

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 257

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1978

25 CENTS

Evhen Hanowsky elected president of SUM

SUM headquarters moved to United States

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — Evhen Hanowsky, a longtime SUM counselor and chairman of the U.S. national SUM educational council, was elected president of the world executive board of the Ukrainian Youth Association at its 11th congress held here November 17-19.

The election of Mr. Hanowsky to head the world board of SUM marked the end of the 20-year term of Omelan Kowal of Brussels, Belgium, as well as the transfer of the SUM headquarters to the United States from that West European city.

The congress was attended by some 100 delegates and guests from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, Australia and Argentina. Many other Ukrainians from the free world also attended the three-day deliberations, together with representatives of key Ukrainian organizations in the West.

Myroslaw Shmigel, president of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), as host of the gathering opened the congress and introduced Mr. Kowal. In his opening remarks, Mr. Kowal greeted the delegates, specifically those who traveled the farthest to attend the congress.

Mr. Kowal, who observed his 30th year of activity in SUM in the course of



Photos by Ihor Dlaboha

Evhen Hanowsky, president of the world board of SUM.

the assemblage, also stressed the importance of the congress, not only, as he said, in electing a new executive board, but also in resolving many pertinent issues facing this youth organization. Mr. Kowal was awarded a special medal, which stands for SUM's highest citation.

Mr. Shmigel was elected chairman of the congress' presidium. He was joined by Dr. Askold Lozynskij (United States), Michael Moravski (Australia) and Luba Fostun (Great Britain), assistant chairmen; Eugenia Kuzmowycz (United States) and Anna Kobylecky (Canada), secretaries.

Joining the presidium as honorary members were Semen Wozhakiwsky, former president of the SUM world executive board, Dr. Petro Mirchuk, Prof. H. Waskowych, the Rev. Dr. Roman Mirchuk, Dr. Wolodymyr Kosyk, Mykola Wasylyk, Supreme Plast "Bulava"; and M. Hryhorciw, Australian League for the Liberation of Ukraine.

Dr. Kosyk, on behalf of Ukrainians in France, greeted to delegates on Friday afternoon and told the participants about the life of Ukrainians in France and about their attempts to purchase a tract of land which could be used as a camp and resort center. He requested the world board and the U.S. board to assist in the fund raising campaign.

Reports by the outgoing executive board members took place in the late afternoon on Friday. In addition to Mr. Kowal, the following also reported on their work: A. Hajdamacha, Mykola

Frankewytsh, Jaroslaw Deremenda, E. Hanowsky, Teodosij Buyniak, Osyp Rozhka, Roman Schuper, W. Lenyk, Michael Hryniuk and Michael Furda.

Among the principal topics raised by Mr. Kowal in his report were:

- * the educational and training program of SUM and the need for more qualified counselors;

- * a renewed membership drive;
- * the false statements about SUM and the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) which are to be included in the Ukrainian Encyclopaedia;

- * administrative matters;
- * SUM publications "Krylati" and "Avangard";

- * external affairs and community activity.

The outgoing president also cited the New York City SUMA branch for the work it has done with Ukrainian youth in the past five years.

Saturday morning and afternoon were devoted to meetings of the congressional committees: verifications (chaired by A. Hajdamacha), by-laws (chaired by M. Frankewytsh), education (chaired by R. Schuper), publications (chaired by O. Kowal), financial (chaired by M. Furda), nomina-

(Continued on page 2)

Kvetsko details oppression of Ukrainians, formation of Ukrainian ghettos in Siberia

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dmytro Kvetsko, a Ukrainian political prisoner sentenced in 1967 to 15 years imprisonment and five years exile for alleged membership in the Ukrainian National Front, recently appealed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to strip him of his citizenship and allow him to emigrate after the completion of his sentence.

Kvetsko's appeal sheds light on various aspects of the enslavement of the Ukrainian people, among them the forced resettlement of Ukrainians which resulted in the formation of Ukrainian ghettos in Vorkuta, Magadan, Kolyma, Karaganda and throughout the entire Siberian region.

The appeal, dated December 10, 1977, was recently released by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Below is the full text of the appeal. "For the last 11 years I have lived in distress in prisons and concentration camps, suffered in captivity in a foreign land isolated from the world and normal human life, as if I was buried in a grave. This is because at one time I

dared to relate in articles in the underground journal, "Volia i Batkivshchyna," ("Freedom and Homeland") a bit of truth about events in Ukraine in the 1950s and 1960s. I was compelled by life itself to take this step. People's wrongs perpetually stood before me like a specter, like a dumb eyewitness of the hopelessness, deterioration and unparalleled misery in which Pidhiria, the region where I was born, found itself. Its economic disorder, poverty and the utterly desperate misery of its inhabitants is payment for the uneven struggle for independent life which was waged by the armed residents of the area against their enslavers.

The basic wealth of the land — the forests — was destroyed by the occupying force, burned and cut down, in order that the insurgents would not be able to find refuge. The residents, from whom the government took land, were forced to travel to distant areas. The onetime populated, rich villages were deserted. This deserted area was silent as a grave, and it brought forth despair and awakened the hateful voice of protest. The residents of the villages, who were

forced to flee because of misfortune, traveled to non-Ukrainian cities to look for employment — the cities were populated by foreigners. They were forced to travel to foreign lands in their search for means of survival. Often they were forcibly transported to work in the mines and factories. They wound up in reservations which were practically impossible to leave. This is how the Ukrainian ghettos were formed in Vorkuta, Magadan, Kolyma, Karaganda and throughout the entire Siberian region. The ghetto residents, deprived of their native world and the elements of their national culture, became Russified, assimilated and degenerated.

Those who stayed behind in the native land were beset by high taxes and state purchases of farm products from small private plots. Their constant companions were beggary, poverty and malnutrition. I wrote about this pitiful situation of the oppressed Ukrainian villager of the Pidhiria region. I also wrote about the destruction of Ukrainian culture, the annihilation of the intelligentsia, the deterioration of the national spirit and national consciousness

among that portion of the intelligentsia which remained to lie about the historic past of our nation, to become scoundrels and fools, to sell its talents.

For this I was punished under Article 56 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR as a "traitor of the fatherland," although my publicistic activity had no relation to this article of the law and fell entirely under Article 62 of the Criminal Code ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). But, the court — in reality the KGB — decided that in order to more deeply eradicate unfairness they would violate their own legislation. One of my co-participants in the trial, Mykhaylo D., did not survive the spiritual torments; he was not able to stand the suffering and prematurely died. Another, Zinoviy Krasivsky, was transferred from the Vladimir prison to the psychiatric institution in Smolensk and most recently to Lviv. I received a 15-year sentence (the first five years in prison) and five years exile and confiscation of my belongings. I, in fact, became a victim of the punishment and terror applied to all who decide to speak

(Continued on page 2)

Evhen Hanowsky...

(Continued from page 1)

tions (chaired by M. Hryniuk) and resolutions (chaired by W. Lewenetz).

Each session heard specially prepared papers on the different aspects of SUM activity in the Ukrainian community. Afterwards, the ideas and plans of the individual committees were turned over to the resolutions committee.

Some 300 persons attended the congressional banquet Saturday evening.

Among the persons greeting the congress was Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President, who also presented the world SUM board with a donation to assist it in its work.

Also extending greetings were: Julian Zablocky (leadership of the Organizations of Ukrainian Nationalists), Mrs. Slava Stetko (executive board of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations), Anton Filimonchuk (Organization of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent — ODUM), Prof. H. Waskowych (Ukrainian Free University and the Institute of Socio-Political Education), Bohdan Todoriv (the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics), M. Hryhorciw (Australian League for the Liberation of Ukraine), Lew Futala (Ukrainian Congress Committee of America), Wolodymyr Masur (Ukrainian National Aid Association and the Organizations of Ukrainian Liberation Front), Ihor Sochan (U.S. National Plast Command), Michael Kowalchyn (Society of Veterans of the UPA), T. Buyniak (Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine), and Ilya Dmytriw (Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain).

In addition, many representatives of Ukrainian organizations, who did not greet the congress, were introduced. Many written statements from Ukrainian Church hierarchs and other community organizations, as well, were read.

The concert featured a bandurist trio called "Molodi Orly" (Young Eagles), which consisted of Yurko, Petro and Stefania Luchkiw; and Olha Hirniak, soloist with the SUMA "Zhayvoronky" chorus, who was accompanied at the piano by Sonia Szereg.

Dancing to "Veselyi Dzvyn" from Montreal followed the banquet.

P.E.N. club asks Moscow to free Danylo Shumuk

LONDON, England. — The Writers in Prison Committee of the International P.E.N. recently appealed to Soviet authorities asking them to release Ukrainian Danylo Shumuk from imprisonment because he is said to be dying of stomach cancer.

Shumuk, 64, has spent 34 years of his life in Polish, German and Soviet prisons.

In its letter to the Soviets, the International P.E.N. cited Article 100 of the Corrective Labor Code of the USSR which provides that a sentence can be rescinded when the prisoner can no longer live to finish it.

The organization has called on other groups and individuals to also seek Shumuk's release so that he may be able to die in freedom.

Business sessions began after the morning Liturgy celebrated by the Rev. Mirchuk. Reports of the congressional committee and elections of new officers rounded out the day's activities.

Joining Mr. Hanowsky on the new executive board are: O. Kowal (Belgium), chairman of the educational council; Michael Shypetyk (Canada), J. Deremenda (Great Britain) and M. Frankewytch (West Germany), vice-presidents; Osyp Rozhka (United States), secretary general; Jaroslav Petryk (United States), financial chairman; Evhen Markowicz, (Argentina), coordinator for South America; Eugenia Kuzmowycz (United States), supervisor of "yunatstvo"; Anna Kobylecky (Canada), organizing chairman; auditing committee: M. Hryniuk, chairman, Petro Kohut and Bohdan Leshchysyn, members; B. Rutkowsky and Zenon Kohut, alternate members; arbitrary board: T. Buyniak, chairman; Dr. A. Lozynskiy and M. Furda, members; and Michael Moravski and Mykola Shafoval, alternate members.

Prior to the end of the congress, on a motion raised by Mr. Kowal, the following persons were promoted to counselor fourth grade, the highest rank of counselor in SUM: Dr. P. Mirchuk, Kornel Wasylky, I. Kobasa, M. Shmigel, M. Lushchak, W. Lewenetz, W. Kusyky, J. Petryk, Oleh Genza, T. Kuzmiv, S. Stetko, E. Ren, S. Kostiuik, I. Dmytriw, B. Okiptuk, B. Hirnyk, and P. Mykuliak.

AI appeals for dissidents in Rumania

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Amnesty International appealed to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania to release all human rights activists, members of religious and ethnic minorities and dissident workers who are being held as prisoners of conscience in the country's prisons, forced labor camps and psychiatric hospitals. The appeal, issued on November 20, coincides with the release by Amnesty International U.S.A. of a 45-page report on forced labor, psychiatric repression, and the persecution of religious believers and ethnic groups in Rumania.

"Dissidents are definitely being forcibly confined in psychiatric hospitals because of their political views rather than for authentic medical reasons," said the AI report. The organization said it was making this statement after carefully investigating and corroborating allegations which have been received on this subject for the past year and a half.

"We now have detailed information from numerous sources confirming that recalcitrant religious believers, members of the Hungarian minority, human rights activists, disaffected workers and would-be emigrants have been confined to psychiatric hospitals solely for exercising their human rights," AI said.

Most persons confined in this manner are imprisoned in psychiatric hospitals for up to several months, but in some cases, have been detained for as long as five years. AI said that the treatment of victims varied, but that deliberate misuse of powerful drugs was common.

"Such treatment is used deliberately to inflict suffering and exert pressure on dissidents," AI said.

Among the drugs in such use are haloperidol, plegomazin and mzeptil, all used for treatment of mental illnesses in other countries, but according to AI

Kvetsko details...

(Continued from page 1)

out in defense of those members of a nation who are wronged and oppressed. Such terror in Ukraine has continued almost without interruption since the national renaissance. The fact that the judicial special case of "traitor of the fatherland" was pinned on me does not arouse within me any moral reproach or any feeling of awkwardness.

I know the price of that so-called "fatherland" which I "betrayed." From history I know that each occupying force brought us, Ukrainians, not only a new colonial yoke, but also its own fatherland which we were forced to love and defend. My grandfather lived under the rule of Austria. Austria was his fatherland. My father lived under Poland. Poland was his fatherland. I wound up under the USSR. The USSR became my fatherland. Grandfather fought for Austria in 1914, father for Poland in 1939, and I "betrayed" the USSR. Better yet, I want to leave it. Nothing binds me to the USSR, nothing brings me near to it. And that is not all — I believe that the appellation of citizen of the USSR brings me shame, degrades my human dignity, blemishes my national honor. Why? Because there are no elementary human rights in the USSR, brutal coercion and arbitrariness, spiritual oppression and complete lawlessness dominate in the USSR.

Life under such conditions becomes unbearable suffering. Life under such conditions loses all its worth and attraction. Only after freeing oneself from this Babylonian captivity, can a person again become master of those

human valuables which are robbed each day and each hour by the totalitarian system, and which a person expects during his short existence here on earth given him by God.

I am not appealing to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to review the fabricated charge of "betrayal of the fatherland" against me, to change the application Article 56 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR to Article 62 of the Criminal Code in order to truly put an end to the violations of socialist legality as is continually being written in the newspapers. It does not matter! All my complaints to higher judicial authorities were answered only by standard formal replies. This means that lawlessness itself has been legalized and excused.

On the basis of many concrete facts, I became convinced that under Soviet conditions a person who does not adhere to a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and has his own opinion which differs from the official doctrine has a place behind bars and barbed wire guaranteed him for life. Therefore, on the occasion of the anniversary of the ratification of the new Constitution of the USSR and the 29th anniversary of the approval of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, I ask the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to strip me of my citizenship and to give me the opportunity, after the completion of my sentence, to emigrate from the Soviet Union. As a sign of my resoluteness in this decision, I proclaim a one-day hunger strike on December 10, 1977.

they are administered in Rumania in excessive doses, without proper medical control and to persons to whom they should not be prescribed in the first place. In addition, inmates have been injected with a preparation made by mixing milk and iodine.

In numerous cases, inmates of psychiatric hospitals have been released only after making statements renouncing their political beliefs. "Psychiatric treatment is evidently being abused in Rumania as a means of political re-education," AI said.

Another form of imprisonment involving the re-education of political dissenters is the use of labor camps, mainly in the Danube delta and Danube-Black Sea canal areas. This form of imprisonment has come increasingly into use as an alternative to more traditional ways of imprisonment since 1976. It is officially justified on the grounds that labor is valuable as a form of "resocialization" of offenders, and provides cheap and readily available manpower required for Rumania's economic plans for rapid growth. AI

said that among those imprisoned for terms of up to one year in labor camps have been miners who took part in a major strike in the Jui valley area in 1977 and signatories of the human rights petitions initiated by the dissident writer Paul Goma.

AI said that short-term detention of dissenters is common in Rumania. They are held for questioning during which beating and other forms of maltreatment are common. AI has received allegations in more than 200 such cases. The beatings are administered not only by members of the state security police (Securitate) but also by boxers who are members of the "Dinamo" sports club, which is under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. In many cases the arrested person was released within days but subjected to the same process repeatedly without ever being faced with formal criminal charges.

