

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH—LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 281

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1978

25 CENTS

Khrystos Rozhdaietsia — Christ is Born

Christianity will be victorious, say Protestant pastorals

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Leaders of two Ukrainian Protestant denominations, the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship and the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, have issued their pastoral letters for Christmas 1978.

The pastoral letter of the fellowship, titled "The Song of Christmas Is the Song of Victory," was signed by Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, its president, and Pastor Volodymyr Domashovets, its general secretary.

"Everywhere the light of Christ's teachings shone, the cultures, well-being, freedom, human rights, and the moral and spiritual levels of the nations were raised. Where Christ and Christianity are persecuted, there is no life. Humanity without Christ is powerless and cannot solve the problems of the world — but Christ can! In Christ one can find the realization of all the best strivings of the human spirit, because He brought us not only a solution to the problems of

(Continued on page 16)



"Christmas Is Here" — from an original glass painting by Yaroslava Surmach Mills.

To all our readers who celebrate Christmas on December 25, we extend our best wishes for a joyous and merry celebration of our Savior's birth.

Catholic pastoral calls for unity in observing millenium

ROME, Italy. — Calling Christmas a "joyous feast," the pastoral letter of the "Pomnisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church reminded the Ukrainian Catholic faithful that the feast of the birth of Christ is also a "symbol of rebirth" for the Ukrainian people.

"The birth of Christ is a symbol of rebirth for the Ukrainian people. We are approaching the millenium of Christianity in Ukraine. In an era of religious freedoms, the Ukrainian Church in the land of our forefathers does not exist freely, not even in name," said the pastoral, which was signed by Patriarch Josyf I and the hierarchs of the "Pomnisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The pastoral letter repeated the announcement that preparations for the observance of the 1000th anniversary of the baptism of Ukraine are underway, but added: "Little has been done so far, and many of us have not yet begun."

"Let us plan together with our hier-

(Continued on page 8)

New Yorkers mark triple anniversaries of UNA publications

Discuss role of publications at panel Banquet, concert held Saturday

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The roles of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and "Veselka" were the main topic of a commemorative panel dedicated to the triple anniversaries of the UNA publications Friday, December 15.

The panel was organized by the Ukrainian Journalists' Society of America and the Literary-Arts Club, in cooperation with the New York UNA District Committee. This year Svoboda is observing its 85th anniversary, The Weekly its 45th anniversary and "Veselka" its silver jubilee.

The panel was opened by Taras Hrycaj, president of the Literary-Arts Club, and Olha Kuzmowycz, president of the journalists' society, was moderator.

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Kuzmowycz related her first visit to the editorial offices of Svoboda in August 1949 when she met the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, Svoboda editor-in-chief.

Mrs. Kuzmowycz spoke of the work of the newspaper over the past three decades and the changes she saw in it.

After greeting Svoboda editor emeritus Anthony Dragan, senior editor and former president of the journalists' society Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky and UNA supreme officers, Mrs. Kuzmowycz introduced the panelists.

Taking part in the panel were Zenon Snylyk, Lubov Kolensky, Basil Tershakovec, Wolodymyr Lewenetz and Eugene Fedorenko of Svoboda; Ihor Diaboha and Roma Sechan-Hadzewycz of The Weekly, and Wolodymyr Barahura of "Veselka."

Among the topics discussed in the panel were the roles of the three publications, innovations, the UNA publishing activity, news about events in Ukraine, contact with readers, and the future of the Ukrainian press in the free world.

(Continued on page 9)

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Some 200 persons, including UNA Supreme Officers, Svoboda, The Weekly and "Veselka" editors, local UNA'ers and community leaders, attended the jubilee banquet Saturday, December 16, which marked the triple anniversaries of the UNA publications.

The banquet was held in the Terrace Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, 45th Street and Madison Avenue.

A special feature of the banquet was the presentation of a plaque and a gold watch to Anthony Dragan, former Svoboda editor-in-chief and now its editor emeritus, in tribute to his 33 years of service to the newspaper and the UNA.

The banquet was opened by Dr. Ivan Sierant, chairman of the jubilee committee. Master of ceremonies was Iwan Wynnyk, former member of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee. The invocation was led by the Very Rev. Dr.

Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Among the UNA'ers present at the dais were: Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme President; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Supreme Vice-President; Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary; Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer; Wasyl Orichowsky, Supreme Organizer; Prof. John Teluk, Supreme Auditor; and Mykola Chomanczuk and Dr. Askold Lozynskyj, Supreme Advisors.

Also present were Joseph Lesawyer, former Supreme President; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, former Supreme Secretary; Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, former Svoboda associate editor; and Msgr. Robert Moskal, executive vice-president of the UCCA and president of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

Keynote speaker was Mr. Dragan who spoke about the impact the three

(Continued on page 8)

KGB incites hatred toward Stus

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Soviet secret police is waging a campaign of inciting hatred toward Vasily Stus, a Ukrainian poet who was arrested and sentenced in the aftermath of the 1972 KGB crackdown in Ukraine, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Among the materials released by the press service are documents which show how the KGB is attempting to incite hatred among Russians, Ukrainians and other non-Russians.

Stus, 42, was sentenced to five years incarceration and three years exile. After completing his imprisonment term in the Mordovian region camps, Stus was exiled to the Tenkivsk region, Magadan oblast, where he works in the coal mines.

Magadan is the northern-most region of the USSR. The average winter temperature there is between minus 19 and minus 48 degrees Celsius.

Attacks against Stus began in July 1978. The local newspaper published a series of three articles by A. Supriaha castigating Stus. Follow-up articles were also published which cited the original three.

Supriaha interviewed many persons for his articles, among them Stus's co-workers, infirmary personnel and the sister of the infirmary's administrator.

The author hoped to have Stus branded as a fascist. The sister of the infirmary's administrator told Supriaha that Stus reminded her of the three fascist soldiers she saw as a child during the war.

"Three fascists approached me. They were blue from the cold. They had smiles on their thin lips, but in their eyes was anger. The same kind of anger I saw in the eyes of the person in our infirmary," said the woman.

Another person told Supriaha that Stus was a "fanatic."



Vasily Stus

"He was filled with enemy ideology to such an extreme point that I could not believe it," said one person. Another added: "He must have friends in foreign places. He receives packages from West Germany and Canada. If only it was something worthwhile, but it is only oatmeal, tea, rich dehydrated milk, canned soup."

In an other article, Supriaha wrote that Stus was known as a poet only among the kind of people who he said did not want to work for the best interests of the Soviet Union. Supriaha added that "these chance persons fall prey to anti-Communist circles."

In the final installment, Supriaha said that Stus concealed anti-Soviet material in his Kiev apartment. Supriaha said that Stus was sentenced for that crime.

Soon after the appearance of the articles, a meeting of the miners was

(Continued on page 9)

Soviet defector urges rejection of SALT II

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A former Soviet disarmament specialist told a forum sponsored by the American Conservative Union (ACU) Wednesday, December 13, that the Soviet leadership has no intention of limiting its arms buildup and has dismantled its disarmament agencies.

Dr. Igor Glagolev, an advisor to the Soviet Politburo and SALT negotiators until his defection to the United States in 1976, said that the Brezhnev-Andropov Soviet leadership has set the goal of obtaining military strength sufficient to win both conventional and nuclear conflicts with the United States.

"These general ideas formed the basis of the Soviet foreign policy, but they were never mentioned openly. They materialized in the day-to-day concrete decisions concerning higher levels of military production (and) the ban on publication of the protocol to the SALT interim agreement in the USSR," Mr. Glagolev said.

Mr. Glagolev, a former senior research member at the Soviet Institute of World Economy and International Relations, said that the moderates in the Soviet government were eased out of positions of influence.

"Both sectors on disarmament which existed in the Soviet Academy of Sciences where I worked were disbanded when Brezhnev and Andropov came to power. The commission on disarmament of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations and the economic commission of the Soviet Peace Committee, which resisted these decisions, were disbanded too."

Mr. Glagolev said that the SALT talks have become a symbol of an American strategy of unilateral disarmament and retreat.

"To stop this dangerous process, the new SALT treaty should be rejected as a whole and the strategy not only of the United States, but of the whole Western community should be radically changed," he said.

Also speaking against the SALT accords at the ACU forum were Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah), a congressional advisor to SALT and head of the ACU Defense Task Force, Dr. Charles Burton Marshall, past State Department policy planner, and Lt. General Daniel Graham (U.S. Army, ret.), formerly the director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sen. Garn cited the "alarming" buildup of the Soviet military despite SALT, and said that it threatened American ability for "crisis management" and the overall balance of conventional and nuclear power.

ACU sponsored the forum in the House Armed Services Committee hearing room for members of Congress and their staffs:

National Review publishes Osadchy's letter

WASHINGTON, D.C. — National Review, a weekly magazine published here, recently published the text of a letter to the American people, the Senate and President Carter by Ukrainian political prisoner Mykhaylo Osadchy in which he details his imprisonment and exile.

The letter was printed at the request of Dr. Askold Skalsky of the department of modern languages at Hagerstown Junior College which was made in a letter to the editor of the magazine, William F. Buckley Jr.

Both letters appeared in the letters to the editor section of National Review's October 27 issue.

They are reprinted below.

Dr. Skalsky's letter

Dear Mr. Buckley:

Can you do anything at all to publicize the enclosed tragic letter? Mykhaylo Osadchy is the author of "Catacract" (published here in 1976), an account of his arrest and imprisonment for "anti-Soviet propaganda," that is, for speaking out against the denial of human and national rights in Ukraine. I would like to call your attention to the last sentence, a sentence that I think would strike the average American with some surprise. That is because the average American is not aware that there is such a country as Ukraine, let alone the fact that Ukrainian dissidents are perhaps the most savagely repressed in the USSR. The horror stories coming out of Ukraine in the last decade are ignor-

ed by the news media, as this story will be ignored and, no doubt, others in the future. (Lev Lukianenko, a member of the Kiev Helsinki group, was sentenced to 15 years of prison and exile last week, but where were the front page, or even 10th page, headlines?) I ask you, therefore, Mr. Buckley, to do all you can to bring Osadchy's request to the attention of "public opinion." His heartrending letter surely serves as an example of the times we live in.

Text of Osadchy's letter

To the American people, the Senate, and President Carter:

For the seventh year I am being confined in the world's most terrible concentration camp for political prisoners-recidivists. The address of the camp is Mordovia, Sosnovka, ZhKh 325/1-6, RSFSR.

I am 41 years old. Ukrainian. I am married, have two children (11 and 9); my mother is 70 years old. When I still had my freedom, I published a number of literary and artistic works. I defended my dissertation, and the All-Union recommendation committee approved my bachelor's degree in philology. Many of my literary essays were published. I worked as a senior lecturer at Lviv University and at other schools.

Without any reason, I was twice repressed, in 1965 and 1972, because of political motives. I have been a prisoner to this day.

(Continued on page 6)

KGB tortured Ukrainian Baptist to death

TORONTO, Ont. — The Sedletsy family in Chernivtsi was informed by authorities that their son, a Baptist and a soldier in the Soviet army died, reported the Ukrainian Central Information Service. His body was transferred to his family in a sealed zinc coffin by soldiers and officers of his unit on July 28 who demanded that the coffin be buried immediately.

However, the mother of the deceased insisted that the coffin be opened, as she wished to see her son for the last time.

The opening of the coffin took place in the presence of many members of the Baptist community of Chernivtsi. All were terrified to see that Sedletsy had been tortured to death. His eyes had been gouged out, his tongue torn out and his fingers had been cut off, reported the UCIS.

The service said that without a doubt, Sedletsy was tortured to death for his refusal to renounce his Christian faith.

Sedletsy's death was similar to a

whole succession of similar murders, as for instance the murder in 1972 of another soldier, Ivan Moiseiev, who was also tortured for his defense of the Christian faith. As is known, the KGB has been threatening other Christians with "Moiseiev's fate."

Late in 1976, Mykola Kravchenko from Sumy (eastern Ukraine), a Baptist, also refused to take the military oath in view of his religious convictions.

The KGB Lt. Col. Tokmakov and Capt. Leshchenko demanded that Kravchenko renounce his Christian convictions and proposed to him that he become an informer for the KGB. Kravchenko refused.

The officers threatened Kravchenko with beatings. In March 1977 two sergeants broke, Kravchenko's jaw and knocked out his teeth.

The names of several young Baptists sentenced by military tribunals are known also. They were sentenced to three years of concentration camps for their refusal to take the military oath.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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.

Swoboda

TELEPHONES:

U.N.A.

(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

Commons, Senate in Canada mark anniversary of U.N. rights declaration

OTTAWA, Ont. — Both houses of the Canadian Parliament marked the 30th anniversary of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights with statements by parliamentarians praising Canada's rights record and underlining that the U.N. declaration is not observed everywhere.

Alian J. MacEachen, deputy prime minister and president of the privy council, said on December 8 that the principles of the declaration have been included in 20 or more international accords signed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration.

"We are painfully aware that the existence of these agreements has not created a world in which human rights are respected," said Mr. MacEachen. "In many countries there are gross violations of even the most basic human rights."

Mr. MacEachen elaborated that the member states of the United Nations have not given that international body the authority to investigate human rights violations in foreign countries. He said that the United Na-

tions is a "forum where world opinion can and should be focused on those governments which persistently abuse the rights of their citizens."

"Canada and certainly the Canadian House of Commons are firmly committed to efforts to improve the performance of the United Nations in the human rights field," pledged the deputy prime minister.

In citing Canada's human rights performance, Mr. MacEachen said that provinces have adopted human rights legislation and have established human rights commissions to consider complaints from individuals. The federal government has also adopted important human rights legislation and has created the Canadian Human Rights Commission, said Mr. MacEachen.

The only reference to human rights violations behind the Iron Curtain was made by Ray Hnatyshyn, a Progressive Conservative MP from the Saskatoon-Biggar constituency in Saskatchewan.

