Immediate Action Needed To Save Lukianenko, Says Kiev Helsinki Group

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Six members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords have appealed to the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords for "immediate action" to save Lev Lukianenko, a member of the group who was arrested on December 12, 1977, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Their appeal was supported by nine members of other Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union.

The appeal, which was received here by the press service, said that Lukianenko is in danger of receiving the same 10-year sentence that was handed down to Oleksa Tykhyy in July of last year. The Kiev group members wrote that Lukianenko has been charged "for the second time with being an extremely dangerous state criminal."

Lukianenko was first arrested in 1961 and sentenced to 15 years incarceration for calling for the secession of Ukraine from the Soviet Union.

Ask Final Act Signatories for Assistance

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Eleven congressional members of the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe have nominated all of the Public Groups to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Using the example of 15 members of the Helsinki monitoring groups who have been arrested, five of whom are Ukrainians, the U.S. Helsinki Commission wrote that in order to document violations in the USSR, they "sacrifice their peace, security, and often their freedom to advance the cause of peace, a peace founded on nations' respect for the dignity of every citizen."

In their letter to the Nobel Institute in Oslo, Norway, dated January 30, 1978, the U.S. lawmakers cited the Helsinki watchers as "men and women of great moral courage."

"They have put their lives at the service of peace and decency in the conduct of nations," said the legislators.

UCCA Executive Board Holds Monthly Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — On Saturday, February 11, the UCCA Executive Board held its monthly meeting which was attended by 25 members of the body. The meeting was opened and conducted by Ivan Oleksyn, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA. The assembled paid tribute to the late Eugene Loezynsky, member of the UCCA Executive Board for several years, by rising for a moment of silence.

Minutes of the last meeting of the board were read by UCCA Secretary Ignatius M. Billinsky.

In his report on activities in the nation's capital, UCCA President Prof. Lee E. Dobriansky touched on the following problems:

- In connection with the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, individual letters were sent to all U.S. senators and congressmen urging them to make statements on behalf of the Ukrainian people seeking freedom and independence; due to an overtaxing schedule in Congress, prayers on the occasion of Ukraine's independence could not be held in January; instead, Ukrainian clergymen will say prayers in both the Senate and the House on the 20th observance of "Captive Nations Week" next July.
- The Belgrade Conference is being closely watched, but the general consensus in Washington is that the U.S. delegation did not go far enough in its demands, at least for the protection of the monitoring groups in the USSR.
- Dr. Dobriansky was appointed a consultant to the Conference of U.S. Catholic Bishops to work on special statements on communism and Marxism; this offers an opportunity to seek support for the Congressional resolutions on the resurrections of the Ukrainian Churches resolutions, which have already obtained overwhelming support in the State Department.
- The UCCA President keeps contact with the UNIS staff, addressed the gathering observing the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence in the Capitol and appeared on a Washington radio panel along with George Nesterczuk, UNIS acting director, and his deputy, Dr. George Wolosyshyn.
- Prof. Dobriansky also reported on his letter to The New York Times in reference to an article on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union; about the activities of the American Council for World Freedom, the forthcoming WACL congress in Washington in April of this year and the preparations for the 20th observance of "Captive Nations Week," and so forth.

He proposed it was decided to publish a special pamphlet on captive nations in the USSR.

Other Reports

Mr. Nesterczuk reported briefly on the bureau's activities which included the following: the observance of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence on January 25th in which some 140 guests, including eight senators and six congressmen, took part; releases on Ukraine's independence anniversary; participation in a protest against the visit of Soviet "parliamentarians" in Washington, along with the Baltic and Jewish representatives; a radio panel discussion on Ukraine, and meetings with various officials and the press.

Mr. Oleksyn reported that the UCCA central office sent out 2,100 releases to the American press, along with the new UCCA pamphlet dealing with the subject of Ukraine's independence.

He reported also on the observances on January 24th in the Albany (Continued on page 5)

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"They have put their lives at the service of peace and decency in the conduct of nations," said the legislators.

Listing Ukrainians ahead of the other Helsinki watchers, the congressmen said that Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhyy, Myroslav Marynowych, Mykola Matsievych and Lev Lukianenko have "paid a terrible price" for their work.