AI said today that while it knew of scores of individual prisoners of conscience held during recent years, it could not estimate the total number of prisoners of conscience in Rumania.

СВОБОДА  **СВОБОДА**
UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302, daily except Mondays and holidays.

TELEPHONES: U.N.A.

Svoboda (201) 434-0237 (201) 451-2200
(201) 434-0807 from New York (212) 227-5250
from New York (212) 227-4125 (212) 227-5251

Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$6.00 per year
UNA Members \$2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editors: Ihor Dlaboha
Roma Sochan-Hadzewycz

Sen. Yuzyk chosen delegate to 24th NATO meeting

OTTAWA, Ont. — The parliaments of the 15 NATO countries will be participating in the 24th annual meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly which will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, November 25 to 30.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk of Winnipeg was elected member of the Canadian delegation. This will be the sixth year that he is representing Canada at these annual meetings.

On November 8, Sen. Yuzyk was re-elected vice-chairman of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association for the fourth time. This group is composed of the members of the Senate and the House of Commons under the leadership of the speakers of both houses.

Sen. Yuzyk will continue his efforts to defend and promote human rights, particularly in the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. He was active at the Belgrade Conference that reviewed the implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Preparations are now being made for the second review conference, which will be held in Madrid, Spain, in 1980.

Last year, at the assembly meeting in



Sen. Paul Yuzyk

Paris, Sen. Yuzyk was unanimously elected rapporteur of the sub-committee on the Free Flow of Information and People for a four-year period. This committee publishes a quarterly publication, *The Bulletin*, which constantly monitors the implementation of the Third Basket of the Helsinki Accords. Sen. Yuzyk is the editor.

Prof. Zamsha, economist, dies

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Prof. Ivan L. Zamsha, noted economist, longtime secretary of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Science in the United States and director of the financial department of the academy, died here on Wednesday, November 15. He was 83.

Ivan L. Zamsha was born October 8, 1895, in the village of Rozkishna in the Kiev region of Ukraine. He attended the lyceum in Stavysheche.

In 1912, he left for Manchuria with the intent to work and continue his studies. It was there that he first became interested in cooperatives.

In 1916, he was drafted into the army. After the February 1917 revolution, he was active in the Ukrainianization of troops in Rostov-on-Don and in Gori, where he was the head of the Ukrainian community.

He was a member of the Trans-Caucasian National Ukrainian Council and a delegate to the First All-Ukrainian Church Sobor in Kiev.

In early 1918, he worked as an instructor on cooperatives in the Tarschan Cooperative Union. In September of that year, he attended the advanced cooperative instructors course at the Ukrainian Cooperative Center in Kiev.

He began working in the publishing department of Dniprosouz in October 1918, and became bookkeeper-instructor there the following year.

Beginning in 1922, he was assistant director and later director of the financial department of the All-Ukrainian Association of Consumers. Cooperatives (Vukospilka) in Kiev. He worked in the Ukrainian cooperative system until 1930.

While working, he studied at the Ukrainian Cooperative Institute from which he graduated in 1923. He became an instructor at the institute in December 1923.

On October 15, 1930, the day of mass

arrests of members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia in Kiev, he, too, was arrested. After being imprisoned for three months, he was released. He was again arrested in March 1931 and imprisoned until the end of the year.

Until the beginning of World War II, Prof. Zamsha taught at various higher educational institutions in Kiev. In 1934-39 he was director of the economics chair at the Institute of Heavy Industry.

During the years of the German occupation in Kiev, he worked at the Vukospilka as director of the financial planning agency.

After the war, he emigrated to West Germany. Since the fall of 1945, he worked in the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany as assistant director of the financial department. At the second and third congresses of the Ukrainian emigration in Germany, he was elected to serve as director of the financial department of the organization.

Prof. Zamsha was one of the organizers of the Ukrainian Higher School of Economics in Munich, where he was a professor and director of the economics chair. He worked there until he emigrated to America.

Prof. Zamsha came to the United States on January 31, 1952. On the second day after his arrival, he began working at the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Science in the United States as a financial expert, secretary and co-worker of its publishing department.

He worked on most of the publications of the academy, including the monumental work, "The St. Sophia Sobor in Kiev" and the 900-page book, "Lesia Ukrainka, Life and Works."

Prof. Zamsha was also involved in the planning of scholarly conferences. Most of the academy's conferences held in recent years were the work of the professor.

Shymko sought easier access to Canada for East European immigrants

OTTAWA, Ont. — Yuri Shymko (Progressive Conservative-Parkdale, Ont.), the newest Ukrainian Canadian member of the Canadian House of Commons, made an attempt to facilitate the immigration to Canada of East and Central Europeans.

In a debate in the House of Commons on November 6, Mr. Shymko asked Minister of Employment and Immigration Bud Cullen if he would allow East or Central Europeans visiting Canada to apply for landed-immigrant status or to stay in Canada as visitors.

On October 17, Mr. Cullen approved such measures for Lebanese.

"Recognizing the political if not strategic difficulty posed to residents of Eastern and Central European countries in approaching Canadian embassies, as well as recognizing the obstacles threatening their civil and human liberties when they request permission to emigrate, will the minister allow the Lebanese precedent of special measures to visitors to Canada from countries in Eastern and Central Europe?" asked Mr. Shymko.

Mr. Cullen replied that there were attempts to open special offices in those countries to handle immigration, but the idea was discouraged, apparently by representatives of those countries. He also said that the idea of using a quota system was considered but not imple-

mented because of the confusion resulting from which country's quota system would be applied.

"On that basis, we indicated that we would bring about a sponsorship system where five individuals would have the opportunity to sponsor people who came from Eastern European countries, that we would do that on a trial basis to see if it would work and accommodate the people we are hoping to accommodate in this area," said Mr. Cullen.

Mr. Shymko followed up his question by asking whether there were any instances in which Eastern or Central Europeans already in Canada on a tourist visa were forcibly deported to the country of their origin for seeking political refugee or immigrant status.

The minister explained that allowing those persons to stay in this country on that basis would jeopardize efforts by their fellow citizens to obtain passports from their governments to visit Canada and then return.

Without answering whether there were such instances or not, Mr. Cullen said: "If we set up a regime that would give easier access and destroy that particular mechanism, we might do more harm than good to those who want legitimately to come here and visit. Therefore, we have to look at these on a case by case basis," said Mr. Cullen.

Manifestation in defense of the rights of Ukraine

November 26, 1978

Program and march route

Meeting place: 1:30 p.m., 52nd Street between Sixth and Seventh avenues
2 p.m.: Start of manifestation, American national anthem sung by Olha Hirniak, Ukrainian national anthem sung by participants

Opening: Evhen Ivashkiv, chairman of the manifestation committee

Address: Newly elected president of the WCFU

Statements: Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City and other public officials

2:30 p.m.: March along Sixth Avenue (Avenue of the Americas) to 57th Street and then east to Madison Avenue, north to 67th Street, and east to Lexington Avenue

Delivery of statement: Delegation of protesters to deliver statement to officials of the Soviet U.N. Mission

Address from youth: Dr. Askold Lozynskyj

Introduction of former political prisoners

Address: Nadia Svitlychna

Statements: Brief messages from non-Ukrainian representatives and the All-Community Committee to Honor the Victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine.

Resolutions

Conclusion: Singing of "Ne Pora"

Grand marshal: Newly elected president of the WCFU

Parade marshal: Dr. Askold Lozynskyj

Buses will unload passengers at 52nd Street and Sixth Avenue. Buses can park along both sides of Park Avenue between 66th and 69th streets, and on 68th and 69th streets between Park and Lexington avenues.

Marching order:

"Ukraine" banner, grand marshal, parade marshals, flags, clergy, WCFU Secretariat, UCCA Executive and National Council, veterans, youth organizations (Plast, SUM, ODUM and others), women's organizations (Women's Association DFFU, UNWLA, Gold Cross), fraternal associations, communities.

UNA District Committee meetings

Boston District

BOSTON, Mass. — The UNA Boston District Committee met on November 5 at the parish hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jamaica Plains, Mass., and among the topics discussed was the November and December organizing campaign.

The meeting was chaired by Włodzimierz Hetmansky and Dmytro Galonzka took the minutes.

Mr. Hetmansky reported to the 17 representatives of the Branches which compose the District Committee, that as of October 31, the District had organized 40 members, or 57 percent of its 1978 quota of 70 members. Special recognition went to Mr. Galonzka, secretary of Branch 307 who organized 18 members, John Ercha, secretary of Branch 238 who organized seven members and Mr. Hetmansky, secretary of Branch 374 who organized six members. The District was reminded that it exceeded its 1977 quota and earned a special award of \$2 per new member organized.

Supreme President Dr. John O. Flis was present at the meeting as a representative of the Supreme Executive Committee. Dr. Flis reported on the growth

of UNA assets, increase in bond interest and premium income, Svoboda, Soyuzivka and its planned improvements, and the status of UNA building and its financial condition.

Dr. Flis also reported on the outcome of the November 5 meeting of the Special Reorganizational Committee and discussed some of the changes that were proposed.

A discussion followed in which the following individuals took part: Dr. Didiuk, Messrs. Bortnyk, Hetmansky and Mihowan and Mrs. Remick. The topics covered in the discussion included the renewal of the promissory loans for another five-year term, the construction of a senior citizens home, high Convention costs, advisability of radio advertising, and hiring of professional insurance salesmen as proposed in the reorganizational plans.

Those present pledged renewed effort in their organizing work during the last two months of the year. All agreed that only through a more vigorous campaign can the District hope to again exceed its designated quota of 70 members.

Refreshments were served after the meeting.

Baltimore District

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Baltimore District Committee of the UNA held an organizing meeting here in the St. Sophia home on Sunday, November 12.

The meeting was opened by District Committee Chairman Bohdan Yasinysky. The minutes were taken by Ostap Zyniuk.

Mr. Yasinysky asked all present to honor the late Theodore Chay, a one-time Baltimore District Committee chairman, with a moment of silence.

Afterward, reports on the year's activity were given by the District Committee officers.

The UNA Executive Committee was represented at the meeting by Supreme Organizer Wasyl Orichowsky, who informed the meeting's participants of the present status of Soyuz. Mr. Orichowsky noted that the Baltimore District this year gained 50 new members as of the end of October. In order to fulfill

its quota for 1978, the District needs to organize 40 members, he said.

Mr. Orichowsky commended those secretaries who have already fulfilled their quotas: John Malko of Branch 320 with 16 members and Mr. Zyniuk of Branch 15 with 15 members.

The Supreme Organizer also offered advice on explaining UNA insurance and the benefits of membership to prospective members.

A discussion followed Mr. Orichowsky's presentation. The following took part: Messrs. Yasinysky, Zyniuk, Malko, E. Prytula, L. Blonarovych, A. Cizdyn, B. Maksymchuk and D. Pisetsky.

Members of the Baltimore District decided to organize observances of the 85th anniversary of the UNA in their area. Events are planned for March or April 1979.

Refreshments, prepared by Mrs. Yasinysky, were served at the conclusion of the meeting.

Allentown District

EASTON, Pa. — The UNA Allentown District Committee held its fall organizing meeting at the American Ukrainian Citizens Club here on Saturday, November 4, followed by a dance marking the 85th anniversary of Svoboda.

Mrs. Anna Haras, Chairman of the Allentown District Committee, who is also a UNA Supreme Advisor, opened the meeting by calling upon honorary president Michael Kolodrub to deliver the opening prayer. Mrs. Haras then welcomed District's branch representatives, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, UNA Supreme Vice-President, and Stefan Hawrysz, Senior Field Organizer.

Mrs. Dushnyk began her remarks by congratulating the District for achieving 84.5 percent of its quota last year, with 93 new members organized, and Mrs. Haras for having brought in 42 of them. Also, all 11 of the District's branches organized members. She mentioned that as secretary of Branch 47, Mrs. Haras has been the UNA women's champion several times and once she was the UNA overall winner.

The speaker noted that this year the District had 59 new members, and it needs 51 more to reach its quota of 110. She expressed the hope the District would come through.

Mrs. Dushnyk stated the UNA organized 2,450 new members to date for over \$6 million of insurance. She added that at least 2,000 more members must be organized before the year's end.

She said that close to \$6.5 million dollars of promissory notes were issued, and then informed the participants about the five-year extension of these notes, which pay eight percent interest.

The Supreme Vice-President also commented on the building, mail delivery, reaching potential members by acquainting them with the UNA through The Ukrainian Weekly, and the necessity for attendance at UNA monthly meetings and at fraternal activities.

Mrs. Dushnyk also spoke of the Special Re-organizational Committee's plans, the "Tribuna" page in Svoboda and the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians. The Allentown District Committee plans to send a busload of members to the November 26 WCFU manifestation.

In his review of the individual branch achievements, Mr. Hawrysz noted that John Hutzyayluk, Branch 147 secretary, had organized 20 members; Stepan

Iwasechko, Branch 48 — 10; Mrs. Haras — nine; Paul Krepicz, Branch 369 — seven; Stephen Kolodrub, Branch 137 — six; Mrs. Katherine Sargent, Branch 438 — five; and Mrs. Anna Pypiuk, Branch 151 — two.

The Senior Field Organizer stated that if every delegate, Supreme Assembly member and Branch officer would apply themselves to the membership campaign, the quota of 2,000 would be attained. The relaxation of medical examination limitations should be a boon to organizers, especially the 50-60 age prospects who can now get \$1,000 coverage without a physical examination, and the new prizes should prove an incentive to secretaries. First prize is \$500 for most members signed and the greatest sum of insurance sold, second prize is \$300, third is \$150, and 12 prizes of \$50 will also be made in each category. This applies only to life insurance sold, he stipulated.

Mr. Hawrysz also spoke of the new juvenile TP-65 policy, dividends, and his encouraging meeting at Mr. Krepicz's branch in Palmerton. He urged the District to realize its quota by at least 75 percent and receive a bonus.

Honorary President Mr. Kolodrub, 87 years old, was a most entertaining speaker, recalling the UNA's past, having been a UNA member for 62 years, a secretary, and a Convention delegate 6 times. He recalled the striving of the Lemkos to build Soyuz under trying circumstances, and appealed to all to continue to work for the UNA's growth and development.

A lively discussion followed on current UNA matters such as the Special Re-organizational Committee, contacting "lost Ukrainians," personal visits to Branches, Svoboda, receiving the papers sooner, and so on. Taking part were Mmes. Pypiuk and Haras, as well as Messrs. Kolodrub, Krepicz and Prochyk.

In conclusion, Mrs. Haras appealed to all branches to participate in the present organizing campaign, and called on Mr. Kolodrub to lead the closing prayer. Serving as secretaries at the meeting were Stefan Mucha, in Ukrainian, and Mr. Kolodrub, in English.

Following refreshments served by the ladies, the District Committee held its dance, which was well attended by Lehigh Valley UNA'ers and their guests. Music was provided by Horoshko's orchestra.

Institute's board of directors meets

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America met here Tuesday, November 14, and resolved a series of pending matters, including the postponement of the date of the annual meeting from December 2 to April 1979.