Speaking on behalf of his party, Mr. Hnatyshyn said: "We are all familiar

with the problems of human rights in Eastern Europe."

He also included Cambodia and Vietnam among human rights violators.

Mr. Hnatyshyn's statement contained the greatest condemnation of human rights violations by totalitarian governments.

"Anyone who reads the declaration cannot but fail to notice the glaring contrast between what are declared human rights and the situation as it actually exists today in many countries around the world. It is an unfortunate fact that the world community has been unable, and in some cases unwilling, to give meaning to the words of the declaration," said Mr. Hnatyshyn.

The Ukrainian Canadian parliamentarian underlined that the Progressive Conservative Party feels that Canada "must play an important and forceful role in keeping human rights issues to the fore at the United Nations." He said that when "lip service" is paid to human rights, "violent struggle becomes likely."

"We therefore hold inviolate the human dignity of each individual and seek to guarantee his or her physical and cultural well-being. Where religious and ethnic communities are surrounded by grave denials of civil and political rights, or the refusal of social, economic or cultural justice, we declare our support for them as they demand freedom for their peoples," said Mr. Hnatyshyn.

He continued that "individual justice and freedom" are issues which "may transcend the normal prerogatives of national sovereignty." Mr. Hnatyshyn said that human rights violations today seem to be "more blatant and more vicious than at any time since the Second World War."

A solution to the problem, suggested Mr. Hnatyshyn, would be the creation of a U.N. high commissioner for human rights.

"My party believes that a major step toward ensuring respect for the Declaration of Human Rights would be to create the post of a U.N. high commissioner for human rights, with the power to investigate alleged violations whenever and wherever they occur. Canada has supported this in the past, and we urge the government to continue to press, in the strongest possible terms and at all appropriate opportunities, for the creation of such a post," said Mr. Hnatyshyn.

Andrew Brewin, New Democratic Party MP for the Greenwood constituency in Ontario, also cited the rights violations around the world.

"In many parts of the world there is still contempt for human rights, resulting in barbarous acts," he said.

Mr. Brewin said that Canada must be "selective" its judgment wherever human rights are involved.

"Whatever regimes invade them should be treated alike, firmly and fearlessly by the expression of Canadian opinion, not only in international forums but also in bilateral relations," he said.

Gerard Laprise, a Social Credit MP from the Abitibi constituency in Quebec, said that "in many countries around the world that declaration is far from being respected" and that "there is still a long way to go and many situations have to change before its theory is in fact applied."

On December 11, Sen. Raymond Perrault of North Shore-Burnaby, B.C., initiated the remarks marking the anniversary of the rights declaration in the Senate.

Sen. Perrault, the leader of the government in the Senate, said that the principles contained in the declaration "promised people throughout the world freedom and dignity."

"Unhappily, the noble words in the declaration have not been acted upon," he said, adding that many

(Continued on page 5)

U.S. commission releases reports of Helsinki groups in USSR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe released on December 6 its third compilation of "Reports of Helsinki Accord Monitors in the Soviet Union."

"As in the previous two volumes, this latest edition is intended to illustrate the broad range of human rights concerns of the various monitoring groups in the USSR whose common goal is the furthering of implementation of the Final Act of the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)," said Rep. Dante B. Fascell, commission chairman.

The 183-page publication of underground materials in English translation is a sampling of papers written between late 1976 and the summer of 1978. It includes reports from the Moscow, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Armenian Helsinki groups.

Mr. Fascell pointed out that the representative materials published by the commission contain papers discussing the repressions of Helsinki monitors, difficulties of emigration from the Soviet Union, problems of religious believers and difficulties of current and former political prisoners.

The Helsinki Accords, signed by 33 European nations, the United States and Canada, prescribe a variety of cooperative measures designed to relax East-West tensions. A document of political intent, the CSCE Final Act contains provisions for the lessening of military tension, improving economic and scientific cooperation, and expanding the flow of people, information, and cultural exchange among participating states.

"As the introduction of the commission's latest compilation of papers emerging from the Soviet Helsinki monitors states, their work is 'truly a testament to their strength, courage and dedication.' It further notes that the monitors' collective long-range goal, 'the achievement of a humane society based on respect for law,' has yet to be realized, 'but already they have attained a moral victory in gaining the attention and respect of private and governmental groups throughout the world.'

Among the Ukrainian documents included in the publication are: Memorandum No. 2 of the Kiev group, statement on the fate of Bohdan Chuyko, statement to the Belgrade conference, Information Bulletin No. 1, open letter on Mykola Rudenko, letter to the Socialist International on Lev Lukianenko, a statement on the trials of the Helsinki monitors, statement on Lev Lukianenko by the Moscow group, statement by the Moscow group on the revocation of Gen. Petro Grigorenko's citizenship, and a joint statement by the Kiev and Moscow groups on the Rudenko-Tykhly trial.

Women mark SFUZhO "30th"

by Dora Rak

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Preceding the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (SFUZhO) convened its third world session, on November 21, which marked the 30th anniversary of the federation. The "defense of the rights of Ukraine" was adopted as the main theme of the session. The world session was preceded by a meeting of the SFUZhO board November 19-20.

The agenda of the three-day meeting included reports by the executive committee and by the chairwomen of the standing committees, as well as discussion of the past work and projects for the future, which was condensed in the form of the resolutions to be presented for adoption by the special resolution committee at the following world session.

First on the morning program, which followed the opening remarks by the president, Mrs. Lydia Burachynsky, was a panel titled "The New Defense Methods of the Ukrainian Political Prisoners," presented by three young women from various organizations: Olga Hnateyko, Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Laryssa Lozynskyj Kyj, Women's Association for the Defense of Four-Freedoms of Ukraine; and Zoriana Luckyj, Philadelphia Committee in Defense of Valen-

tyn Moroz. The panelists reviewed the actions carried out in defense of political prisoners and stressed the necessity of updating the methods, to increase information with the Ukrainian community and outside of it, and to concentrate activities on lobbying. The panel was moderated by Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, SFUZhO vice-president, who summarized the ideas and suggestions at the end of the panel.

The keynote speaker of the session was Ulana Celewych, president of the WADFFU, on the theme "Our Defense of Ukraine." She justified the legality of the struggle in Ukraine for national, political, cultural and religious rights by citing the provisions of international conventions, declarations and accords.

At the ceremonial afternoon session, which was to mark the 30th anniversary of the federation, the banners of the member-organizations were presented and the honorary presidium elected. The keynote speech was delivered by Vera Buchynsky, vice-president of SFUZhO, who reviewed concisely the history of the federation, its achievements over the past 30 years, and outlined the future objectives.

The participants also proclaimed Oksana Meshko as Mother of the Year 1978-79, in recognition of her stand in defense of human rights in Ukraine

and her courageous assistance for her imprisoned son. The citation certificate, designed by Maria Wynnycky of Philadelphia, Pa., will be deposited temporarily at the museum in Toronto. The ceremony was conducted by Myroslawa Lasowsky Kruk.

In order to recognize the financial support received by the federation, Lydia Diachenko, treasurer, presented 28 special certificates to the donors of anniversary contributions in the amount of \$100 or more for the projects of SFUZhO.

The chairperson of the organizational committee, Anna Baran, who recently made a tour of Ukrainian women's organizations in South America, brought special greetings and a corsage from Venezuela for Mrs. Burachynsky, for whom the audience sang "Mnohaya Lita." Additional greetings were delivered by Tekla Mosora from Soyuz Ukrainok in Argentina.

Thirty-five persons participated in the board meetings and 88 were present at the world session. The membership of the federation, as world coordinating organization, consists of 19 Ukrainian women's organizations in Australia, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, England, France, Canada, Germany, the United States and Venezuela.

N.J. Assembly adopts human rights resolution

by Dora Rak

TRENTON, N.J. — The beginning of Human Rights Week in the state of New Jersey on December 11, which commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was appropriately marked in the lower house of the state legislature by the adoption of a resolution in regard to the status of human rights in Eastern Europe. The resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Raymond Lesniak (D-Union) and co-sponsored by Assemblyman Thomas J. Deverin (D-Middlesex).

The preamble of the resolution referred to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948, supplemented by the subsequent Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, as well as to the 1975 Helsinki Accords. It stated that the violation of basic human rights occurs systematically in the Soviet Union and in its satellite countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Names of the best known prisoners from those countries, were included in the resolution, among them was Mykola Rudenko, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki group.

The resolution called for a U.N. condemnation of the violation of human rights by totalitarian governments. Assemblyman Lesniak in his supporting speech referred to the proclamations of Human Rights Week by President Carter and in New Jersey by Gov. Brendan T. Byrne and substantiated the resolution by quoting the respective articles of the Universal Declaration starting with the first article which reads: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards

one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

In a true spirit of brotherhood spoke co-sponsor Assemblyman Deverin, who in his opening remarks mentioned his connection with the local Ukrainian community and his special interest in the struggle in Ukraine, as well as the fact that his wife is of Ukrainian descent. The third statement on behalf of the local ethnic groups from Eastern Europe, was made by Daniel Marchishin, executive director of the N.J. Ethnic Communities Congress, who read the prepared statement describing in detail the most striking violation of human rights in the particular countries of Eastern Europe. In regard to Ukraine he stated that Ukrainians constitute over 70 percent of political prisoners in Soviet Union and that the destruction of the Ukrainian Church and religious persecution persists.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly and applauded by its members and by the public in the gallery. Representatives from several ethnic communities attended the session, some displaying their national flags (Serbian, Estonian). Ukrainian group consisted of clergy and representatives from various organizations: the Very Rev. Nicholas Haleta, St. George's Church in Yardville; the Very Rev. Peter Melech, St. Demetrius Cathedral in Carteret and Mrs. Melech; the Very Rev. Bohdan Zelechiwsky, Holy Trinity Church in Trenton; Dora Rak vice-president of the State Council of the U C C A ; Bohdanna Osadca, UNWLA Branch 11; Volodymyr Kali-shynsky, Carteret UCCA; Daria Lias-hyn, Trenton SUMA; Iwan Glush-chyk, Carteret ODFFU; Stephan Singura, Ukrainian American Club of Carteret.

Montreal Moroz committee presents brief at CRTC hearings

by Nataka Strlietska

OTTAWA, Ont. — On Thursday, October 12, the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz in Montreal presented a brief before the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) hearings in Ottawa on the application for license renewal of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Presenting the brief at the Chateau Laurier were Bohdan Kerechinski and Volodymyr Hayduk, spokesmen for the Moroz committee.

The following statements were made at the CRTC hearings:

"We have reason to believe that the CBC, a crown corporation, has censored Radio Canada International (RCI) broadcasts to Eastern Europe under the pressures of the Department of External Affairs and Soviet officials, representing the government of the USSR;

"That by censoring news broadcasts, the CBC has violated the Helsinki Accords, particularly the clauses pertaining to the free flow of information between nations, contained in Basket Three;

"That, in general, news and public affairs programs broadcast to the Canadian public on French and English transmissions about issues dealing with human rights and dissidents in the USSR, the CBC has clearly distorted and manipulated these programs by focusing attention to basically one area of oppression, centralized around Moscow in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and ignoring the overwhelming repressions in the other 14 non-Russian republics, inflicted upon the ethnic nationals thereof. For example, major dissidents such as Andrei Sakharov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and Vladimir Bukovsky, all contend that more than 60 percent

of all political prisoners in the USSR are of Ukrainian origin. Major international human rights organizations such as Amnesty International support this statement;

"We have reason to believe that the CBC, a crown corporation, in the past, has employed suspected Soviet KGB agents to assume staff positions in the area of news and public affairs programs.

Upon the invitation of the Montreal Moroz committee, Tomas Schuman was the third member of the committee's delegation to Ottawa. He made a brief presentation and further elaborated on the statements against RCI. Mr. Schuman was a former employee of CBC's International Service — Russian Section and an agent for the Soviet Press agency, "Novosti," before his defection to the West.

A question and answer period followed the presentation.

During the evening of October 12, CBC radio carried excerpts of the 45-minute presentation. Concerning the reaction of the CRTC commissioners, CBC announcer Brian Smith said, "the commissioners seemed disinterested."

Since the founding of the Montreal Moroz committee in 1972, the members, as well as other centers in Canada, have frequently met with difficulties in obtaining adequate coverage concerning the plight of Soviet Ukrainian political prisoners on Radio Canada International and the CBC. When the Montreal Moroz committee sponsored speaking engagements of such leading dissidents as Ludmilla Alekseyeva, she was denied an interview by RCI. Mrs. Alekseyeva was a co-signatory of the massive documentation on the violation of human rights in the USSR. Maj. Gen.

(Continued on page 6)

News analysis

Human, national rights and the decolonization of the USSR

by Borys Potapenko

"Visti" World News Service

(2)

However, it should be acknowledged that the United Nations has gone farther and accomplished more in codifying the ideals and principles of human rights than any other past or present international organization. Today, the somewhat vague references to human rights and national rights contained in the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations Charter and the more specific, yet not legally binding, provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, have been incorporated into internationally recognized legal codes of conduct binding all United Nations member-states.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights spell out the obligations and duties of the United Nations Organization, member states and their citizenry in this area. These two documents encompass 58 provisions on human rights which, for the most part, are unqualified legal statutes binding all

signatories to their implementation. The first item in both documents is the right of all nations to self-determination.

Catch 22

If the analysis of U.N. actions on human rights and national rights was to end at this point one would reach the logical conclusion that the United Nations is in the forefront of implementing these rights. Indeed, if the plethora of United Nations decisions in this field was the single source for reviewing the status of human rights in the world, one would have to conclude, as have numerous U.N. bodies, that human rights violations exist only in Israel, South Africa and South America and that the right to national self-determination and independence is denied only in a handful of island territories, South Africa and Palestine. Also, one would discern from these documents that the United States and Western Europe represent the greatest obstacle to the

implementation of U.N.-recognized rights.

