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Vinses address jubilee convocation of Evangelical Baptist Convention



Pastor Georgi Vins

CHICAGO — Members of the Vins family urged Christians in the free world to pray for persons imprisoned and repressed in Soviet-dominated

countries for their religious beliefs in addresses delivered at the 35th jubilee meeting of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention in the United States.

The convention was held at the Ukrainian Baptist Church in Chicago on August 29 through September 1.

Pastor Georgi Vins, secretary abroad for the Council of Evangelical Baptist Churches of the USSR, told convention delegates that Christians of the free world must appeal for an end to Soviet repression of the faithful to governments throughout the world, including that of the USSR.

The Baptist leader's mother Lydia addressed members of Ukrainian Baptist sisterhoods; his daughter Zhenia addressed the Baptist youths in attendance at the convention; and son Petro, a member of the Kiev-based Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, met with the youths.

Among the resolutions adopted by convention delegates were: an expression of greetings and support addressed to all Christians imprisoned and

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Lemko Housing Corp. receives \$4.7 million HUD grant

BALTIMORE — The Lemko Housing Corporation, organized here in 1977 to secure necessary housing for the elderly, received a grant of over \$4.7 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development last week.

A key figure in the undertaking was the Rev. Ivan Dornic, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Baltimore and president of the board of directors of the corporation.

The other members of the board of directors are: Paul Fenchak, Steven Basarab, Dr. Mykola Lasijczuk, Dr. Steven Toms, Oleksander W. Traska, Joseph Marmash, Lida Markowska, Zonia N. McCoy, Michael Hecker and Wasyl Palijczuk.

The corporation set as its goal the securing of housing for the elderly in the southeast section of Baltimore, a predominantly Slavic area made up mostly of Ukrainian, Polish, Czech and Russian residents. The neighborhood had no housing for the elderly; and none which would provide bilingual services.

Each year since 1978, the corporation has applied for the HUD grant. In 1978, everyone in the community was organized in support of Lemko Housing. Last year, the group again submitted its proposal for review.

Among the representatives of both the federal and local government who came to tour the site were: Assistant Secretary for Housing at the Federal Housing Commission Lawrence B. Simons; Sens. Charles Mathias and Paul Sarbanes; Rep. Barbara Mikulski; Baltimore Mayor Donald Schaeffer; the local manager for HUD, Thomas Hobbs; as well as representatives of local groups.

The Lemko Housing Corporation's proposal was given priority consideration from among the 15 other groups applying for the grant, said the Rev. Dornic.

The complex will consist of 110 units. The actual design of the project is still in the development stage.

Among the services to be made available at the complex are: one floor set aside for congregate housing, i.e. a semi-nursing floor with facilities for people not sufficiently fit to take care of themselves, providing such services as meal preparation, laundry, etc.; doctors' and dentists' offices, as well as a pharmacy on the premises; a non-denominational chapel; a small market area; two mini-buses for shopping, theater-going and other trips; a daily program of recreational, social and cultural programs.

Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine holds 35th convention in Lehighnton

LEHIGHTON, Pa. — The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine held its 35th convention during the Labor Day weekend, August 30 through September 1, at the Ukrainian Homestead here, and convention delegates elected Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak president of the organization.

The Ukrainian Gold Cross, the Ukrainian Liberation Fund, the "Zarevo" academic organization, the Youth of Ukrainian Nationality (MUN), and the Association of Veterans of the Ukrainian Resistance — groups affiliated with the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) — also held meetings during the holiday weekend.

Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, president of the ODVU executive board, opened the convention, welcoming delegates and guests. The organization's deceased members were then honored with a moment of silence.

Serving on the convention presidium were: Dr. Petro Stercho, chairman, Yaroslav Varyboda and M. Seredovych, assistant chairmen, P. Baybak and Y. Stasyk, secretaries.

Dr. Stercho convened the business segment of the convention after extending special greetings to: Mykola Plawiuk, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU); Z. Horodysky and Stephen Kuropas, leaders of the Ukrainian nationalist movement; Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, head of the Ukrainian Gold Cross and Dr. Mary Beck, former president of the Detroit City Council.

After accepting the agenda, members were elected to the following convention committees: verifications, nominating, organizational, financial, resolutions, and requests and complaints.

Reports were then given by the outgoing officers of the executive board as well as from: the Chicago-based publishing association Independent Ukraine; the administration of the Ukrainian Homestead; and the organizational tribunal and auditing committee. After discussion of the reports, the outgoing executive board was given a unanimous vote of confidence.

Convention delegates then elected a new executive board for a two-year term.

Newly elected officers, in addition to Dr. Shebunchak, are: Dr. Stercho, vice president; B. Procyk, vice president; P. Baybak, secretary; M. Belendiuk, financial chairman; Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, cultural chairman; M. Andreiko, treasurer; R. Shramenko, organizer; Y. Soltys, social and welfare chairman; B. Zuliak, economics chairman; B. Jaciw, publications; B. Petrina, youth affairs chairman; Y. Stasyk and D. Furmanets, special assignment directors; S. Seleshko,



Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak

chapel director; R. Krupka, M. Nych, P. Voitovych, S. Bily, O. Sukhovskyy, auditing committee; M. Seredovych, A. Kopystiansky, P. Gengalo, L. Weremienko, E. Hutovych, members of the organizational tribunal.

On Sunday, Divine Liturgy was celebrated by Archbishop-coadjutor Myroslav Lubachivsky at St. Andrew's Chapel. The local church choir sang under the direction of Wasyl Pisar.

That evening, a banquet was held with representatives of numerous Ukrainian social, political and scholarly organizations in attendance. Representing the UNA was its Supreme President, John O. Flis.

During the banquet, greetings, either extended in person or read, came from Church dignitaries, various Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian organizations, and American politicians.

The concert program included recitations by Volodymyra Kavka and a violin duet by P. Prus and Olha Mudryk-Konopelsky.

The works of artist Bohdan Bozemsky were on exhibit during the convention in one of the conference halls.

The Ukrainian Liberation Fund conference was convened on Sunday.

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■ The 15th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival — story on page 5, photos in centerfold.

Madrid Conference preparatory session opens Gen. Grigorenko tours Norway

MADRID — The preparatory session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, centered on the issues of human rights and detente, got under way here September 9 with a plea by Spain's new foreign minister, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, to recapture "the spirit of Helsinki," where the first such conference was held, reported the September 10 issue of The New York Times.

Despite Mr. Perez-Llorca's appeal, delegates from the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 face a serious East-West polarization on many fundamental issues concerning the planning of the agenda for the conference, scheduled to begin here November 11.

The main task of the delegates, most of them professional diplomats, is to decide broadly what part of the Madrid Conference should be dedicated to review of the implementation of the human rights provisions in the Helsinki Accords and what part to new proposals for advancing detente and scientific and cultural exchanges, the Times noted.

The Soviets and their allies are likely to press their contention that the main part of the talks should address the question of disarmament and economic matters, and forestall Western attempts

to steer the conference toward discussions dealing with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the curtailment of human rights in Eastern Europe and the jamming of radio broadcasts.

The United States and its Atlantic allies have made it clear that in the first period after November 11 they intend to raise the issue of Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions and related matters incorporated in the Helsinki pact.

According to the Times, the apparently peaceful resolution of the political crisis in Poland was cited by several participants in the preparatory session as having slightly improved the atmosphere, badly soured by Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and retaliatory measures taken by the United States, such as the Olympic boycott and the grain embargo. But they concede that differences as to the direction the talks should take will be difficult to bridge.

Although delegates predicted that the five-week preparatory session should be free of ideological fireworks, Max Kampelman, a co-chairman of the American delegation, foresees two possible areas of friction with the Soviet Union in the preliminary meetings.

Mr. Kampelman, a Washington at-

(Continued on page 15)

NEW YORK — Gen. Petro Grigorenko, chairman of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group arrived in Oslo on August 20 at the invitation of the Norwegian Committee "August 21" to take part, as the main speaker, in a public demonstration marking the 12th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

During his stay in Oslo, Gen. Grigorenko met with notable Norwegian politicians and cultural representatives, among them the former head of Parliament and member of the Norwegian Helsinki Group, O. Leoles and the president of the PEN Club, G. Fught. He was also a guest at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Grigorenko, along with Andrzej Yakhovich who represented the Poles, were the main speakers at an outdoor rally which was attended by approximately 3,000 persons.

Gen. Grigorenko was also the main speaker at the August 21 evening concert commemorating the anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The majority of the 2,000 who attended were students.

In his address, Gen. Grigorenko sharply criticized Soviet occupation and acts of aggression, beginning with that against Ukraine and Byelorussia in 1918 to the 1920's and continuing up to our time. The general went on to discuss the situation in Poland, commenting on both the economic and political motives and demands of the strikers.

The general, as head of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, noted that at its formation, the Helsinki group in Ukraine numbered 11 members the number grew steadily and today 33 members are imprisoned.

In his appeal to the Norwegians, especially the young people, Gen. Grigorenko stressed the importance of both individual and government involvement in promoting and securing human rights to ensure that at the Madrid Conference the signatory nations to the Helsinki Final Act assume the obligation to act in accordance with the provisions therein.

Gen. Grigorenko appealed for support of such demands as: the release of imprisoned members of the various Helsinki groups in the USSR, amnesty and release of all political prisoners, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and the creation of an international body which would monitor the government's relation to public organizations.

If the Soviet Union along with its allies, the Warsaw Pact countries, does not meet these demands, then the West should declare the Helsinki Accords null and void, according to Gen. Grigorenko.

"On August 21, 1968, Soviet troops occupied Czechoslovakia; today a similar threat hangs over Poland, but we must prevent this from coming to pass, the general said. "Poland, Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic countries and the other nations under Soviet rule do not want to live in slavery; they have not given up their struggle for freedom and this is their inalienable right. Free nations, who are the guardians of peace, have to check the bloody hand of the strangler," he said.

Gen. Grigorenko expressed regret that he could not address those present in Norwegian. He went on to note that he would have liked to have spoken in his native language, Ukrainian, but since a translator was not available, he had to revert to Russian. The general also took this opportunity to point out to the press that his name is not Pyotr, but Petro.

Gen. Grigorenko will remain in Norway for a few weeks in order to meet with representatives of the Scandinavian Helsinki groups and with organizations in defense of human rights in Eastern Europe. He has also taken the opportunity to rest, at the invitation of his hosts in Norway, Dr. and Mrs. H. Radeyky.

The local press gave front-page coverage to Gen. Grigorenko's arrival and public appearances.

Relatives' council appeals for imprisoned, repressed Baptists

ELKHART, Ind. — The Council of Prisoners' Relatives, an organization of the Evangelical Christian Baptist Church of the Soviet Union (ECB), recently sent a petition itemizing individual examples of Soviet persecution of believers to Leonid Brezhnev and other top Soviet officials, according to Georgi P. Vins, secretary abroad for the ECB.

The lengthy document, a copy of which was sent to the Commission on Human Rights at the United Nations, includes a list of ECB ministers, preachers and Church members arrested by Soviet authorities since the beginning of this year, as well as numerous examples of abuse and harassment of ECB mem-

bers that the council claims are officially sanctioned by the Soviet hierarchy.

The petition also provides an update on the status of ECB members currently imprisoned for their beliefs, and scores Soviet officials for depriving many prisoners of proper medical care, access to mail from relatives and visiting rights. It also cites numerous instances of prisoner maltreatment, including physical abuse and forcing sick inmates to carry heavy work loads.