Chairing the meeting was the UIA's president Theodore Dzus. Before presenting the agenda of the meeting, Mr. Dzus called for a moment's silence in memory of the late Paul Chornoma, a member of the institute's board of directors, who died recently.

Taking part in the meeting, in addition to Mr. Dzus, were: Ostap Balaban, vice-president; Dr. John Flis, secretary; Dr. Michael Piznak, treasurer; Peter Andrusiw, Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Wasyl Weresh, Dr. Myron Zarytsky and Dr. Rostyslav Sochynsky, members, as well as administrative director Julian Revay.

After hearing reports of individual

committee heads, the board of directors accepted five new members to the institute: Stephen Skubik, Pelahia Orłowska, Dr. George Logush, Roman Ilyntzkyj and Prof. Mark Szydorak.

The board of directors announced that the institute will be the site of an exhibit of artists of Slavic descent beginning December 4 through December 10. The exhibit, featuring some 30 artists of various Slavic backgrounds, will be held within the framework of a "Slavic Heritage Week" being sponsored by New York Mayor Edward Koch and the city's Department of Education. Among Ukrainian artists to show their works will be Yuriy Solovij, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Liuboslav Hut-saliuk and Nina Klymowska.

The directors designated Dr. M. Piznak, Dr. W. Weresh and J. Revay as the institute's delegates to the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Hold joint conference on literature

MONTREAL, Que. — The first joint conference of the United States and Canadian Associations of Comparative Literature was held here at McGill University October 13-15.

The conference program included symposiums, lectures and discussions about the development of contemporary literatures on the North American continent. There were presentations on the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and the so-called minority literatures in America.

Prof. Y. Rudnycky, founding member of the Canadian Association of Comparative Literature, attended the conference.

During the discussions, he raised the topic of Ukrainian Canadian literature. He concluded his comments by citing a poem by Yar Slavutych about three pioneers in western Canada, John, Jean and Ivan. Only Ivan was able to win the title with nature and stay on the land. According to Prof. Rudnycky, the poem accurately reflects the situation in

western Canada at the turn of the century.

Prof. Rudnycky also emphasized the importance of distinguishing between individual and collective rights in literature and in society during the discussion following a presentation on human rights in literature of the period of the American Revolution.

Styranka to show watercolors in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Maria Styranka, a Ukrainian artist currently residing in Toronto, will show a series of her latest watercolors in an exhibit scheduled to run from December 3 through December 10 at the gallery of the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America, 136 Second Ave. here. Viewing hours are 6-8 p.m. weekdays and 1-8 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

Miss Styranka has exhibited her watercolors as well as other paintings in the United States, Canada and Europe. Some of them won her citations.

Bridgeport group to hold weeklong defense action

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — The Human Rights for Soviet Citizens Coalition in Greater Bridgeport has set aside the week of December 3-11 as Human Rights Week.

The main program of the week will be held Sunday, December 3, at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Center, 4200 Park Ave., in Bridgeport. (Merritt Parkway exit 47). A \$2 donation is requested.

The program on the evening of December 10 will start with a symbolic reception and invocation. The guest speaker will be Dr. Martin Abend, professor of political geography at Jersey City State College, and widely known in the New York area as a television commentator and lecturer. Dr. Abend has frequently spoken out on human rights issues in the USSR. Part of the program will be the presentation of the Honorary Peace Award in absentia to all the Helsinki monitors: Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Moscow (Russian), and Ukrainian.

Special mention in the award will be given to the late Myron Stachiw, longtime community leader and president of the Bridgeport branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and co-founder of the coalition.

The Suppression of Religion Exhibit will be held during the week at the Sacred Heart University Library on Park

Avenue and Jefferson. The exhibit will feature 10 official Soviet government posters against religion.

On Monday, December 11, 1-6 p.m., the coalition-sponsored blood drive will take place at the American Red Cross headquarters in Bridgeport. It is a symbolic support of conscientious objectors and prisoners of conscience. The blood drive is a joint effort of several communities in the area to raise awareness of the public to the human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Ruthan. Cap and members of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine are participating by signing up blood donors in the Ukrainian community.

In the four years of its existence, the Human Rights Coalition for Soviet Citizens has organized many defense actions. The single major event this year will be the Human Rights Week. The December 10 program is the main event of the Human Rights Week, and wide community participation is anticipated. Roma Hayda is the Human Rights Week coordinator for the coalition and the UCCA representative.

Women's group honors Lydia Savoyka



Lydia Savoyka, center, poses with Zenon Bachir, left, and Oles Furda, right, of the School of Bandura, and Nicholas Czorny, background, its administrative director.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Lydia Savoyka, an official with the National Catholic Conference of the United States, was honored by the All Nations Women's League on November 12 for her work in the areas of immigration and naturalization.

Born in Ukraine, Miss Savoyka came to the United States under the sponsorship of the Catholic Conference and has worked with them since 1952. In addition to her work with the Catholic

Conference, Miss Savoyka also volunteers her time for many educational and charitable organizations.

Miss Savoyka received an award from the All Nations Women's League which was presented by its president, Lolita Fonegra. Some 200 persons attended the presentation.

Entertainment in the course of the evening was provided by the New York School of Bandura and other groups.

Plast sorority elects new board

Newark Plast elects new board

NEWARK, N.J. — The Newark Plast branch elected a new executive board at its meeting on November 3. Iryne Tymnycky was chosen president ("stanychnyi") of the branch, and Taras Durbak was elected chairman of the branch council.

Also elected were: Ostap Terhakovec and Oksana Kuzmiak, vice-presidents; Halia Milanych, "koshova"; Bohdan Kriak, "koshovyi"; Yuriy Dats, treasurer; Roksolana Mycio-Halibey and Katria Wolowodiuk, secretaries.

According to a National Plast Command spokesman, the election of a new executive board should be an assurance that this branch, which is one of the largest, will continue to successfully conduct its work with children and youth.

Manor to hold Christmas dinner

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The annual Ukrainian Christmas Holy Supper will be celebrated at Manor Junior College on December 17, at 6 p.m., in the college dining hall.

The festivities will begin with the traditional Christmas greeting and the distribution of the "Prospora." The Holy Supper, consisting of traditional Ukrainian foods, will then be served.

A special program of Christmas music and singing will follow the Holy Supper.

Family, friends and the public are invited to attend the celebration.

Tickets, priced at \$7.50 per person, may be obtained from Manor Junior College, Christmas Holy Supper, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046; or by telephone: (215) 885-2360. Reservations must be made no later than December 8.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The U.S. chapter of the "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" Plast sorority of "starshi plastunky" held its annual assembly here at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, during the weekend of November 18-19.

Twenty full-fledged members and candidate members attended this year's session. Among them were three candidate members from the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

The sorority also has a chapter in Canada based in Toronto, Ont., and individual members around the world.

Christine Rohowsky of New York, N.Y., was elected president ("kurinna") of the sorority. Also elected to the executive board were: Roma Hadzewycz of Jersey City, N.J., vice-president; Hanusia Rohoza of Brooklyn, N.Y., secretary; Laryssa Bych of Passaic, N.J., treasurer, and Oksana Sydorciak of New York, parliamentarian.

Other newly elected officers are: Donia Sawczuk of Philadelphia, Pa., candidates' supervisor; Lesia Lebed of Maplewood, N.J., New York City branch chairman; Lala Wojtowycz of Syracuse, N.Y., editor; Maria Sochan of Woodcliff Lake, N.J., assistant editor; Ariana Korduba of Maplewood, N.J., chronicler, and a color guard composed of Juliana Osinchuk of New York, flag-bearer, Roksolana Pencak of Newark, N.J., and Maria Sochan, assistants.

A preliminary meeting of all full-fledged members of the sorority was held on Friday night, November 17.

The assembly was conducted by a presidium consisting of Miss Osinchuk, chairman, and Miss Sydorciak, secretary.

During dinner on Saturday evening, the chairman of the presidium presented Wolodymyr Kwas, Soyuzivka manager, with a certificate of gratitude for his hospitality and help in conducting the sorority's assemblies. The sorority often meets at the UNA estate.

The sorority has been in existence for 52 years. Its traditions are based on Lesia Ukrainka's "Forest Song" ("Lisova Pisnia") and on Ukrainian folklore.



Photos by Roma Sochan-Hadzewycz

The "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" Plast sorority after the conclusion of its assembly at the Kiev villa at Soyuzivka. First row (left to right): Marta Holuka, Donia Sawczuk, Ariana Korduba, Zirka Tkach, Roksolana Pencak, Lesia Lebed, Laryssa Bych, Christine Rohowsky, Maria Pawlyshyn; second row: Juliana Osinchuk holding the sorority's flag, Christine Wozniak, Hanusia Rohoza, Christine Kusiaka, Luba Rosul, Lala Wojtowycz, Oksana Sydorciak, Maria Sochan and Taisa Szeremeta.



Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas thanks Juliana Osinchuk for the certificate of gratitude she has just presented to him on behalf of the Plast sorority.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Defend Ukraine's rights

This Sunday's manifestation in defense of the rights of Ukraine offers Ukrainians in the West a rare opportunity to demask Soviet violations in Ukraine. Not since 1967 and the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians have representatives of Ukrainian communities throughout the free world gathered in one spot to protest the brutal persecution of their kin in Ukraine.

Demonstrations in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners are a common event, and every year brings a number of independent defense actions in many countries of Ukrainian settlements in Western Europe, North and South America and Australia. While each is effective, a demonstration which attracts not only Ukrainians from a limited locale, but those from most countries of the free world, goes far in declaring to the Kremlin that Ukrainians everywhere are united in their abhorrence of its regime and in efforts to free their enslaved kin.

The last two years, alone, offer sufficient testimony of Soviet rights violations, what with the arrest and sentencing of many members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. With a battery of facts proving Soviet non-implementation of any God-given or man-made rights, such a united front of Ukrainians will be able to disprove the United Nations' absurd commendation of the Soviet Union's human rights record.

All Ukrainians, from cities near and far, should take time out on Sunday to join the delegates to the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the three Ukrainians who were victims of Soviet persecution — Nadia Svitlychna, Gen. Petro Grigorenko and Leonid Plyushch — to protest the destruction of their heritage by Moscow. While the demonstration should be within the bounds of law, it should be volatile enough to get the message across to the Russian jailkeepers.

"Great effort of our time"

Ever since his ascendance to St. Peter's throne, Pope John Paul II has spoken out candidly on many a burning issue of both spiritual and secular nature, indicating that he and the Holy Universal Church will become increasingly assertive on the world scene.

Most important from our vantage point was the newly elected pope's early pronouncement in defense of those who suffer persecution for their beliefs and his subsequent commitment to the pursuit of human rights in what he termed "the great effort of our time."

Without being specific the pontiff implicitly did point his finger at the stifling system of Communist totalitarianism when he said: "It cannot be man for the system, but the system must be for man." The new pope knows, because he lived under that system in Poland where religious worship is tolerated by the regime for fear of its own demise.

The breath of fresh air from the Vatican is a welcome sign that perhaps at long last the pleas of such men as Father Vasyl Romaniuk and Pastor Georgi Vins — just to mention two men of the cloth who are suffering incarceration in the Soviet prisons for their defense of the right to worship — will not fall on deaf ears as was the case before.

In the light of the pope's salutary commitment to human rights, the Ukrainian Catholic faithful, led by their hierarchy and clergy, should let the pontiff know of their support on this question and their anticipation of more pronounced actions in defense of those who suffer in violation of their basic rights.

Rights declaration not yet universal

This December 10, governments, organizations and individuals around the world will mark the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly. It was in 1950 that the assembly first invited all to observe Human Rights Day each year on this date.

The declaration was followed by other international pronouncements, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights — both adopted by the General Assembly on December 16, 1966 — and other less well-known U.N. agreements which embodied the rights originally set forth.

Then, on August 1, 1975, 35 governments signed the Helsinki Accords providing human rights activists in the Soviet Union and elsewhere an unparalleled uplift in morale. Many hopes were dashed, however, when the Belgrade Conference, convened to review the implementation of the Helsinki act, failed to produce a concluding document condemning parties to the agreement who had failed to adhere to its provisions.

How much nearer, then, is the world to the full implementation of human rights? Ask Rudenko, Tykhy, Ginzburg, Orlov, Petkus or any one of the thousands of "criminals" currently serving their sentences within the USSR's "gulag archipelago."

On December 10, should we rejoice in knowing that on paper the world condemns human rights violations, or should we mourn the fact that these rights are still not granted to all? The answer, we believe, is neither of the above. Instead we must press on ever more determinedly until words evolve into actions.

"Brother, do you hear me?"

The following is an excerpt from an address by Bruce Piltingsrud of the customer relations department of the Lutheran Brotherhood. It was delivered at the secretaries luncheon during the National Fraternal Congress of America held in September.

Let me share a quotation with you.

"If a builder has built a house for a man and has not made his work strong, and the house, has fallen and caused the death of the owner of the house, then that builder should be put to death." — code of Hammurabi - 2000 B.C.

That law probably started the idea of liability insurance for housing contractors.

Here's another quotation.

"Most people never know how corrupt business really is. From the groceries we daily consume to the medicines we consume more rarely, from the paint with which we cover our homes to the apparel with which we cover our bodies, we are constantly embroiled in a network of frauds so that our whole commercial experience becomes little else than a series of impositions." — New York Tribune editorial - 1847.

Consumer problems or disenchantments with business are not unique to this decade. The only thing unique to our time is that consumer unrest, and business's reaction to that unrest, has been given a name — "consumerism."

For many people, the father of the consumer movement is Ralph Nader, who became a household name through his attacks on the safety of the automobile, and in particular, the General Motors Corvair.

But Ralph Nader gained his fame in 1964 and 1965. The consumer movement was already a political football in 1961 as a result of problems in the retailing of non-durable goods. In 1961, President John Kennedy endorsed four basic rights of the consumer. Those were: 1. the right to be informed; 2. the right to safety; 3. the right to choice, and 4. the right to be heard.

Since 1961, our world has been transformed by these consumer rights. Consider with me the "right to information." Much of the information that accompanies a product is considered valuable — like washing instructions for clothing, ingredients in prepared foods, warranties available before purchase. That last one — warranties — is an interesting one. The opponents of the Moss-Magnuson consumer protection bill (which requires the display of warranties before purchasing) argued, and quite persuasively, that a warranty is not read before purchasing the product. It's only read after the product fails to meet expectations.

There are also pieces of information that we don't consider as valuable. Most gasoline pumps are required to display an average octane rating for the fuel being purchased. Light bulbs are packaged with information about the average number of "lumens", or units of light produced, and the expected number of hours that the bulb should last. Few of us pay much attention to that kind of information, but it is there for the consumer's protection.

The second right is for safety. Examples of that right would be safety caps on medicine bottles, seat belt buzzers in automobiles and explicit operating and safety instructions. The story is told of a lawsuit brought against a lawn mower manufacturer for inadequate safety guards. The plaintiff has lost his arm just above the elbow when he came in contact with the blade of a rotary mower manufactured by the company.

