, a young singer from Winnipeg, Man., and Wolodymyr Hentisz.

Miss Welhasch, 21, sang 13 Ukrainian arias and folk songs to the piano accompaniment of Prof. Ihor Sonevychsky.

Mr. Hentisz, who also emceed the program, entertained the full house with a humorous monologue on the topic of the day — the tennis and swimming championships.

On Sunday evening, the "Trembita" brass band from the Montreal, Que., branch of SUM visited Soyuzivka from the nearby SUMA camp and performed outdoors for the guests. All the songs played by brass band are arranged



Wolodymyr Hentisz



Irena Welhasch

ed by Rostyslav Kulish. Conductor of the band is George Kulycky.

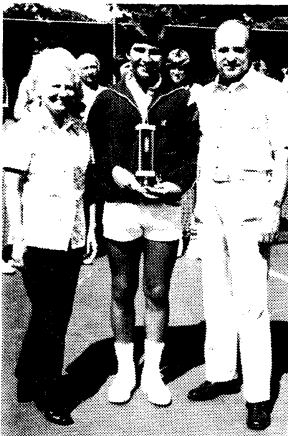
During the intermission, Alec Chudolij, accordionist with Soyuzivka's own band, stepped in with his accordion.

In the course of both programs, Mr. Hentisz introduced to the guests vacationing UNA officers, Supreme President Dr. John O. Fils and his wife, Mary, Supreme Vice-President Mrs.

Mary Dushnyck and her husband, Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Supreme Auditor Dr. Bohdan Fatey and his wife, Supreme Adviser Mykola Chomanczak and his wife, and honorary members of the Supreme Assembly, Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch and Roman Slobodian, Branch secretaries and organizers, Miss Soyuzivka 1978 Areta Rakotchij, and Miss Soyuzivka 1977 Annette Charuk.

### Soyuzivka is site...

(Continued from page 8)



George Charuk (center), 18 and under junior winner, holds his eighth consecutive Ukrainian Weekly trophy, just presented by Dr. Flis and Mrs. Dushnyck. Runner-up Tymish Chaikivsky had already left for his native California.



15-year-old George Cikalo was chosen by the committee to receive the Mary Dushnyck Sportsmanship Award which he was just presented by the UNA Vice-President herself.

Juniors (13-14), 50-meter breaststroke: 1. Marko Slysh ("Sitch"), 37.5; 2. Markian Kovaluk ("Sitch"), 40.7; 3. Victor Kazdoba ("Sitch"), 49.7.

Juniors (15-17), 50-meter freestyle: 1. Adrian Pylypec (Plast), 31.1; 2. Andriy Sushkiv (Plast), 38.7.

Men, 4 x 50-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Adrian Pylypec, Andriy Sushkiv, Marko Kryshchak, Marko Pawlichko), 2:10.5; 2. "Sitch" (Markian Kovaluk, Volodymyr Chudovsky, Victor Kazdoba, Marko Slysh), 2:14.0.

Men, 4 x 50-meter medley relay: 1. Plast (Adrian Pylypec, Marko Pawlichko, Andriy Sushkiv, Marko Kryshchak), 2:21.8; 2. "Sitch" (Victor Kazdoba, Marko Slysh, Markian Kovaluk, Volodymyr Chudovsky), 2:30.0.

Girls (8-10), 25-meter freestyle: 1. Roma Kushnir (Plast), 17.5; 2. Kiki Zynych (Plast), 17.9; 3. Kateryna Hron (Plast), 18.2.

Girls (11-12), 25-meter freestyle: 1. Natalia Bilon (KLK N.Y.), 15.7; 2. Renata Hron (Plast), 17.6; 3. Ksenia Ponomarenko ("Sitch"), 18.0.

Juniors (15-17), 50-meter freestyle: 1. Natalia Bilon (KLK N.Y.), 36.0; 2. Tania Kovaluk ("Sitch"), 37.0; 3. Zoya Trofimenko (KLK N.Y.), 40.6.

Juniors (15-17), 50-meter breaststroke: 1. Tania Kovaluk ("Sitch"), 45.6; 2. Natalia Bilon (KLK N.Y.), 46.3; 3. Zoya Trofimenko (KLK N.Y.), 49.1.