The perception of the USSR by the United Nations is that of a champion of the national aspirations of colonial peoples and a model of human rights implementation. Recently, the United Nations Human Rights Committee, established to oversee the implementation of the human rights covenants, had only high praise for the USSR. The United Nations Human Rights Commission and the Committee on Decolonization have never seen fit to investigate reported rights violations in the USSR, much less question the sovereign status of the Ukrainian SSR or the Byelorussian SSR.

The willingness of the USSR to accede to international human rights instruments and to, in some instances, champion their adoption, must be viewed in the context of the machinery established for their implementation. Just as the Constitution of the USSR, properly called a bastion of individual and collec-

tive liberties, is not endowed with any meaningful mechanisms to ensure its observance, United Nations declarations and conventions on human and national rights are void of even a modicum of authority to enforce compliance.

This should not be taken to mean that the Human Rights Committee, the Commission on Human Rights or the Committee on Decolonization cannot launch investigations and issue condemnations of regimes which violate human and national rights, but rather that the United Nations is structured in such a way that any attempt to seek remedies for the repression or subjugation of an individual, group or nation does not simply follow an impartial set procedure. It must first become an international issue outside the United Nations and then gain the active support of a majority of United Nations member-states. This tacit rule operates on all levels of human rights considerations, whether they are of a humanitarian consider-

(Continued on page 9)

Return love for love

Below is the text of the 1978 Christmas greetings from Archbishop Joseph Schmondiuk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America.

Beloved in Christ,

I am glad to greet you with the words of the angels who first announced to the world that the eternal God was born on earth in human form. Just as the birth of Christ, our God, was a great joy to the shepherds on the hill of Bethlehem in the midst of their daily humdrum occupations, so may the celebration of the anniversary of His birth become for us all a joyful uplifting of mind and heart amidst our daily cares.

God came down to earth, assumed our human nature, dwelled among us and became equal to us in all things, excepting sin. Speaking to the gathered crowds later in His public life, Christ, the God-man, called out: "Come unto me...and learn from Me."

The very birth of Christ and all the circumstances surrounding it teach us how we are to live. Here we witness all the virtues of Christian perfection. These we must learn, meditate upon them, study them, strive to make them our own by applying them in all the circumstances of our daily life. What are some of these virtues? Faith, love, poverty, modesty, continency, chastity.

We see the faith of the Blessed Mother and St. Joseph who believed firmly that this apparently helpless Babe lying on straw in the manger was indeed the eternal God of heaven and earth; we see the faith of the poor and humble shepherds; we see the faith of three wise men from the East who came from faraway lands to adore the "new-born King of the Jews."

We are moved by the incredible love of God for mankind — unsounded mysteries! We witness a slight reflection of this eternal love in the attitude of

Mary, Joseph, the shepherds and the Magi to the newborn Guest of Bethlehem.

Poverty, probably the most strikingly visible virtue, shines so clearly in the Bethlehem stable. God chooses not a princely palace but an abandoned stable — the haven for animals, as the place of His birth. What a striking example for us all who seek so many material comforts and "declare war on poverty!"

Another virtue shining brightly in the stable of Bethlehem is modesty. This touching example of the angelic virtues of modesty, continency and chastity is forcefully taught by the Virgin Mother and her spouse, St. Joseph. What a lesson for a world today spoiled by freedom and coddled by senseless hedonism.

The Eternal Word, the Second Person of the Divine Trinity, came into the world to reconcile it with its Creator, pay for its sins and return the grace of divine friendship.

Mankind's duty is to become the people of God, repent and learn from the Christ of Bethlehem how to live on earth in order to be united with the Creator. The Lord greatly desires this union with His creatures. This was the reason for the first Christmas. Let us learn the lessons of Christmas by returning love for love. Let us learn from Him! Let us be thankful to the Divine Child! He will bless us.

JOSEPH
Archbishop-Metropolitan

Museum receives \$500 from UNA



Photo by Daria Bajko

The Ukrainian National Association has donated \$500 to The Ukrainian Museum. During the reception at the opening of the Nykyfor exhibit at the museum Saturday, November 11, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, Supreme Vice-President of the UNA, presented the check to Mrs. Alexandra Riznyk, president of the museum's board of trustees. Photo above shows, left to right, Maria Shust, director of the museum; Mrs. Maria Savchak, publications; Mrs. Riznyk, Mrs. Dushnyk, and Mrs. Natalia Chytra-Rybak, public relations. The museum, located at 203 Second Ave., in New York City, is operated by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

UNA sends \$250 to Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — In its letter of December 6, the Ukrainian National Association informed the president of Manor Junior College, that a resolu-

tion was adopted at its 29th Regular Convention to send a donation to the college.

The treasurer, Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, forwarded the check for \$250, which was stipulated for the development of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor.

"The administration of Manor College and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center extend their deeply grateful thanks to the Ukrainian National Association for the donation of \$250," said Sister Miriam Claire.

Commons, Senate in Canada...

(Continued from page 3)

members of the United Nations have been "hypocritical."

Sen. Jacques Flynn of Rougemont, Que., said: "It is strange to think that, while we are commemorating — I am not say celebrating, but commemorating — the 30th anniversary of the de-

claration, in some countries the situation is worse that it was 30 years ago."

"As the leader of the government pointed out, imprisonment, torture for political reasons still exist today. Moreover, many countries which endorsed the declaration have made a mockery of it in fact," said Sen. Flynn.

Community newsbriefs

* BOSTON, Mass. — The 60th anniversary of the November 1 act was observed here on November 5 with Divine Liturgies at the local Ukrainian churches and a concert program in the hall of the Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church. The concert program was opened by Konrad Husak, president of the Boston UCCA branch; it was emceed by Volodymyr Fedoriv, the cultural-educational chairman of the branch. Performances were given by the mixed chorus of Christ the King Church directed by Stepan Datsko, the schoolchildren of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects, SUMA and Plast members and others. The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Michael Snihirovych.

* BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — A November 1 concert was held here in the hall of the local Ukrainian Catholic Church on November 12. The program was opened by V. Peleshchuk, UCCA branch president, while Dr. Roman Procyk was the main speaker. The program included the appearances of the mixed chorus directed by M. Zayats, the "Hutsulky" Plast girls' singing ensemble, and the pupils of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects.

* CHICAGO, Ill. — A Ukrainian exhibit dedicated to the Ukrainian child in observance of the International Year of the Child announced by the United Nations for 1979 and the Year of the Ukrainian Child announced by

the World Congress of Free Ukrainians was held here at the Navy Pier during the Chicago Folk Fair November 4-5. The exhibit was organized by the local Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine. The program also featured performances by local ODUM string and dance ensembles. The Folk Fair was attended by an estimated 214,000 persons. Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic and his wife, Heather, were presented with a copy of the 1949 Ukrainian children's book, "Bim Bom."

* CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The 25th anniversary of the local School of Ukrainian Subjects was observed here with a banquet and ball held at the St. Josaphat School hall on November 4. The 13 1978 graduates of the school were presented at the banquet.

* COHOES, N.Y. — A program was held here November 19 in the parochial school auditorium on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the arrival of Patriarch Josyf in Rome, Italy. The evening was sponsored by the local patriarchal committee. The keynote speaker was the Rev. Taras Lonchyna of Philadelphia. The program also included a performance of the church choir and a recitation by Mrs. U. Ometsynsky.

* DENVER, Colo. — The Ukrainian community here observed the November 1 anniversary with a concert

on November 12. The program included an address by Dr. Y. Petrivsky, recitations and a performance by the recently organized local bandurist capella. The observance was planned by the local Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

* HARTFORD, Conn. — On November 5, the local UCCA branch sponsored a concert to commemorate the November 1 act. The program was preceded by Divine Liturgies in Hartford's Ukrainian churches. The concert program included an address by Borys Krupa, recitation by Roman Zastawski and performance by the "Dibrova" choir directed by A. Pryshlak.

* HUNTER, N.Y. — The Ukrainians here held a public meeting on November 4 in observance of the 60th anniversary of the November 1 act. After a Divine Liturgy, they gathered at the Xenia motel where Lev Stetkevych delivered an address about the events of November 1. The program also included recitations.

* GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The community council of the Ukrainian village here organized a November 1 commemoration in the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on November 11. The program which was opened by the council president, Yaroslav Gavur, included an address by Prof. Eugene Hrytsay, a performance by the lo-

cal women's choir directed by Osyp Hapiy, and recitations by Yaroslava Hunchak, Evhenia Bodnar and Prof. Hrytsay. The following day, a Divine Liturgy was celebrated to mark the historic November 1 act.

* MIAMI, Fla. — A November 1 concert was held here at the Ukrainian American Club on November 12. The program included keynote addresses by Dr. Yuriy Cehelsky in Ukrainian and by Jean Panchak in English, recitations by Irene Rakush, Olha Kodachok, Taras Vanchytsky and the pupils of the School of Ukrainian Subjects, singing by Olha Shaeffer and the Maksymovych sisters trio, and dancing by the members of the local dance ensemble. The program, which was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Miami, was opened by Mykola Rakush.

* NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Plast branch here held its annual elections meeting on November 19. Elected to head the branch were: Irene Kurovych, president; Orest Keballo, Olha Kuzmowycz and Dmytro Kocovych, vice-presidents. The branch council is now headed by Roman Rohoza. Of the 25 new members of the branch executive board, half are young Plast members, "starshi plastyny."

* ATLANTA, Ga. — The Association of Ukrainians of Georgia observed

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN Weekly

A renewal of faith

Christian leaders throughout the ages have called Christmas a time of renewing our faith. By citing Biblical evidence, these men of God have shown God's great love for mankind because he sent his only Son, who took the form of man and was born to a woman, to save the human race. Such a sacrifice might also show the great faith God had in us that we would heed his teaching.

This is the time of year when we repay that favor by renewing our faith in God and in our Christian religion. Through a rededication to Christian values, Church leaders say that our road to eternal salvation is ensured and that this display of love to God is the greatest gift we can offer during Christmas.

In line with renewing our faith in God, we can also renew our faith in other areas of our life.

We can renew our faith in ourselves as persons, who with the right amount of application and effort can accomplish any task and overcome any obstacle.

We can renew our faith in the governments of our countries, which gave us refuge from totalitarianism and which, despite their human shortcomings, will remain free and strong through our collective assistance.

We can renew our faith in the Ukrainian community in the free world, which will exist as long as each one of us fosters his or her heritage, which is so important for Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain.

We can renew our faith in the Ukrainian people in Ukraine, who endure all forms of hardships but do not give up their faith in their nation and our common goal.

It is said that faith can move mountains — as we attend services on Christmas Day let us rededicate ourselves to faith.

KHRYSTOS ROZHDAIETSA — CHRIST IS BORN!

Not everyone believes Moscow

The recent report of President Jimmy Carter to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe of the U.S. Congress on the implementation of the Helsinki act's provisions and the publication by the commission of volume three of "Reports of Helsinki Accord Monitors in the Soviet Union" are evidence that at least someone's eyes and ears are not closed to the fervent appeals and documents originating from human rights advocates in the USSR.

The president's report noted the "extremely negative developments" in the USSR, such as "the distressing trials of Soviet citizens interested in furthering the goals of the CSCE." The commission's report ably supported these statements with documents of the Moscow, Kiev, Lithuanian and Armenian Helsinki groups in which the repressions of Helsinki monitors, persons wishing to emigrate, religious believers, and current and former political prisoners are highlighted.

Pity, that the 18 so-called experts comprising the United Nations Human Rights Committee did not make use of these documents in their review of the USSR implementation of human rights.

It is absurd that the committee relied solely on the new Soviet Constitution which "guarantees" countless rights to citizens of the USSR, and ignored actual practice in the USSR which contradicts the Soviets' own constitutional provisions.

Surely the committee would not have been able to report that "a great deal of progress in human rights" has been achieved by the USSR if it had only listened to the voices of the people, instead of the propaganda of government officials.

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

SPOTLIGHT ON THE UNA

An endowment insurance policy — saving, investment, annuity

An endowment insurance policy provides for the payment of a specified sum to the insured at the end of a given number of years (18, 20, or when the insured reaches the ages of 65). In the event that the insured should die before the policy matures, the total amount of the insurance would be immediately paid to the beneficiary of the insured.

From the above it can be readily ascertained that in addition to the insured being covered for the full amount of the policy from the day the insured makes the first quarterly, semi-annual or annual premium payment, an endowment policy can be considered by the insured as a saving, as an investment, and as an annuity for retirement.

Let us first consider this type of insurance as a saving. The fact that the insured is required to pay premiums forces the insured to save systematically. When the policy matures and the face value of the policy is paid to the insured, he or she in fact receives what he or she has been forced to save during the term of the policy. It is often questionable whether the individual would have voluntarily saved such an amount during that period of time had the person not been compelled to do so through systematic payment of insurance premiums.

Now let us turn to the annuity aspect of endowment insurance. The Ukrainian National Association has in its portfolio a policy which is called endowment at age 65 or E-65. Simply, it means that the face value of the policy will be paid when the insured reaches the age of 65, or at prior death. Since we all dislike thinking of death, let us assume that you will live beyond the age of 65.

To convince you to purchase an E-65 policy, we must first work up some figures. Let us assume that you are 40 years of age. Your annual premiums on a \$10,000 E-65 policy would amount to \$384.20. In 25 years you would pay to the Ukrainian National Association a total of \$9,605. At this point you may say: "Big deal, I will have paid in almost as much as I will collect!" True, but we must also consider the dividends which will be paid to you annually, starting from \$50 at the end of the first year and ending at \$94 which will be paid at the end of the 24th year. The total amount of such dividends over the 25-year span of the policy, will be \$1,776.

Let us now look at the return on your investment.

1. You will have paid in:	\$ 9,605
2. You will have received dividends:	\$ 1,776
3. Your net investment will be:	\$ 7,829
4. You will receive at age 65:	\$ 10,000
5. The net return on your investment is:	\$ 2,171
6. The rate of return on your investment:	26.91 percent

Not bad. A 26.91 percent return on a sure investment at age 65, just when you are ready to retire. And remember, you were insured for the full amount of \$10,000 for 25 years and your family would have received the full amount of the policy had you died earlier. In addition, during the life of the policy you could have obtained a low interest loan up to the cash surrender value of your policy, or at the very worst, you could have cashed in your policy and received the full amount of the cash surrender value.