At trial, it was revealed that the plaintiff had been using the rotary lawn mower as a hedge trimmer and had used it in that manner on several previous

occasions. The company defended itself on the basis that the unit was not used for the purpose it was intended. The plaintiff won the suit, but not for the reason of inadequate guards. The basis for the decision for the plaintiff was that the manufacturer failed to provide adequate cautions and instructions for the safe use of the product.

The third right is that of choice. Again, the major thrust of this is in the retailing area with food products and clothing. At the grocery store, you will find three grade levels — national brands, house brands and a more recent grade called "generic label." In clothing or other goods, similar differences in grade or quality exist — usually with a price break between items. That price break implies an "economic risk theory" that the higher the price of the item, the higher the quality. Regrettably, that theory is only a theory and has often been exploited by business. So much so, in fact, that new legislation is being considered requiring disclosure of the levels of quality to be expected from a particular good.

The fourth right is to be heard. Since we are egocentric creatures, we all prefer to talk rather than to listen. The consumer tells the producer or the manufacturer what he wants by buying the product. Look at the number of companies that moved into the small appliance business in the past few years. There are more than 15 different kinds of hamburger cookers on the market today, as compared to five years ago when the first ones were offered.

Similarly, the consumer tells the retailer what he doesn't want — by not buying the product. The best example of that phenomenon is the Ford Motor Company's Edsel.

In my opinion, it is the fourth right that makes the whole consumer movement, and in fact our whole economy, work. Every thing depends upon an offer to sell — called supply, and an offer to buy — called demand. Unless someone is listening, there can be no communication of a willingness to buy or a willingness to sell.

To sum up this background to the consumer movement then, I submit this definition: Consumerism is the process whereby a hope becomes a want, and a want becomes an expectation, and an expectation becomes a demand, and a demand becomes an uncompromised right.

In response to "consumerism," the Lutheran Brotherhood established its customer relations department in 1969. Our first effort of response was to initiate a quality business program. We currently make approximately 7,000 long distance calls each year to members whose contracts have either lapsed or have been paid by automatic premium loan. We employ a soft-soft sell, expressing our genuine concern that they know what is happening to their insurance contracts and providing them with whatever assistance we can to help them restore protection.

The result of those efforts has both conserved business for us and enhanced our image. This quality business area also assures compliance with the solicitation/disclosure laws involving buyer's guides and policy summaries.

Our second effort was to establish a contract loan repayment program. Whenever a new loan is made from our office, or whenever we bill for loan

(Continued on page 13)



Eye on books

by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn

"Vorkuta" by Edward Buca, translated from the Polish by Michael Lisinski and Kennedy Wells. London, Constable and Co. Ltd., c 1976, 352 pp., ports. 23 cm.

Between 1940 and 1945, over 1 million political prisoners were incarcerated in the Vorkuta concentration camps in the Arctic region of the Soviet Union. Edward Buca, a former inmate of the Vorkuta camps and a former member of the Polish Home Army (Armija Krajowa), who escaped to Sweden in 1971, tells his own incredible story of Soviet Russian persecution and the inhuman treatment inflicted on the inmates there.

Buca was arrested by the Soviet secret police, the NKVD, after he unsuccessfully attempted to kill a leading Polish Communist activist. He was first confined in a prison in the Zamarstyniv suburb in Lviv and subsequently sentenced to death in 1945. Being only 19 years old at the time, Buca's sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor in the Vorkuta region.

From the first day of his arrest and confinement in Lviv, Buca met many Ukrainians in prison, peasants, members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, teachers and other persons. One Ukrainian, Vanya, told Buca of how he was captured by the Soviet army when his detachment of Ukrainian insurgents was surrounded by the Red Army. He was wounded, but continued to fight until captured. Vanya told Buca that en route to the camps, many Ukrainians considered escaping. In the Pelteva camp, Vanya said, 85 percent of the prisoners were Ukrainians.

Buca, who was born in Sambir, western Ukraine, one day approached a leader of the Ukrainians in the camp and told him: "Times have changed, we (Ukrainians and Poles) have to get together, since we have a common enemy." That person, officer of the UPA, discussed with Buca an escape plan. The plan failed because Buca was transferred to a solitary confinement

cell and he did not face anymore opportunities to escape from the Pelteva camp.

Sometime later, en route by train to a hard labor prison in northern regions of the USSR, Buca again tried to escape. With him, he wrote, there were many Ukrainians.

Buca wrote that through the cracks in the walls of the train he could see the Ukrainian land.

"This was not the Ukrainian land of milk and honey I had learned about in school, but a land of devastation," wrote Buca.

The prisoners spent 33 days traveling from Lviv to Vorkuta. Ukrainians, he said, were especially singled out for persecution by the guards.

On arrival at the destination, the camp commandant separated the member of the UPA from the rest of the prisoners and had them confined in special barracks with more guards. These prisoners were also assigned to work in the coal mines. The UPA soldiers were frequently attacked by the guards as reprisal for their waging a war against the Soviet Union.

On pages 148, 149, 153 and 154, Buca mentions a Dr. Melnyk, an officer in the Ukrainian army, who was sentenced to 20 years incarceration. His family was also exiled to labor camps. Buca wrote that Melnyk was friendly to Polish prisoners.

A separate chapter is devoted to the first revolt in the camps in 1947, an event which is unknown in the West. He also wrote of his work in the cement factory, his transfer to the Ayetshega camp, Soviet Russian attempts to incite hatred among the nationalities, and his friendship with Volodia Levshuk, a Ukrainian working in the kitchen who formed an organization of all the nationalities in the camp.

The largest group in this camp were

(Continued on page 9)

All bases were occupied

by Roman J. Lysniak

One beautiful summer Sunday, our Ukrainian American hero, John Subota, decided to take a stroll in New York's Central Park. Walking through the meadow, where the baseball diamonds were located, he came upon two teams and a gathering of people. John Subota decided to watch the game, at least for a while.

Without even inquiring on his own, he was told by a man standing next to him that the two amateur teams were playing for a neighborhood championship. This was to be the deciding game of the series. Naturally, rivalry ran high, and so did the excitement, among the partisan gathering. The start of the game was delayed because the individual agreed upon to be umpire failed to appear at the hour appointed. In this emergency the two managers conferred. It was difficult to find an agreeable substitute because practically every able-bodied male present was a violent partisan of one team or the other. But there was one stranger on hand, presumably he would be unbiased.

The managers approached (oh, yes!) John Subota. They appealed to his sportman's instincts to help them out of the predicament. Finally, John Subota agreed to be the umpire. Everybody was so delighted that nobody thought to inquire whether the obliging gentlemen had a thorough knowledge of the rules of the game. Besides, John Subota squatted behind the catcher in an approved posture and cried out: "Play ball!"

Almost immediately the side at bat began to hammer at the offerings of the opposing pitcher. The first man up beat out an infield hit, the second man advanced him with a neat line drive to left field. The third player was safe at first on an error by the shortstop.

With the bases full and with a renowned slugger of the opposing team coming up, the pitcher lost control altogether. He tried to curve the pitches over the plate but one after another they went so wild that the catcher could barely slap them down.

"One ball!" chanted John Subota, the umpire.

"Two balls!"

"Three balls!"

"Four balls — you're out!"

"What!" shouted the outraged batter. "What's the reason I'm out?"

John Subota, the umpire, waved his arm toward the three bases each marked by a hovering runner.

"You just naturally have to be out," he explained. "Don't you see that all bases are occupied and I ain't got no place to put you?"



Electronic funds transfer system

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

Have you thought about what it will be like to live in a cashless society? Even if you haven't, the government has. The federal government has proposed legislation (H.R. Bill 8753) which would provide special protection for consumers using Electronic Funds Transfer systems (EFT).

EFT systems are beginning to be adopted in locations throughout the nation. Their use is expected to accelerate as we move more toward a cashless society.

EFT systems offer potential benefits for consumers, banks and merchants. For example, once EFT systems are commonplace, consumers will be able to pay for goods and services by simply transferring funds from their bank account to the merchant's bank account.

However, since the system is new, few laws and regulations have been drawn to regulate its operation. H.R. Bill 8753, a proposed Consumer Credit Protection Act Amendment, is designed to remedy this situation. The bill proposes that:

* The government be prohibited from using EFT for surveillance.

* The distribution of unsolicited credit cards through EFT be forbidden.

* Special protections be proposed to protect the consumer against any theft that might occur through the system.

It also would make the financial institution responsible for correcting any errors that occur. For example, if through error, the financial institution paid \$200 instead of \$20, the financial institution would have to reimburse the consumer for the \$180 over charge.

Other provisions of this proposed legislation deals with credit cards. One proposal is to forbid the charging of a minimum fee by credit card companies to consumers who pay their bill in full before the due date.

This is specifically intended to prevent companies from following the lead of one credit card company that charged fifty cents per month to customers who use their credit cards but who pay their bills in full monthly to avoid paying a finance charge.

Box seat, Second Avenue

by Orest Kopanycia

A review of the "Kostiumivka Lisovykh Chortiv" — November 18, Ukrainian National Home, New York City.

One good thing about arriving early at a Ukrainian dance is that you get the first stare, ergo, you get to make the first comment or criticism, as is common among Ukrainians everywhere.

We got a table where we were sure everything would be visible all the time and anxiously waited for the drama (comedy? tragedy?) of the "Kostiumivka Lisovykh Chortiv" (masquerade ball of the "Lisovi Chorty" Plast unit) to begin.

I must admit right at the outset, that I have been a loyal participant of this wonderful event for the past four or five years and have never once regretted it. Pleasant reveries come to mind: dancing until 3 a.m., applauding like a kid again as Fonzy, Dracula, Raggedy Ann and Andy, Alka Seltzer, slices of pizza????!! fairy-tailed in front of me like something out of a Disney movie. I recalled those years last Saturday. The crowd was slow in coming. And slower

still the costumed guests! My body collapsed a bit as I thought momentarily of the \$12 (\$6 apiece) that no longer lined the inside of my wallet.

At 9:30 p.m., though, as Tempo struck the first inimitable notes of "Oy Ty Strumochku," the electricity of the past rejuvenated itself and, more than ever before, rekindled within me the frequently dying ember of hope for the Ukrainian diaspora.

You see, there was more here than merely 250 people filling the orange-and-black-streamered, balloon-laden hall (it had never looked more foreboding!) for the sake of making money for the "Lisovi Chorty." Good Lord, it was obvious to me sitting there with my partner in the no longer empty hall. This was and is tradition of the most innocent sort. It is a tradition that does not only repeat itself, but constantly pays homage to itself. Realizing this, I

(Continued on page 11)

Sew to update your wardrobe

Do you feel that your wardrobe is out of tune with fall fashions? If so, sewing is the best way to economically update your wardrobe.

You won't need to sew a whole new wardrobe to be in the swing of fall fashion. Separates and layering are the "in" looks, so many garments in your

present wardrobe will easily mix and match with unstructured separates of fall.

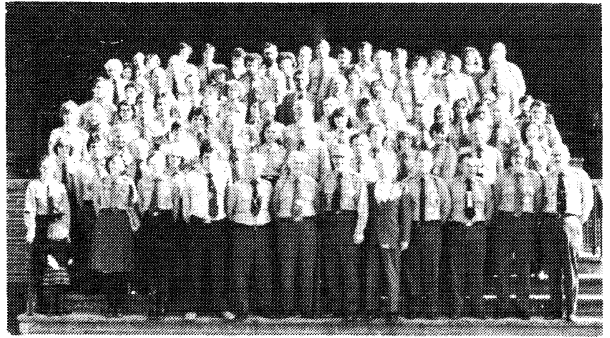
For example, last year's clingy turtleneck sweaters can be given a looser look by layering them under tunics to be worn with skirts and pants.

(Continued on page 13)

11th World SUM Congress



Members of the new world executive board of the Ukrainian Youth Association. Seated, left to right, are Mykola Frankewytsch, Michael Shypetyk, Evhen Hanowsky, Omelan Kowal, Jaroslaw Deremenda, Osyp Rozhko and Jaroslaw Petryk. Standing, left to right, are Michael Furda, Eugenia Kuzmowycz, Zenon Kowal, Peter Kohut, M. Rutkowsky, Michael Morawski, Bohdan Leshchysyn, Theodosij Buyniak, Michael Hryniuk, Anna Kobylecky, Askold Lozynskij and Ewhen Markowicz.



Delegates and guests at the 11th World Congress of SUM.



Delegates who traveled the farthest to attend the 11th World Congress of SUM pose with Omelan Kowal, the immediate past head of its world executive board. Left to right are: Michael and Natalia Moravski of Australia, Mr. Kowal with the Moravskis' daughter, Christina, and Oksana and Ewhen Markowicz of Argentina.



Evhen Hanowsky, right, is congratulated on his election by his predecessor, Omelan Kowal, just after the announcement of the voting results by Myroslaw Shmigel, chairman of the congress' presidium, left.

Slavic Week to be held in New York City December 4-10

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The week of Monday, December 4, through Sunday, December 10, will be designated by Mayor Edward I. Koch as Slavic Culture Week in New York City.

The week will begin with a ceremony at City Hall, during which a mayoral proclamation will be read. Many public officials, as well as representatives of New York Slavic communities, will be present.

Among the Ukrainian events to be held in the course of the week are:

* Monday-Sunday, 2-4 p.m. — A display of 30 years of publications by the Shevchenko Scientific Society at its headquarters at 302 W. 13th St.

* Tuesday-Sunday — Four simultaneous exhibits or workshops at the Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave. For hours contact the museum.

* Tuesday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. — Open House at St. George's Academy, 215 E. 6th St.

* Tuesday, 8 p.m. — Concert of 19th and 20th century Ukrainian composers. Participating will be Juliana Osinchuk, Zirka Derlycia, Andrew Yarosh and Orest Kovaliw, Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St.

* Wednesday and Thursday, 7 p.m. — Ukrainian film classics — showing of "Pysanka" — "The Glorious Egg," "Sheep in Wood," "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," "Zemlya," and "Zvenyhora." Ukrainian Institute of America.

* Friday, 5:30-7:30 p.m. — Cocktail reception, Ukrainian Institute of America.

* Saturday, 7 p.m. — Concert of Ukrainian Christmas Carols, "Dumka" chorus, Hunter College.

* Saturday, 12-9 p.m., Sunday, 12-6 p.m. — Ukrainian food fair at St. George's Academy, sponsored by the New York Regional Council of the UNWLA.

* Sunday, 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. — Puppet theater sponsored by UNWLA Branch 83 at St. George's Academy.

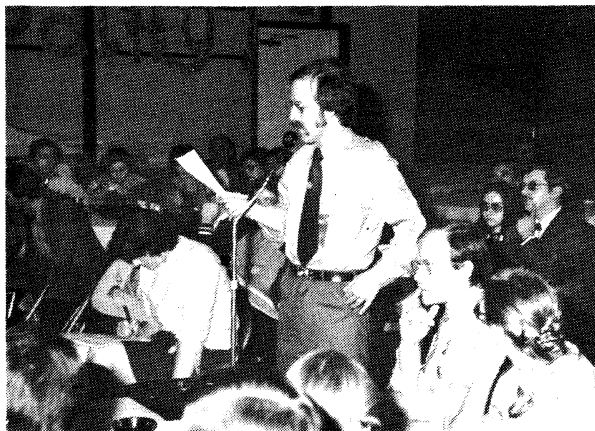
Kelebay to speak at Toronto meeting

TORONTO, Ont. — The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto will feature guest speaker Yarema Kelebay of McGill University in Montreal, Que., at its meeting on December 10.