Women, 50-meter freestyle: 1. Daria Kachmarchik ("Sitch"), 33.0; 2. Marta Marchuk ("Sitch"), 36.0; 3. Katia Bilon (KLK N.Y.), 38.5.

Women, 50-meter breaststroke: 1. Daria Kachmarchik ("Sitch"), 45.0; 2. Katia Bilon (KLK N.Y.), 47.0.

Women 4 x 25-meter freestyle relay: 1. "Sitch" (Daria Kachmarchik, Tania Kovaluk, Lida Hvozda, Marta Marchuk), 1:05.5; 2. KLK N.Y. (Katia Bilon, Natalia Bilon, Zoya Trofimenko, Ania Bilon), 1:09.4; 3. Plast (Renata Hron, Kateryna Hron, Kiki Zynych, Roma Kushnir), 1:12.1.

In two individual events, which did not count toward the overall team scores, Marko Pawlichko (Plast) won the juniors (15-17) 200-meter medley with a time of 1:10.6 over Adrian Pylypec (Plast) who came in second with a time of 1:12.8; and Marko Kryshchak (Plast) captured first in the juniors (15-17) 50-meter breaststroke with a time of 39.1 defeating second-place winner Andriy Sushkiv (Plast) who had a time of 44.9, and third-place winner Adrian Pylypec (Plast).

The presentation of gold, silver and bronze medals, trophies in relays and team winners, all funded by the UNA, was made at the pool-side following the finals in each event. Doing the

honors were: Dr. Flis, Mrs. Dushnyck, Dr. Futey, M. Stebelsky, W. Hnatkiwsky and Jaroslaw Rubel.

Conducting the meet were: J. Rubel, head, G. Hrab, head judge, Jaroslaw Kryshchak and Ihor Chuma, secretaries, W. Hnatkiwsky and M. Stebelsky, members.

The tennis finals over Monday afternoon and the sun beginning to move westward on a clear horizon, the finalists lined up on court 4 to receive trophies prior to the official closing of the

meet. Presenting the hardware were: Dr. Flis, Mrs. Dushnyck, who also presented her sportsmanship award to 15-year-old George Cikalo, W. Kwas, B. Rak, J. Rubel, R. Hawrylak, W. Hnatkiwsky, J. Lesawyer, G. Sawchak and Z. Snylyk.

Addressing the players briefly were: Dr. Flis, B. Rak, W. Hnatkiwsky and R. Rakotchyj, the latter closing officially the meet after the lowering of the flags to the tunes of the American and Ukrainian national anthems.



Motrya Huk (second right), winner in the junior girls group, and Maria Kosonocky, runner-up, receive trophies from Joseph Lesawyer (first right) and Z. Snylyk.



12 and under junior winner Andrew Danylchuk (second left) and runner-up Roman Kruchowj hold their trophies just presented to them by J. Rubel (first left) and R. Hawrylak.

### Dissidents' fate...

(Continued from page 7)

Another Ukrainian political prisoner, Valentyn Moroz, aptly defined Lukianenko's "crime" and "guilt" when he wrote in 1967 in "A Report from the Beria Reserve," (M. Browne): "People convicted for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' are people who think differently, or, simply, think, and whose spiritual world does not fit the Procrustean bed of Stalinist standards which the KGB men carefully defend...They are the people who do not want to accept the slavish wisdom with a double bottom which says that the phrase in the constitution 'Ukraine's right to secede from the

USSR' should be read as: Keep silent while you're alive!"

Now, as Scharansky's fate might be resolved in a typical "horse trade," do we still have another Soviet spy on reserve whom we could offer in exchange for Lukianenko in order to spare this man 15 more years of suffering? Will we have enough spies to exchange for hundreds of other courageous men and women in Soviet Gulags, or are we going to simply forget them?

Or, shouldn't we rather approach this matter in a more principled way and refuse to deal with the rulers in the Kremlin who claim for themselves immunity from civilized standards of behavior?



Dr. Flis (first right) is about to present the UNA team trophy to the swimmers of "Chornomorska Sitch." First left is UNA Auditor Dr. Bohdan Futey and next to him Vice-President Mary Dushnyck. Meet organizers are seen in the back.