At age 65, when you receive the proceeds of this insurance, you can deposit it in a bank or invest it in bonds and be assured of an annual income of approximately \$800 (and have the full \$10,000 at your disposal) or you can further invest same in an annuity insurance policy which will guaranty to you a definite monthly income during your lifetime.

Is it not time for you to drop us a post card or telephone the UNA at (201) 451-2200 or (212) 227-5250 and tell us that you are interested in acquiring such insurance? We will send you further details immediately.

And remember, insuring yourself in the UNA makes you a member of the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal association and a fraternal brother in a family of approximately 87,000 members. You will then be an integral part of the association, which has over its 85-year lifespan, provided leadership, representation, and financial security to the Ukrainian community in America and Canada and helped to preserve our Ukrainian spiritual and national heritage. Won't you become one of us? Join the UNA now!

UNA Organizing Department

National Review...

(Continued from page 2)

The KGB organs have not only made it impossible for me to pursue any literary or artistic work, but have also sentenced me to death. Because my novel, "Cataract," was published in the West, I was sentenced to seven years in a special regime camp and three years of exile in Siberia. With the goal of destroying me sooner, in 1974, the KGB, using criminals, beat up my aged mother and then me at the deportation point in Potma (January 5, 1975). On May 5, 1975, in Sumy, again using criminals, they killed my 33-year-old brother Volodymyr Hryhorovych Osadchy.

They warned me that I would be killed in exile. I have less than a year left in exile, that is, until the date of my death. I know that no society in the world can save me, a slave without

rights, sentenced to incredible degradation.

I want to die a citizen of the USA, a nation which, in accordance with my deepest convictions, is a fortress of peace, justice, freedom, and a friend of Ukrainians and Ukraine.

Montreal...

(Continued from page 4)

Petro Grigorenko, another Moroz Committee-sponsored dissident, also criticized the lack of informative reporting by RCI to the Soviet Union at the NATO hearings in Ottawa in September 1978.

For a copy of the transcript of the Montreal Moroz committee's presentation, dated October 12, 1978, contained in volume seven from pages 2213 to 2252 write to: Supply and Services, 270 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

Artist hopes to enrich urban America

The following article was written by George DeStefano Jr. It appeared in the October 25 edition of the *New Haven Advocate*.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — New Haven sculptor Alexander Iwanovych Hunenko thinks that urban America is naked.

Art, which he says ought to be a civilizing influence and an integral part of our cityscapes, has largely been confined to the closets of the private collection and the gallery, turned into "the jewelry of our communities."

"What do we have in New Haven," he demands, "except for private collections being hoarded? It then becomes not art but a possession, valuable as a good investment."

A slight exaggeration, perhaps, considering the growing number of outdoor sculptures created by CETA artists situated throughout the city, and the monumental works on the Southern Connecticut State College campus.

The voluble, Ukrainian-born Hunenko, who came to the United States, at 13 as a World War II refugee, is an internationally recognized sculptor, a winner of the Prix de Rome and other awards. Having traveled extensively throughout the cities of Northern Europe, where monumental works both functional and purely aesthetic are common, he's come to believe that art should be integrated into the urban environment for the edification of all.

"It is a stimulus to the recognition of order — and I don't mean dictatorial order, but the order of beauty, culture and aesthetics."

Although Mr. Hunenko, 41, is a graduate of Yale's School of Art and Architecture and has taught at universities across the country, he's convinced that academia is theorizing art to death.

Academics, he argues, have divorced art from everyday life, or as he puts it, reduced art to "theoretic and aesthetic lullaby."

Fine arts instruction, he says, reflects this "castration." Students spend their time earnestly "fingering clay," with little or no consideration given to how they will apply their talents in society once they've left academia's womb.

In place of deferring a student's active involvement in society until after graduation and an individualistic approach to instruction, Mr. Hunenko advocates collective participation in permanent, community-oriented projects.

The dynamic, gifted Ukrainian isn't, however, another disgruntled theorist complaining about the system's tendency to alienate the artist from his art and the student from society.

He's been putting theory into practice through projects in various schools designed to elicit communal give-and-take. Last year he worked with students in the Amity Regional School system to create three large sculptures.

This year, he and 15 students in his class at the University of New Haven spent four months (March through June) creating a massive steel sculpture composed of four geometric components painted a bright orange.

The piece, designed by Mr. Hunenko and titled "Bohunha," was recently installed in its permanent location, a grassy incline on the University of New Haven campus, close to the university bookstore.

This impressive structure weighing five tons is 11-feet tall at its highest point, projecting in three directions over its cement base. The faintly-textured surfaces are interrupted in several places by white glass panels through which 3,000 watts of light are diffused.

It is an intriguing piece, its jutting angles and planes yielding different perspectives from each angle of view.

"Bohunha" was completed at a cost of \$5,000, an absurdly low figure for a major piece designed by an internationally known artist! This is largely because the students received no pay for their labor.

Let anyone charge that the students were exploited, Mr. Hunenko says that they didn't have to pay for any of the supplies and tools they would have needed in a conventional sculpture class. Tools and working space were provided by Botwinik Brothers, Inc. in whose Hamden plant the piece was built. Bethlehem Steel provided the metal.

But Mr. Hunenko sees the creation of a monumental, professional quality work as the major benefit to the students.

"They're able to learn faster this way than by doing their own small projects," he asserts. "The more people you unite with knowledge, the more you advance each person."

Mr. Hunenko estimates that he put in 618 hours of work on the project, most of it his own time.

"Call it a goodwill gesture or just a professional opportunity," he says. "But this is the community where I live and intend to continue living."

He feels that his "foremost contribution was not the image or the labor, but getting together the forces in the community" — the UNH board of governors, the students and industries such as Botwinik and Bethlehem Steel.

Mr. Hunenko maintains that "these kinds of projects can be popping up everywhere if business would open itself up to non-profit ventures."

"But because they're 'profitable' in the monetary sense, they're rarely done. It's become a cultural trait — we're so conditioned that all activities must be measured against the almighty dollar."

Mr. Hunenko is realistic about the allure public arts projects hold for business. Business might not be interested in supporting such ventures from an altruistic concern for enriching the communities from which they make their profits, "but if nothing else, it's at least tax-deductible."

The sculptor has high praise for his UNH students, saying that they devoted considerable time and energy to a venture that was for them a novel and challenging experience. Of the 15, only three were men, and Mr. Hunenko says that the women consistently topped them in strength and stamina.

He reports that the factory workers at Botwinik were startled and perplexed by the sight of young women in overalls assiduously grinding and welding metal.

"The workers couldn't accept the idea of young women doing that kind of work," he chuckles. "It went against all their cultural conditioning." Mr. Hunenko, not one to uncritically accept society's cherished assumptions, plainly relishes the notion that his project helped in some small way to subvert sexist stereotypes.

A dedication ceremony for "Bohunha" was held October 26 on UNH's main campus.

Of the completed work, Mr. Hunenko says, "Probably I'm terribly prejudiced, but I think it's one of the most exciting pieces in the area. It demonstrates what students can do working together and supervised correctly."

Community newsbriefs

(Continued from page 5)

the historic November 1 anniversary here with a concert on Sunday, November 5. This was the first November 1 concert organized by the Ukrainian community in Georgia. The program included an address by Vasyi Marchenko, a student, recitations by Nadia Dzikovsky, Yaroslava Hayduk and Tania Bojuncun and students of the local School of Ukrainian Subjects, singing by the schoolchildren and the choir directed by Olha Chelisky-Underwood.

* BOSTON, Mass. — The SUMA branch here celebrated its 25th anniversary during the weekend of October 7-8. The festivities began on Saturday with a volleyball tournament. A banquet and dance were held in the evening. On Sunday, participants attended a Divine Liturgy at Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, an assembly on the parish grounds and a concert in the parish hall.

* SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A concert in commemoration of the 60th anniversary

of the November 1 act was held here in the auditorium of West Hill High School on October 22. The concert was planned by the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, and the local Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch asked that it be held in observance of the anniversary. The program included performances by the SUMA Girls Bandurist Capella of Detroit Mich., directed by Petro Potapenko and the "Vesnianska" Ukrainian dance ensemble of Windsor, Ont., choreographed by Myron Oleksyshyn. The keynote speaker was Anthony Dragan, editor emeritus of *Svoboda*.

* UTICA, N.Y. — A November 1 concert was held here in the auditorium of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church on October 29. The concert was opened by Mrs. Y. Tomych, president of the UCCA branch which sponsored the event. The program included an address by Mr. I. Durbak, recitations by Leonid Herets and Volodymyra Smyk, and singing by the Gnap sisters, Volodymyra and Halyna. (Chomut).

Set contest for school paper writers

ELIZABETH, N.J. — The New Jersey Press Women announced the third annual contest for writers for high school newspapers in public, private, and parochial sectors.

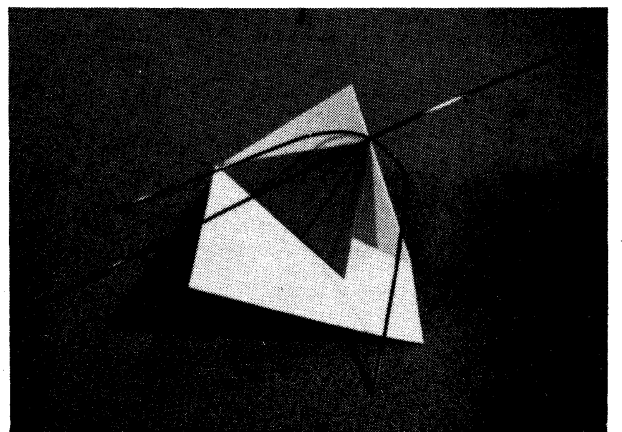
Student newspapers in New Jersey may submit one entry each in the three categories: news, features and editorial, which have been published during the current 1978-79 school year. They should be mailed to Jean-Rae Turner, Post Office Box 241, Elizabeth, N.J., 07207.

The entry, a tearsheet from the newspaper, should be attached to a standard sheet of typing paper. The back of the paper should contain the contest category, the headline or slug

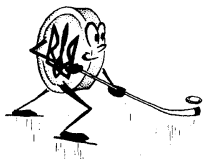
of entry, the name of the writer, his complete address and telephone number, the name of the student paper, the name of the high school, the complete address of the high school, the telephone number of the school, the name of the journalism or English instructor or sponsor of the newspaper, the names of the writer's parents or guardians, and the date of publication.

All entries must be postmarked by February 1, 1979. Winners will be awarded a \$50 U.S. Savings Bond for first place, a \$25 U.S. Savings Bond for second place, and a \$10 cash prize for third place in each category.

Janczyszyn's sculptures to be displayed at New York gallery



Sculptures by Chris Janczyszyn will be on exhibit at the Ukrainian Artists Association in U.S.A. gallery from January 16-28, 1979. Visible in all of the sculptures is the bending of 12 inch by 18 inch rectangular plane of translucent white plexiglass. Photo above is from the artist's sculptures titled "Construct." The gallery is located on the fourth floor at 136 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. It is opened Tuesday to Friday, 6-8 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m.



Ukrainian pro hockey — the second season...

by Ihor N. Stelmach

Major leaguers make many mistakes, as was so well illustrated during the draft of graduating amateurs in the summer of 1977 when 14 teams passed up Mike Bossy before the New York Islanders selected him late in the first round.

The Montreal-born Bossy scored 170 goals one season in pee-wee hockey at the age of 12. Playing for his hometown team of Laval in the Quebec Junior League, he scored 309 goals in four seasons, missing Guy Lafleur's junior record by five.

You would think any amateur who could average 77 goals a year his last four years as a teenager would be hot property. He had size, speed and a shot. But with the pretense of an insider's knowledge of how the real game should be played, scouts advised managers to skip Mike.

"He doesn't check," commented many managers on the eve of the draft, shrugging him off as if anyone who went for him was a fool. Well, manager Bill Torrey and his scouting director Jim DeVellano fooled them all because they recognized that there is no substitute for talent.

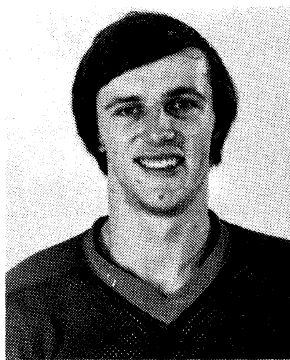
"We knew he'd get goals and they do count," observes a smiling Torrey. Adds DeVellano, "He had all the ability in the world, including the ability to play defense as well as offense." Bossy, himself, says, "I thought I could play defense. I just didn't as an amateur. I was on a team that didn't and I was a little lazy. But I read what they said about me, I was

dissatisfied to be drafted so late, and I was determined to prove I could play."

This is a player. He not only set a National League record with 53 goals last season, second in the league only to Lafleur's 60, and set up 38 for a near-rookie-record 93 points, skated his right wing, but checked defensively with increasing effectiveness as the season wore on. Checkers are critical to all teams, of course, but a lot easier to find than goal-getters. None of the 14 picked ahead of him was as spectacular as he was. Some were outstanding, but others never will be heard from again.

Bossy swept all rookie of the year laurels. He admits he started thinking about it early on, when he tallied 20 goals in the first 22 games to set the league ablaze, landing on the covers of major magazines. A soft-spoken, smiling lad, he confesses, "I put a front because I don't want to seem egotistical, but I know what I can do, I knew I had a chance at the award, and I wanted it very much. Winning it means a lot to me. If I improve, perhaps I can win other awards in other years."