Mr. Kelebay will speak on "The Ukrainians of Quebec, Their Past History and Their Future." He will supplement his talk with a slide presentation.

The meeting will be held at the Royal York Hotel. Cocktails will take place at 7:30 p.m. in the York Room. The meeting will begin at 8 p.m. in the Library Room.

Members and guests are invited to attend. Admission is free.



Wolodymyr Panchuk, head of the SUM executive board in West Germany, voices his opinion on the role of the counselor in the youth organization.

Detroit-Windsor graduates honor Hryhory Kytasty, scholarship winners

DETROIT, MICH. — The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor held their 39th annual banquet and awards night on October 28, at the Lochmoor Country Club in Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich. with 150 members and guests in attendance.

The annual banquet is held to honor a distinguished Ukrainian American or Canadian for outstanding contributions to the Ukrainian Community in America or Canada, as well as to acknowledge through scholarships outstanding academic achievements of students of Ukrainian descent from the Metropolitan Detroit and Windsor area, who are pursuing a college or university education.

Dr. Walter Yaworsky served as the master of ceremonies. The Rev. Constantine Wysochansky, OSBM, pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, opened the banquet with the invocation. After toasts to the President Jimmy Carter and Queen Elizabeth, the dinner was served.

The organization's president, Atty. Michael Kachnykewych, extended a welcome to all those present. Introductions were made of the head table, honored guests and the previous Ukrainian of the Year recipients, who were present.

Dr. Ihor Stebelsky, professor at the University of Windsor, presented the \$100 awards to: Irene A. Mycak, Natalia A. Charewych, Sonia L. Kruczak, Christine R. Pateryn, Olga Dudun, Peter Wloch, Michael Serdiuk. Also two University of Windsor - Ukrainian Studies Program Scholarships of \$250 were presented to Helen Gawadzyn and George Palaszczuk.

This year also marked the presentation of a special \$700 scholarship in honor of the late Joseph Gurski, donated by the Gurski family to an outstanding engineering student.

Joseph Gurski spoke a few words about his late father, whose love for his Ukrainian background, profession and fellowman is well known and remembered by those who knew him. The late Joseph Gurski was a graduate of the

University of Detroit and a registered professional engineer. He was the Central Laboratory Services manager for Ford Motor Company - General Services Division and retired in 1973 after 40 years with Ford. He was widely known and respected as an author of technical papers and spoke before professional groups in the United States and Europe. He was past-president of the American Electroplaters Society, the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit.

In 1964, he was appointed by the governor as state chairman of the United Nations Day. He was a member of many other professional organizations.

He was a founding member and served as president for the Detroit District council of the Ukrainian Youth League, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, and the Ukrainian Professional Society. In 1964, he was selected as the Ukrainian Graduate Ukrainian of the Year.

Mrs. Mary Gurski, wife of the late Joseph Gurski, presented the scholarship to Myron Ihor Senyk, engineering student, attending Wayne State University. Myron is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kornel Senyk of Warren, Mich.

Irene A. Mycak, a student at University of Windsor, thanked the graduates' organization on behalf of the scholarship winners.

Following these presentations, Alexander List announced the winner of the 1978 Ukrainian of the Year, which honored a distinguished Ukrainian American for his artistic skill, creative contributions to the music and culture of Ukraine, and inspirational leadership for the benefit of Ukrainians, young and old, in the Detroit area and throughout North America and Western Europe. The 1978 winner was Hryhory Kytasty, conductor of the Shevchenko Bandurist Capella.

Mr. Kytasty was born in Kobylianka, Ukraine, in 1907, and graduated from the School of Music and Drama in Poltava, 1930 and the Institute of Music



President of the Ukrainian Graduates, Atty. Michael Kachnykewych, left, and Hryhory Kytasty, recipient of the 1978 Ukrainian of the Year award, right, pose with scholarship winners. Left to right are: Atty. Kachnykewych, Myron I. Senyk, Irene A. Mycak, Natalia A. Charewych, Michael Serdiuk, Olga Dudun, Peter Wloch, Helen Gawadzyn, George Palaszczuk, Sonia L. Kruczak, Christine R. Pateryn and Mr. Kytasty.

and Drama in Kiev, 1935. A member of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus since 1935, he became assistant conductor in 1937 and principal conductor and musical director in 1942. He has served in that capacity since. Detroit has been the chorus' home since 1945.

A prominent arranger and composer, Mr. Kytasty's major works include "Battle at K nonotop," "Carpathian Freedom Fighters," "Chuzhyno," "Divine Liturgy," and a "Song of America" for the Ukrainian Youth Organization of North America convention (Detroit, 1952).

Mr. Kytasty contributed greatly toward the preservation, cultivation and expansion of the art of bandura playing by the example of his performances as conductor and bandurist,

by his group and private teaching, and through his bandura workshops in the United States and Canada.

The Rev. Wysochansky gave the benediction. The program followed with dancing to the music of the Danny Dobriwny James Group.

Present at the banquet were Benjamin Pinkos, Mayor of Grosse Pointe Woods, and his wife Mary, and former six-term governor of Michigan, former United States Ambassador to the Philippines and presently a Michigan Supreme Court Judge, G. Mennen Williams, and his wife, Nancy. Judge Williams who has been a long time friend of the Ukrainian community, spoke to the gathering and about his contacts with the Ukrainian community in Michigan.

Uniondale's Ukrainian bazaar scheduled for December 2-3

UNIONDALE, N.Y. (hs) — The annual Old World Bazaar of St. Michael's Church, a popular pre-Christmas event for Long Island residents, will be held on December 2 and 3 in Uniondale's Ukrainian Orthodox Center, 237 Maple Ave. Hours are 1-6 p.m. on December 2 and 1-4 p.m. on December 3.

Shoppers will find a variety of Ukrainian ceramic vases and plates by Marusia, folk-motif Christmas cards, fringed kerchiefs in many patterns and colors, embroidery floss, and tablecloths printed with Ukrainian designs.

For the first time in the bazaar's history, a selection of dresses, blouses, jackets and yard goods will be on sale.

The traditional home-baked goods including "babka," rolls and tortes will be available, as well as a good supply of wheat, poppy seed and honey for those who plan to prepare "kutia" on Christmas Eve.

Members of the Sisterhood of St. Olga and St. Mary, led by president Mrs. Jean Andree, will be selling Ukrainian foods — "holubtsi," "varenyky," sauerkraut and "kovbasa," and will pack portions of food for take-home orders.

Proceeds of the bazaar are earmarked for mortgage payments on the center, recently built by the parish of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, whose pastor is the Very Rev. Dr. Semen Hayuk. The center serves as the hub of cultural and social life for Ukrainian Orthodox residents of Nassau County and the New York City borough of Queens.

Eye on books

(Continued from page 7)

Ukrainians, wrote Buca, who never lost sight of their dream of Ukrainian independence. These hopes were renewed for Ukrainians with the death of Stalin and the purge of Beria, wrote Buca.

Buca details a strike, organized mostly by Ukrainians, which broke out in the camps. The strikers demanded that their complaints be forwarded to the government in Moscow. On orders from Gen. Derevianko, prosecutor general of the Soviet Union, Rudenko and other officers, the prisoners' demands were met with gunfire. Many of the strikers were killed in the shooting. This was followed by arrests, interroga-

Basilian Order to mark 16th centenary of founder's death

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mother Theodosia, OSBM, provincial superior of the Sacred Heart Province of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, has announced the initiation of commemorations in honor of the 16th centenary of the death of the order's founder, St. Basil the Great, and has designated the 1979 as the jubilee year.

The celebrations will officially begin

on January 1, 1979, on the Feast of St. Basil the Great, with a Divine Liturgy in the convent chapel. A private celebration, honoring the members of the province, who have dedicated 60 or more years to the service of God in the Order of St. Basil the Great, will follow.

The Apostolic Commission, consisting of Sister M. Olga, chairwoman, Sister Athanasius, and Sister Laura, have prepared a program for the Feast of St. Basil the Great, consisting of an address, musical selections, and the showing of slides on events in the lives of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Province. Further celebrations will be scheduled throughout the year.

St. Basil the Great, the eldest son and second child of Basil the Elder and Emmelia, born in Cappadocian Caesarea, in Asia Minor, in 329, came of saintly stock. Of the ten children, Macrina, Basil, Gregory of Nyssa and Peter of Sebaste are honored by the Catholic Church as saints. Basil received the title "the Great" for his writings in defense of the Church and Christ's faith, and was named a Father and Doctor of the Eastern Church. Basil was a monastic legislator, and is honored today by Basilians throughout the world. He died on January 1, 379.

Buca was returned to Poland in line with an agreement made between Gomułka and Khrushchev on the repatriation of Poles from the Soviet Union. On May 28, 1958, Buca was released from the Leczyca prison in Poland. He subsequently escaped to Sweden and finally emigrated to Canada.

On the 30th anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of America

by Ursula C. Balaban

(2)

Ten years had passed since the founder of the institute, William Dzus, celebrated with all the members and guests the UIA's 15th anniversary. Somehow we all knew that he would still be with us in spirit during the 25th anniversary observance which took place on October 19, 1974. Dr. J. O. Flis opened the program very aptly with warm words of welcome followed by the touching and well-versed speech of the president, Mr. T. Dzus, who paid tribute to his father and to all the members who so unselfishly gave their time and effort to make his father's dream come true. Mr. Piznak gave a well-prepared biographical account of the life of William Dzus, and Daniel H. Kane, the longtime friend and legal advisor of the late founder, shared his memories of him with the rest of us.

In the concert that followed, the first part of the program included a number of well-known artists: Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, Raphael Wenke, Mykola Holodyk, Juliana Osinchuk and Christina Petrowska.

The mayor of New York, Abe Beame, proclaimed October 19, 1974, as "The Day of the Ukrainian Institute of America," and Sen. Jacob Javits, who was present during the celebration, praised the Ukrainian community for its cultural contributions. Before the evening was over, the participants witnessed Mr. Kane's unveiling of the bronze plaque of the Ukrainian Institute of America. He said that the plaque would honor the name of William Dzus for all times. Mr. Kane also presented a portrait of Mr. T. Dzus by Zenon Onyshkevych.

The membership committee, with Mr. Balaban as chairman and Mr. Paschuk, Volodymyr Petreshyn, Danylo Kuzyk and Dr. Ilarion Cholhan as members, stepped up its campaign and reported the addition of 27 new members at the annual meeting on February 6, 1976. The institute membership rose to 147 individual members, 28 of them medical doctors, 25 businessmen, 24 artists, 16 engineers, 15 professors, 8 lawyers, 4 industrialists, 4 scientists, 4 publishers, 4 administrators, 3 librarians, owners of travel agencies, laboratory technicians and 5 retired persons.

The year 1976 was a good one. The institute, which started in its infancy with four individual and five associate members, was coming into maturity. It still experienced growing pains, but by now there were 147 members and quite a few of them were anxious to join the different committees. A new and long overdue awareness had arisen. The halls of the institute echoed the sounds of 20 concerts and the hum and excitement of nearly 200 important and happy events. The program committee, with Dr. Zaryckyj as chairman, expanded in number: A. Paschuk, assistant chairman; Ilona Sochynsky-Shyprykevich, secretary; Irena Stecura, Vera Goldman, W. Bacad, Dr. Bohdan Cymbalysty, Dr. Rostyslav Sochynsky and Dr. Yaroslav Voyevodka, members.

All of them were trying to apply certain quality control measures in connection with events and exhibits staged by different associations. During the annual meeting on November 19, 1976, which was opened by the president, Mr. T. Dzus, who reflected shortly on the events of the past year, three directors, Dr. Zaryckyj, Dr. Weresh and W. Bacad, were re-elected for a three-year term. Taking into account the growth of individual membership, it was decided to increase the number of directors from nine to 12, which was approved by all present. Mr. P. Andrusiw was then elected for a three-year term, Mr. Paschuk for two years and Dr. Sochynsky for one year.

The end of the year was near. There was so much to be grateful for and still so much to be desired. All of those who had the interest of the institute at heart and who had become closer socially because of this, wished to celebrate the arrival of the new year in the institute. The efforts of the committee formed for this purpose by Mr. Paschuk made the evening a success in many ways.

The new year, 1977, started with new hopes and with 10 additional individual members. The approach of another real estate agency with the offer to purchase the building was turned down and the board of directors decided to table this matter once and for all.

The 25th of February, 1977, saw the opening of an exhibit of the paintings by the late Alexis Gritchenko and a program dedicated to his memory. Both found a popular appeal in the community.

It would be futile to name all the events that took place during the year but there was one exhibit that

drew over 1,000 visitors and was sponsored jointly by the Association for East European Cultures and the Ukrainian Institute of America. The exhibit was the result of numerous meetings between representatives of the association and UIA vice-president Mr. Balaban. Twelve nationalities, whose native lands are enslaved by the Soviet Union and who in their desperate struggle for freedom often refer to themselves as the "forgotten cultures," participated in this successful event.

The annual meeting took place on November 2, 1977, in the presence of 62 members and guests. In his opening remarks, Mr. Dzus, introduced the new "full" members, noting that all of them are outstanding and well-known in the Ukrainian community.

The vice-president and chairman of the membership committee, Mr. Balaban, welcomed the new members and reported on the effectiveness of the new campaign.

Dr. Piznak, the treasurer, gave an extensive account of the financial situation, reminding at the same time the members of the tax exempt status for donations to the institute.

Mr. Andrusiw, chairman of the arts committee, reflected on the exhibit of 21 Ukrainian artists which closed on February 12.

The last of the reports was given by the administrative director, Julian Revay, who summed up all the events, exhibits and visits of Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, during the past year.

A surprisingly large number of attending members took part in the lively discussion that developed after all the reports had been made. New ideas and constructive criticism were voiced. People who cared demonstrated their involvement. After the re-election of four directors, Dr. Flis, Mr. Lesawyer, Mr. Balaban and Dr. Sochynsky, and a few words by the president, Mr. Dzus, the meeting was adjourned. Refreshments were served and the discussions continued privately until late into the night.

One evening that will be long remembered is November 27, 1977. The Ukrainian Society of Foreign Studies "Suchasnist," under sponsorship of the Ukrainian Institute, made it possible to meet and listen to the well-known American poet, Stanley Kunitz, on the occasion of the publishing of a great number of his poems that were translated into the Ukrainian language by the Ukrainian poets, Bohdan Boychuk, Yuriy Tarnavskyy, Wolfgang Burghardt and Vadym Lesych.

The arts committee opened a very interesting exhibit of contemporary Ukrainian graphics on December 18. It was impressive in every aspect.

It was the end of another year and most of us looked forward to welcome the new year among our old and new-found friends in the institute. The committee, under the able supervision of Dr. Sochynsky, and the help of so many kind ladies, took care of all the endless details.