Other members noted the letter in—Aleksandr Ginzburg, Prof. Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Malva Landau and Anatoly Marchenko of the Moscow group; Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Merab Kostava and Gregori Goldstein of the Georgian group; and Viktos, Petkas and Felix Serabov of the Lithuanian group.

Their dedication and their sacrifice have earned them the acknowledge the Nobel Institute, most especially, can give," said the lawmakers.

The letter was signed by Rep. Dante F. Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the commission, Sens. Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.), Richard G. Clark (D-Iowa), Richard Stone (D-Fla.) Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Bob Dole (R-Kan.), and Reps. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.), John H. Buchanan (R-Ala.) and Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.).

The 12th member of the commission, formed by former President Gerald R. Ford in June 1976, Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) did not sign the letter because he was out of the country. A spokesman for Rep. Fenwick's office said that Sen. Leahy would have signed the letter if he was in Washington.

The congressmen praised the Helsinki watchers for their dedication to "issues of humanitarianism and free information." They said that the information on Soviet violations, such as "political, religious and ethnic persecution, obstacles to travel, censorship of communications," are as "uninterrupted" as the "current of repression in the Soviet Union."

Reuters, in a dispatch from Washington early this month, said that similar actions to nominate Helsinki watchers in the Soviet Union for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize have been undertaken by politicians in Norway and Belgium.

The full text of the letter of U.S. congressmen to the Nobel Institute follows: Beginning in May 1976, a group of ordinary citizens of the Soviet Union dedicated themselves to promoting compliance by their government with the humanitarian provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Collecting and disseminating information on viola-
Sapeliak Details Life in Rehabilitative-Labor Camp

With about a half a year remaining before Stepan Sapeliak completes his five-year sentence for ''antisocial conduct,'' and is sent into exile, the 26-year-old Ukrainian political prisoner put his story in writing in a letter and sentence by writing a detailed account of the persecution he faced in a labor camp.

In a letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Sapeliak revealed that the most severe time for him was during his detention in a ''brainwashing'' session, but developed hypertension and severe headaches.

When he was brought back to camp, he was examined by a doctor and told that his blood pressure was 180/100.

On January 11, 1976, Sapeliak was sentenced to three years in solitary confinement for attempting to register a religious service. Sapeliak argued that all he did was drink a cup of tea with his co-inmates to celebrate his name day on January 9th.

That year Sapeliak also suffered solitary confinement for protesting reprisals against a political prisoner, Kovalev.

A medical examination in the spring of 1976 revealed that Sapeliak still suffered from high blood pressure. He was told that his pressure was 170/110, but he was still confined in solitary. The attending physician told him: "Sapeliak, your blood pressure has dramatically increased, T/110, but you will still be placed in solitary confinement — you deserve it, yes. You received your treatment only after you will be released."

Soon afterwards, two KGB majors, Afanasov and Cherniak, threatened him by declaring: "We will keep you, Sapeliak, until it will be necessary for you to put rocks in your pockets so that the wind does not blow you around."

Sapeliak's letter concluded with an order in August 1976 barring him from attending his family's wedding "being tardy in lining up for dinner."

Report Baptist Movement on the Rise in USSR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced here Monday, February 13, that the Carter Administration is seek­ ing the establishment of an objective international center "for the collection of human rights information on all countries of the world," reported Herb Jaff in the February 14th edition of The Newark Star-Ledge.

Speaking before the American Bar Association's House of Delegates, Mr. Christopher said that reports from the American embassies are insufficient in gathering data on human rights in other countries.

Mr. Christopher said that the en­ forcement of human rights by other countries is a high priority of the Uni­ ted States government, and credited the U.S. for making possible the re­ lease of many thousands of political prisoners around the world in the past year.

"Our diplomats tended to shy away from making high-level contacts on such sensitive human rights issues; that has changed," said Mr. Christopher. "Overall, the human rights picture has improved in many countries."

New reports have gone into re­ examined conditions in the Baltic states and provinces, and released of prisoners and other political actions have fol­ lowed. When we raise human rights with another government, we take an affirmative stance," said the State De­ partment official.

Carter Said to Want International Rights Center

KESTON, England.—Baptist churches throughout the USSR report many conversions and baptisms during 1977, informs Keston College's news service.