The sky is the limit, but the second season usually is the toughest test for rookie sensations, who sometimes are spoiled by success, do not work as hard and find others working them over harder the next time around. Several vow to bounce around Bossy, who is vulnerable to being bounced because he gets a lot of his goals, so-called "garbage goals," planted in front of the net. Most of his 25 power-play goals came this way. Bossy shrugs and says, "They've been roughing me up



Michael Bossy

for a long time now without stopping me, I don't like it, but I can take it. Big leaguers aren't as bad as juniors who are trying to make a name for themselves and try to run their sticks right through you. Juniors are crazy."

Billy Harris, a teammate, says, "He's a tough kid. I didn't like it at first when he took my place on our first line, and I used to think how easy it was for him to score goals on that line, but then I saw that he got goals I wouldn't get and no one else would get. He shoots so fast he can take advantage of a fast pass. And his accuracy is amazing."

Bossy has fast hands and snaps off fast shots. He says, "I've worked hard to develop my game, but I've been a goal-scorer all my life. Some things come easy. I guess it's a God-given talent. I feel the puck on my stick and

wrist it. I don't even look at the net, but I know where it is. It doesn't move."

He may suffer some if coach Al Arbour breaks up the line of Bossy on right wing, Clark Gillies on left wing, and Bryan Trottier at center. It totaled 134 goals last season, second only to the 145 put together by the Montreal trio of Guy Lafleur, Steve Shutt and Jacques Lemaire. It is the youngest, biggest and best balanced, great line to develop in many years. The shooter, Bossy, is 21. The digger, Gillies, is 24. The playmaker, Trottier, 1976 Rookie of the Year, is 22.

"The temptation is to spread their talents around so other teams can't put their checking lines on them, but they play like brothers," says Arbour. They live like it, too, especially Bossy and Trottier. When new star Bossy and his new wife Lucie, from Laval, arrived at training camp last year, Trottier and his wife, Nickie, hosted them at their house on Long Island. Now, the two couples are the closest of friends and Mike and Bryan are roommates on the road. They are quiet people, who prefer quiet pursuits. Fame hasn't changed them.

Michael Dean Bossy was called Michel for many years because others thought he was a French Canadian from Montreal. His wife is, but he is of Ukrainian ancestry, one of 10 brothers and sisters supported by a father who flooded a backyard rink so it could freeze every winter and got his superstar son on skates at the age of three. He knew a good one when he saw one, even if a lot of big leaguers thought they knew better.

A glance at European hockey systems

by G. Ostap Tatomyr



In recent years, many international ice hockey matches have taken place between North American and European teams.

Since the interest in these competitions has grown steadily, a basic knowledge of the various European systems of play may aid the average hockey enthusiast in his total game appreciation.

In Europe, where the ice rinks are a bit larger, hockey is characterized by fast skating, rapid collective puck control and a technically skilled style of defense. Most team strategy emphasizes intense skill with a demand on astute and tactically complex, patterned procedures. Many teams also have employed five-man shift units. They feel this gives them a more cohesive team. It would be similar to having a new team take to the ice each shift change. This is a contributing factor toward keeping the opponent off-balance.

Currently, the European centers of hockey revolve around the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Finland. Each center has its own concepts and play variations; but as noted earlier, similar traits may be found in each system.

Since the 1950s, the Soviet system has earned a very strong reputation on the European hockey market. Patterned, complex play-making, high

tempo, fast skating and agility reflect the system. They emphasize short, direct, crisp passing in their offensive maneuvering. These offensive tools are essential for them in an attempt to disorganize the opposing defense. In addition, the Soviet system is rooted on the premise that year-round physical conditioning is essential for speed, strength and maneuverability. A high level of functional and psychic conditioning is also incorporated into the players' training. The Soviets feel that this aids their players in the mastery of their patterned, varied rhythmic and deceptive style of play.

The Soviets depend greatly on all their age level teams for talent. They have instituted a method of training and coaching which reflects directly what is being done with their national team. This continuity, can generate players of uniform excellence and knowledge for years to come.

Swedish hockey players generally are tough, confident and aggressive. Their system may seem simple, but the advanced hockey analyst can note the system is very thought-out and effective. Basically, the defense backs every offense attack and covers the empty spaces. The Swedish attack is based on the concept that if after a few rapid passes a man cannot get into a good shooting position, they will deliberately slow the attack at that point until an

opening for a good shot is available.

The strength of Swedish hockey is based on a player's ability to battle with his opponent in a one-on-one situation. They emphasize strong grip stick-handling skills, and accurate passing prior to any type of checking.

Their style is aggressive and enthusiastic. Many experts such as Dr. V. Kostka feel that Swedes have a tendency to be even more enthusiastic on the ice when they are down one or two goals. They actually start to play a more effective game.

The Swedish system from the early age brackets to the minors, emphasizes the concepts of enthusiasm, aggression, stick-handling and one-on-one duels.

Hockey in Czechoslovakia is most noted for a loose and flexible offense and a tight and active defense. They utilize the five-man shift in which the defense is responsible for rapid puck turnover to the offense.

Combining technique and toughness has been the general modern day trend. Also, the Czechoslovaks have found that a higher level of physical conditioning has aided them in increased effectiveness of the tactical aspects of the game.

The pool of players in Czechoslovakia is not as abundant as in Sweden or the Soviet Union. Therefore, the coaches and scouts are forced into

a very rigid scouting system. The search's for players with a high level of individual skills who can fit "like pieces in a puzzle" into a very active and complex training playing system.

The emphasis on trained coaches and a uniform system of training on all levels is the hockey campaign the Czechoslovaks are now promoting.

It is evident, that many European teams are practitioners of the five-man shift unit. There are several advantages to this concept; an increase in game activity; each unit creates its own style of game; mutual relationships between players are strengthened; and, finally, individual and team cooperation merge into a cohesive machine.

The quality of competitive hockey has increased in Europe since the onset of the last decade. The Europeans obviously have varied approaches toward ultimate winning hockey.

North American hockey also has varied systems and concepts which have proved to be effective. The ultimate interest is when the two varied approaches meet in the ice rink.

The effects are variety, and through this variety, a greater interest and competitiveness emerge. This is the ingredient to international hockey — two systems, two philosophies and "two goals" but, the ultimate is a winning, interesting and enthusiastic form of hockey.

ВЕСЕЛКА

Two Christmas trees

by Alla Kossovska

Illustration by V. Zalutsky

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN
By I. KORYTSKY

Я лінка

У лісі — ой, у темному,
де ходить хитрий лис,
росла собі ялинонька,
і зайчик з нею ріс.

Ой, снігу, снігу білого
накидала зима!

Прибіг сховатись зайньо, —
ялиноньки нема.

— Маленький сірий зайньо,
іди, іди до нас!

Дивись: твоя ялинонька
горить на весь палац.

Ольга МАК

In a clearing in the big forest there grew two little fir trees. They were very happy in the clearing. The older and taller trees protected them from the cold winds and snowstorms, but let the sun shine upon them. Nourished by the warm rays of the sun, the little fir trees grew.

In the springtime, all the little animals of the forest, the foxes, hares, porcupines and squirrels, played near the two sister fir trees. And countless birds perched on their branches: wrens, blue jays, cardinals and even crows. The birds would always tell the little fir trees about the wonderful world which they had seen — the big cities with beautiful stores and the interesting people who lived there. The fir trees listened attentively and tried to imagine the world outside of the forest.

In the autumn, most of the birds flew away. The forest became quiet, and even the chattering wrens preferred to stay in the town where they could



better hide from the rain and cold. The animals would stay in their homes with plenty of nuts, berries and seeds — enough to last until the end of winter.

When winter arrived, the whole forest was covered with the white snow, and the snowflakes glistened on the branches of all the trees. The two fir trees marveled at their own beauty during the winter.

The years passed in this way, and the fir trees grew up. Although they were identical in their appearance, they had very different characters. One was even-tempered and gentle and loved the forest where she grew up more than anything else. She was called The Quiet One. Her sister was bored in the forest and wanted very much to go and see the wonderful world which the birds were always chattering about. She was called The Restless One.

One day, a wren came to visit the fir tree and talked excitedly about the beauty of the city during the winter and the Christmas trees decorated with tinsel, garlands, ornaments and lights. From that time on The Restless One was even more bored with the forest and wished fervently that she could go to the city and be decorated as a Christmas tree. "I want to go to the city," she sobbed. "I want a gold star pinned on the top of my head, and shiny ornaments on my branches. I want everyone to marvel at my beauty."

"In order to go to the city you would have to be chopped down and taken out of the forest," The Quiet One said. "So what," her sister answered. "You act as if there was nothing better on earth than this forest. I would gladly leave it to go to the city where there is music, lights and happiness."

And so it happened just as The Restless One had wished. Before Christmas, a huge truck drove into the forest and people with chain saws cut down

(Continued on page 15)

КАЗКА ПРО КНЯЗКУ КРАСУНЮ ПОДОЛЯНКУ

(7)

Глянув хан і зацікавився дивом. А ханові сини й вельможі й гості, щоб краще бачити чудо-диво, повитягали шиї, мов гуси, і очам своїм не вірять.

— Ну, хане, — питає тоді князівна, — маеш ти таке чи ні? Як не маеш, то, може, бачив коли? Коли ж бачив, то скажи, як воно називається.

Хан побачив, що програв, і з досади навіть слова сказати не зміг. Але ханенку, якому ніяк не хотілося Подолянку втратити, вдав дуже веселого.

— Та це ж яйця! — крикнув навмисне голосно й силувано засміявся.

— Ба ні, ханенку, не яйця! — заперечила князівна. — Звалися яйцями, коли білими були. А тепер стали писанками. Своєї роботи хвалити не годиться, але хай усі присутні самі скажуть, чи мій викуп умови відповідає, чи ні?

Тут усі навіть про небезпеку забули й в один голос закричали:

— Відповідає, відповідає! Ці писанки кращі за самоцвіти, і хіба ти одна можеш з ними красою змагатися!

Хан із сном дуже посмутніли, бо писанки й справді були чудові. Списані мудрими взорами, одна гарніша від другої, так і брали за очі. Та не лише за очі — здавалось, аж серце лоскотали. Померкли перед ними всі дорогі цінні прикраси на багатих одягах присутніх, і навіть величезний смарагд на хановій чалмі блиск утратив, неначе засоромився. Лише одна князівна при своїх писанках ще краща стала.

Тоді озивається хан пошепки до сина:

— Що тепер зробимо, сину? Мусимо відпустити Подолянку!

А ханенку, також пошепки, відповідає:

— Як відпустиш її — життя мені не буде! Глибоко мені ця князівна в душу запала. Вигадай щось! ..

Шкода ханові улюбленого сина. От він і каже до Подолянки:

— Гарні твої писанки — нема що сказати!



Але і в нас такі вмюють робити. Почекай тиждень — поставлю тобі їх цілий кіш.

— А як не поставиш? — питає Подолянку.

— Як не поставлю, — відповідає хан, — тоді проси мене, чого хочеш.

А сам собі думає: „У мене тисяча найкращих у світі мистців, а кожен з них тисячу штук уміє показати. То, хіба, зуміють і писанки зробити!“

І скликав хан усіх найвидатніших мистців із свого царства, звелів усі яйця до палацу позвонити, всі фарби по крамницях викупити. І посадив мистців до роботи. А мистці наколотили фарб повні бочівки, побрали в руки пера золоті та пензлі шовкові і заходилися яйця розмальовувати. Малювали, малювали, тисячі яєць побили, так що довкола палацу ціле озеро з білків та жовтків постало, а зі шкаралупи виросла височезна купа. А найстарший мистець з дротняним нагаєм поза спинами майстрів ходить і, як хто не справується добре, то такому до ребер тіця розсікає. Котрі ж найкраще розмальовані яйця, велить окремо у великий кіш складати. За тиждень кіш був повний.

[Продовження буде]

The RAINBOW

Two Christmas trees

(Continued from page 14)

trees, including the two fir trees. They loaded them on the truck and headed for the city where the trees were to be sold.

The Quiet One cried all the way to the city. She did not want to leave her dear forest. Crystal clear tears covered her branches. She bade farewell to all her animal friends, and the older trees.

The Restless One was so happy she could not sit still. Her dream had come true — she was going to the city where she would be made beautiful with all sorts of ornaments.

In the city, the two fir trees were separated. The Restless One was bought by a wealthy man who had a mansion. There he was to have a big party for his spoiled son.

The Restless One was decorated with the most expensive ornaments and colorful lights, and on the very top of her head a shining star was placed. She looked at herself in the mirror. "How beautiful and fortunate I am!"

She was even happier when the party began and all the children danced

around her. She thought she was the luckiest tree in the world.

But The Restless One's good fortune did not last long. One day, the wealthy man's son got angry and started yelling. He pulled the ornaments off the tree and left her standing there without any decorations. The fir tree sobbed at her misfortune. How shortlived her happiness had been!

The Quiet One, meanwhile, had been taken to a children's hospital. There she was placed in a large room and decorated from top to bottom by nurses wearing white uniforms and caps. She became sad at the thought of being separated from her beloved forest forever.

Then she heard the voices of a choir singing joyous Christmas carols. The nurses had put on a record. They then wheeled all the sick children into the room on their beds and wheelchairs. Many of the children were so ill and pale that they hardly had the strength to hold up their little heads.

But, when the children saw the lovely Christmas tree, their eyes lit up. They stretched their arms out to touch the soft green branches of the tree. Finally their weak laughter was heard. Then the fir tree stopped sobbing and became extremely happy that she had brightened up the lives of the sick children in the hospital.

"How lucky I am," she thought. "I know that I will die, but at least I will die knowing that my life was worthwhile."



К. ПЕРЕЛИСА

МОЯ ЯЛИНОЧКА



Ялиночко зелена,
Ялиночко моя!
Яка ж бо ти гарнесьонька,
Яка ж бо ти мала!

Тебе я навіть ручками
Навколо обійму,
І з гілочки Снігуроньку
Погратися візьму.

Не гнівайся, ялиночко!
Я тільки лиш на мить!
Я хочу ту Снігуроньку
Колядки научить.