Walking up the wide stairs on the evening of December 31 and upon being greeted warmly by Dr. Sochynsky and his gracious wife, one was engulfed by a feeling of splendid grandeur. The vice-president of UIA, Mr. Balaban, bid the old year goodbye and welcomed the new one with the very best wishes to all the members of UIA from the president, the board of directors and from himself and his wife.

The musical program was in the best of hands. The Metropolitan opera star, Andriy Dobrianskyj, accom-

panied by the well-known pianist, Roman Stecura, sang a few Ukrainian songs. The darkness of Central Park across the avenue was dotted with flickering lights and the Metropolitan Museum, humming with people during the day, stood in forbidding silence. All of us raised our glasses and wished each other Happy New Year and good will for the Ukrainians here, in the native land and for all mankind.

At the start of the New Year on January 27, the directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America held their first meeting, during which the following officers and directors were re-elected.

Mr. T. Dzus, president; Mr. O. Balaban, vice-president; Dr. J. Flis, secretary; Dr. M. Piznak, treasurer; Mr. D. H. Kane, assistant secretary; Dr. W. Weresh, assistant treasurer, and Messrs. Andrusiw, Bacad, Lesawyer, Paschuk, Dr. Sochynsky and Dr. Zaryckyj, directors.

The following acting committees were appointed:

Executive committee: T. Dzus, chairman, and O. Balaban, J. Flis and M. Piznak, members;

Financial committee: T. Dzus, chairman; O. Balaban, M. Piznak and R. Sochynsky, members;

Membership committee: O. Balaban, chairman; and Myron Hnatyko, D. Kuzyk and Yaroslav Kryshchalsky, members;

Program and activities committee: A. Paschuk, chairman; and W. Bacad, Dr. B. Cymbalysty, V. Goldman, I. Sochynsky-Shyprykevich, Dr. R. Sochynsky, I. Stecura, Dr. Y. Voyevodka and Dr. M. Zaryckyj, members;

Art and exhibit committee: P. Andrusiw, chairman; and Jacques Hnizdovsky, Sviatoslav Hordynsky, Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn, Y. Fryz and Ivanna Petrivka, members;

Public relations committee: Dr. R. Sochynsky, chairman; and J. Lesawyer, W. Dushnyck and Ursula C. Balaban, members;

Student loan committee: M. Piznak, chairman; and Maria Honcharenko and O. Balaban, members;

Patent exhibit committee: D. Kane, chairman; and O. Balaban and T. Dzus, members.

Radoslaw Zuk, professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal, Que., held a lecture on April 15 on the topic "The Ukrainian Culture in Diaspora — Fact and Fiction."

His unusual and interesting exhibit, "Projects of Ukrainian Churches" was opened at the same time and closed in my opinion much too soon on the 30th of that month.

The month of May brought two exhibits of photographic art. One sponsored by the institute, the work of Alexander Suchenko of Rome, Italy, a new member who donated to the institute his entire collection, which was highly praised by European art critics.

The chairman of the program committee, A. Paschuk, introduced the innovation of a "First Saturday" at which members of the UIA could meet and talk and plan for the future of the institute, which during the summer months was, as usual, a place of hectic activities. The summer season closed with an exhibit of 100 icons, of which a few were of high quality, beautifully crafted, well-preserved and of real antique value.

Looking retrospectively, on the eve of the 30th anniversary, one realizes that the institute has come a long way. It has finally arrived and all of us wish very sincerely: May it remain forever!



WORKSHOPS IN THE MAKING OF CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

WILL BE HELD IN THE
Ukrainian Museum, December 2, 3, 15 and 17, 1978

AGE 6 to 18. BY PRIOR RESERVATION ONLY.

SPECIAL SLIDE EXHIBITS AT THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM DURING THE SLAVIC CULTURE WEEK (DECEMBER 5 to 10) RITUAL BREADS, RITUAL CLOTHS (RUSHNYKY), PYSANKY (EASTER EGGS).

For this exhibit Museum hours will be:

December 5-7th	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
December 8th	11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
December 9-10th	1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

MUSEUM ADDRESS:

203 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003. Tel. (212) 228-0110.

Ethnicity — opposing viewpoints

Below are two opposing viewpoints about ethnic impact on domestic and foreign policies in the United States. The statement opposing ethnic pursuit of domestic and foreign policy objectives was written by Mark M. Krug, professor of education in history at the University of Chicago. It appeared in the October 14 edition of The Chicago Sun-Times. The opposing viewpoint was presented by Dr. Myron

by Mark M. Krug

Black Power, Polish Power, Chicano Power — these are slogans that have become quite familiar to those concerned with the politics of minority groups. Leaders of these groups often assert that all that's needed is an organized effort by their members to effect a domestic or foreign policy change.

In our ahistorical or even anti-historical society it's usually overlooked that attempts by ethnic groups to influence America's foreign policy have been resented and resisted by the dominant society and the national government. Accusations of "double loyalty" have echoed repeatedly in the course of U.S. history.

In 1910, Theodore Roosevelt said in a speech titled "Americanism": "There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americans. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States. For an American citizen to vote as a German American, an Irish American or an Italian American is to be a traitor to American institutions, and those hyphenated Americans who terrorize politicians by threats of the foreign vote are engaged in treason to the American republic."

Woodrow Wilson shared T.R.'s views that ethnic Americans must avoid even the appearance of "double loyalty."

But millions of Poles, Jews, blacks, Lithuanians, Serbs, Croats and others paid no heed to these injunctions. Ethnic and racial minorities have considered it to be within their rights as U.S. citizens to support their causes on issues of domestic and foreign policies. In fact, they've been convinced that their particular objectives are consistent with the best interests of the United States. American Serbs are sure that it would be best for the United States to help in the establishment of a free Serbia. Lithuanians are convinced it would serve U.S. interests to induce the Soviet Union to make Lithuania once more an independent country.

Since Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who welcomed ethnic and racial minorities in his winning coalitions, U.S. Presidents and leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties accepted the reality of ethnic bloc voting for certain candidates and on some issues. In election years, candidates for office speak to minority groups and promise Polish Americans to do something to make Poland more free of Communist domination and assure Jews of their support for a secure and independent Israel. There is no reason to doubt their sincerity.

Yet in recent months it has become clear that there are limits to the influence of ethnic groups in foreign affairs. U.S. Jews were strongly united in their opposition to the package arms deal proposed by the Carter administration that provided for delivery of sophisticated military jet aircraft to Israel and Saudi Arabia and some older planes to Egypt. Leading Jewish organizations urged Congress through delegations, letters and newspaper advertisements to reject the arms package. Longtime supporters of Israel in the House and the Senate pleaded with their colleagues to defeat the proposal. But when the vote came, both the House and the Senate approved it.

A similar situation developed on the issue of lifting of the arms embargo to Turkey. Greek Americans held protest rallies in several big cities denouncing President Carter and imploring Congress to keep the embargo. The largest Greek American organization in America, the United Hellenic American Congress, placed advertisements in newspapers in cities throughout the country to urge defeat of Carter's proposal. In a meeting with leaders of the Greek American community held in the White House, Carter failed to persuade them to support his policy.

Two influential members of Congress, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.), both Greek Americans, lobbied vigorously to keep the embargo. All these efforts failed. A comfortable majority in the Senate and a slim majority in the House voted to lift the embargo.

Why did Carter and his administration win on those crucial issues? It seems that more often than not when the President and the secretary of state invoke the argument that a particular policy is in the best interests of the United States, there are enough congressmen and senators, Democrats and Republicans, who are ready to support them.

Both the Carter administration and the leaders of involved ethnic groups ought to find a way to avoid such bruising confrontations. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were wrong in denying ethnic groups the right to express their views on matters of foreign policy, but leaders of those groups may well consider the old-fashioned method of quiet diplomacy that, coupled with legitimate appeals to U.S. public opinion, would make confrontation politics unnecessary.

by Myron B. Kuropas

Kuropas, a Ukrainian American community leader, former special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald Ford, and current Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association. It appeared in the October 23 edition of The Sun-Times.

In a recent Personal View, University of Chicago professor Mark M. Krug advised American ethnic groups to avoid "bruising confrontations" with political leaders over domestic and foreign policy. I think he misses the mark.

Especially difficult to accept is his contention "quiet diplomacy... coupled with legitimate appeals to U.S. public opinion would make confrontation politics unnecessary."

As a professor of history in education and author of "The Melting of the Ethnic," Krug should be aware that neither of these strategies worked very well for ethnics in the past.

For years many of America's educators supported an assimilationist viewpoint based on the premise that some ethnics, especially those from certain sections of Europe, were inferior to Americans of Northern European stock. In 1909, for example, Elwood P. Cubberley, described by Krug in his book as "a distinguished historian of American education and an educational leader of great influence," wrote:

"The Southern and Eastern Europeans are a very different type from the Northern Europeans who preceded them. Illiterate, docile, lacking in self-reliance and initiative and possessing none of the Anglo-Teutonic conceptions of law, order and government, their coming has served to dilute tremendously our national stock and to corrupt our civic life..."

"Our task" as educators, concluded Cubberley, is to "break up their groups or settlements, to assimilate and to amalgamate these people as part of our American race, and to implant in their children, so far as can be done, the Anglo-Saxon conceptions of righteousness, law and order..."

Today, of course, few American educators would openly espouse Cubberley's elitist approach to public education. Most would probably reject the melting pot as the American ideal and support, instead, the concept of cultural pluralism. What brought about the change? Was it "quiet diplomacy" on the part of American ethnic groups? Or "legitimate appeals" (whatever that means) to public opinion? Hardly.

While there were a number of American educators who disagreed with Cubberley's views, they had little influence on public opinion. No one was paying attention to their message. As Krug has written, real change came as the direct result of civil-rights revolution in the black community.

Other groups, especially Eastern and Southern Europeans, responded to the black power movement, in the words of Krug, "with demands for more attention to their needs and aspirations, and for their values and contributions." Without the black power phenomenon, which initially utilized confrontation very effectively, one can only wonder if and how the present increased recognition of ethnic legitimacy by American educators could have been accomplished.

Another problem with the Krug thesis is the suggestion that the pursuit of certain foreign policy objectives by ethnic groups is somehow un-American. This too is an elitist approach, implying that only a select group of people know what is best for America. Why is it, one wonders, that ethnic Americans can be accused of double loyalty when they lobby on behalf of certain objectives, while hundreds of other well-financed American lobbyists are not?

Who, after all, is more "American," the American ethnic who lobbies on behalf of human rights in the Soviet Union and Cyprus and who favors a decrease of support for oppressive regimes, or the American businessman who, as a representative of a multinational conglomerate, lobbies on behalf of most favored nation trade status for countries that threaten our long-term economic and political well-being and which, with increased credit and expanded trade, could become even more of a threat?

And who is to say that ethnic involvement in American foreign policy could not be beneficial? There are those who argue that if President Woodrow Wilson had listened to Ukrainian Americans and not insisted on a "united Russia" after World War I, if the liberal press had heeded the warnings of ethnic Americans who consistently condemned ethnic genocide in the Soviet Union during the 1930s and 1940s, if President Franklin D. Roosevelt had been more responsive to Polish Americans when he met with Stalin at Yalta and if Congress had not been so easily influenced by big business pushing for expanded trade with Communist countries, the Soviet Union would not pose anywhere near the threat to our way of life that it now presents.

With only hindsight as our guide, we can merely speculate about what might have been had our policymakers been more willing to listen to the very real fears of ethnic Americans who once lived under Soviet rule and who watched helplessly as their democratic way of life was destroyed.

Box seat...

(Continued from page 7)

suddenly felt a little prouder. It felt good to see Ukraine of America dancing and quietly singing along with the band. It felt good to rub elbows with all the classic Ukrainian stereotypes. The single guys in their sports jackets and plaid pants. Or was it plaid jackets and sports pants? And, of course, the single girls in the low cut gowns. Indispensable parts of the scenario!

Of course, one would also be remiss to forget the junior executive types with their carefully parted hair and Ken (of Barbie Doll fame) tuxedos ogling and strutting and being careful not to trip

and shatter their pseudo-deified images over a refused dance. Indispensable!

And the young marrieds ("How nice to have a lot of young couples," comments my partner) quietly reliving past dances as they spin.

"I met my husband at a dance like this," someone comments. "He was so drunk he couldn't dance, but I put up with that 'cause I really loved the guy." How nice, thought I, sipping my second (partner says third) screwdriver. How indispensable. How Ukrainian!

The band played "Chornobryvtsi" as only they can. What a band! Friends, persons you can touch. They make no pretensions at being Ukrainian. They

are Ukrainian! No misspoken words with these guys. No phony attempts to be ethnic. They are the real thing! The best — everyone knows it, but they are reluctant to admit it. Thus, the band remains underrated. They play loud and hard, and they make you sweat! But the sounds you hear through the amps are not merely words and music. The are outpourings of men spiritually devoted to the beauty of our culture. Most Ukrainian bands capture the body of the music we all love, only Tempo and "Rushnychok" capture its soul.

As a result of their expertise, the blend of tunes was flawless and to everyone's satisfaction. They handled it all in stride. Again, what a band! If you

have never seen them, by all means do so — perhaps at the SUSTA dance this Saturday at the Americana.

One dance followed another. The devil made his moves on every unsuspecting young lady in his typical fashion. The laundry and soap were a wash-out. The fruit of the loom danced only briefly and did not sit at all. The toymaker and the soldier were all wound-up. But they needn't have worried. They won!

The last dance. 3 a.m. The window slightly ajar, I can hear the last refrains of "Feelings." I close my window on another "Kostiumivka." How indispensable, I think.

Father Bazylevsky honored at 75th birthday banquet

by Helen Perozak Smindak

Any 75th birthday is cause for a celebration, but the 75th birthday of a man who has worked all his life for the Ukrainian community and is still actively engaged in Ukrainian organizational work while carrying on the duties of a pastor calls for large-scale rejoicing.

So it happened recently with the Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylevsky, pastor of St. Volodymir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New York. Father Bazylevsky, whose quiet demeanor and unassuming manner belie his perseverance and grit, is a vice-president of the National Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a member of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Secretariat and a member of the Judicial Court of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. During the past 25 years he has served as a member of the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York, including several terms as a vice-president of this Metropolitan New York branch of the UCCA.

To honor this hard-working patriot on his 75th birthday, New York Ukrainians formed a special "Committee 75" and held a banquet to which they invited representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory at Bound Brook, N.J., and of all the Ukrainian organizations in Metropolitan New York.

The turnout of some 250 parishioners and guests included so many presidents and delegates of Ukrainian societies and



Archbishop Mark, left, and the Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylevsky concelebrate the jubilee Liturgy.

clubs in New York and New Jersey that the banquet hall could have been taken for a preview of the third session of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Many of the guests joined in the jubilation early in the day by attending the morning Liturgy at St. Volodymir's Cathedral, 160 W. 82nd St. in Manhattan. Here Father Bazylevsky and New York Archbishop Mark led the worshippers in traditional ceremonies with the participation of the church

choir under the direction of Prof. Vasyly Zavitnevych. Serving as altar boys were the celebrant's grandsons, Bohdan Bazylevsky and Terence Solomon.

During the Liturgy, Archbishop Mark presented a Gold Cross with ornaments to Father Bazylevsky as a tribute from the Orthodox Church for the priest's ardent work.