Other complaints include the confiscation of money and personal property by local militia during illegal house searches, the barring of ECB members from universities and technical schools, and punishment of Christian soldiers in the Soviet army who refuse to take the military oath.

The petition concludes with a list of nine demands, among them the immediate release of 53 prisoners, the waiving of the military oath for Christian soldiers, an amendment to the law governing religious cults, and the formation of a government commission — with ECB representation — to investigate instances of religious persecution in the USSR.

The petition was signed by 12 members of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives.

Baltic nations to hold rally

NEW YORK — A Baltic Freedom Rally will be held here at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza near the United Nations at 47th Street and First Avenue on Saturday, September 27, at noon.

It is sponsored by Baltic organizations of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and organized by the September 27 Committee.

The rally will mark the 40th anniversary of the occupation and annexation by the Soviet Union of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Soviets sentence Orthodox activist

MOSCOW — Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, a Russian Orthodox religious activist, was sentenced on September 5 to six years at hard labor followed by five years of internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation, according to the Associated Press.

It was the stiffest sentence handed down by a Soviet court in a series of dissident trials that have taken place over the last three weeks.

On August 28, Father Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest, was sentenced to a total of 10 years' imprisonment and exile. The following day, Soviet courts also convicted Tatyana Velikanova, a publisher of an underground journal.

Mr. Ogorodnikov, 29, was sentenced after a two-day trial in Kalinin, about 100 miles northwest of Moscow. He faced a maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile.

Dissident sources said that Mr. Ogorodnikov had been on a hunger strike to protest his jailing and had decided to appeal the verdict, the Associated Press reported.

Lisovy sentenced for 'parasitism'

NEW YORK — Vasyly Lisovy, the 43-year-old Ukrainian philosopher and political activist who was arrested for "parasitism" while completing his exile term, was sentenced on July 16 to a one-year term in a strict-regime camp, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In November 1973, Lisovy was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in a strict-regime camp and three years of exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code — "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was due to complete his exile term in 1982.

His latest arrest was part of the overall crackdown on the dissident movement initiated by Soviet authorities before the opening of the Olympic Games.

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Ukrainian Catholic bishops of North America confer



Participants of the conference of Ukrainian bishops of North America: (seated, from left) Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Bishop Neil Savaryn; (standing) Auxiliary Bishop Demetrius Greschuk, Bishop Jerome Chimy, Bishop Isidore Borecky, Bishop Basil Losten, Archmandrite Victor Pospishil and Msgr. William Bilinsky.

WINNIPEG — A conference of bishops of the "Pomiana" Ukrainian Catholic Church of the United States and Canada was convened, upon the proposal of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, by Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, of Canada, here on September 3-4.

Attending the conference were: Archbishop-coadjutor Myroslav Lubachivsky, the apostolic administrator of the Philadelphia Eparchy, and Bishops Neil N. Savaryn (Edmonton), Isidore Borecky (Toronto), Andrew Roborecki (Saskatoon), Basil Losten (Stamford), Jerome Chimy (New Westminster),

Auxiliary Bishop Demetrius Greschuk (Edmonton), Msgr. William Bilinsky, (administrator of St. Nicholas Eparchy in Chicago) and Archmandrite Dr. Victor Pospishil (Philadelphia Eparchy).

Taking part in the discussions in the capacity of specialists were: the Rev. Drs. Alexander Baran (Winnipeg), and Roman Danylak (Toronto). The Rev. Drs. Petro Kachur (Edmonton) and Wasyl Wawryk (Stamford) had their lectures forwarded to the conference.

The conference was chaired by Metropolitan Hermaniuk and Archbishop

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Freedom House releases yearbook on freedom throughout the world

NEW YORK — Freedom House, the watch-dog organization which monitors the status of political rights and civil liberties around the globe, recently published its third yearbook which focuses on the level of these rights in each nation. Titled "Freedom in the World: 1980," the book, edited by Raymond D. Gastil, includes a comparative survey of freedom, which summarizes political and civil rights in every country, and rates the status of these rights in each country on a scale of one to seven — one being the highest ranking, and seven the lowest.

Describing the Soviet Union as a "complex ethnic state with major territorial subnationalities, (non-Russians)" the book characterizes the USSR as "not free" with a political rights rating of six and a civil liberties rating also of six.

Touching on the issue of Russification and subnationality autonomy, the survey concludes that "the Soviet Union is in theory elaborately divided into subnational units, but in fact the all-embracing party structure renders local power minimal."

"Most groups are territorial, with a developed sense of subnational identity," the book continues, adding that "the political rights of all these to self-determination, either within the USSR or through secession, is effectively denied."

The analysis also points out that independence movements for enhanced self-determination have existed in varying degrees since the inception of the Soviet Union.

"Several of the movements have been quite strong since World War II (for

example in Ukraine or Lithuania)," notes the survey.

In the sphere of civil liberties, the book adduces several examples to justify the Soviet Union's poor rating, among them censorship of the press, the jailing of political dissenters, travel restrictions and the absence of free trade unions.

"Since the Bolshevik Revolution there has never been an acquittal in a political trial," the book observes, adding that "insofar as private rights, such as those to religion, education or choice of occupation, exist, they are de facto rights that may be denied at any time."

The book also includes a study of international trade-union freedom, which includes a series of tables and charts to measure and analyze the comparative level of workers' rights from country to country.

Although the study itself focuses on the status and character of trade unions in Latin America, it briefly refers to the level of workers' freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"Efforts to create free trade unions in Rumania and the USSR over the past two years have been snuffed out by arrests and deportations, just as demands for free unions were suppressed in Hungary in 1956, Czech-Slovakia in 1968, and Poland in 1956, 1970 and 1976," the report notes.

The yearbook also contains a major section on freedom of the press, including a table showing news-media control in respective countries, and a proposal for a new international basis for human-rights actions by the free world.

Patriarch's chancery issues communique concerning Synod of Bishops

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An official communique from the chancery of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj has been issued regarding the Permanent Synod of the Pomiana Ukrainian Catholic Church. The communique reports on the upcoming Synod of Ukrainian Bishops, which is to be convened, with the blessing of Pope John Paul II, by Patriarch Josyf. One of the primary tasks of this synod will be the nomination of candidates to vacated positions.

The communique was issued by telephone for sake of expediency to the Svoboda press. Excerpts appear below.

The faithful of our Church should be informed about the latest developments regarding preparations for the upcoming Synod of Bishops.

The last synod to have been convened was the Special Synod called by Pope John Paul II in March at which time the coadjutor and successor to Patriarch Josyf was appointed and our Church's right of convening synods was once again acknowledged. These synods of bishops, headed by the patriarch, can be convened by him, with the pope's approval, when deemed expedient.

Given the number of pressing issues which have to be dealt with by the Church at this time, we must elect an archbishop-metropolitan of Philadelphia and a bishop of Chicago.

To see to it that responsible individuals are in charge of the necessary preparations Patriarch Josyf, in accordance with ecumenical law, has taken steps to ensure the formation of a regular synod which would be composed of five members. Besides the patriarch, there would be two bishops chosen on the basis of seniority, one bishop appointed by the patriarch and one bishop elected by all the bishops.

In a private audience with the pope on June 26, Patriarch Josyf informed the pontiff of his intentions to form a regular synod in preparation for the Synod of Bishops. He also requested that the member of the regular synod who is to be elected by all the bishops, be

elected by letter or telegram. There has not yet been a reply to this matter.

After the audience, Patriarch Josyf also submitted a list of other pressing matter that need to be resolved before the synod.

In the meantime, the bishops have received the program of the upcoming synod which has been prepared by Archbishop-coadjutor Myroslav Lubachivsky. The plan includes a request for any additional ideas, remarks or issues which may be pertinent for discussion at the time of the synod. The majority of the bishops have already responded and have sent in their observations. These will now be reviewed by the regular synod.

Patriarch Josyf also suggested that three bishops of the Synod of Ukrainian Bishops prepare extensive reports which would furnish topics of discussion at the synod. The suggested topics are:

- * Vocations to the priesthood and the upbringing of young people.
- * The role of the laity in the Church in light of traditions and principles.
- * Preparations for the commemoration of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

To start preparations for the synod, a meeting of the bishops of both the United States and Canada was held on September 2-4 in Winnipeg. Talks were held on the most pressing issues, particularly, the nomination of candidates for bishops.

The exact date of the synod has not yet been determined. Upon completion of the preparatory stages, Patriarch Josyf will submit the proposed program to the pope for approval, at which time the date will be made known.

The communique concludes with an appeal to the faithful, calling for composure as well as asking for prayers and help to ensure that the upcoming synod is a step in the direction of forging unity within the Church as well as promoting the Church's work both in Ukraine and abroad.

Ukrainian journalist traveled with Afgan rebel squad

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Askold Krushelnitsky, a Ukrainian journalist from Great Britain, recently spent 10 days with a unit of Afghan rebels, and was allowed to observe a raid by the insurgents across the Pakistani border into Soviet-occupied territory near the city of Jalalabad, according to a story in the August 31 issue of Shliakh Peremohy (The Way to Victory).

Dressed in local Afghan garb and accompanied by three armed guards, Mr. Krushelnitsky witnessed the destruction of a Soviet tank by the rebels.

While with the partisan unit, Mr. Krushelnitsky had an opportunity to speak with many of the rebels and Afghan refugees, and conducted an interview with one of the rebel unit leaders, a 21-year-old who called himself Mahmud and said he commanded 500 men. The interview was broadcast on radio by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Krushelnitsky's report on his stay with the Afghan rebels appeared in the August 17 issue

of the London Sunday Telegraph.

Mr. Krushelnitsky, who was an active member of SUM, is co-editor of the Ukrainian Review, an English-language publication of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain.

Shliakh Peremohy also reported that in the capital city of Kabul, where resistance to the Soviet occupying forces continues despite brutal tactics employed by the regime to repress it, youths continue to distribute leaflets in Ukrainian and Russian printed in the West by SUM and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) which urge Soviet soldiers, particularly those from the enslaved nations within the USSR, to refuse to fight against the Afghan resistance.

Moreover, the story asserts that Soviet soldiers are joining the ranks of the rebels and use their knowledge of the Russian language to intercept and translate Soviet army radio communications, thereby informing the partisans of Soviet troop movements.

Slavic convention held in Baltimore

Michael Novak elected president

BALTIMORE — The current status and future development of Slavic groups in the United States, the holocausts of Slavic peoples, as well as Slavs and the international human rights movement, were among the main topics discussed at the Slavic American National Convention held here at the new Convention Center on August 22-24.

Over 150 delegates representing Slavic communities from throughout the United States took part in the proceedings.

The convention featured a number of exhibits related to Slavic affairs which were prepared by, among others, the local Ukrainian Catholic church, the Ukrainian Education Association, Smolokyp Publishers and artists Wlodomyra Wasiczko, Wasyl Palijchuk and Orest Polishchuk.

On Saturday, August 23, two workshops were held, one dealing with the victimization of Slavic peoples by the Nazis and the Soviets, and the other with the overall issue of human rights.

The organizer and chairperson of the holocaust workshop was Dr. Bohdan Wytwicky, who discussed Nazi racism toward the Slavs and the importance of publicizing the story of the non-Jewish victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

Also on the panel was Marco Carynyk, a Toronto-based author and researcher, who spoke on the topic of the 1933 famine in Ukraine during which 6-7 million Ukrainian peasants perished.

Other panelists included Boleslaw Wojewodka, who provided an overview of the events surrounding the 1940 Katyn massacre in which 15,000 Polish

officers were murdered by the Soviets; Dr. Alfred Kutzyk of Johns Hopkins University, who cited numerous examples of what he considered slanderous accounts of the situation of Poles and Ukrainians during the holocaust; and Robert Kaufman, whose subject was Nazi racism.