The Baptist Union received 6,000 new members, the same as in 1975 and total congregation at Baptist congregations has also had many conver­ sions and have held big baptisms ser­ vices. The public holidays are popular gathering prepared against her. Several mem­ bers of an unregistered church in Kirovograd where he is pastor.

Latest reports from the Soviet Union indicate that 13 persons have been arrested, including Antonov and Peter Peters, the 34-year-old pastor of the unregistered Baptist church, who has already served three sentences. How­ ever, the "Bulletin" adds that Poor Rumanchik, a member of the Council of Churches, has been allowed to live with his family following numerous appeals when the authorities in his hometown refused to give him a residence permit upon his release from a labor camp.

Carter's entry in the College's yearbook is also listed. Carter's name and picture are among the biographies of Americans present at the college this year.

Further information on difficulties for the unregistered Baptists reached Keston College from other unofficial and official sources.

In December the homes of seven members of an unregistered church in Dzhambul (Kazakhstan) were searched and all Christian literature (over 1,000 volumes), tapes and the congregational funds amounting to 22,000 rubles were confiscated. While over one-third of Baptist prisoners were released in 1977, the number of new convictions has grown. In November the authorities in his hometown searched on September 14th; on June 13th D.V. Miniaikov was interrogated at Rostov airport and told not to come back to the city; on September 11th I. Antov was forcibly taken from an Odessa-Khariv train and interrogated till midday the next day. In June he was permitted to attend a Baptist meeting in Kirovograd where he is pastor.

For their signatures.

In November the four workers were sentenced for children's trials. Last summer, in Kant (Kirgizia), many of them before completion of their sentences, there were also new trials. Last summer, in Kant (Kirgizia), two men were sentenced for children's work; in November the four workers of the secret "Christian" printing press, arrested in March, were sentenc­ ed to terms ranging from three-and-a­ half to five years; and in December two more church leaders were given sen­
UNIS Staffers Speak on Radio Panel

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Friday, February 16 at 4:00 p.m., two UNIS staffers and Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, conducted a one-hour radio panel and commentary over WABS, one of the most powerful radio stations in the nation's capital.

The commentary consisted of a half-hour of informal discussion with Mr. Carolee Turkel, the host of the program. During this period Dr. Dobriansky explained the nature and purpose of Ukrainian aspirations, presented in a capsule form the true status of Ukraine as a subjugated nation, and linked the Ukrainian cause to broader American interests.

In addition, in view of the religious orientation of the audience, he commented on Ukrainian religious matters, and appealed for public support of Ukrainian religious leaders. The discussion was "an interesting look" at the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

Lukianenko... (Continued from page 1)

The KGB attempted to recruit Mr. Warwariv, a native of western Ukraine, by blackmailing and accusing him of being a Nazi collaborator during World War II. The U.S. government strongly protested these tactics.

In addition to performing his regular duties as the deputy chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Warwariv, along with Mr. Konstantinov, is an expert in international law, represented the U.S. on a 14-nation working group set up to develop proposals to be submitted to UNESCO in the examination of cases concerning human rights violations which might be submitted to UNESCO. This working group met intermittently from August 15, 1977, to January 20, 1978.

UNESCO, one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, was created on December 14, 1946 to promote international cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture and mass communications. The agency has always been concerned with human rights. It is head-quartered in Paris and has 142 member-states.

In his new capacity as Director of UNESCO Affairs, Mr. Warwariv will be responsible for coordinating and helping to effect U.S. policy for UNESCO, which, after the U.N. itself, is the second largest and most complex agency in the U.N. system.

UNESCO Commission on Human Rights Meets in Geneva

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" News Service

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in its session in 1978 and has adopted an exhaustive 40-item agenda ranging from questions of human rights violations to plans for new human rights instruments.

The session is being held in Geneva from February 6th to March 10th. The commission elected Mr. Mbaye (Sene­gal) President of the 31st session, and Adam Lopata (Poland) and Walled Sadi (Jordan) vice-chairmen, and Angela Herran (Colombia), report­er for the current session.