## Social security notes

*Q. I have been receiving retirement benefits for two years now and I am 67 years old. My wife and 15-year-old son also received benefits. I plan to take on a job this year that could boost my earnings above the annual limit. What I want to know is will this also affect my wife's and son's benefits?*

**A.** Yes. Your benefits based on your social security eligibility are designed to partially replace your earnings which have been lost or reduced because of your retirement. The law presumes that if your earnings are not reduced below the amount established — \$4,000 a year for people 65 and over — you are not retired. Thus, if your social security check is reduced because of your earnings, your dependents who are presumed to receive support from your earnings, will also have their benefits reduced. Call your nearest social security office if you need more details on how this works.

*Q. My brother, now 70 years old, gets monthly SSI payments, his only income. He has been living alone most of his life, but now he's really too feeble to manage on his own. I convince him to come live with my wife and me, will that make him ineligible for supplemental security income?*

**A.** No, if your brother decides to move in with you, his SSI payments probably won't be stopped. However, the amount of his checks may be reduced. If he does move in, be sure to remind him to inform social security of this change in living arrangements.

## Tax tips

*Q — Our basement flooded recently and one of the items totally damaged was an old trunk with the family historical records, scrapbook, and pictures in it. All these paper items are irreplaceable. How do I determine the amount deductible as a casualty loss for these items?*

**A —** There is no way, for federal tax purposes, to attach a dollar amount to "sentimental value." Like any other item that is destroyed as a result of a casualty loss, only the loss of fair market value is deductible, and this will vary with items you describe. If, for example, you had an original photograph or letter signed by a prominent person (a President, for example), it may have considerable fair market value. In such a situation you should contact a professional appraiser. Items with no fair market value (although sentimentally very valuable) would, in turn, warrant no deduction.

*Q — Ten years ago I bought a house on a 24-year mortgage. I've kept up with the payments and have now saved enough to pay off the entire balance of the mortgage principal. However, by doing so the bank will charge a "pre-payment" penalty. Is this deductible on my federal tax return?*

**A —** Yes. In this situation the prepayment penalty would be tax deductible just as if it were interest paid on the mortgage.

*Q — In spite of my expressed sentiments that my wife is beautiful, she is going ahead with a face-lifting operation. Is this deductible as a medical expense on our federal tax return even though it's not medical treatment prescribed by a doctor?*

**A —** Yes. You would add the expenses in with all your other medical expenses for the year and deduct the amount that exceeds 3 percent of your adjusted gross income.

**„BECHIP y BEPECHI”**

Saturday, September 23, 1978 at 9 p.m. with Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria  
Music by "Vodohray"

Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
Donation \$4.00 per person.

For more information call (212) 786-7541 — Paula or (914) 626-8278 — Andy

Paid pol. ad.

SHE HAS EXPERIENCE AND COURAGE TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT.

UKRAINIAN AMERICANS VOTE FOR

**MARY ANNE KRUPSAK**

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Tuesday, September 12, 1978 — Democratic Primary

Paid for by Friends of Mary Anne Krupsak

Saturday, September 16, 1978 at SOYUZIVKA

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DAY**

Following the Program —

**“MISS SOYUZIVKA” CONTEST**

DANCE to the tunes of “YASENY” Orchestra  
Vocalist Lubomyra Kowalchuk

Saturday night,  
September 16, 1978  
**UKRAINIAN DANCERS**  
From Astoria, N.Y.  
E. Oprysko — director

■  
**SELECTION**  
Of MISS SOYUZIVKA  
■  
Master of Ceremonies:  
**Wolodymyr Hentisz**

## WORD JUMBLE

### Ukrainian place names in Alberta

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

KWENIVE                                                                          

YORDB                                                                          

APEMZAI                                                                          

SCASKOC                                                                          

YISNATN                                                                          

SYRT                                                                          

AHRAKNARSO           

NOBIA           

VALSA           

LYWSA           

A park in Edmonton is named after this late Ukrainian mayor:

\_\_\_\_\_

Answers to last week's jumble: Sokal, Olga, Odessa, Rak, Krasne, Zala, Dnieper, Kalyna, Kulikiv, Dobrowody.

Mystery word: Worobetz.

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