Following the day's activities, the delegates, along with 600 guests and supporters of the participating organizations, attended the convention banquet. The keynote speaker was Michael Novak, nationally syndicated columnist and Slavic activist.

The highlight of Sunday's session was the formation of the Slavic National Council and the election of officers. Mr. Novak was elected national president, Paul Fenchak was named national secretary and Steve Basarab was chosen treasurer pro tem.

The Rev. Ivan Dornic, the organizer of the convention, was drafted by the delegates to serve on the executive board and as honorary president of the organization.

The newly formed council will consist of 100 Slavic American leaders, and the executive council will be composed of 21 community and grass-roots organizations.

The convention closed on Sunday with a Divine Liturgy concelebrated by three bishops, among them Bishop John Morkovsky of Texas. The Rev. Ronald Pytel prepared and wrote the music for the celebration, which included folk tunes of all the Slavic nationalities.

Greetings to the participants of the convention were delivered by, among others, Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Vice President of the Ukrainian National Association. A written message was also received from Supreme President John O. Flis.

During the convention, entertainment was provided by various groups, including a mixed choir from Philadelphia under the direction of Ivan Kovalchuk, a women's choir directed by Pastor Ivan Polovchak, a men's quartet from Chicago, a musical ensemble from Minneapolis, soprano Ola Lysychuk, organist Ihor Domashovetz and pianist Diane Vozna.

The full text of the Baptist convention's resolution on the case of Walter Polovchak appears below.

Polovchak resolution

Whereas, Walter Polovchak, the 12-year-old Ukrainian boy who came to the U.S.A. with his parents in January of 1980, lived 12 years under Communist oppression in occupied Ukraine, and

Whereas, his parents, influenced by the Soviet Embassy, made an unwise decision to return to the Soviet Union, and

Whereas, Walter Polovchak decided not to return to Ukraine but expressed his desire to stay in the United States and enjoy freedom and liberty, and

Whereas he was violently pressed and threatened by his father to be taken against his will back to Ukraine, because the Soviet Embassy told him that he can't return without the children, Walter Polovchak, knowing that is awaiting him in the Soviet Union, ran away from home, because he wants to enjoy religious freedom here, and

Whereas there is no religious freedom or human rights in the Soviet Union, and according to Soviet law Walter Polovchak committed the biggest crime — "treason to the Soviet State" — not willing to return to Ukraine (see Soviet

HURI hosts Japanese scholar

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, in keeping with its tradition of attracting scholars with diverse national and academic backgrounds, has welcomed Kazuo Nakai, a Fulbright scholar from Tokyo as its newest research associate.

Mr. Nakai's interest in the Soviet Union led him to focus on Ukraine: "As I have come to think that the problem of nationalism is one of the most important and complicated factors in the world history after World War II, I have decided to concentrate on the Ukrainian problems in the Soviet Union."

In 1975, he wrote his M.A. thesis: "The Revolution in the Ukraine 1917-

1920, A Study on the Ukrainian Peasants." Subsequently he published a number of articles in Japanese dealing with Ukrainian history. Having exhausted Ukrainica available in Japan and seeking advisors specializing in Ukrainian studies, Mr. Nakai decided to come to HURI to further his endeavors.

During his two-semester stay at the institute Mr. Nakai plans to conduct an intensive overview of Ukrainian language and literature. His study of Ukrainian history will concentrate on several themes: Ukrainian socialism from Drahomanov to Skrypnyk, Agrarian peasant problems in Ukraine in the 1920s and 30s, and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

Elementary Ukrainian offered in Philadelphia

ELKINS PARK, Pa. — The Philadelphia Center of the St. Clement Ukrainian University in Rome will offer a course in elementary Ukrainian with emphasis on the development of conversational skills, beginning October 1.

Classes will be held each Wednesday from 7:30 to 9 p.m. at the center, located at 7911 Whitewood Road, Elkins Park, Pa. 19177.

The course will be taught by Dr. George Perfeky of La Salle College. It is geared primarily toward adults who desire a practical knowledge of the Ukrainian language.

There is no tuition, only a registration fee of \$35 for the entire semester.

Additional information may be obtained by calling (215) 635-1555. Monday through Thursday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. or 635-3929 Monday evenings

from 7 to 9 p.m. or by sending a postcard with one's name and address to the center.

The center is run and operated by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics Inc., a non-profit organization.

Public affairs center protests VOA's use of terminology

WASHINGTON — In a letter to Dr. Mary Bitterman, director of the Voice of America, Don Bohdan Wynnyczk, acting director of the Ukrainian-American Public Affairs Center (UAPAC) expressed "tremendous disappointment concerning the interchangeable use of the terms "Russia" and "Soviet Union" during Dr. Bitterman's interview with Paul Berry which was broadcast here on WJLA-TV on August 26.

"A government official who is the director of an organization that is as reflective of U.S. foreign policy as is the Voice of America should not only be accurate in her terminology, but should have been able to explain to Mr. Berry the error of his constant misuse of the term "Russia," wrote Mr. Wynnyczk.

Calling Ukraine the weak link in the Soviet armor, the UAPAC acting director went on to insist the Ukrainian Americans and 50 million Ukrainians living in the Soviet Union are loathe to be called "Russians," particularly in view of their ongoing struggle against Russia's attempt to eradicate Ukrainian language, traditions and culture.

Bishop of Toronto elevated to archbishop

TORONTO — Bishop Nicholas of Toronto and eastern Canada has been elevated to archbishop upon the approval by the 16th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of a decision by the Sobor of Bishops and a proposal of the Consistory, reported The Herald (Vynnyk), a publication of the Church.

In 1975, Archbishop Nicholas was nominated a candidate for the post of bishop of Saskatoon by the 15th Sobor. He was consecrated in December of that year in Toronto, thus becoming vicar bishop of the Eastern Eparchy of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church.

Upon the death of Metropolitan Mykhail in May 1977, he became acting bishop of Toronto and the Eastern Eparchy. This position was confirmed by the Special Synod of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church convened in 1978.

Vinses address...

(Continued from page 1)

suffering for their faith; and a demand that the Soviet government release all prisoners of conscience.

A special resolution stressed the fact that 12-year-old Walter Polovchak, could, upon being compelled to return with his parents, be sentenced by the Soviets for what, in their eyes, is the worst crime against the Soviet state, i.e. refusal to return to the USSR.

Pastor Vins noted in his remarks that, if the boy was to return to the Soviet Union, he would be treated as an outcast and an undesirable.

Petro Vins pointed out that of the 82 concentration camps in existence on the territory of Ukraine, many are specially designed for children age 14 and up. He said that confining children in concentration camps is a phenomenon known only in Soviet-dominated countries.

Convention delegates elected a new executive board headed by Pastor John Berkuta, president.

The following were also elected to the executive board of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention: Pastor Volodymyr Domashovetz, vice president; Pastor Oleksa R. Harbuziuk, general secretary; Pastor Dmytro Marychuk, secretary; Pastor Ivan Kovalchuk, assistant secretary; Pastor Mykhailo Yakubovych, treasurer; Pastors John Piatkowski and Bohdan Shurma, assistant treasurers; Pastors John Polischuk and Dr. Mykola Brych, board members; Ovdij Khrypchuk, candidate member.

The new executive board of the Baptist sisterhood includes: N. Vozna, president; P. Barchuk, vice president; K. Bereza, secretary; O. Domashovetz, assistant secretary; N. Bylen, treasurer; H. Khilchenkivsky, assistant treasurer; A. Nedashkivsky and M. Kovalyk, board members.

Dauphin hosts its 15th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival

by Taras Hukalo

Dauphin, Man.

"Vitayemo," the traditional Ukrainian welcome, echoed throughout the flat prairie on the other side of the rolling mountains of Riding Mountain National Park July 31 to August 3 during the 15th Canada's National Ukrainian Festival.

Over 6,000 responded to the invitation of the children and grandchildren of those first Ukrainian settlers who arrived here in western Canada in 1896, those tough and tenacious men and women who did so much to open up the West.

The festival visitors arrived from far-off places — from Germany, France, the Netherlands, even Australia, from most parts of the United States and from all provinces of Canada. They jammed camp grounds, motels, private and farm homes, and even the high school was used to house the out-of-town performers.

Dauphin was full, as it is every year, and it seemed to extend itself beyond its own town limits for a radius of 30 miles.

For the 15th consecutive time, Ukrainians — and those who wished they were — came to sing Ukrainian, dance Ukrainian, to take in Ukrainian art and food and to simply have a whole of good Ukrainian time. They came by regional carriers such as Nordair, via rail and Greygoose bus; some chartered buses and planes, but most came by car and camper-trailer.

Those from outside the country took advantage of the favorable currency-exchange rate (85 cents American for \$1 Canadian) to do some shopping for woolen goods and furs, but the best bargain of all was the low-priced gasoline — a 40-cent saving for the Americans; for the Europeans, between \$1.50 and \$2.50.

This gave many of them an opportunity to trace the steps and get a glimpse of the land walked upon by the first Ukrainian settlers on the way to their settlements 84 years ago. Instead of encountering the impenetrable forests and wilderness which confronted the pioneers, however, visitors drove through some of the 10 million acres of virgin soil brought under cultivation in the West by Ukrainians, one of Canada's founding groups. Wherever they looked, visitors saw images reminiscent of Ukraine: limitless steppes, miles upon miles of sunflowers, section upon section of "the first Ukrainian immigrant" — wheat (Ukrainian wheat preceded the Ukrainian farmer to Canada and made settlement of the West possible), acres of barley, flax and kasha — all grown on soils familiar to the early Ukrainian farmers, "chornozem" and "podzol" or "Podillia."

For more photos of the festival, see centerfold.

Pleasant surprises are continual within this boundless yellow-and-blue-hued scene of ripening fields and clear skies. In the distance of the flat prairie horizons, one may see the onion domes of the Ukrainian churches that kept popping out of the settlements of Petlura, Sich, Olha, Horod, Kulish, Zorya, Halich. Those who religiously followed the steps were well rewarded with a look into the past and had a peek at those still-standing, picturesque old "khatas" (homes) with long thatched roofs of straw.

The culmination of the trek into history was the approach to "Canada's



Taras Hukalo

Two members of the Zirka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (holding korovais) posed for this photo with (from left) singer Ed Evanko, Miss Folklorama 1980 Petrusia Schur, Barbara and Julian Kozziak (hospodynia and hospodar) Minister of State for Multiculturalism Jim Fleming and festival president John Potoski.

Ukraine," some 180 miles northwest of Winnipeg, where one falls into the arms of two Ukrainian churches on both sides of the main highway leading into town. As if placed there intentionally, they conjure up one's visions of two proud Kozaks guarding the entrance into town, beckoning you on to feast yourself on the mystique of the past, partake in the vitality and spirit of the present, and perhaps even catch a glimpse of the future.

Once inside the town, we were greeted by Ukrainian music piped in along the street and two old-timers born in Canada some 80 years ago. Sons of the first settlers of Rosburn, some 60 miles from here, they are still farming their lands and looking strong and healthy. They reminisced about their town's invitation to the first festival in 1966 when it was still a two-day event.

"About 20 of us decided to enter a float showing the simple and primitive tools used to clear the land, harvest our crops and build our homes," said Vasyl Sheremeta. "If somebody told me this festival would last 15 years, I would never have believed him," he continued. "I didn't even think it would last two years."