К. ПЕРЕЛИСА

ТИХИЙ СНІЖОК



Тихо падає сніжок
На стежки, на моріжок...
У садку і біля хати —
Все біленьке, волохате.

Дерева, учора голі,
Похилили віти долі,
Бо їх снігом обдіпило,
Наче ватою закрило.

Де були куші маленькі,
Стали горбики біленькі...
Ані стежки, ні доріг!
Тихо, тихо падає сніг.

WORD JUMBLE

Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner

The jumbled words below represent the names of dishes which may be served during the traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner. 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 word.

- ABRY _ _ _ _ _
- VRAUZ _ _ _ _ _
- RHOSPARPO _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- KAHUS _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- KLUAHYS _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ =
- HYROPY _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- PLYNKTRAOKIYA _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- IKTAU _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- RENAVYKY _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ =
- SBORHCH _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ =
- TUBLISHO _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ =

They may stop by:

D

Answers to previous jumble: kolesa, yarmo, buda, bath, svorin, draby, rozvora, dyshel, osi.

Mystery word: krutorohi.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

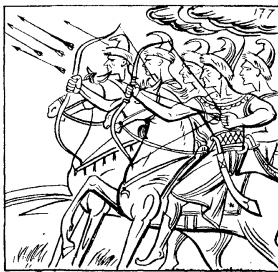
Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Choldny



Bohuta and the Pechenih giant looked up and saw on one side the giant smiths, armed with their hammers and waiting...



...and on the other side the Pechenih cavalry with the riders already aiming their bows and arrows.



All of a sudden the Pechenih arrows were released and they covered the sky like a black cloud. Bohuta exhaled into the arrows and dispersed them, saving his friends the smiths from injury.

Глянуть Богута і печенізький велетень — по один бік ковалівелетні стоять, молот в руках держать...

...по другий бік кінне військо печенізьке, а що вершник роз'яренний, то лук до стрілу натягнений.

Забриніла хмара стріл печенізьких — і могутньо подув Богута, подихом стріли розсіяв, друзів-ковалів від ран захистив.

Christianity...

(Continued from page 1)

our life, but life itself. Rejoice, because the song of Christmas is the song of victory," the pastoral letter stated.

The letter also expressed faith in the eventual victory of Christ and Christianity.

"Herod, Pilate, Nietzsche, Marx and all others, — all the atheists of all ages, those who now persecute Christians for their faith in Christ, all the fallen angels and even the antichrist himself will bend their knees and will fall like slaves having experienced defeat and will bow down before the Almighty Christ."

The pastoral letter of the alliance, signed by Volodymyr Bahry, president of its board of directors, and Pastor Wolodymyr Borowsky, secretary of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Reformed Church in exile, was titled "Christ — The True Light of Every Human Being."

"The secret of our good fortune, happiness and satisfaction with our present and everlasting life is to be found in Christ. Only in Him can a human being, nation and humanity be

reborn from their spiritual-moral and all other decay and become truly free. There is no other path to this goal. We have an extraordinary example of this in the history of those experiments, which are conducted by Herod's servants and by means of his methods on the territory of the government which enslaves our native land. It is a strange wonder that after 60 years, it has not been possible to bury Christ in oblivion. If there is no power that is able to bury Christ, there is also no power which could bury the cherished dreams and expectations of our nation, toward which our national prophet, T. Shevchenko was striving when he wrote: 'Ukraine will rise, will disperse the darkness of bondage and will light the light of truth, and the children of slavery will pray in freedom,' " the pastoral letter said.

"We also celebrate this Christmas with faith in the final victory of our Savior over all expressions of evil and darkness. Let us pray for our nation, for the brotherhood of nations, for the victory of truth and justice on earth," it stated.

UCCA Washington news

— The UCCA President extends from himself and our unique national organization warmest wishes to all cooperative bodies and members, as well as friends, for a most blessed Christmas and the happiest New Year yet —

* On November 27, the UCCA President delivered two lectures, held a 45 minute question and answer session,

and was consulted in seminar sessions on "The Politico-Economic Situation of the Soviet Union, all staged at the Inter-American Defense College, Fort Lesley McNair, Washington, D.C. Fifty high-ranking officers from most Latin American countries attend the college. Most were never exposed to the non-Russian nations concept regarding the USSR.

NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers of the UNA

The 1978 Membership Campaign ends December 29, 1978 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 29, 1978.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 29, 1978.

UNA Home Office

NOTICE

To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon, of December 29, 1978

Money received later cannot be credited to 1978. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1978.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

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

A great Christmas gift idea!

UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Volume I and II

The First Volume: General Information, Physical Geography and Natural History, Population, Ethnography, Ukrainian Language, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Culture, and Ukrainian Literature.

Price: \$45.00

The Second Volume: Law, The Ukrainian Church, Scholarship, Education and Schools, Libraries, Archives, and Museums, Book Printing, Publishing and the Press, The Arts, Music and Choreography, Theater and Cinema, National Economy, Health and Medical Services and Physical Culture, the Armed Forces, Ukrainians Abroad.

Price: \$60.00

You can obtain both volumes for only \$94.50

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order.

USE THIS COUPON!

To: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia

- Volume I — \$45.00
- Volume II — \$60.00
- Volumes I & II — \$94.50

Enclosed is (a check, M. O.) for the amount \$.....
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____
No _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____



World outlook

by Lee Edwards

The Chinese-Latin American connection

While the Carter White House continues to preoccupy itself almost exclusively with the Middle East, an entire continent vital to the future security and prosperity of the United States is being assiduously wooed by Communist China. I refer to Latin America, which Carter and his administration do not seem to know how to handle.

In mid-October, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico paid a six-day official visit to mainland China. Lopez was greeted by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who spoke of the similar experiences of the two countries, especially their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

A few days before the Mexican president's visit, Hernan Cubillos, Chile's foreign minister, spent a week in Communist China, concluding several trade and diplomatic agreements. Peking agreed to buy Chilean copper and nitrate and discussed the possibility of selling oil to Chile.

A joint-cooperation committee which had ceased to function when the Chilean Marxist leader Allende was overthrown by General Pinochet five years ago, was reactivated.

Communist China's open embrace of anti-Communist Chile comes when our State Department continues to insist that the United States cannot have normal relations with the Pinochet government until it improves its human rights policies, reinstates meaningful democracy and eliminates all fleas from the country. Peking is not so demanding, either of Chile or Argentina, another Latin American nation which the U.S. government is fond of castigating.

Jose Alfredo Martinez, Argentina's minister of economics, visited mainland China in May and signed a number of economic exchanges, including the purchase by the PRC of 3 million tons of Argentinian wheat and

75,000 tons of cotton over a three-year period.

Also this year, Peking has exchanged economic and trade missions with Venezuela and Brazil (another pariah nation in the eyes of human rights zealots in our State Department) and is expected to establish diplomatic relations with Colombia in the next few months.

Naturally, the Soviets and Cubans are very unhappy about Peking's diplomatic offensive in Latin America. TASS called the agreements between Communist China and Chile "a shameful alliance" and "treachery" by Peking toward the "peoples liberation struggle" in Latin America. Havana described the Peking-Santiago connection as "repulsive" and predicted it will not "yield the fruits they expect."

Our government has so far said little about Peking's move into our backyard. And really, what can it say? It is responsible, in large measure, for creating the vacuum which Communist China is seeking to fill.

In September, Dr. Richard Arellano resigned as deputy assistant secretary of state for Latin American economic affairs with a parting blast at "young ideologues" in the State Department who have applied the Carter human rights policy in "spiteful and illogical ways."

Arellano declared that "irreparable damage" has been done to U.S. relations with several Latin American nations, especially Mexico. That's why Lopez and Cubillos and Martinez and other Latin American leaders have been traveling to Peking where they are treated as VIPs and not pariahs.

Maybe we could institute a similar policy toward our neighbors south of the border — that is, if it would not offend the sensibilities of the ideologues in the State Department.

Distributed by the American Council for World Freedom

A personal look at Soviet leaders

by Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.)

Director, ACU

The Soviet Union is a cold country, as I learned on a 12-day fact-finding visit of other senators in November.

This time of year the weather is biting cold. But equally chilly were our meetings with Soviet leaders Leonoid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin.

We were charged by the Senate to visit with Soviet decision makers and discuss subjects both countries have on their agendas for the next year.

SALT II was, of course, at the top of our list along with questions we had about Soviet involvement in Africa and Cuba and their arms build-up in Eastern Europe.

I wish I could report that our questions were answered frankly and openly. They weren't.

We laid our cards on the table at a meeting with Premier Kosygin. We explained our desire to culminate the

SALT talks at the earliest possible time with an agreement satisfactory to both sides. We also raised the issues of Africa, Cuba and Eastern Europe.

To put it bluntly, the Soviet premier hit the roof. He failed — actually, he didn't even try — to explain his country's African policy or the reasons for supplying Cuba with new MIG-23 fighters.

Instead, we received an abrupt and rather arrogant lecture on the failure of American leaders to deal fairly with the USSR. Our sins, according to Moscow's interpretation, were laid bare. We alone were held responsible for the continuing tensions in the world.

We persistently attempted to present our reservations on various Soviet policies, but I doubt the fuming, furious

(Continued on page 10)

The gift of love

Christmas greetings of Bishop Basil H. Losten, D.D., eparch of Stamford, to the clergy, religious and Ukrainian Catholic people of God.

Christ is Born — Praise Him!

"And this shall be a sign to you: you will find an infant wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger." (Luke 2:12)

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ:

At the time God became incarnate as a tender, little child, the world was in deep disarray: there was neither peace nor tranquility. All anticipated a change, waited for relief. To cure the ills of mankind, God "became like man" in everything except sin, (Philippians 2:7) and called out to them, "come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest. (Matthew 11:28). The first to hear this call were the shepherds who responded by bringing their modest gifts to the Child Jesus, and then by the kings, who brought with them gifts of great value.

The Divine Child Jesus also expects a response from all of us. In nine years we will celebrate the millenium of the baptism of Ukraine. Ukraine, the land of our forefathers, is deprived now of both national and religious freedom. While the entire free world enjoys the joy of Christmas, our land is deprived of freely expressing this joy. Our nation, though subjugated, is not yielding; our Ukrainian Church, despite all persecutions, lives underground.

As the poor shepherds and rich kings brought their gifts to the Christ Child, so also should we: gifts of love which will bring to an end all our internal national disagreements and our indifference toward God and His Divine Plan, living a holy and God-fearing life totally committed to God and His Divine Will. But foremost, our greatest gift if to turn to God with heartfelt prayers, beseeching him both for priestly and religious vocations and for the deliverance of our nation from centuries-old bondage so that it can, once again, enjoy the freedom to worship God. This would, indeed, be a real and precious gift to the Child Jesus, and a worthy preparation for the celebration of the millenium of the baptism of Ukraine.

Today, Jesus expects a gift from each one of us: the offering of ourselves. This would be a gift preferable in the eyes of God to a million dollars given for a school, hospital or old-age home. Preferable because first, God loves us, and the loved one cannot be bought at any price. If God had the gift of our hearts, He would then have our dearest possession.

(Continued on page 8)

Smoking and health risks for women

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

The results of three new studies confirm that cigarette smoking greatly enhances the risk of heart attacks, strokes and other circulatory disorders in women using birth control pills.

Since April 1978, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has required that labeling of birth control pills warn women and physicians that women who smoke should not use birth control pills. The warning was based on two earlier studies that were completed from 1975-1977.

In testimony given before the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources, Food and Drugs Commissioner Donald Kennedy reported on the three new studies:

—The Kaiser-Permanente Contraceptive Drug Study, Walnut Creek, California, found that women who used both birth control pills and smoked were 22 times as likely to suffer from certain kinds of strokes as those who neither smoked nor used the pill.

—The Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program found that in women between the ages of 37 and 46 who take birth control pills the risk of heart attack is 14 times higher than in women in the same age group who do not take them. Of these pill users who suffered a heart attack, 92 percent were smokers.

—Tentative results of a study supported by FDA and the National Institutes of Health at the Boston Drug Epidemiology Unit strongly reaffirm that smoking greatly enhances the risk for circulatory disorders in birth control pill users. The data from this study will be published in the future.

The firm association between oral contraceptive use and smoking in enhancing cardiovascular risks has not been established beyond a reasonable doubt. Five independent studies agree on the association, and show risk elevations for the combination that are alarming.

A strong warning against smoking by oral contraceptive users is required on birth control pill labels because patients have asked for more information on risks associated with oral contraceptive use and because physicians should have the latest available information on which to decide whether to prescribe oral contraceptives for individual patients.

Labeling information allows consumers to participate in basic decisions affecting their personal health and safety — in this case, to decide for themselves whether they would rather take oral contraceptives and not smoke, or smoke and use other methods of contraception.

FDA requires that each time a prescription for the pill is filled, women receive a detailed brochure and summarized leaflet explaining the benefits and risks of birth control pills.

The boxed warning, which appears in both the brochure and leaflet, says: "Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious adverse effects on the heart and blood vessels from oral contraceptive uses. This risk increases with age and with heavy smoking (15 or more cigarettes per day) and is quite marked in women over 35 years of age. Women who use oral contraceptives should not smoke." The same warning appears in labeling for physicians.

Caravan takes visitors to Ukrainian Christmas

The annual Christmas caravan sponsored by the North Penn Hospital Auxiliary in Pennsylvania this year took visitors to a home decorated for a Ukrainian Christmas dinner. The home was that of Antal and Olha Nyiri of North Wales, Pa., members of UNA Branch 25.

Some 1,500 persons participated in the caravan, which is designed to raise money for a new hospital building fund.

Two area newspapers reported on the caravan.

The Reporter of December 4 wrote:

Uniquely decorated for a Ukrainian Christmas was the home of Antal and Olha Nyiri, Dickerson, North Wales. In the kitchen was a 200-year-old icon draped typically with a hand-embroidered towel and a candle burning before it, lent to the caravan by the Presentation of Our Lord Church in Lansdale. On the kitchen walls were plaques with cookie-dough angels, and a large tureen of "borsch" sat on the counter, waiting to be taken to the table.