The Very Rev. Protopresbyter Bohdan Zhelekhivsky, dean of the New York-New Jersey deanery of the Uk-

rainian Orthodox Church, who was the main speaker during the dinner in the church hall, reviewed Father Bazylevsky's life and achievements. He was introduced by John Kurawsky, St. Volodymir's parish president, who also read a message of congratulations from Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Other speakers included Archbishop Mark, the Very Rev. Ivan Tkachuk, pastor of All Saints' Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New York; Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Evhen Ivashkiw, president of New York's United Ukrainian Organizations, and Roman Huhlewych of the Self-Reliance Association.

Acknowledging the congratulations and good wishes of his friends and associates, Father Bazylevsky laughingly (and lovingly) pointed out that "we priests are worth nothing without our right hand, our 'pani matka.'" He turned to his wife, the former Olena Kolesnyk, who stood up to acknowledge the applause of the gathering and the beaming smiles of the Bazylevsky family — son, George Bazylevsky, a staff engineer with Loral Electronics in Yonkers, N.Y., his wife, Oksana, their 10-year-old twins, Christina and Bohdan, and 14-month-old Andrew, and daughter, Ina, with her husband Arthur Solomon and their nine-year-old son, Terence.

During a cultural interlude, a program of Ukrainian songs and bandura music was provided by members of New York's School of Bandura — Mrs. Hania Shepko and her pre-teen youngsters, Halyna and Maksym, and Alexander Furda. Volodymyr Lysniak and his wife, actress Laryssa Kukrycky-Lysniak, gave a reading of a short work by the late Mykola Ponedilok.

Father Bazylevsky, who was born on June 19, 1903, in the village of Batky, Zinkivskiy county, Poltava region, traces his lineage to Kozak officers. Following the decline of the Kozak-Hetman state, part of the Bazylevsky family went into civil service work while another part chose the priesthood. Father Bazylevsky's great-grandfather, grandfather, father, two uncles and other relatives were priests, and as a boy Wolodymyr Bazylevsky planned to follow in their footsteps. He began seminary studies in 1917 but had to give them up after two years because of the Communist takeover of Ukraine.

While working as a teacher, he studied building design and earned a diploma in residential and factory construction.

During World War II, he and his wife and two small children fled from Khar-kiv to Poltava and later escaped to Austria. At war's end they moved to Salzburg, where Father Bazylevsky planned and built two churches in displaced persons' camps. For this and other church activities he was awarded certificates of honor by Metropolitan Polikarp.

In 1950, the family came to the United States and Father Bazylevsky endured hard physical labor in factory jobs until he mastered the English language. Then he began working as a designer for various architectural firms, among them Roth Emery & Sons Company, the architectural firm which designed the World Trade Center.

Upon retirement, Father Bazylevsky finally achieved his ambition to become a priest. He was ordained in 1969 and served at first in Eastport, Long Island. Four years ago he became pastor of St. Volodymir's Cathedral in New York.

AN EVERLASTING CHRISTMAS GIFT, THAT WILL ENHANCE A VACANT WALL WITH THE SPIRIT OF AN ORIGINAL PAINTING, AND SERVE OUR CHILDREN AND GENERATIONS TO COME WITH A BETTER VISUAL REMINDER OF OUR HERITAGE AND THE IMPORTANT PERSONAGES AND EVENTS OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY



"Bohdan Kmelnytsky Entering Kiev on Christmas Eve 1648"
Painted by Mykola Ivasiuk 1912. 44" by 30".

- * Reproduced in colour directly from the original paintings on genuine artists canvas, making them look like an original work of art.
- * Each painting is hand stretched on stretcher board, custom framed on 3" (wide) wood carved frame, and includes name plaque.



"Portrait of Taras Shevchenko"
Painted circa 1860. 29" by 36"

- * Also available: Museum quality greeting cards & post cards of both paintings.
- GREETING CARDS (5" by 7", double fold, high gloss finish, postage & envelopes included).
Bohdan Kmelnytsky Entering Kiev Christmas Eve
(Christmas Card with either Ukrainian or English Christmas Greeting)
Portrait of Taras Shevchenko c. 1860
(All occasion greeting card)
- * ANY 10 FOR \$5.00.
- POST CARDS (4" by 6") of either painting
- * ANY 10 FOR \$3.
- The back of each card describes the importance of each personage & event.

Inquire:
T.P. National Art Treasures Reproduction
360 E. Main St., Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010. (518) 842-7400

- Bohdan Kmelnytsky Entering Kiev
(Gold Frame, maroon trim) \$ 98.00
(Black Frame, Ukrainian trim) \$118.00
- Portrait of Taras Shevchenko
(Gold Frame, green trim) \$ 98.00
(Black Frame, Ukrainian trim) \$118.00

- with double picture light add \$ 6.00
- Greeting Cards (5" by 7") specify any 10 for \$5.00
- Post Cards (4" by 6") specify any 10 for \$3.00
- *Handling & Shipping included*

Name
Address
 Money Order Cod Check American Exp. Master Charge, Visa
Number & Date. 2 wks. delivery.

NY State residence add state & local tax. * Copyrights reserved. * Retailer inquiries welcome

Film on Soviet prison horrors viewed by Temple U. students

The article below was written by Nanette Bendyna, assistant news editor of the Temple University News.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A film secretly made in the Soviet Union, revealing that more than 17,000 concentration camps exist in the U S S R, was shown at Temple University November 8.

Parts of the film, titled "Prisonland," were photographed by people who smuggled cameras into the camps while visiting prisoners.

The movie also consisted of interviews with released dissidents who have emigrated to the West.

The film, presented by Temple's Ukrainian Association, was followed by a discussion on the human rights struggle in the Soviet Union.

Andrij Priatka, national president of the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM), said there is a widespread misconception that only Jews are taken as prisoners in the Soviet Union.

"Political prisoners consist of people of all nationalities and all faiths who are in prison because they would like to see the destruction of the (Soviet) system as

it stands," he said.

According to the film, produced by Soviet Jews, foreigners from countries, including the United States, France, Spain and Poland, also have been arrested by the KGB (Soviet secret police), serving sentences of up to 15 years.

Likening the conditions of the prisons to Hitler's concentration camps, the film reported that the KGB has jailed about 100,000 people for their religious beliefs. Over 6,000 women also are imprisoned, many of whose children are with them.

In their interviews, former prisoners recounted how KGB soldiers armed with machine guns and surrounded by dogs would guard the prison buildings. One man said he spent many months in punishment cells where he was given inedible food.

Another told of how a building thought to be a mental hospital turned out to be a prison center instead, where "sadistic doctors and nurses" inflicted the prisoners with drugs that induced intense pain.

Several scenes in the camps were filmed with a camera hidden in the brief case of a prison visitor.

Manor College schedules health insurance workshop

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Manor Junior College medical assisting department is sponsoring a workshop on Blue Cross/Blue Shield Health Insurance procedures. Mrs. Phoebe Maneval, R.N., the training coordinator of Pennsylvania Blue Shield and Mrs. Sharon Altland, R.N., training specialist, will conduct two day-long seminars on Monday, December 4, and on Friday, December 8, from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Basileiad Library Building of Manor Junior College. The workshops are open to the public; and there is no charge, but prior registration is required.

The instruction is designed to supplement a very important aspect of the training of a medical assistant — the proper handling of Blue Cross and Blue

Shield insurance claims. Manor's medical assisting students receive instruction both in the clinical and in the administrative aspects of a medical practice during their two-year program, which leads to an associate degree in medical assisting. Proper handling of health insurance claims saves time and money both for the physician and the patient. All second year medical assisting students will take time out from their busy schedule of courses in anatomy and physiology, clinical procedures and externships in medical offices in order to attend the health insurance workshop. Inquiries regarding the workshops should be directed to: Mrs. Marion Samuels, coordinator, Medical Assisting Program, Manor Junior College, 885-2360, ext. 14.

Sew to update your wardrobe

(Continued from page 7)

Tailored shirts can be updated by topping them with open vests. And flared pants can be given a narrow look by stuffing the legs into boots then topping with an oversized sweater.

And if you have any loose-fitting dresses that are too short, simply shorten them more-midway between hip and knees — and wear them as tunics over the new, slim pants.

Once you have taken an inventory of your wardrobe to see what can be adapted for fall, you'll have a better idea of what separates you will need to complete your wardrobe update.

There are certain fashion essentials you'll need to obtain the look you want. According to fashion forecasts these are:

- * The unconstructed blazer in tweed, corduroy and flannel;
- * Loose-fitting vests to be layered over shirts and sweaters, and teamed up with skirts, pants and dresses;
- * Soft, full and fluid skirts;

- * Waist-pleated pants with narrow legs;

- * Soft shirts, tunics and smocks;
- * Oversized sweaters in cable and popcorn knits.

Decide what separates you need to coordinate with garments you already have. You may only need to sew three or four fashion essentials.

But, however many additions you plan to make, it is important to carefully plan each one in terms of how the fabric, color and texture will coordinate with your other separates.

Mixed textures play a key role in fall fashions. For example, a silk blouse, a tweed vest and corduroy pants make an interesting combination.

But with such varied textures, it is necessary for color to be used to pull separates together. For instance, you might plan your wardrobe around beige, brown and rust tones so it can be easily mixed and matched in many attractive combinations.

"Brother, do you hear me?"

(Continued from page 6)

interest of more than \$10, we also mail a loan repayment program brochure. This brochure describes three different methods for repaying loans including a coupon plan, a monthly automatic bank check plan and a special notice plan. These programs, unfortunately, do not recover all of the funds we invest each year into contract loans, but they have slowed the rate of increase in percentage of assets invested in contract loans.

During 1978, we should receive over \$4 million dollars in loan repayments. That effort is advantageous to the insured in restoring his or her contract and advantageous to our other members by allowing higher yield investments and hopefully higher dividends.

Our third effort is in the "center ring" these days — at least in the insurance industry — and that has to do with replacement of existing insurance. Whenever we receive notice of replacement of existing insurance. Whenever we receive notice of replacement by a competitor, we telephone our district representative to let him know that the member is "in the market." We always request copies of the comparison statement from the replacing company.

While we're waiting for the other company to provide the forms, we write to the insured, expressing our concern and interest that he or she be provided with full information concerning the replacement before taking final action. We promise that when the other company provides us with the required forms, we'll evaluate their recommendations to see if we can't provide a counterproposal that would be in their better interest.

This activity helps us save nearly 1/2 of all reported replacement cases, but we almost always end up the year writing more new insurance in replacement cases than what we lose. Most of these people are already interested in buying more.

Those cases that do get away remind us that Benjamin Schenk of the New York State Insurance Department once said, "Replacement laws are not intended to prevent a man from making a fool

of himself. They only insist that if he does, he at least be an 'informed fool'."

And finally, our fourth effort is in the area of complaint handling and administration. I am personally convinced that no one ever makes a bad purchase of any product. That purchase only goes wrong after we make it.

At Lutheran Brotherhood, official "complaints" (defined as written communication primarily expressing a grievance) account for less than three one-hundredths of a single percent of our business. Even though that number is extremely small, any complaint that happens is very real to the person experiencing it. Most often, again, the complaints result from missed communication, which contributes to delays or additional mistakes.

When a complaint is received, we immediately acknowledge it and begin investigating. We try to provide an answer within two weeks of first receiving the complaint. If it takes longer, we send an interim report to let that member know we're still working on the situation.

None of these programs are expensive. They make money for our members. All involve demonstrating a concern for people as individuals. The only investment is in showing people that we care and are willing to listen to them.

The theme of the National Fraternal Congress of America is "Fraternalism is A Family Affair." When people consider joining our societies, they hope they will be treated with respect and kindness. After they've been accepted as members, they want us to be responsive and responsible. After they pay their dues or purchase certificates, they expect that we continue to help them meet their needs. In fact, they demand that their hope be satisfied, their want be answered and their expectation fulfilled.

As fraternal benefit societies, we have promised an affirmative answer whenever a member shouts — "Brother, do you hear me?" We ought to take pride in that promise, and demonstrate that pride by listening and being there when our member needs us.

To our contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — articles, news stories, press clippings and the like — which we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate the preparation of *The Weekly*, however, we ask that news stories be sent not later than 10 days after the occurrence of the given event. Information about upcoming events must be received before noon of the Monday before the date of the next *Weekly* edition. All news stories and feature articles must be typed and double-spaced. Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition. Photographs will be returned only when requested and accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

All materials submitted are published at the discretion of the editors and are subject to editing where necessary.

Thank you for your interest.

The editors

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 17 A — 30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

Name

Address

City State Zip Code

MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:

..... day month year

ВЕСЕЛКА

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN
By I. KORYTSKY

Радіо

Мотузок несе Олена.
Враз готова тут антена, —
Натяглася, мов струна,
Аж від ліжка до вікна.

Гучномовець заревів
(Із паперу Лесь зробив).
— Гей, галло, кричить, галло!
Все змішалось, загуло.

Сіра кішка
Бух із ліжка, —
З переляку
На собаку.

А собака з усіх ніг
На полицю
Плиг!



Ольга МАК

The Fox, the Cat, and the Rooster

Once upon a time, there lived a Rooster and a Cat who were great friends. They built a hut for themselves in the old hollow of a tree; the Rooster kept house while the Cat went foraging for sausages and corn. One day a Fox came running up;

"Open the door, little Rooster," she cried.

"The Cat told me not to, little Fox," said the Rooster.

"Open the window, little Rooster," cried the Fox.

"The Cat told me not to, little Fox,"

The Fox said she just wanted to borrow some firewood to make a fire for her children. So the Rooster opened the window and the Fox seized him in her jaws, and ran off with him. Then the Rooster cried:

"Help! Help; Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

The Cat heard it, gave chase to the Fox, rescued the Rooster, brought him home, scolded him well and said:

"Now keep out of her jaws in the future, if you don't want to be eaten up!" Then the Cat went out foraging for

wheat. He had scarcely gone when the sly Fox again came creeping up.

"Dear little Rooster," said she, "pray open the door!"

"Nay, little Fox! Pussycat said I wasn't to."

But the Fox said she meant no harm and the Rooster let her in. The Fox seized him by the neck and ran off with him. Then the Rooster cried out:

"Help! Help; Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

The Cat heard it, and again he ran after the Fox and rescued the Rooster, and gave the Fox a sound drubbing. Then he said to the Rooster:

"Now, mind you, never let her come in again, or she'll eat you up."

But the next time the Cat went out, the Fox came again, and said:

"Dear little Rooster, open the door!"
"No little Fox! Pussycat said I wasn't to."

But the Fox broke a window and

(Continued on page 16)

The death of Prince Oleh

(A legend)

More than a thousand years ago, there lived in Kiev a ruler named Oleh. He was a wise and valiant prince, and even went to war with the Greeks.

One day Prince Oleh met an old soothsayer, whom he asked what kind of death was in store for him.

"Sire," said the soothsayer, "beware of your beloved horse for he will bring you death!"

The prince, thinking about this, was deeply grieved. He loved his horse dearly, for the animal had been his companion in all battles and wars. But he could not let his horse be the cause of his death so he decided not to mount him any more.