"Neither did I," said Hryhorij Boychuck. "I didn't want our hard work and suffering of the past to be forgotten, so I started a museum in front of my house, built a miniature Ukrainian homestead — complete with a woven birch fence, khatas with thatched roofs, a well, tools from our float in Dauphin — and this year I added a church with a bell tower."

"Drop by and see the museum. Everybody is invited, and at the same time you can see Mykhailo Swystun's place. It's in Olha, only about 10 miles from us," Mr. Boychuck added. "The government of Manitoba has bought his farm and is going to make it a historic site," he added. "He (Swystun) died July 19 in the hospital across the street from my house. He loved playing the tsymbaly with his son at the festival every year. It's too bad they brought out the film 'Strongest Man in the World' so late in his life."

Thursday morning's (August 31) 9:30 a.m. opening at the mall set the festival in motion. The events unfurled progressively with the opening of the Fine Arts Center, where the major theme this year was Ukrainian costume and dress.

"Our costumes are all very beautiful and as varied as the regions of the country," said Nell Hrytsak of the Oakburn Museum Association. In this exhibit "our costumes are from five regions of Ukraine — Bukovina, Poltava, Stanislav, Horodenko and the Hutzul region," Ms. Hrytsak added.

"I started a new project last year that will probably take me 10 years to finish," she noted. "It's a map where I will paste the varied samples of embroidered cloth representing the villages from all regions of Ukraine. As you can see, I've already collected seven samples, and there could be a hundred more."

Complementing the Oakburn exhibit was Fiona Pelech's slide show displaying costumes in which the same color scheme was carried throughout the skirt, embroidery and head dress.

"The richness of the color, design and ornamentation of the Ukrainian costume and vast varieties of head dresses are unsurpassed, but they must be totally color-coordinated," stressed Ms. Pelech, a retired school teacher who now assists her daughter in instructing traditional Ukrainian weaving courses at The Banff School of Fine Art.

Just as important as the tradition of Ukrainian dress is the tradition of the distinctive ritual breads used at the multiple functions of Ukrainians. Anna Gashema, who became famous in previous years for her breads baked in clay ovens, decided to conduct a ritual bread workshop and teach the intricacies of baking the Easter paska, and the festival decided to hold a contest in ritual bread.

"We're looking for shape, general appearance and dough ornamentation on the paska and bakba," explained Margaret Pestrak. "On kolach and korovai, evenly shaped twisting is important." And so another contest was added to the long list of contests at this festival.

Grandstand show was "fantastic"

"Fantastic," "best grandstand show ever" were some of the comments of visitors to Canada's National Ukrainian Festival. The grandstand shows are certainly the highlight of the festival.

Crowds equal to last year's applauded enthusiastically as singers, dancers, musicians, comedians and others performed in high style.

"All four performances, afternoon and evening on Friday and Saturday, were composed of the same performers, with the evening programs being longer and more varied, sometimes two and a half hours long, with no intermission — and still the audience does not get enough," said Ted Komar, producer and musical director who has been with the festival since its beginnings.

The master of ceremonies, as usual, was the big man with the big bass voice, Cecil (Yaroslav) Semchy-

shyn, who has done this task effectively for 12 of the past 15 festivals.

"My job becomes easier with each year, because I know the entertainers personally, we're very much a family," Mr. Semchyshyn noted. "I'd say this was the best show ever, it's a perfect mix of the best over the years."

Joan Karasevich put in her fourth appearance at the festival with a new repertoire of modern as well as traditional Ukrainian songs which she sang in both English and Ukrainian, while her daughters Joanna, 7, and Reena, 11, who are fifth-generation Canadians, sang all their songs in Ukrainian.

"It's not often that a 7-year-old gets to celebrate her birthday by singing in front of several thousand people," said Joan after Joanna was presented with a birthday cake on stage at the last performance Saturday night.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A fall from grace

In this space on May 18, we chided Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut, pixie-cum-political analyst, for her remarks aimed at undermining the Olympic boycott movement. Dismissing American concerns about the invasion of Afghanistan and flagrant Soviet violations of human rights, Miss Korbut scolded American athletes for going along with President Jimmy Carter's decision and urged American competitors to come to Moscow and "learn the truth" about Soviet life.

Noting the irony inherent in her words, we concluded that Miss Korbut (and all Soviet athletes), coddled and pampered by the state, was — despite her privileged existence — a victim of Soviet exploitation; that after her usefulness as a shining exponent of the socialist system was exhausted, she would be thrust out of the limelight and into obscurity. This was "the truth" that she could not or would not see.

Today we learn that Olga Korbut's gilded cage has become a virtual prison. She is no longer the sprightly ingenue who won the hearts of millions during the 1972 Munich Olympics. She is married and the mother of a 1½-year-old child. Her husband, a rock musician in the Soviet Union, is currently unemployed.

Moreover, the former Olympic champion can no longer work at what she does best — gymnastics. Given the monolithic economic structure of the Communist system, the virtues of which Miss Korbut once extolled, there is little demand for fallen superstars and few opportunities for freelance gymnasts, particularly one with an entrepreneur's instincts.

Wishing to capitalize on her natural talents and her worldwide appeal, Miss Korbut, after reading about the lucrative careers of other former Olympic champions such as Dorothy Hamill, Bruce Jenner and John Curry, prepared an itinerary of gymnastics exhibitions in the West through which she hoped to earn money.

But Soviet authorities, representatives of a regime Miss Korbut claimed was so falsely maligned, said "nyet." Perhaps fearing that she would defect, Soviet officials refused to grant Miss Korbut permission to leave the Soviet Union, choosing instead to keep her safely cloistered in the bosom of a grateful motherland. Miss Korbut reportedly told a friend, "I want to show the West what I can do, but they're not letting me go."

The situation, although predictable, is truly sad and laced with irony. Miss Korbut has learned a hard and bitter lesson about the "truth" of Soviet life. We in the West are deprived of seeing a truly talented and riveting athlete perform, and Miss Korbut is denied free expression of her God-given abilities and the right to pursue her profession.

Like many Soviet athletes, dancers and other artists, Miss Korbut has become a jealously guarded national treasure.

She is trapped by her former glory, her talent and the inhumane and baleful system under whose banner she once so dutifully served.

Like Rudolf Nureyev, Mikhail Barishnikov, Aleksandr Godunov and the Protopopov's before her, Miss Korbut has belatedly discovered that achieving hero status in the Soviet Union brings with its series of official restrictions and constraints which put a stranglehold on individual and artistic freedom. Fortunately, the others managed to escape. Barring unforeseeable circumstances, Miss Korbut is destined to remain trapped in the Soviet Union, frustrated and broke, but a hero emeritus nonetheless.

To The Weekly contributors:

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

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below are followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
 - Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
 - All materials 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 submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
 - Correct English-language spellings of names must be provided.
- All materials are published at the discretion of the editor and are subject to editing where necessary.
- Thank you for your interest.

— Editor

Book review

Kaczurowsky's book has makings of bestseller

Igor Kaczurowsky. "Because Deserters Are Immortal." Translated by Yuri Tkach. Doncaster, Australia: Bayda. 1979. 141 pp. \$4.95.

by Marta Tarnawsky

The review below by Marta Tarnawsky of the University of Pennsylvania appeared previously in the Summer 1980 issue of *World Literature Today*, a literary quarterly of the University of Oklahoma.

Making a deserter into a hero is not a revolutionary idea in modern literature. Ernest Hemingway and others have done it with success — to the delight of millions. The hero of Igor Kaczurowsky's novel is in turn a draft dodger, a deserter, a prisoner of war, a fugitive. The action takes place in 1941 during the Soviet-German war on the territory of Russia and Ukraine.

The hero, a young Ukrainian, finds himself caught between the forces in conflict — the Soviet army in retreat, the invading Germans, then the Soviet partisans. To the hero, all three are life-threatening enemies. It is a tragic tale of man's inhumanity to man, of senseless suffering, of alienation, and it can be interpreted on a symbolic level as man's struggle for survival in a hostile and heartless world.

Kaczurowsky, however, is at heart an old-fashioned humanist: he views humanity with humorous compassion; he treats evil with an ironic detachment; he succeeds in finding warm shelters of human decency on his hero's solitary journey through a snowbound, hostile world.

Igor Kaczurowsky, born in 1918 in Ukraine and presently residing in Munich, is a well-known Ukrainian emigre poet, author of four collections: "Nad svitlym dzerhelom" (1948), "V dalekij havani" (1956), "Selo" (1960) and "Pisnia pro bily parus" (1971).

Educated in Russia, Argentina and Munich (he holds a Ph.D. from the

Ukrainian Free University in Munich), Dr. Kaczurowsky is also a literary scholar and has written a number of critical and theoretical works, including two published treatises on poetics and on the short story and an unpublished dissertation on the cultural ties between the old Slavonic and Indo-Iranian religions.

Dr. Kaczurowsky's three novels, however — "Shliakh nevidomoho" (1966), "Zaliznyi kurkul" (1959) and "Dim nad krucheu" (1966) — are among the best books of post-World War II Ukrainian emigre fiction and may be, in the final analysis, the author's most important literary achievement.

"Shliakh nevidomoho" (translated here as "Because Deserters Are Immortal," is a little masterpiece. Dr. Kaczurowsky's prose is lucid, vivid and economical; its tone is one of ironic defiance without pathos or sentimentality. Each chapter is composed around a built-in dramatic tension and can stand as an autonomous short story.

The author's sense of humor as well as his sense of drama, his humanistic philosophy coupled with keen observations of life and human behavior are all likely to appeal to a wide circle of readers.

Bayda Books deserves the credit for having "discovered" Dr. Kaczurowsky for the English-speaking world. The translation, however, is unimaginative, much too literal, at times a little awkward. The choice of title too seems unfortunate. The cover design — melodramatic in a style resembling the worst traditions of socialist realism — does a positive disservice to the book.

"Shliakh nevidomoho" has the makings of a bestseller. It deserves the attention of a major American publisher, a good translator and perhaps even, eventually, a film maker.

Camp life

Bandura camp: extraordinary experience

by Martha Jowyk

I would like to share an extraordinary experience with you. I have just returned from my first bandura camp in Emlenton, Pa., and it was simply overwhelming.

Sixty-five students had arrived at this camp with one goal in mind: to accomplish as much as they possibly could in the short span of time. The camp accommodated a wide variety of students ranging from beginners to the advanced. We had 10 of the best instructors working with us, and what I really appreciated was how the instructors took the time to work with each of us individually. They also moved around from class to class so that we could accumulate the variety of techniques each instructor had to offer.

Let me give you an idea of what an ordinary day was like for us. Wake-up call was at 7:30 a.m. Breakfast at 8 a.m. Lessons were from 9 to 11 a.m. A lecture was then held until 11:30 a.m. More lessons were given until 1 p.m. Lunch was then served. Still more lessons from 2 to 4 p.m. For some, there was a directing class at 3-4 p.m. We then had a recreational period until 6 p.m. and dinner until 7 p.m. Then came the highlight of the day — singing practice from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., which was directed by Mr. Kushnir and later by Hryhory Kytasty.

Now, if that sounds like an easy day to you, I'd hate to see what your idea of a tough day would be. What I'm really getting at is that all the students were willing to make the effort to participate.

I would like to speak a little bit about Maestro Kytasty. As I'm sure most of us know, the center of his life is the bandura. He is very knowledgeable and highly respected, and it was an honor to shake his hand when we were first introduced. It was a privilege to work with him throughout the week, and we didn't want it to end.