That table was set for a traditional Carpathian Christmas dinner at which fish, wheat and honey, but no meat or dairy foods, were served. There were four chairs, but three place settings — the fourth seat for the dead members of the family who are "invited" to the meal. On the floor under the table was straw, to symbolize the harvest, and in the straw walnuts were sprinkled for the children to find. Under each corner of the tablecloth was a piece of garlic, to insure the family's good health for the coming year.

The Montgomeryville Spirit of November 29 wrote:

Ukrainian households traditionally set one extra place at the table for Christmas dinner to honor and respect the family's deceased. It is also tradition in Ukrainian households to place garlic cloves at a corner of the dining room table.

And, keeping with traditions of her ancestry, Olha Nyiri's table will be set for a Christmas dinner display on Sunday from noon to 7 p.m. when the North Penn Hospital Women's Auxiliary opens four homes

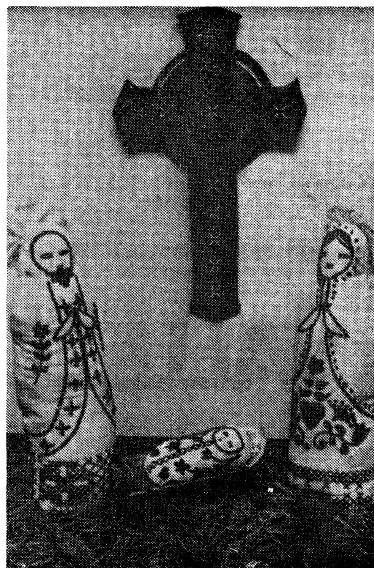


Some of the artifacts displayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Antal Nyiri.

and one church for their annual Christmas Caravan.

Mrs. Nyiri, who is an award-winning artist for her "pysanky" designs, will be low-keying her Easter eggs Sunday. "It is not tradition for eggs at Christmas," she explains. But, the curious will be able to see fine Ukrainian handwork on Christmas balls decorating the Nyiri tree; all balls were handcrafted by Mrs. Nyiri.

Two straw wreaths, laced with wheat, will warmly greet visitors at the entrance door to Mrs. Nyiri's contemporary home. Inside, framing a huge fireplace in the family room will be live garlands dotted with nuts and dried fruits. Baskets filled with straw



flowers and berries and corn husks are placed strategically throughout, adding warmth to the overall decor. A handmade chess set of ceramic Kozak figures and a handcarved Nativity scene will also be displayed.

Also open to the public will be Mrs. Nyiri's greenhouse, lush with houseplants and potted flowers. The home's wine and canning room will be decorated in a country style. The home will be generously lighted with candles and hosted by the auxiliary's three chairmen in authentic Ukrainian garb.

Zaparanuk cited for 18 years of service Catholic pastoral...

UTICA, N.Y. — Wolodymyr Zaparanuk, a longtime UNA activist, was recently honored by the Department of Transportation Chapter of the Civil Service Employees Association at a retirement party here at Hart's Hill Inn. He was cited for 18 years of service to the department.

A UNA'er for 30 years, Mr. Zaparanuk founded UNA Branch 484 in May 1952. He has served as the branch's secretary since its founding.

Mr. Zaparanuk was a UNA Supreme Advisor from 1966 to 1978. He is presently an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.



Wolodymyr Zaparanuk

(Continued from page 1)

arches, let us organize a network of committees to implement the plans laid down for the observances, and let us not forget what a lasting memory of this joyous event we will leave after us," said the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs.

Repeating the call of previous years, Patriarch Josyf and the bishops and archbishops appealed to the faithful to "join hands" with Ukrainians of other faiths in observing the millennium.

"Do not forget that all of us, with regard to beliefs, should greet this jubilee of our birth in Ukraine together. Our fathers became Christians, and we are their children and grandchildren —

Orthodox, Evangelicals and other faithful in Christ. Let us extend our hands in these preparations and celebrations," said the letter.

The hierarchs went on to say that the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Church can lead the people to self-determination and independence.

"God has the power to free our Ukrainian people and to make them equal among other free people," said the pastoral.

In greeting all the Ukrainian faithful, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs extended a special Christmas greeting to the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Banquet, concert...

(Continued from page 1)

UNA publications have had on the Ukrainian community on the North American continent and in the free world. Dr. Flis then cited the role of the newspapers in fostering the Ukrainian identity in the West and in assisting the Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain in its fight for national and human rights. Dr. Flis also praised Mr. Dragan for his contributions to Svoboda and presented him with the plaque and gold watch.

Among the greetings voiced at the banquet were statements from Ivan Bazarko, executive vice-president of the WCFU and administrative director of the UCCA; Evhen Ivashkiv, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York; Orest Pytlar, Ukrainian Journalists Society of America; Mr. Cho-

maniczuk, chairman of the New York District Committee. Many written greetings were also received by the jubilee committee.

Participating in the concert were six-year-old Yarynka Ferencevych, who recited a poem dedicated to "Veselka," the girls, vocal ensemble "Promin," directed by Bohdanna Wolansky with guitar accompaniment by Bohdan Priatka, soloist Laryssa Magun-Huryy with piano accompaniment by Marta Maczaj, and Svoboda humorist Ivan "Iker" Kernytsky.

The benediction at the conclusion of the banquet was recited by the Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylewsky, pastor of the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, who also extended best wishes to the staffs of the publications.

The gift of love

(Continued from page 7)

Second, if we would just consider for a moment the idea of gift-giving, we would realize that those closest to us would prefer, above all else, the gift of ourselves. I read the story of a woman whose life had gone from bad to worse. She had experienced both emotional and drug problems and all that went with them. Talking with a counselor, she said, "When I was small, my mother and father hired a nurse who was with me night and day. When I got older, they sent me to the best boarding school. When I was old enough to drive, they bought me an expensive sports car. After high school they sent me to an exclusive university. Every summer they furnished the money so I could travel on the continent and in the Orient. I guess I could say that my parents gave me everything except that which I needed most: they never gave me themselves; they never gave me their love."

My friends, this story is probably familiar to everyone — all of you realize that you have nothing more precious to give another on Christmas morning than yourselves. Look deeply into each other's eyes: parents and children, husbands and wives; give freely — tear the curtain that separates you one from another and find how much you need each other. Do this, and the true meaning of God's gift to mankind on that first Christmas almost 2,000 years ago will be as clear to you as it was for the shepherds and the kings.

I, your Bishop, pray the Divine Child Jesus bless you, your families and the Ukrainian nation with generous gifts of peace and love.

BASIL

Bishop of Stamford

Hnizdovsky featured in *The Riverdale Press*

The article below was written by Susan G. Sawyer. It appeared in the November 30 edition of *The Riverdale Press*.

A piece of paper fluttered to the floor of a St. Paul, Minn., restaurant and changed a young man's life. But then, the year was 1949, when such things might have been more common. Jacques Hnizdovsky, a young immigrant, was earning \$55 a week at Brown & Bigelow, the calendar company. After picking up the piece of paper for a woman sitting at the next table in that St. Paul restaurant, he learned that she too was a budding artist and that the paper was an entry blank for a graphics exhibition at the Minneapolis Institute of Art. The woman just happened to have an extra entry form.

And it just happened that one of Mr. Hnizdovsky's woodcuts, "Bush," received the second purchase award. Weeks later, one of his oil paintings won second prize at the Minnesota State Fair.

"These unexpected events awakened in me the almost dormant desire to become an independent artist," says the Ukrainian craftsman. Now considered one of the top woodcut artists in America, he lives comfortably in Riverdale, N.Y., with his wife and daughter. But comfort was something he was rarely to experience for years after his initial success in Minnesota. At age 35, he quit the first steady job he had ever held in this country, gathered up his meager savings and vowed to become a true artist.

"With strong determination to live from then on as an independent artist, no matter what, with my small savings in my pocket and with the clippings from the Minneapolis newspaper, I left St. Paul by train for New York," says Mr. Hnizdovsky.

But no one in New York cared about the young man's out-of-town clips and credits. "I found myself in such a dire

situation that only my pride prevented my turning back." He moved from a large room he had rented on West 94th Street near Central Park to a cheaper unheated apartment in the South Bronx and tried to paint. But a mental block as painful as his physical hardships ensued. "I had decided to do nothing but paint, yet I found that I did not know how to paint."

Still, the young artist was technically as prepared for success as anyone might have been. He had studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw as well as the Academy in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Cut off from his family during World War II, he supported himself as a free-lance designer while continuing his studies in painting and drawing. In 1944, he experimented with woodcuts for the first time. The craftsmanship he developed in Europe was to combine with his gift of wit and keen observation to help him find his way out of his artistic dilemma years later in the South Bronx.

But self-doubt and the horrors of war snuffed his artistic ambitions in Europe in the 40s. After a year of experimentation, he gave up the woodcut as an art form, and his dreams of being a painter as well. He continued to work as a designer of trademarks, posters and other commercial art, spent two years in Paris and, in 1949, came to the United States.

Once in New York, Mr. Hnizdovsky searched for years for the proper medium and the suitable subjects to express his gift. He began working in oils and trying to sketch unknowing human subjects as they sat on benches outside his apartment, or relaxed in Tompkins Square Park. But he found it cruel to portray the hardships of anonymous models. Soon he shifted from oils back to woodcuts, and from humans to trees, plants and animals. These forms of nature were to become his prime vehicle of expression.

He began sketching at the Bronx

Botanical Gardens and the Bronx Zoo. "The more I went there, the more I felt at home in these places," he says. "The inhabitants of the zoo do not care whether someone is a realist, expressionist, or abstract painter; they were indifferent when I gave them exaggerated expressions, and they did not show any sign of irritation when they noticed that on my sketch pad they were not as young as they may have thought they were." Also, as far as modeling fees went, they were content with peanuts!

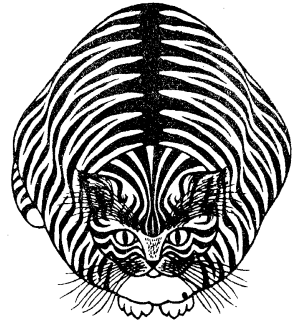
"If the trees and plants and animals were originally only my second love, I found so many interests in them, and so much beauty, that they came to be my first."

Today, Mr. Hnizdovsky is said to be one of the top four or five woodcut artists in America. His work is part of permanent collections at more than 20 museums and institutions including the White House, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and the New York Public Library. He has had dozens of one-man and group shows. Within the last year he has exhibited at Wave Hill and the Church of St. John the Divine. His works are also seen throughout Europe.

Hnizdovsky woodcuts are also found at the Associated American Artists Gallery in New York. In addition, the Riverdalian has illustrated several books of Keats and Coleridge, and is completing work on a volume of Thomas Hardy poetry to be published in London.

These days Mr. Hnizdovsky, a gracious man with the faint traces of a twinkle hidden behind his aviator glasses, works in his cluttered, second-floor studio on Post Road. It overlooks Van Cortlandt Park, which he has used as a subject for several of his woodcuts. Although he still paints on large canvasses which adorn his living room, small black-and-white woodcuts are his bread and butter.

No wonder. He has returned to what



Jacques Hnizdovsky's "The Cat," a 1968 woodcut printed in an edition of 150.

others call "simplified realism" at a time when this can be considered nothing but courageous.

"Today artists try so hard to be original that lack of originality is probably the most original contribution you can make to contemporary art," he says with good humor. "Everyone tries to work on his head today. If one person works on his feet, he is original. I try to understand what is fashion and what is more permanent. It's very difficult."

Mr. Hnizdovsky has a particular way with sheep and birds, treating them with affection and wit. His sheep are bundled in endless, connected balls, whereas each bird he selects is imbued with a distinct personality.

The Riverdalian has come a long way since the Minnesota State Fair, yet he is philosophical about his popularity. "There is no permanence in art," he says. "Art dies the same way as does every living being. El Greco was completely forgotten, then revived. El Greco didn't change. We discovered what we need now from him. Our need inside decides what great art is. As our needs change, our conception of great art changes."

KGB incites...

(Continued from page 2)

held to discuss Stus's conduct. The Ukrainian poet spoke up in his own defense at the meeting, charging that "all officials are on the side of those liars." He said that it would be a waste of time to try to prove his innocence.

Using "nationalist" in the sense of chauvinist, Stus said: "In your opinion I am a nationalist. In my opinion I am a Ukrainian patriot, citizen of a sovereign Ukrainian state."

"I am a Ukrainian poet, I translate Russian, Byelorussian, German, Spanish, French, English poems, I am the author of some two-dozen literary critiques. Yes, I love my Ukrainian people, I consider myself its loyal son, that is why I deeply respect other nations. I never allowed myself to insult the dignity of any nation. Among my longtime friends are persons whom I call brothers: Russians and Byelorussians, Jews and Ukrainians, Armenians and Moldavians, Lithuanians and Tatars, Georgians and Latvians. None of them ever thought of me as a nationalist...Nationalists are those, who in the words of Kirasev, tell me that if I had a machine gun I would shoot all those "khakhly" (a derogatory reference to Ukrainians)," said Stus.

He added that Ukrainians are not worse than any other nation on earth.

Discuss role...

(Continued from page 1)

Each panelist expressed his or her opinion on the topics, but as to the future of the Ukrainian press, the editors concurred that the Ukrainian press will survive as long as the Ukrainian community will continue to foster its heritage.

On behalf of the UNA Executive Committee, Dr. John O. Flis thanked the journalists' society and the Literary-Arts Club for sponsoring the panel. Dr. Flis underlined that the UNA will continue to be able to publish these publications only with the assistance of its members.

A question and answer period followed, in which Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky, Dr. Mykola Shpetko, Natalia Chomanczuk, Dr. Askold Lozynskij, Orest Pytlar, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Oleksa Kalynyk and Dr. Alexander Sokolyszyn took part.

Among the topics they raised was the need for more analysis events in Ukraine, a network of correspondents, and an index of Svoboda articles.