At the opening of the session, Mr. Ivan Boven, Director of the United Na­tions Division of Human Rights, ex­pressed his concern with the mounting criticism of the work of the commis­sion in handling reports of human rights violations. He said there was "a certain degree of anxiety" about the way in which the commission was re­sponding to allegations of violations of human rights and the commission should face that problem openly. Of primary concern should be how to deal more consistently with allegations of human rights violations in a manner that is fair and meets the urgent need of those who suffer. As one means of dealing with urgent matters between sessions, the commission meets only once a year it suggested that one of the commission's officers could be de­signated to study a particular problem and report to the commission at its next session.

The outgoing chairman, Alexander

U.S. Lawyers Initiate Actions in Defense of Lukianenko

CHICAGO, ILL.—A group of Uk­rainian American attorneys, working with the Washington-based Helsinki Guidelines Committee, have signed an agreement to defend Lev Lukianenko, reported the "Smoloshky" Ukrainian Information Service in New York City.

The committee is headed by State Rep. Boris Antonovich of Chicago, and Senate Reps. Henry Parzianik and George Fedynsky of Detroit and George Parzianik of Wilmington, Del. The committee will prepare docu­ments in Lukianenko's defense, main­tain contact with international judicial organizations dealing with political pris­oners work with other lawyers current­ly involved with defending political pris­oners in the Soviet Union.

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Warwariv Promoted at State Department

PARIS, France—Constantine War­wariv, the U.S. deputy director of UNESCO to become Director of the UNESCO Affairs at the State Depart­ment in Washington, was recently appointed to the Paris-based International Herald Tribune.

The KGB attempted to recruit Mr. War­wariv, a native of western Ukraine, by blackmailing and accusing him of being a Nazi collaborator during World War II. The U.S. government strongly protested these tactics.

In addition to performing his regular duties as the deputy chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations Educa­tional, Scientific and Cultural Organi­zation, Mr. Warwariv, along with Mr. Konstantinov, is an expert in international law, represented the U.S. on a 14-nation working group set up to develop proposals to be submitted to UNESCO in the examination of cases concerning human rights violations which might be submitted to UNESCO. This working group met intermittently from August 15, 1977, to January 20, 1978.

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Receives State Department Award

Recently, in recognition of his out­standing work and contributions to the achievement of U.S. foreign policy objectives, the Department of State de­cided to confer on Mr. Warwariv its Superior Honor Award. The presenta­tion ceremony will take place in early March, when Mr. Warwariv assumes his new position in Washington.

In the history of the United Nations no reported violation has led to such an action. To get around the procedure, thereby avoiding setting a precedent for future cases, the United States submitted a communications, the United Nations has relied on the General As­sembly to designate human rights inves­tigations. It is expected that during this year's review several Communist states will propose an even greater watering down of the confidential communications procedure. Also, several non-go­vernmental organizations have been threatened with expulsion from the U.N. for publicizing human rights vio­lations under consideration by the sub-commission.

Post of Commissioner

The commission is expected to dis­cuss the establishment of a United Na­tions High Commissioner for Human Rights. This proposal, which has been surfacing at the United Nations for the last two decades, was made in the Third Committee of the General As­sembly last November by 17 countries. Under the proposal the assembly would have established the office of the Commissioner on Human Rights under the authority of the Secretary General. The commissioner would have had an independent role to investi­gate human rights violations on his own initiative. The decision to take the motion and refer it to the commission on Human Rights was made on the basis of a counter-proposal by Cuba and other Communist states.
Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.)—

"This anniversary is not just a ritual of rhetoric but another time for us to reflect on the strategic significance of Ukraine in the global context and how events take on new dimensions in light of the shifting political realities. We must act now.

Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.)—

"At a time when a strong commitment to the ideals of human rights and individual freedoms has heightened significantly in the Congress, the Executive Branch, and the world at large, we must reassert the principles of human rights and democracy under the Helsinki Accords, which states that:

1. Freedom knows no dying.' "

Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.)—

"As we once again commemorate another anniversary, marking the passage of one more year in our continuing struggle, we must make it known to the world that we take quite seriously the issue of human rights, and in the best tradition of Ukraine, others hold captives, that we strongly support them in their aspirations for freedom.

Rep. Joseph E. LeFante (D-N.J.)—

"...Mr. Speaker, it is important to recognize this 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. For in recalling the spirit that created that nation—and its tragic loss of independence—we can better appreciate the importance of self-determination and national freedom in our own country.