For the closing ceremonies of the camp, the students performed in a concert and the last song was "Vziav Ya Banduru." It was a very touching moment and you could see the love for his heritage in Mr. Kytasty's blue eyes reaching out to us. I'm sure none of us will ever forget that moment.

The experience was fascinating for me, and — as much as I hate to admit it — I really didn't enjoy playing the bandura before I had arrived at this camp. After having received the knowledge and skill derived from participating, I feel the effort was very worthwhile.

I am very happy and proud of my fellow musicians for using every opportunity.

(Continued on page 11)

On September 9 in Chicago, the case of 12-year-old Walter Polovchak was again brought before a court which ultimately must decide whether to let him go with his parents into a dark, clouded country encircled by barbed wire, where neither adults nor children smile at each other, or to let him remain in a country where he, for the first time in his short life, has found a child's happiness.

Walter's father appealed to the Chicago court requesting the affirmation of his right as a parent over a child who refused to return with him to the USSR. His appeal was immediately supported by the totalitarian Soviet state, which released several official statements and was upheld through an appropriate campaign by the Soviet press, which is totally subordinated to the Communist Party. Thus, the desire of the father to assert his right over the child fully coincided with the interests of the state, which exercises unlimited power over both adults and children.

In the Christian world there exists a centuries-old tradition that a child, before reaching adulthood, should obey the will of his parents. This tradition found its recognition in the juridical practices of the free world.

But the country from which the Polovchak family arrived, and to which the older Polovchaks intend to return, rejected Christian human morality over 60 years ago, abrogated centuries-old parental rights and pronounced instead a new morality based on anti-human Communist ideology.

How does this new morality treat relations between parents and children?

The rights of parents in the USSR do not belong to parents themselves but to the Communist Party and its subordinated state. The right of parents over a child exists so long as the parents conform their lives to the dictates of the party. As soon as parents oppose the party, they immediately lose control over the child, and the right over the child reverts to the state.

How many examples may we cite of parents-believers being deprived of their parenthood because they tried to bring up their children in the religious

Pavlik Morozov and Walter Polovchak

by Svyatoslav Karavansky

spirit? In addition, in the USSR, children are encouraged and educated to denounce parents for their "anti-Soviet activity."

Hence, for millions of Soviet children, a model of exemplary juvenile behavior has been Pavlik Morozov, who denounced his parents to the NKVD (now known as the KGB) organs. Monuments in honor of Pavlik Morozov abound throughout the USSR, while his biography is a mandatory subject for every school child in the Soviet Union.

Thus, the education of children based on the example of Pavlik Morozov negates the traditional authority of parents over children. A child must obey and listen to the parents as long as they are loyal to the Communist Party. As soon as such loyalty is non-existent, or as soon as parents begin wavering in their loyalty to Communist ideology or practice, the right of parents over children is denied and withdrawn.

Thus, in the case of Pavlik Morozov, Soviet Communist ideology recognized the right of a minor boy to act against the will of his parents.

The conflict between the Polovchak father and son is diametrically opposed to the conflict between the Morozov father and the Morozov son. In the case of the Morozovs, the son was loyal to the state, while his father was in opposition to it.

In the case of the Polovchaks, the father — by his desire to return to the USSR (which could have been prearranged) — has demonstrated his loyalty to the Communist Party and its deceptive and disinformational propaganda. The son, on the contrary, in spite of the prejudice of his father who, from the very first day of his arrival in the United States, saw nothing but the negative, perceived the difference between the position of man and children in the USSR and the United States.

"Here children are laughing in school, but at home not," Walter observed.

The son did not agree with the official and propagandistic characterization of life in the United States, as disseminated in the USSR, while his father agrees and supports it. The son saw in this country what exists in reality: the freedom and independence of every human being, sincere human relations among people, and the possibility of realizing of one's childhood dreams, something that he did not see — for such does not exist — in the country from which he came.

Why, in the conflict between the Polovchaks, did the official Soviet ideology side with the father, while in the Morozov conflict it approved the stand of a child against his father?

Because, in practice, the Communists are not motivated by Christian morality but by a materialistic-pragmatic ideology. All that is done for the benefit of the party is good, because the party is above everything else.

Actually, in both cases, the Communists were guided neither by the well-being of the parents nor that of the children, but by the interest of a totalitarian state they created, a state that may decide the fate of both adults and children.

Walter Polovchak did not enter into a conflict with his father — for the rights of parents are not recognized in the USSR. Walter Polovchak entered into a conflict with totalitarian Communist ideology and its disinformational machine, which is called upon to disseminate untruth about the democratic world — and especially the American way of life.

In this conflict, on one side is the powerful disinformational machine of the Communist world, supported by the multi-million Communist Party of the USSR and the powerful totalitarian state with all its educational, legal and police apparatuses.

On the other side is a 12-year-old child, who — by the decision not to return to the USSR — corrected an untruth which for decades was disseminated in the USSR about the free world and America.

Here is the important question: Does a child have the right to be on the side of truth and defend the truth?

This is the question that must be answered by a democratic court, which gives priority to Christian morality and is guided by the ideals of well-being, truth and freedom.

On which side will it stand?

On the side of a child who by his decision defends the truth, or on the side of the human-hating disinformational machine called upon to instigate hatred in the citizens of the USSR toward the free world?

The child sensed the difference between the two worlds and the two systems — a difference between the world of fear, untruth and scorn for human dignity and the world of freedom, humaneness and Christian morality.

The child does not want to become an obedient robot and shed the blood of the Afghans or shoot at strikers, as it was in Gdansk, Norilsk, Novocherkassk, or in the future to throw bombs and kill the very children who today smile at him in such a friendly manner.

Everyone in this world who calls himself a democrat, who treasures human freedom above all else, must recognize the right of young Polovchak to take a step against the will of his parents and against the will of the totalitarian state — a step for freedom, humaneness and truth.

Svyatoslav Karavansky is a noted Ukrainian poet and literary critic who spent some 30 years in Soviet jails and concentration camps for opposition to the Soviet regime in Ukraine. He and his wife, Dr. Nina Strokata Karavansky, were ousted from the USSR last December and are now in the United States.

The article above was translated from the original Ukrainian by Dr. Walter Dushnyk.

Impact of Polish developments?

Local trade-union organs criticized in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The Ukrainian workers' newspaper *Robitnycha Hazeta* has published an unusually detailed and frank report on a recent plenum of the Crimean Oblast Trade-Union Council in its issue of August 21. The plenum, which severely criticized the work of local trade-union organizations, is described as routine. It may, however, not be entirely fortuitous that such detailed scrutiny of shortcomings in the work of trade-union organizations should come at a time when the role of official trade unions has become a major issue in neighboring Poland.¹

Another curious aspect of the plenum was the presence of high-level party functionaries from Kiev and the fact that their participation in the meeting was emphasized in the report. According to *Robitnycha Hazeta*, the plenum was attended by Vitaliy Sergeevich Sologub, who is head of the Ukrainian Trade-Union Council and a full member of the Ukrainian Politburo; "responsible workers of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine"; and "workers of the Ukrainian Trade-Union Council and

many republican trade-union committees." The newspaper noted that:

"this kind of representation is explained by the significance of the agenda itself: the plenum discussed the fulfillment by the oblast trade-union organizations of the tasks emerging from decisions of the 25th CPSU congress and the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU concerning party leadership of trade unions."

A striking characteristic of the report is the fact that it is almost entirely devoted to criticism. In most cases, reports of this type are fairly well balanced between the positive and negative sides of any given problem, even though the critical remarks are almost always highlighted. During the plenum of the Crimean Oblast Trade-Union Council, however, the speakers and discussants "devoted their main attention to shortcomings in the work of trade-union organizations." Many of the omissions, it is said, stem from "the style of work and the cadres' insufficient business-like ability." The newspaper pointed out that the plenum gave "a severe and principled evaluation" of

the work of H.A. Syrota, head of the oblast trade-union council, all of its secretaries, many heads of departments, heads of the branch committees of trade-unions, and other organs of the local trade-union apparatus.

The most interesting aspect of the plenum concerns the three-way relationship between the trade-unions, management, and the workers. According to *Robitnycha Hazeta*:

"the need for strong, business-like contact between trade-union organs and the management was given special emphasis. Management was criticized for specific instances of ignoring the demands of trade-union organizations and everyday needs of its collectives" (i.e., workers).

The report concludes by citing the plenum's demands that the leadership of the trade union and management cadres guarantee control over "the fulfillment of collective agreements and all resolutions adopted by the elective trade-union organs in the interests of the toilers" and that the composition of the factory committees be improved and the number of party members represented on these committees be increased.

¹ V. Stepanov, "Krytychno otsiniuuchy robotu. Z plenumu Krymskoi obiprofrady," *Robitnycha Hazeta*, August 21, 1980.

² In addition to the guests from Kiev, the plenum was attended by V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party

Committee; Yu. H. Bakhtin, chairman of the Crimean Oblast Executive Committee; members and candidate members of the bureau of the oblast party committee and heads of the committee's departments; first secretaries and heads of the organizational departments of city and raion committees of the Crimean Party organization; chairmen of city and raion executive committees; secretaries of the oblast committees of trade unions; chairmen of the city and raion committees of trade unions; and chairmen and secretaries of factory committees of various enterprises.

Latest issue of Recenzija released

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The 16th issue of *Recenzija*, a review of Soviet Ukrainian scholarly publications published by the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University, came out in August, reported the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

Editors of this latest issue, which contains five reviews, are Roman Koropecykj and Victor Ostapchuk.

To date, *Recenzija* has reviewed 90 scholarly publications which have appeared in Soviet Ukraine. In their critical assessments, the reviewers often drew attention to unobjective, propagandistic and otherwise unscholarly approaches.



Faren Nepinak, an Indian, not only wore this unusual Ukrainian t-shirt, she spoke Ukrainian as well.



Joanna, 7, and Reena, 11, Karasevich offer a korovai to Barbara and Julian Koziak, the festival's hosts with the titles of hospodynia and hospodar.



Three dancers from the Zi



Comedienne Luba Goy entertains the audience at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival.



Among the interesting t-shirts worn at the festival were the two pictured above.



Children wearing Ukrainian embroidered shirts — two of the boys wearing buttons in honor of the late composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk — wave during the festival parade.