In the auditorium of the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front Home, the site of the panel, a display of UNA publications was organized by Dr. Sokolyszyn with the assistance of Jaroslaw Martyniuk, director of the Svoboda bookstore.

Human rights, national rights...

(Continued from page 4)

ation, such as the release of political prisoners, emigration or torture, or whether it is a "political" consideration such as the right to independence the denial of self-determination, subjugation or domination. In the final analysis, the power relationships in the United Nations decide which countries will be called to task on their human rights records and which will be given a reprieve. For example, an individual who has been arbitrarily arrested and tortured in Chile will have his case reviewed by the United Nations since that country has become the sacrificial lamb for "universal" human rights, but the thousands of individuals who have been murdered in Cambodia or the millions of individuals living under siege of the KGB have no recourse to the United Nations because their governments are within the dominant bloc at the United Nations or adherents to the principle of "socialist solidarity." These considerations taken in conjunction with the continued erosion of influence, lack of cooperation and sense of common purpose on the part of the West at the United Nations should indicate a position of

unqualified authority and security for the USSR with regard to human and national rights issues.

Therefore, the lofty pronouncements of the universality of human rights contained in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as the declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have been subverted to a status of diplomatic weapons wielded by the USSR. As a result, close to 80 percent of the individual cases reviewed under the confidential procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee of Human Rights concerned the Americans and Western Europe. Virtually all of the so-called trust territories, territorial possessions of a country not officially integrated into the mother country and considered colonies, are in the West. Furthermore, this year the United Nations devoted two weeks of hearings on the question of U.S. imperialism and colonialism in Puerto Rico at the request of Cuba.

(To be continued)

New board of trustees member appointed at Manor Junior College

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Thomas J. Dolan, widely recognized in real estate and financial circles for his ability to package investment real estate transactions, has been elected to the board of trustees of Manor Junior College.

Mr. Dolan, a native Philadelphian who now resides in Blue Bell, Pa. with his wife and three sons, is currently employed in real estate counselling, corporate acquisitions and financial consulting after serving as executive vice-president and director both at Jackson-Cross Company and The Bankers Bond and Mortgage Company. Prior to the above positions, he was employed with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in the Mortgage Department, and for 14 years with the American Oil Company.

Mr. Dolan attended Saint Joseph's College Evening Division and received additional education at the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton Division. Upon completion of 16 years of active National Guard duty, he retired in 1962 from active service.

Sister Miriam Claire, OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, announced that, "the board looks forward to Mr. Dolan's varied background and expertise in that it complements the areas of Manor's two-year curriculum in real estate and business administration. His professional input to the board of trustees will be an asset in planning for Manor's future."



Thomas J. Dolan

Prof. Bohatiuk to lecture in Austria

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Dr. Nicholas G. Bohatiuk, professor of economics at Le Moyne College and scholar-researcher on the economy of Ukraine, was invited to present a paper on the economy of Ukraine in the 1920s at the International Economic Conference to be held in Vienna, Austria, in May 1979. He will also chair a session on the economy of Spain in post-Franco era.

Prof. Bohatiuk is a member of the National Executive Board of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States, former president of the Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and chairman of its social section. He successfully organized scholarly conferences on Ukraine, as well as sessions at professional conventions.

Prof. Bohatiuk has written extensively on the economy of Ukraine and Eastern Europe and for many years his economic commentaries have been broadcast weekly to Ukraine by the Voice of America. He holds membership in many professional associations.

Presently, Prof. Bohatiuk is teaching an advanced economics course on the 20th Century Economy of Ukraine, which he has introduced into the curriculum of the department of economics at Le Moyne College.

Named to students' directory

ITHACA, N.Y. — Michele Boyko of Windsor, Conn., an Ithaca College senior in educational communication, has been named to the '78-'79 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." The members were chosen on the basis of their academic achievement, their leadership in extra-curricular activities, and their future potential.

Miss Boyko, a top student academically with a cumulative average of

3.429, served as a quad advisor and on the Selection Committee for a Quad Advisor through both sophomore and junior years. She is presently a staff assistant for residential life. She has also served as a summer orientation counselor representing the School of Communications for the past two summers.

Miss Boyko worked on a slide tape program with synchronized audio of the Muller Chapel on campus, and on two slide-tape programs for summer orientation one of 10 minutes, and one of 30 minutes, seen by over 2,000 people through the summer. She was named to Alpha Epsilon Rho, national honorary communications society, and was chosen AER chairperson of Parent's Weekend, and for Freshman Advisee Programs. She has also been a member of the Women's Choral and the United Christian Fellowship.

Michele is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyko.

Manor students visit nursing home

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Imbued with a true Christmas spirit, seven students of the Medical Club at Manor Junior College visited the Cheltenham Nursing Home on December 8.

It was a memorable experience both for the 75 elderly residents and the young students, who despite the pressures of approaching examinations and jobs to help support their education, took time out to sew 75 stockings of red felt, bake cookies and cup cakes to stuff the stockings, which Santa distributed to the residents of the home.

Louise Donofrio, Linda Zielinski, Terry Scott, Sue Mousheghian, Donna Kuhn, Maureen Kiely and Sharon Beck, future medical assistants and a physical therapist, stopped to give joy and receive joy from the simple things, the singing of carols, distribution of Christmas cards and stockings, which the residents enjoyed very much. The visit of the young students will remain a cheerful interlude in the lives of the residents and will linger in their minds when things are quiet and few visitors come!

Robert Karpiak receives Ph.D.

OTTAWA, Ont. — The University of Ottawa recently conferred a Ph.D. degree in the field of Slavic studies on Robert Ihor Karpiak, assistant professor at the University of Waterloo, Ont.

The dissertation, "Don Juan in Slavic Drama," under the direction of Prof. Constantine Bida, chairman of the department, received one of the highest ratings in this department. The examining committee of professors considered the thesis to be an important contribution to comparative literature, recommending it for publication.

Dr. Karpiak's topic deals with the influence of the Don Juan theme on Lesia Ukrainka's drama "The Stone Guest" and on S. Cherkasenko's play "The Spanish Cavalier Don Juan and Rozita." The author traces the Don Juan theme in Spanish literature of the 17th and 18th centuries and its development in Western European literature and particularly in Slavic drama. The traditional version was adopted by

Lesia Ukrainka, but Cherkasenko presented the satirical aspect, following the example of Bernard Shaw's play "Man and Superman." This study, therefore, throws new light on trends in Ukrainian drama and literature.

Dr. Karpiak was born in Germany and came to Winnipeg as a boy. Here, he completed high school and subsequently a master of arts degree at the University of Manitoba in 1967, majoring in Slavic studies. That year he married Victoria Yuzyk, daughter of the senator and moved to Ottawa, where he served as a naval officer in National Defense and completed his course work for the Ph.D. degree.

He then took a position in the Russian department at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and a professorship at the University of Waterloo in 1977. Dr. Karpiak has been active in many Ukrainian organizations, holding executive posts, including that of president of Branch 492 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Promoted at savings and loan association

IRVINGTON, N.J. — Mrs. Melanie Mak of Irvington, N.J., has been promoted to assistant manager of the Sandford Heights branch of Carteret Savings and Loan Association.

Mrs. Mak joined the savings and loan association in 1971 and has served as a teller, on new business assignments and as a branch supervisor.

The mother of three, she has a business degree from Krakow University in Poland.

Mrs. Mak is active in the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and in various Ukrainian Church societies.

Mrs. Mak is the wife of Bohdan Mak, who is the chairman of the UNA Newark District Committee.

A personal look...

(Continued from page 7)

premier heard much of what we offered.

Our meeting with President Brezhnev was equally depressing. The Soviet leader didn't really permit any back and forth discussion to ever get started.

He filibustered in a very effective fashion, explaining in a lengthy statement that his people had come through a terrible World War, still fresh in their memories, and entertained no designs on any other country.

Brezhnev added that he was constantly amazed at our distrusting nature and inability to see the Soviet side of international problems.

Though not entirely disagreeable, Brezhnev could only be considered "tolerably cordial," when compared to his comrade Kosygin.

It became evident from these and other meetings with Soviet leaders that there is a high degree of distrust and suspicion within the Soviet hierarchy towards American aims and policies.

We weren't surprised by this revelation, but I think the degree of distrust was new to all of us.

A lot of this arises, I believe, from a real inability on the part of the leaders of the Soviet Union to understand our

form of government. They don't seem able to grasp the fact that political compromise for the benefit of the majority in the United States means policies can't be dictated to the people, either by the president or by Congress.

The theory of democracy they grasp, but the actual practice eludes them. You see, in theory theirs too is a democracy.

So, the Soviet leaders we spoke with appeared to interpret questioning and compromise of any accords negotiated with them as a direct slap rather than the workings of a democratic form of government.

It appears the Soviet leaders will push as far as they can to take us in their direction, while attempting to convince us to disregard collateral issues that might affect the whole picture of world peace.

We must be cautious never to succumb to the temptation of letting the priorities of others, stripped of guaranteed protections for our positions, come between us and the recognized needs for the future security of this nation and the world.

Distributed by the American Conservative Union.

JAROMYR HUK, Ph.D.

announces the opening of his office
for the practice of psychology

at

60 Vose Avenue ■ South Orange, N.J. 07079

(201) 665-1420

Office hours by appointment.

Kowalchuk speaks at pension seminar

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At a pension seminar at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City sponsored by Long Island University on December 14, Theodore J. Kowalchuk advised the accountants, attorneys and others who attended that huge tax-deductible contributions are possible under a "defined benefit" pension plan. In contrast to the maximum contributions of 15 percent of compensation generally permitted under typical Keogh or corporate profit-sharing plans, Mr. Kowalchuk told the audience that tax-sheltered contributions of up to \$15,478 (for 31 percent of pay) can be made under a defined benefit Keogh plan.

In the case of a small professional corporation or incorporated business, an annual tax-sheltered contribution of as much as 100 percent of pay can be made under a defined benefit pension plan if a person is age 38. The allowable contribution is somewhat less for younger individuals. If a person is older than age 38, the maximum permitted contribution under a defined benefit corporate pension plan is even higher than 100 percent of compensation under the complex pension law and IRS regulations governing such plans. Mr. Kowalchuk has designed many corporate pension plans, with IRS approval, which permit contribu-

tions of approximately 100 percent of pay or even much higher.

The changes in the rules governing Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) and other retirement plans under the Tax Reform Act, signed last month by President Carter, were also discussed at the seminar. A key change permits an individual not covered under a pension plan to take credit on his 1978 tax return for an IRA established as late as April 15, 1979, or later if the individual obtains a tax filing extension from IRS.

Many of the rules governing a transfer or "rollover" from a pension or profit-sharing plan to an IRA have been liberalized, retroactively in many cases to 1975. However, in some cases, action must be taken no later than December 31, where a lump sum payment was made in 1975, 1976, 1977 or 1978 from a pension or profit-sharing plan, and where the recipient now wishes to transfer all or a portion of the lump sum payment to a tax-sheltered IRA to reduce his taxes for 1978 or (retroactively) for a prior year. Persons who have questions regarding an IRA, Keogh, pension or profit-sharing plan can write or call Mr. Kowalchuk. Where possible, he will try to briefly answer each question at no charge.

Mr. Kowalchuk has 25 years of experience as an actuary and is president of T.J. Kowalchuk Associates, Inc., pension actuaries and administrators, at 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. phone: (212) 757-2846. He is a member of UNA Branch 380.

Couple observes 60th wedding anniversary

SAYRE, Pa. — Mr. and Mrs. John Tsybulsky were recently honored by friends and relatives on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

They were married August 10, 1918, in the Ascension of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

They are the parents of Mrs. James E. Robinson of Spring Valley, Calif., and Bohdan Tsybulsky of Sayre. They have five grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The Tsybulskys have been members of UNA Branch 236 for 49 years.

Mr. Tsybulsky has written and published two books of poems in the Ukrainian language.

HELP WANTED

LOOKING FOR
COCKTAIL WAITRESS
FOR WEEKENDS IN UKRAINIAN RESTAURANT
(6 p.m. - 1 midnight)
CALL AFTER 6 P.M.
(201) 399-9584

LOOKING FOR FULL TIME
BARTENDER
IN UKRAINIAN COCKTAIL LOUNGE
IN IRVINGTON, N.J.
CALL AFTER 6 P.M.
(201) 399-9584

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

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

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 BLOUSE KIT

If you love the beauty of Ukrainian embroidery and would like to have the satisfaction of creating your own Ukrainian Blouse, this is the perfect kit for you.

- The Kit contains:
- Pre-cut fabric
 - Cross-Stitch canvas
 - D.M.C. Thread
 - Design of your choice
 - Complete easy instructions

Indicate which Poltavka #1 design Hutsulka #1 you prefer: Bukovinka #1

\$15.99

If NYS Resident add applicable sales tax. Add \$1.00 Postage. Send U.S. Funds Only.

Send Check or Money Order to:

ETHNIC DESIGNS
1320 Walden Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14211 U.S.A.

HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Sunday, December 24, 1978

HOLY SUPPER

Including the traditional 12 courses of the Ukrainian Christmas meal. During and after Supper—Caroling

Sunday, December 31, 1978

NEW YEAR'S EVE

WITH THE SPECIAL PROGRAM
NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPER
by reservations only.

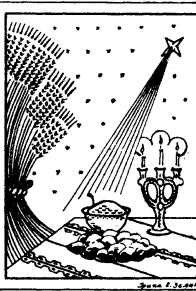
DANCE to the tunes of SOYUZIVKA ORCHESTRA

Saturday, January 6, 1979

CHRISTMAS SUPPER

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

• This is the ideal way to give the housewives a Christmas treat!



Merry Christmas

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

Kerhonkson, N.Y. ■ Tel.: (914) 626-5641

No Place Like Soyuzivka at Christmas Holidays

I would like to send The Ukrainian Weekly as a Christmas gift to a friend.

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 _____

Send The Weekly to: Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____