In the words of the greatest Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko:

"Our souls will never perish, freedom knows no dying."

Rep. John W. Wydler (R-N.Y.)—

"...The spiritual heirs of Taras Shevchenko are alive and well in Ukraine, and will hold them dear."

Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.)—

"It is a great privilege for me to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the struggle of these brave people. I urge our colleagues to not merely pay lip service to the cause of freedom, but to commit themselves to the realization of the Helsinki Accords."

Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.)—

"...Mr. Speaker, in the interests of human rights and self-determination, the United States and all nations committed to these principles should join free Ukrainians in commemorating the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence."

Rep. William L. Armstrong (R-Colo.)—

"While over 2 million Americans are proud of their independent Ukrainian heritage and live under our free constitution, over 47 million Ukrainians continue to be imprisoned in their homeland, without guarantees of civil rights, liberty or genuine representation."

Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.)—

"...Besides individual and political liberties, religious freedom has been deliberately circumvented. The Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in a nation of over forty-five million brutally violates the basic civil liberties enunciated above:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President of the United States of America shall take immediate and determined steps to—

"(1) call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit the concrete resurrection of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the light of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights;

"(2) utilize formal and informal contacts with the United Nations Committee on Human Rights in an effort to secure the freedom of religious worship in places of both churches that their own constitution provides for;

"(3) call upon the General Assembly of the United Nations the issue of Stalin's liquidation of the two churches and its pernicious effect on the posture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the light of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights;"
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Young People's Group of the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago recently completed a project of sending literature to Christians in Ukraine.

The books included such titles as "Eulogy of the Book of Revelations," "Pentecost in the Light of the Bible," "Baptism by Faith," "True and False Repentance," and "Homiletics and Preaching.""Although we didn't send a great number of books, we feel they will have an effect beyond their numbers because Christians in Ukraine often copy books by hand or on typewriters and then pass them along for others to read," Mr. Doma-

shchukovetz explained.

The Young People's Group raised the funds by sponsoring a banquet at the church.

Cafik Stresses Multiculturalism
As Key to Unity

TORONTO, Ont.—In a television program aired recently here, Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, has rejected the popular view that Canada's multicultural policy involves only an English-French debate.

"Multiculturalism is the key for national unity," stated Mr. Cafik.

On the "Spotlight on Ottawa" program, host Dan Janzen, Mr. Cafik pointed out that one third of all Canadians are of neither English nor French origin and cannot be left out of the discussion onCanada's multicultural policies.

Canadians of various ethnocultural backgrounds can understand the legitimit of multiculturalism and the aspirations of French Canadians. Unfortunately French Canadians who reject the multiculturalism policy are not yet aware that they are turning their backs on their most sympathetic allies.

Mr. Cafik also expressed his deep concern that some newspapers and opposition parties have not yet understood the government's multicultural policy. He noted that if we are to keep Canada together, everyone must recognize the reality of the Canadian society.

"We are all Canadians, first and foremost; Canadians of various cultural backgrounds," said Mr. Cafik.

During the half-hour interview, the Minister dealt with such topics as Canada's official languages, Quebec's Bill 101, multilingualism and equal opportunities for all Canadians.

UCCA Executive Board...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Bazarko also reported that the third congress of the World Congress of Ukrainians was held November 23-26, 1978, at the American Hotel in New York City. The 1978 Congress and the next congress will be announced soon by the Secretariat. Additional information on future congresses will be given by Messrs. Billinsky, Joseph Leauser and Mr. Bohdan Hnatiuk.

It was decided that Mr. Oleksyn, will be the spokesman for the UCCA delegation in the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Mr. Bazarko also advised that Dr. Mikhail Stern has terminated his association with the UCCA and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk.

The UCCA Executive Board has authorized negotiations with Yaroslav Kuylenych and Michael Shashkevych, who were delegated to visit UCCA branches in California and Miami, Fla., respectively.

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Ukrainians Between Nazis And Communists, 1941-1945
by Dr. Stephen M. Horak

(3)

(This paper was delivered at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Texas, December 29, 1977).