A group of C

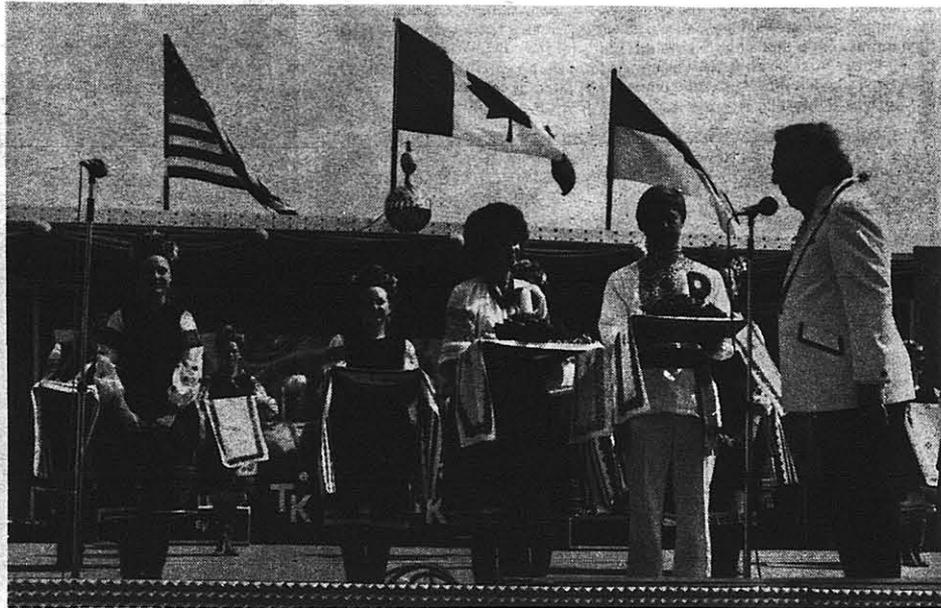


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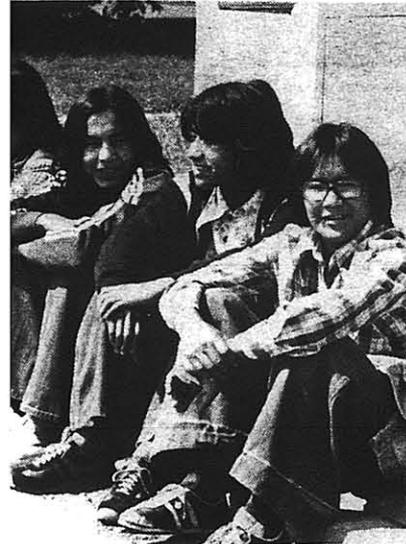
Dauphin bids "Vitayemo" for 15th festival



a ensemble display their costumes and smiles.



Barbara and Julian Koziak are pictured above during the festival's opening ceremonies. Emcee Cecil Semchyshyn is on the right. The Koziaks, as hosts of the festival, and girls in traditional Ukrainian dress greeted the audience with bread, salt and embroidered rushnyky.



Indians, Canada's first settlers, sat on the steps of a Ukrainian church to wait for the start of the parade.



Ukrainian Kozaks of Dauphin ride into town.

Taras Hukalo



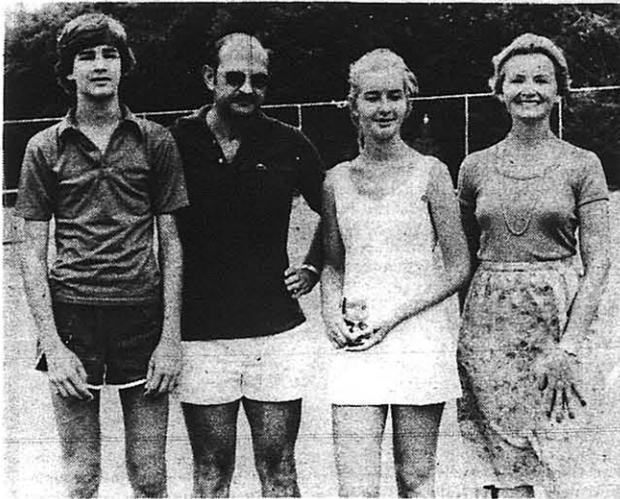
of Winnipeg and Ostapchuk of Cologne, Germany, wander through seemingly endless field of sunflowers.



Joanna Karasevich celebrated her seventh birthday on stage at the festival and in the arms of master of ceremonies Cecil Semchyshyn. Jean Gusnoski, publicity and public relations director of the festival, provides the birthday cake, as Joanna's sister Reena and mother, singer Joan Karasevich, look on.

Tennis: a family sport

As noted in last week's story about the USCAK tennis nationals, tennis runs deep in families as evidenced by the participation of the Matkiwskys, Sawchaks, Shyjans, Sydoraks and Kohutiaks in this year's tourney. Below are photos of these tennis families taken after the closing ceremonies on Soyuzivka's courts. (The Sydoraks, who left the UNA estate immediately after the conclusion of the tourney to return to California, were not present to pose for a family photo.)

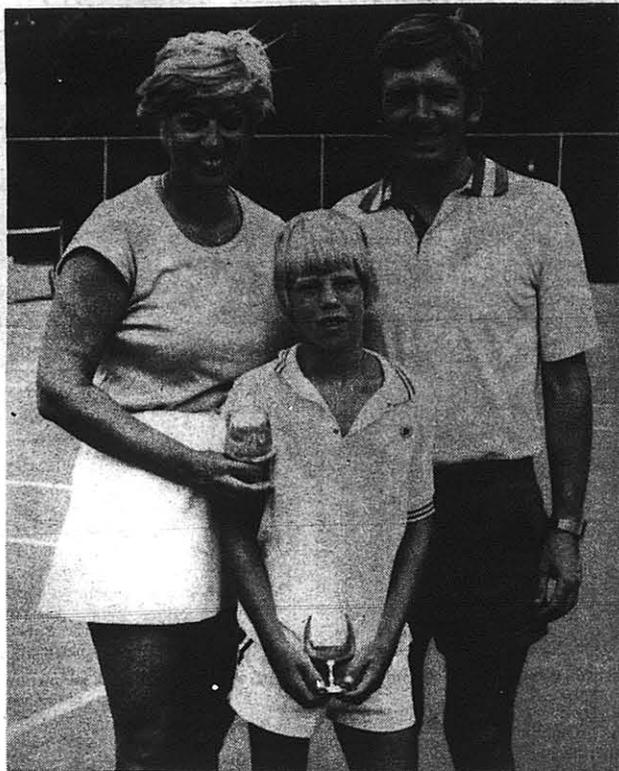


Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

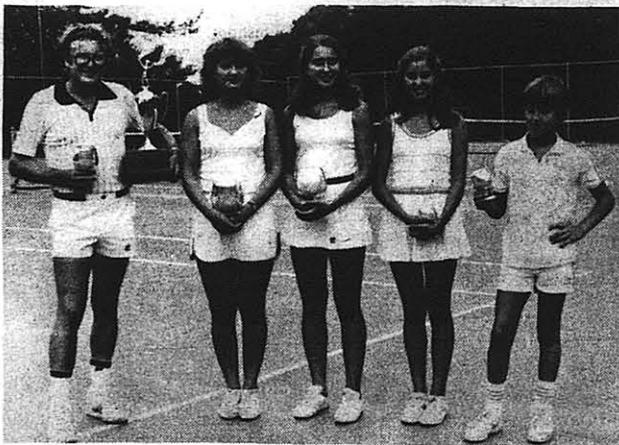
Dr. Vsevolod Kohutiak, his wife Lida and their children George and Roma enjoyed the tourney even though only Roma took home a runner-up trophy in the 18-and-under group.



George Sawchak, winner in the junior vets category, was proud of his two daughters, Tanya (left), 14-and-under group champion, and Lida, 12-and-under group champ, as well as of his nephew Adrian Kutko, runner-up in the 18-and-under group.



Mike Shyjan Jr., victor in the 12-and-under boys' group, showed up his parents Joan and Mike.



That's a trunkful of hardware for the Matkiwsky family. From left are: Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, Zenia, Luba, Olenka and Eric. All, except Luba, were champions in their respective groups. Luba lost in the women's finals to sister Zenia.

Windows on the World topped by Ukrainian Restaurant in ratings

NEW YORK — The comparative approach, one widely used in the academic world, may be applied to the domain of the restaurateur.

Bearing in mind that in Myra Waldo's "Restaurant Guide to New York City and Vicinity" restaurants are evaluated in relation to the prices charged (therefore, it is easier for a low-priced restaurant to receive a higher rating than an expensive restaurant) one can proceed to compare, admittedly in a rather tendentious way, Windows on the World — the highest restaurant in New York, with one of the lowliest, tucked away in the Lower East Side — The Ukrainian Restaurant.

Windows on the World, which occupies the 107th floor of the World Trade Center, is a "spectacular restaurant

opened to a barrage of publicity rarely if ever seen in the New York area." At more than 1,300 feet above ground, it offers an incomparable view of the city.

"Obviously the food must be marvelous, one would assume. The sad truth is that the food is quite ordinary," as evidenced by Ms. Waldo's rating of one star (on a scale of 0 to 5).

The view is unrivaled, the service is formal and attentive, but as to the culinary fare — alas, it is incommensurate with both view and price. In reviewing the menu selections, Ms. Waldo uses such modifiers as "indifferent," "pretty fair," "nothing more than passable..."

To the inevitable question, "why come here at all?" Ms Waldo responds

that "it's best to come for the view, and charge off dinner as almost a total loss."

There is a redeeming feature, however, the "Hors d'Oeuvre," a sort of cocktail lounge, where, according to Ms. Waldo, much better food is served.

The Ukrainian Restaurant, located on the ground floor of the Ukrainian National Home complex at 140 Second Ave. between 8th and 9th streets — has no view, not much atmosphere to speak of, a varied clientele, and is a place where one can while away the time...

Yet the Ukrainian Restaurant gets two stars in Ms. Waldo rating scheme. The service is "informal but pleasant." The food is "interesting and offers an excellent value for the money."

Interestingly enough, Ms. Waldo refers to the "typical food of Eastern

European countries (Russia, Rumania, Poland, etc.)," designating as "typically Ukrainian" such entries as: "beet and cabbage borscht, (which is a quite different from that usually served in Jewish restaurants)," "piroski," "lazanky" and jelly doughnuts (pampushky).

The lesson: do not judge quality by height or lavishness. Enjoy both the high and the low, but do follow Ms. Waldo's words of caution as to what should be avoided where. And foremost, make a note that "dining out in New York continues to offer a fantastic range of classic and ethnic cuisines. There isn't another city in the world (and that includes Paris)," according to Waldo, "where a wider and more comprehensive range of cooking, cuisines and restaurants can be found." Smachnoho — bon appetit!

Dr. S.J. Kalba to resign as UCC executive director

by Michael Ewanchuk

WINNIPEG, — Dr. S.J. Kalba, who has guided the Ukrainian Canadian Committee as executive director through 14 successful years of activities, is relinquishing the post in October.

The executive director was successful in his work, having the ability to deal with the different organizations which constitute the UCC. Among his more outstanding contributions to the organization was his ability to understand and be able to work with the Canadian-born members of the different Ukrainian groups.

He has done much to encourage and, with the assistance of the UCC, help to bring into fruition Ukrainian publications and research about the Ukrainian settlers. Among these publications (in English) is "Marusia." He helped with the planning of a fine concert of Ukrainian music in Winnipeg Centennial Hall.

Dr. Kalba was well prepared for his administrative duties. He is a law graduate of the University of Lviv, studied economics in Belgium and was in charge of business offices in New York and Montreal. Knowledge of Ukrainian, English and French, as well as other languages, prepared him well for his duties.



Dr. S.J. Kalba

He was able to communicate well with politicians and people in the diplomatic service, and he has been able to receive in a gracious manner many notable individuals and also members of the press.

He has devoted much time to correct misrepresentations in the media about the Ukrainians.

Ukrainian Catholic...

(Continued from page 3)

Lubachivsky, the participants were presented with a schematic outline of canon law on Eastern Churches in a lecture titled "The Worship of God and the Sacraments."

Lectures were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Baran, Danylyk, Kachur, Pospishil and Wawryk. An edited version of the lectures, along with the commentary proffered by the bishops at the time of sion for the Revision of Eastern Canon Law. The proposed outline of the canon law will also be presented for review at the conference, is to be sent to Pope John Paul II and to the Papal Commission the next meeting of the Holy Synod of Bishops.

The bishops also discussed preparations for the upcoming synod of Ukrai-

nian bishops. Among the points on the agenda were: work of the liturgical commission, contacts with the faithful in Soviet Ukraine, the Ukrainian translation of the Divine Liturgy of St. Basil the Great as well as the translation of the Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom into English; relations with Ukrainian Orthodox and Evangelical Churches, and the theme of the Christmas message.