Calling his servants, he ordered them to lead the horse to the stables. They were to tend and feed the horse but never to bring him into the prince's presence.

Five years went by, and Prince Oleh, remembering his horse, asked the groom what fate had befallen him.

"The horse has died, Sire," answered the groom.

Laughing at the fate foretold by the soothsayer, Prince Oleh said:

"If I had not listened to the old man my horse would still be alive to bear me to war. Now my horse is dead and I am alive."

Then he ordered that a horse be saddled for him.

"I'll go and have a look at the bones of my beloved horse, at least."

The prince came to the place where lay the white skeleton of his horse.

"Can death really be awaiting me?" thought the prince as he dismounted lightly and touched a foot to the dead horse's skull. At that moment, a snake which had her nest in the skull crawled out and bit the prince in the leg.

Prince Oleh became gravely ill and died a short time later.

[Продовження буде]

КАЗКА ПРО КИЯНКУ КРАСУНЮ ПОДОЛЯНКУ

(5)

Хан сина улюбленого обіймає і хвалиться йому:

— Поки ти, сину, воював і добро всяке здобував, я тут також дарма не сидів. Придбав для тебе наречену. Подивись, чи до вподоби тобі . . .

Та кому б така красуня, як Киянка-Подолянка, не сподобалася! Ханенко, як лише побачив її, то сам не знав, що з ним діється.

— Бачу, — каже до батька, — що ти ще краще від мене справився. Велику здобич я здобув, але вся вона і мизниця цієї дівчини не варга.

А Киянка Красуня Подолянка в думках до Бога молитву зносить:

"Та й страшний же цей ханів син! Гордий та жорстокий та непривітний! Не допусти, Господню, щоб він мені за чоловіка став!"

А ханські слуги тим часом золото в засіки зсипають, всяке інше добро по коморах ховають, бранців поміж собою ділять. Ще всієї роботи не скінчили, аж у браму — стук-стук! — втретє посли від київського князя просяться. Пригнали сто

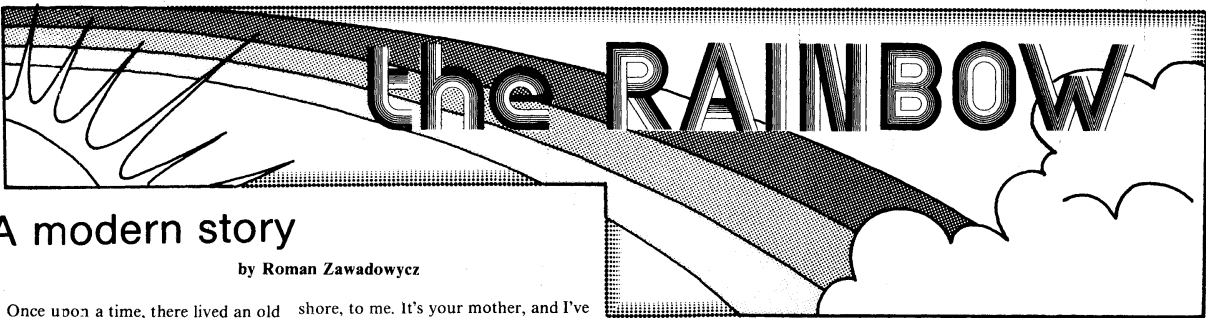
табунів коней, бистрих, як вітер, і тисячу татарських бранців, давніше у війні здобутих. І знову просять:

— Візьми, хане, коней, прийми своїх підданих, що в нас у неволі пробували, а нам віддай нашу князівну Киянку Красуню Подолянку. Відколи її нестало, над містом сонце не світить, батьки за нею побиваються, брати й сестри з жури помарніли, всі кияни очі виплакали. Віддай нашу князівну!

Та тверде було бусурменське серце. Камінь зм'як би скоріше, ніж воно. І хан не лише не змілосердився, а ще й посміявся з князевих послів сходитів. Покликав князівну, зібрав усіх вельмож, усіх гостей і при них та при синові всю пригоду з Подолянкою оповів.

— Тепер, — каже, — вони привели мені сто табунів коней і пригнали тисячу наших підданих, що у війні в неволі палили. Дивіться ж, що я на це скажу!

[Продовження буде]



A modern story

by Roman Zawadowycz

Once upon a time, there lived an old man and an old woman, who had one son. His name was Ivasyk-Telesyk, but they called him Johnny-Honey. When Johnny-Honey had grown up a bit, he said to the old man:

"Father, buy me a motor-boat, and maybe an electric fishing rod, too, that catches fish all by itself. I'll go fishing, and sell the fish, and put the money in a bank."

"Okay," said the old man, and bought the boat and the fishing rod, Johnny-Honey sailed out on the lake, swinging his fishing rod proudly. At noon his old mother came to the edge of the lake and called in a gentle, silvery tone:

"Johnny-Honey, bring your boat to shore, to me. It's your mother, and I've brought you some hot dogs."

Johnny heard his mother's voice and brought the boat in to shore. There he ate the hot dogs and drank some Coca-Cola. And then sailed away again to fish some more.

In the rushes by the side of the lake an evil lady dragon was sunbathing, trying to cure her rheumatism. She heard everything that mother and son had said.

"You just wait," she thought. "I'll catch you and eat you."

The next day she came to the edge of the lake and called in her terrible hoarse voice,

"Johnny-Honey, bring your boat to shore, to me. It's your mother, and I've brought you some hot dogs."

Johnny shook his head. "That's not my dear mother's voice. And my mother promised to bring me some french-fried potatoes today, a whole bagful."

And he started the engine and moved away even further from shore. The dragon lady went to a factory that made tape recorders, and said:

"Mister, please record for me the voice of Johnny-Honey's mother when she comes to the lake at noon to call her son to lunch. I like her voice very much."

The man taped the voice of Johnny's mother.

On the third day, at noon, the dragon lady came to the lake with a battery-operated tape recorder and pushed the "on" button. And from the loudspeaker came the silvery voice of the old lady, saying:

"Johnny-Honey, bring your boat to shore, to me. It's your mother, and I've brought you a whole bag of crisp french-fries."

"That's my dear mother's voice," thought Johnny, and brought his boat in to shore. But as soon as he got out he saw that he was in trouble, for the dragon lady jumped out from behind some bushes. Johnny ran away as fast as

(Continued on page 16)

WORD JUMBLE

"The Forest Song"

The jumbled words below represent some of the characters of Lesia Ukrainka's drama, "The Forest Song" ("Lisova Pisnia"). They are transliterated according to the system employed in Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia. The names can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

- TYDYSILAKSVOHCHSIOT -----
- CHROPTEATA -----
- VDIALKOED -----
- SKLAHU -----
- ELNSKEPRYE -----
- YNALYK -----
- OIDLA -----
- ZDYLIN -----
- TSIAPNORYPSA -----
- VDINYAKO -----
- YOKSLIV -----

This character is the first to appear:

B

Answers to last week's jumble: Zalyvakha, Osadchy, Karavansky, Ozerny, Zvaychevska, Horyn, Hel, Moroz, Masutko, Ivashchenko, Chubaty.

Mystery words: Lykho z rozumu.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Kievan Pecherska Lavra

In 1015 A.D., in the time of the reign of Prince Volodymyr the Great, there were 30 churches and monasteries in Kiev. In 1917, a great fire destroyed many of them. But Prince Yaroslav the Wise rebuilt them and erected new churches. One of the oldest is Lavra, the Monastery of the Caves. At first Ilarion, a pious monk, dwelt in a lonely cave in the woods. This monk was famed for his wisdom, and became the Archbishop of Kiev. Later, Saint Antonius dwelt in that cave, and many monks came from far and near and dug their caves around him. Thus a cave monastery was created. Later, above and near the caves a church, a monastery, and the first pilgrim house in Ukraine were built.

The Lavra steeple was the highest in Ukraine, and an old legend tells how it was erected. There was a man called Lavro and he had 11 brothers. They all were anxious to construct a beautiful church with a high steeple. They prayed and fasted for three days, and then set to work. But whatever they built during the day sank into the ground during the night. This went on for 12 years. Then Lavro said,

"Let us finish."

So they built a dome and a cross. And a miracle occurred. During the night a part of the church rose out of the ground. This happened for 12 nights, until the church with its tall steeple

appeared in all its majestic beauty.

"God has done it," said the people, "for otherwise it would have never been possible to build such a high steeple." Immediately after the church was finished Lavro and his 11 brothers died and were proclaimed saints.



Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Chelodny



Again the whistle sounded and the earth trembled. The smiths kept on running toward the sound...

Роздався свист — знов земля задудніла, але... з двох сторін. Ковалі біжать...



...while the Pechenih cavalry thundered across the steppes.

... і кіннота печенізька степа-ми женеться.



At the end of the charge rode the Pechenih sorcerer, Badzhnak.

На самім кінці на вороному коні скаче білий, мов голуб, чаропий Ваджнук.

The Fox...

(Continued from page 14)

stole the Rooster and the Rooster cried:

"Help! Help; Pussycat friend!
Old Fox is taking me off
To her land!"

This time the Cat was very far away from the house. When she heard the faint voice of the Rooster, she ran and ran but couldn't catch up to the Fox, so she returned home and wept bitterly, because she was now all alone. Finally, however, he dried his tears and got himself a little fiddle, and a big sack, and went to the fox-hole and began to play:

"Fiddle-de-dee!
The foxy so wee
Had daughters twice two
And a little son too,
Oh, fiddle-de-dee!
Come, foxy, and see
My sweet minstrelsy!"

Then the Fox's daughter said:
"Mommy, I'll go out and see who is playing so nicely!"

So out she skipped, but no sooner did the Cat see her than he caught hold of her and popped her into his sack. Then he played again:

"Fiddle-de-dee!
The foxy so wee
Had daughters twice two
And a little son too,
Oh, fiddle-de-dee!
Come, foxy, and see
My sweet minstrelsy!"

Then the second daughter skipped out, and the Cat caught her by the ears, and popped her into his sack, and went on playing and singing until she got four daughters into her sack, and the little son too.

Then the old Fox was left alone. She waited and waited, but none of the children came back. At last she said to herself:

"I'll go out and call them home, for the water is boiling and we have to kill the Rooster and prepare him for roasting."

So out she popped, and the Cat pounced upon her and killed her too.

Then she went into the fox-hole and found the Rooster all tied with ropes so tight that he was hardly able to breathe. So she untied the Rooster and took him home and they lived happily together ever after for there were no more foxes to fear.

A modern story

(Continued from page 15)

his legs would go, and climbed a high old birch tree.

"You jusst stay there," hissed the dragon lady. "You'll feel my nails yet. Yesterday the dentist gave me such nice, strong iron teeth that I can chew right through the tree."

And she began to gnaw at the tree until sparks flew in all directions. Johnny looked down from the highest branch, and first he was all hot, then cold, from fear. What could he do to save his life?

Suddenly he heard a jet approaching. Johnny waved and shouted:

"Pilot, oh pilot, save me. Take me on your wings, bring me to my mother and father!"

The pilot looked back and said:
"It would be very inconvenient for me to pick you up. Ask my friend, who's behind me."

And indeed, soon another plane came by, with propellers humming. Johnny cried:

"Pilot, oh pilot, save me. Take me on your wings, bring me to my father and mother, or I'll perish here."

The pilot pointed behind him and said:

"I can't. Let my friend who's behind me take you."

Johnny-Honey looked and saw a helicopter approaching. Meanwhile the birch tree was cracking, one more minute and it would fall...

"Pilot, oh pilot, save me! Take me on

your wing, bring me to my father and mother!"

The helicopter came closer, let down a rope, and Johnny climbed up out of the tree. Then the copter carried Johnny to his father and mother. Back on the ground the dragon lady started to chase them. First she took a train, then she transferred to a bus. But the helicopter was much faster, and she couldn't catch up. She came upon a rocket launcher at the edge of the ocean.

"Mr. Engineer, don't ask any questions, just put me in that rocket and launch me toward that helicopter. I must catch it!"

The engineer didn't think long, but put the dragon lady inside the rocket and BOOM! — the rocket went off in a cloud of fire and smoke. It whistled and it roared, and it roared right past the helicopter, entered the blue sky, and only stopped when it reached the moon. BANG!

The rocket exploded into a million pieces, and nobody saw the wicked dragon lady again. Only a black splotch on the moon remains to show where she came down.

Meanwhile, the helicopter brought Johnny-Honey home, and landed in the garden. The old woman and the old man were very happy to see their little son again. They hugged the pilot, and offered him some cherry pie. They even gave him a dollar to go to the movies on Sunday.

So here is my story. I don't know whether it's beautiful, but it certainly is modern.

ATTENTION BAZAARS

ALL UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS

We have interesting items for Christmas such as:
wood carvings: in plates, candlesticks, pins, boxes and Enamel Art: pins, boxes, paintings.
These items can be purchased on consignment with a small deposit.

Write to: **NORM ENAMEL ART GALLERY**
Att. Szonk Rusych

13 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

Advertising Rates for The Ukrainian Weekly

General advertising: 1 inch, single column \$7.00
Fraternal and community advertising: 1 inch, single column \$5.00

Full page (58 inches) \$406.00
Half page (29 inches) \$203.00
Quarter page (14½ inches) \$101.50
Eighth page (7¼ inches) \$50.75

Photo reproduction: single column \$6.75
double column \$8.50
triple column \$10.00

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOON OF THE MONDAY BEFORE THE DATE OF THE NEXT WEEKLY EDITION.

All advertisements are subject to approval.

Please make checks payable to: **Svoboda**
Mail to: **30 Montgomery St.**
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I would like to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly for _____ year(s).

Subscription rates: \$6.00 for non-UNA members; \$2.50 for UNA members.

I am a member of UNA Branch _____.

Check or money order for \$ _____ is enclosed.
 Bill me.

My address is: Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip Code _____

UKRAINIAN ADAPTATIONS

GIFT SHOP

2306a Rosemont Blvd., Montreal, P.Q. Canada H2G 1T7

PORCELAIN, CERAMICS, BYZANTINE ICONS, RIZBLENI FRAMES, TABLECLOTHS, GLASSES, CANDLES, RECORDS, PYSANKY IN WOODEN FRAMES, GOLD TRIDENT CHARMS.

WHOLESALE INQUIRES WELCOMED.

(514) 272-8050

SELF RELIANCE (N.Y.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

108 Second Avenue ■ New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 473-7310

6½% TO ALL PEOPLE OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO GET:

- 6½% dividend on your regulag saving account;
- 8% dividend on IRA accounts; or up to 8% (8.45% effective annual yield rate) on your investments (certificate notes) —
- and additionally, life insurance up to \$1,000.00 on your savings account without any charges —
- your savings to be properly insured up to \$40,000.00 —
- personal or mortgage loans at lowest interest rates, on convenient terms of repayment, and secured in the event of death or disability up to \$10,000.00 —
- student loans or auto loans under most convenient terms —
- "share drafts" accounts without using dividends on your deposits —
- money orders or travelers checks —
- other convenient banking services —

PLEASE VISIT OR CALL OUR OFFICE!

OFFICE HOURS:

10:00 A.M. — 3:00 P.M., Tuesday thru Saturday; 5:00 P.M. — 8:00 P.M., every Friday (closed Mondays)