A separate session was devoted to a review of candidates for bishops as well as a discussion of the election of bishops.

Additional matters discussed were preparations for the commemoration of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and publication of a scholarly history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States and Canada.

Also taking part in the conference were representatives of the eparchal committees, among them: the Rev. Michael Hrynchysyn, general secretary; the Rev. R. Danylyk from Toronto; the Rev. Mitred Bohdan Hanushevsky from New Westminster, B.C. Archmandrite Pospishil from the United States; the Rev. Semen Romaniv, executive secretary, and the Rev. Protohegumen Vitaliy Pidskaly.

Bandura camp...

(Continued from page 6)

tunity to contribute to the achievements. I'm thrilled that the roots of our cultural tradition are growing.

Speaking on behalf of all the students present in Emlenton: we will all be looking forward to next year's camp, and we thank everyone responsible for giving us this opportunity. We will treasure it for the rest of our lives.

Weekend preview

All organizations planning social events such as picnics, barbecues, entertainment programs, dances, etc. and band leaders wishing to announce dates and locations of performances are invited to send announcements to The Ukrainian Weekly for publication — free of charge — in the new Weekend preview column. Announcements should be clearly marked "Weekend preview" and sent to The Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Notices must be received by The Weekly at least one week prior to desired date of publication. Information required: sponsoring organization, event, date, place, time, admission charge and telephone number of a person to be contacted for any additional information (if required).

Promin: shedding a new light on the Ukrainian music scene

by Marta Kolomayets

Chicago

They say taking the first step is always the hardest, embarking on a new adventure is always the most frightening, starting a new style is always the most daring.

"We're out to experiment, to mix, to introduce a new style to Ukrainian music... It's time for Ukrainian music to break out of its conservative style; it's time for our music to change with the times," comments Bohdan Krutiak, as he continues playing his guitar.

His fellow musicians, members of Chicago's ever-popular Promin band agree: "Ukrainian music of the immigrant generation, since 1945 is virtually non-existent. We have only relied on the melodies of Soviet Ukraine to be smuggled across the Iron Curtain and then played for us."

"We value these tokens," adds Wally Glubisz, "for our national roots are deeply embedded in the soil of Ukraine."

Wally Popowicz, the drummer of this winning combination, believes the band tries to intertwine its own style with the musical pearls of the motherland. "We believe," he adds, "that we can add much to the musical Ukrainian culture of the immigrant people."

True, they have added much already to the culture of the children of immigrant parents. Their peers look upon them as a trendsetting band, a band that has renewed an interest in Ukrainian music for kids of all ages.

Did they ever think they would be such a success?

"No," answers Michael Kopezak, the brass of the band. "We started out as a zabava band, but we always seemed to attract a crowd of young people who followed us to all the Ukrainian functions we played."

"Before we knew it, they had told their Ukrainian friends from different cities in the U.S. and Canada about us, and soon we were playing

in Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, as well as Chicago," he notes.

"The more we played, the more we got to try out new pieces written by the band," adds Wally Popowicz. "And you know what? They liked us! So we soon developed a style of our own, an unconventional, original style."

"Sure we were scared," admits Stefan Pylypsak, who plays the keyboards, "we had grown so much over the last four years we were together, that we thought it would be inhibiting for us to keep plucking away at the same old songs."

"We discarded our uniform costumes for a more casual look; we added a lot of the electronic sound, even went all out and got ourselves a fog machine," he says.

"We expected a lot of criticism and we got it," adds bass guitarist Wally Glubisz. "Mind you, not all of it was favorable: the older people especially could not understand why we so wanted to change our style; why we couldn't be content playing the same songs that bands played at zabavas 20 years ago... On the other hand, we got so much positive feedback that we could not disappoint our peers who waited at every zabava for us to strike-up."

Promin, then, is grateful for its faithful supporters, for the audiences who are still deeply attached to the roots of their fathers in Ukraine, those who also realize that culture is a progressive thing, and that Ukrainian music, being so tightly associated with the culture, need not be wrong if it different from the melodies our parents heard in the 1940s.

The individuals who make up Promin are still deeply involved in their national heritage and they are still concentrating on bringing their love of Ukraine to their peers, who are also children of immigrant fathers.

And Promin members believe the most they can contribute to the Ukrainian culture is through their creative expression, through their music.

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Surmach story appears in reader



Myron Surmach

SADDLE RIVER, N.J. — Ukrainians in this area know Myron Surmach, 87, primarily as a beekeeper, an accomplished bandurist, former store owner and an expert lecturer on bees,

who also offers school children free tours of his apiary. But few know him as an author in demand.

In 1976, Mr. Surmach's story, "A Talk with a Beekeeper," was published in "The Scribner Anthology for Young People," a reading primer. In preparing a revision in its textbook series, Basics in Reading, the firm of Scott, Foresman and Company, an Illinois-based publishing house, asked Mr. Surmach's permission to reprint the story in its 1981 edition, "Sky Climbers."

Needless to say, Mr. Surmach, who often does community work with children and senior citizens, agreed to contribute his story to help children learn to read.

Mr. Surmach's story, with illustrations by Sue Feaman, outlines the key role bees play in nature, the honey-making process and various aspects of beekeeping. The author also provides anecdotes dealing with his experiences with bees, including the story of how he helped the Brooklyn police dislodge a bee swarm from a busy intersection.

Mazuryk's works to be displayed September 14-27 in Toronto

TORONTO — An exhibition of paintings by Omelian Mazuryk from Paris will be held at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation's Gallery here from September 14 through 27. The exhibition will be opened on Sunday, September 14, at 2 p.m. by Dr. Paul Magosci, professor of the first Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Mazuryk's art is of the expressionist tradition. An important part of his work is devoted to religious art — icons painted on wood. Mr. Mazuryk is widely known for his expressionist neo-Byzantine art, notable examples of which are to be found in the Ukrainian Cathedral of Saint Wolodymyr in Paris and in the chapel in Sarcelles, outside of Paris.



Omelian Mazuryk

During the visit of Pope John Paul II to France in June, Mr. Mazuryk was granted an audience with the pontiff and presented him with one of his icons.

While much of the artist's work is devoted to a new spirited religious art, some of his paintings are completely abstract. "Mazuryk's landscapes and portraits use violent colors, stylizations and symmetry to convey a mystical symbolism," notes Jim Bishop in the "Paris Free Voice."

Another French critic, Roger Clermont of the Revue Moderne des Arts et de la Vie, commented on the wide range of Mr. Mazuryk's means of expression, noting the "strong pictorial nature, full brushwork, with drawing reduced to the essential."

Commenting on his artistic intentions, Mr. Mazuryk says that he tries to "synthesize the spirit of Byzantine archaic religious art with modern resources." "In doing so, Mazuryk has created a unique approach to painting which is beginning to bring him considerable recognition from Paris art critics," asserted Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Mazuryk was born in 1937 in Brezawa in the Carpathian Mountains. He is a graduate of the Academy of Art in Cracow (1964) and former pupil of the Paris "Beaux Arts." He has been living in France since 1968.

Hnizdovsky works to be exhibited



Jacques Hnizdovsky at work.

TORONTO — An exhibit of woodcuts, etchings and linocuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky will be held at St. Vladimir Institute Gallery here September 21 through October 4.

The exhibition will be opened on Sunday, September 21, 1-5 p.m., and it will be opened daily 2-5 p.m.

St. Vladimir Institute Gallery is located at 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

OTTO GRAHAM HAS MADE A COMEBACK.



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Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted.

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Slavic Culture Week begins October 13 in New York

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward Koch will proclaim the week of October 13-19 as the third consecutive Slavic Culture Week in New York at a special ceremony at City Hall on Tuesday, October 14.

Held under the auspices of the New York City Board of Education and the Slavic American Cultural Association Inc., Slavic Culture Week has two goals: to acquaint other Americans with the contributions Slavic Americans have made to the United States and to develop in students of Slavic descent an appreciation of the languages and cultures of their forebears. The week also attempts to promote a better understanding of the variety of ethnic groups which comprise America's pluralistic society and a more harmonious relationship among all.

During Slavic Culture Week, various activities will take place throughout the city. These include art and library exhibits in which the public schools in the greater New York metropolitan area

will participate, a Slavic folk music and dance festival in the auditorium of Hunter College, and a symposium on the "Slavic World and the Press" to be held at Columbia University with the participation of leading American journalists.

The crowning event of Slavic Culture Week will be the Sunflower Ball with a gala concert and dance performance by leading opera and ballet stars.

A schedule of events, which will be widely circulated, has been prepared to inform the public of happenings during the Slavic Culture Week.

Serving on the board of directors of the Slavic American Cultural Association Inc. is Rosalie Polche, representing the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Other members of the Ukrainian Committee include Halyna Andreadis and Mykola Andreadis, Ukrainian Opera Inc.; Nick Czorny, Ukrainian School of Bandura; Pavlo Myhalik, opera singer; Vincent Owsak,

New York School of Bandura and vice chairman of Slavic Culture Week.

The chairman of the Slavic Culture Week committee is Walter Abramowicz, the citywide coordinator is Prof. Vera Von Wiren-Garczynski, president of the

Slavic American Cultural Association Inc.

For further information please write to: Slavic American Cultural Association Inc., 663 Fifth Ave., New York N.Y. 10022.



Members of the Slavic Culture Week committee: (front row, from left) Cynthia Semmler, Peter Bartoszek, Rosalie Polche, Walter Abramowicz, Prof. Vera Von Wiren-Garczynski, Suzanne Bell Grainger, (top row, from left) Prof. Harold B. Segel, Wladyslaw Witkowiecki, Nick Czorny, George Margitich, Vladimir F. Wertsman, Mieczyslaw I. Gubernat, Michael Labowski, Alexander J. Malewski, Vincent Owsak and Lawrence Markowski.

Organization for Rebirth...

(Continued from page 1)

August 31. Dr. B. Mykhailiv, co-founder and longtime supporter of the fund, opened the convention; chairmen of the presidium were Pavlo Dorozhynsky and B. Petrina.

The main purpose of the fund is financial aid for various national causes.

After the reading of reports and a discussion, the outgoing board was given a unanimous vote of confidence.

Newly elected officers for a two-year term were: V. Mykhailiv, president; Stephen Kuropas, vice president; P. Dorozhynsky, vice president; Y. Stasyk, vice president; A. Powch, vice president; O. Sukhovskyy, financial chair-

man; Dr. R. Klufas, secretary; M. Seredovych, head auditor.

The Ukrainian Gold Cross, a national women's organization, held its convention on August 30-31, with delegates from most of its branches in attendance.

The agenda of the two-day meeting included reports on the activities and organizational work of the UGC as well as reports and discussion on the women's conference recently held in Copenhagen. The celebration of the golden jubilee of the UGC in 1981 was also a topic of discussion and planning.

Two Ukrainian youth organizations, "Zarevo" and MUN, also held their meetings on August 30-31. Reports were submitted and plans of activity for the next two years were outlined. Emphasis was placed on the importance of attending the 13th UCCA Congress.



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Daria Dorosh's works displayed in Southampton

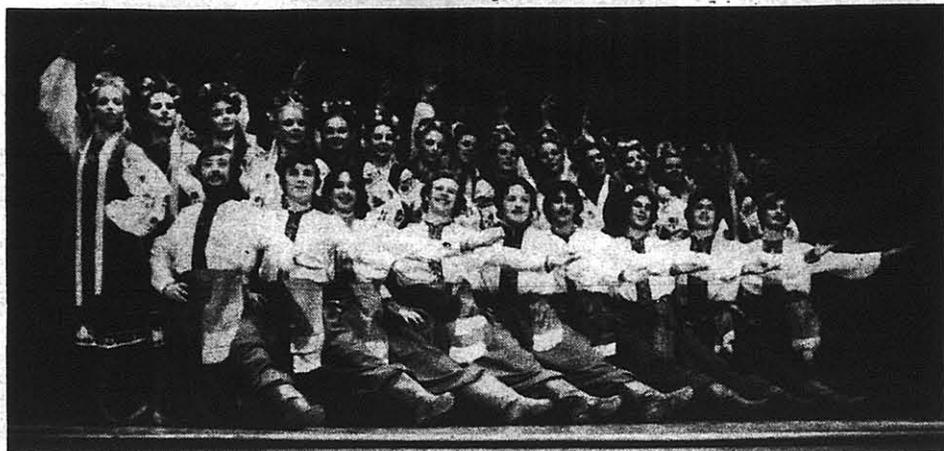
NEW YORK — The 79 Wall St. East Gallery in the Complex on Job's Lane in Southampton, N.Y., featured new works in oil crayon on paper by Daria Dorosh, reported the New York Times art section of August 31.

The gallery had moved to Southampton from Huntington for the summer and was open through September 7.

"Miss Dorosh's abstractions focus attention on a central form derived from a square but suggesting a window or point of entry. In some works, this form advances toward the viewer, while in others it recedes or appears open."

"Miss Dorosh draws an analogy between her imagery and the concept of 'the Void — the primal source of the world's spaces.' Indeed there is a meditative, mantra-like quality in these richly colored works, whose delicately textured surfaces are built up of layer upon layer of subtly blended pigment," wrote Helen A. Harrison of the Times.

Manor festival to feature Voloshky dancers



The Voloshky Ukrainian dancers.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble has agreed to perform at the Ukrainian Festival on Sunday, September 21, at Manor Junior College here.

The annual festival, which is sponsored by the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at the college, will be held rain or shine and will be open to the public of all ages and heritages from noon to 7 p.m.

The Voloshky dancers will perform during the two folk dance, music and song programs at 2 and 4:30 p.m.

In both choreography and music, the ensemble attempts to maintain a delicate balance between authenticity and

originality in style and composition. The repertoire of the group ranges from such vibrant dances as Hopak and Kolomyiky to the totally graceful and stylized movements expressed in the dances "In the Cherry Orchard" and "Evening Gathering." The ensemble's repertoire also includes a variety of original dances based on traditional themes or native folklore as can be seen in "Panas" of "Divisions Impromptu."

In all its work the ensemble is concerned with the development of a style that is clearly native to Ukrainian folk dancing in its character and yet classical enough to be appreciated by audiences everywhere. Technical and acrobatic

displays are included in the ensemble's repertoire as an important part of the total framework.

The artistic director of the group is Zoia Hraur Korsun. After acquiring a basic background in classical ballet, Ms. Korsun studied under various teachers of Ukrainian dancing and continues her choreographic studies by careful observation of the best that amateur and professional groups have to offer.

The musical arrangements for the dances were written by Alexander Voshchenkov, an authority on Slavic music and former music director for the ensemble.

Some of the members of the group are from Roxborough, Olney, Ridley Park, Oak Lane, Elkins Park and Northeast Philadelphia.

Named Manhattan College soccer coach

YONKERS, N.Y. — Although many husbands throughout the country abandon their wives on weekends in favor of sports, Bo Shashkewych, who was recently named head soccer coach at Manhattan College, may have set a precedent. The 28-year-old former player at the Ukrainian Youth Center, cut short his honeymoon to begin workouts with the Jaspers last week,

according to a profile in the August 29 Herald Statesman.

"Fortunately my wife's understanding," said Mr. Shashkewych. "She knows this is a terrific opportunity to do something I've wanted to do for a while."

An alumnus of Sacred Heart High School, Mr. Shashkewych spent 15 years in the Cosmopolitan League's Younkers Youth organization, where he met current Manhattan soccer standouts, Ukrainians Bo Kucyna and Andy Hlushko.

"When I saw him training with some of the younger kids at the Ukrainian Youth Center, I saw some good coaching qualities," said Mr. Kucyna. "He knew what he was doing. He always had control of his team."

The new coach, who played two years of college soccer at St. Leo in Florida, completed his B.A. in political science at Marymount-Manhattan and gained a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Mercy-Dobbs Ferry, reported The Herald Statesman.

"I've always had a desire to be involved with soccer, one way or another," said Shashkewych. "I've been involved with soccer a lot. I know a lot of people in the game. I have a lot of experience. Now, we've got to see what happens."

250 attend Panchuck-Panchuk family reunion

EDMONTON — Nobody can ever accuse Jim Panchuck of doing things in a small way. When the Los Angeles resident recently decided to organize a family reunion to familiarize his youngsters with their family tree, he expected 50 Panchucks (or Panchuks) to attend.

When the smoke cleared, 250 Panchucks and Panchuks from Canada, the United States, England, Mexico and Argentina had descended on the University of Alberta campus to join in the three-day festivities. Edmonton was chosen as the site for the get-together because the clan members wanted to touch base with their Ukrainian heritage and the land to which their forefathers emigrated.

The Panchucks started emigrating to North America in 1896, with the early settlers credited with building the first Ukrainian church in Canada, now a historic site, the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. Michael in Gardenton.

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ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD

**Sunday, September 21, 1980, at 4 p.m. — sharp
at the 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.**

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

24,41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264, 276, 296, 338, 481

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past 8 months.
3. Discussion of Fall Organizational Campaign which has as its goal the organization of 2,000 new members by the end of the year.
4. General UNA topics.
5. Questions and answers, adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme President
Wasył Orichowsky, Supreme Organizer
Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor

We call on all Branches with their Officers and Convention Delegates, as well as other UNA Activists to attend this important meeting.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Andrew Jula, President **Dmytro Holowaty, Secretary** **Eustachy Prokopowycz, Treasurer**

Museum to hold embroidery workshop

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum has begun registration for Embroidery Workshop 1980. For 10 consecutive Saturdays beginning September 20, participants will work on a variety of traditional Ukrainian stitches while being instructed in the history, techniques and aesthetics of Ukrainian embroidery.

Offered on three levels, this workshop is geared to meet the needs of the beginner as well as the intermediate and advanced embroiderer.

The registration fee: \$30 for adults, \$25 for museum members, \$20 for students and senior citizens with proper identification. The Embroidery Workshop is free for children age 12-16.

All materials for workshops are covered by the registration fee. For reservations call (212) 228-0110.

Currently on exhibit at the Ukrainian Museum are folk art from the Carpathian Mountains, Ukrainian folk costumes, and Ukrainian embroidery craft.

Museum hours are Wednesday through Sunday 1 to 5 p.m. Admission: \$1 for adults; 50 cents for students and senior citizens.

Madrid conference...

(Continued from page 2)

torney, has insisted that the United States is against setting a date for the conclusion of the Madrid Conference and would oppose any parliamentary maneuver that would prevent the raising of the review issue in the second section of the full-dress conference, reported the Times.

The United States and other Western countries suspect that if a time limit is imposed on the conference, the Soviet Union might be tempted to employ a variety of delaying tactics until the meeting ends, particularly if it feels besieged by inevitable criticism of its policies on human rights and Afghanistan.

Plan Family Day in Hempstead

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — The Hempstead branch of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (ODFFU) is sponsoring a Family Day here in the hall of St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Sunday, September 28.

The theme of the program is the importance of the family structure, and its effect on the development of religious values, personal development and national consciousness.

The program will begin at 10 a.m. with Divine Liturgies celebrated at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church and at St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

At 2 p.m., activities shift to the church hall, where dinner, speeches and an entertainment program are scheduled.

Slated to perform during the entertainment program are Stephen Mahmed, a Ukrainian humorist, and the "We're from Ukraine" drama troupe under the direction of Lina Beluts.

Scheduled speakers include Olia Ilnycky-Piszczymuka, K. Mycio and S. Marusevich.

Tickets may be purchased from ODFFU members by September 20. Further information may be obtained by calling (516) 485-0149.

Becomes fellow of dentistry academy

RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Dr. Yaroslav Stawnychy was one of the six dentists who have become fellows of the Academy of General Dentistry, as reported by the South Bergenite.

The dentists were awarded fellowships at the annual convention of the Academy in San Diego recently.

UCCA Washington news

* On July 23, the UCCA president and Mrs. Dobriansky met with the House leadership and members of Congress, commemorating the 22nd observance of Captive Nations Week. The meeting took place in Speaker O'Neill's office in the Capitol. A distributed photo showed the three along with Majority Leader James C. Wright of Texas, Majority Whip John Brademas (Ind.), Edward J. Patten (N.J.), William S. Broomfield (Mich.), Samuel Stratton (N.Y.), John Moakley (Mass.), Silvio Conte (Mass.), and the Rev. James D. Ford, chaplain. Joining later with the group were Christopher J. Dodd (Conn.), Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.), Mario Biaggi (N.Y.), and Lucien N. Nedzi (Mich.).

* That same day Reps. Edward J. Derwinski and Samuel Stratton led the Captive Nations Week commemoration in the House. In his address, Rep. Stratton included governors' and mayor' proclamations, the UCCA president's message to members of Congress, and the Detroit program attended by 4,000 participants. Rev. Derwinski's statement included salient parts from the UCCA's "Captive Nations in the 1980's" and the prayerful appeal of Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford. Joining in the colloquy were Reps. Rousselot, Russo, Clinger, Rhodes, Harris, Rodino and a dozen others.

* On July 24, Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island spoke in the Senate on "Afghanistan Relief Week, Captive Nations Week and the Olympics." The senator, as well as Sens. Javits of New York, Goldwater of Arizona and others, accepted the combined theme suggested by the UCCA president in his message to Congress members. Because Cong-

ress was not in session during the third week of July, the commemoration was held the following week, blending with the other two events. As Sen. Pell concludes, "The observance of Afghanistan Relief Week and Captive Nations Week provides a shining counterpoint to the dark spectre of Soviet expansionism."

* Informed by specialists in Washington, the UCCA president learned of the bombastic attack against him by Radio Kiev on July 26. The commentary seemed to be disturbed by the UCCA president's recent appointment as a foreign policy adviser to Gov. Ronald Reagan. As usual, it also distorted many facts bearing on SALT II, the representation of Ukrainian nationalism, and U.S. politico-military options. In the period ahead we should hear more from Kiev, Moscow and other totalitarian centers on the foreign policy debate in this country.

* On July 28, Rep. Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois introduced a variety of items into the Congressional Record, dealing with the 1980 Captive Nations Week. He began, "Mr. Speaker, reports on the 22nd observance of Captive Nations Week are flowing in and indicate that another successful, annual week was held this past July 13-19." In addition to governors' and mayors' proclamations of the week, the legislator included the Republican convention release "GOP Platform Pledges Support for Captive Nations," in which the UCCA president is quoted on the planks, the Detroit Times report on the Detroit Captive Nations Week Observance, and the Free China Weekly's editorial for the week, "More Than Afghanistan."

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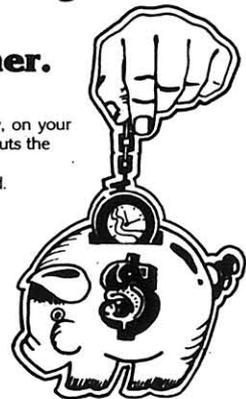
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