What could have happened if Hitler had possessed Winston Churchill’s or Karl von Clausewitz’s mind? And the first question for all to answer, have we happened in case Hitler had accepted the concept of a free Ukraine, a free Byelorussia, free Baltic states and even a free national Russia headed by Gen. Andrei Vaslov?

Ukrainians alone would have been able to raise as much as two million strong, taking into consideration her population, rejection of Bolshevism, and eagerness to fight for peace.

Only against these questions can the potential importance of Ukraine during World War II be fully understood and answered. Ukrainians hoped for a Germany with another Bismarck. Instead of dispatching a wise statesman to Kiev in search for friend, Germany sent to Ukraine benchmen like Erich Koch capable of killing but not of understanding.

In the light of only limited possibilities and with objective factors, as seen from the perspective of the 1970’s, the predict of historical development is that Ukrainians did what any other nation in their situation would do, or perhaps better than other nations in different parts of Europe. Moreover, within the deductive method of historical verifications in the imagination of collaboration with Nazi Germany must be moved from area of generalities to specific case studies. Only then, and as suggested in this paper, will it be possible to approach the problem of collaboration devoid of emotionalism. In the Ukrainian case, the initial pro-German attitude functioned as a means perpetuating the goal and not as an aim in itself. This strategy, known for centuries, was utilized under similar circumstances by Germaine, including George Washington and Lenin. The latter signed a peace treaty with a Soviet Germany in 1930 to establish the front of their common enemy, “to advance the cause of peace, of founded on nations’ respect for the dignity of every citizen, of peace founded on universal acceptance of universal standards of human rights.”

The nomination of the monitoring groups in the USSR for the Nobel Peace Prize reveals both the obvious effort of the men and women who comprise them and the growing appreciation in the West of their ordeals, of their suffering, as well as their determination to secure the God-given rights for themselves and for their peoples. It is also an all too welcome indication that more and more people in the West are concerned with the fate of their fellow humans behind the Iron Curtain. Hopefully, that number will continue to grow.

Kiev Officials Remove Photos
From American Exhibit

KIEV, Ukraine.—Five photographs have been removed by officials of the Ukrainian SSR from the U.S. government-sponsored exhibit of photographs of President Jimmy Carter’s hometown, Plains, Ga., reported the United Press International.

The photographs were among some three dozen taken by amateur photographers during the 1976 Presidential campaign.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the officials objected to several photos of sloppily dressed young people, which they said were “uncultured” and “not appropriate.”

They also rejected a snapshot of a six-year-old child sitting on a farm-house kitchen table next to a large ham. “They said it was considered un-American. They also kept alive memories of Stalin and proclaimed a state of independence during the years 1918-19 membered the period of their political activity, 1918-19. The latter continued to maintain diplomatic relations with Berlin until December 1941. In this atmosphere and in the presence of the victorious German army, Ukraini- an democratic representatives had one alternative to consider: they could have joined Stalin and proclaimed a state of war against powerful Germany. What could they have accomplished by that action for their suffering nation?

Their suspicion of Stalin’s oppressive rule was confirmed in the ensuing years when not a few hundred and even thousands of bodies were discovered in graves across the country, victims of Stalinist NKVD. Terrified survivors in villages and towns began to erect symbolic monuments in memory of those who perished under the most cruel circumstances.

This scenario of human beastliness, unknown to the outside world at that time, must be recalled in order to understand the motives of Ukrainians who failed to be second-class citizens in their own country ruled by Russian commissars.

Only knowledge of these experiences with Bolshevism can explain the Ukraini- nians’ welcome of Germans. To expect the other. To make a point, the Ukraino- logically committed to communism to embrace freely that totalitarian regime shows an inability to grasp the nature of oppression in its relationship to hu- man behavior. In terms of emotional and psychological reaction to the Soviet regime can be compared to the American attitude towards the injustices of the Spanish Civil War or the Jewish hostility towards Germans after the Holocaust.

Therefore, within the context of causes and consequences, the friendly reception of German troops in the summer of 1941 arose not from love for Germans but rather from the rejec- tion of everything Soviet. Russia imposed upon Ukrainians. Stalin made Germany an attractive friend of Ukrainians, one year later Hitler, through his policies, repaid this service by turning millions away.

The Ukrainian expectations were best embodied in the Ukrainian Na- tional Councils, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, on the other. To make a point, the Ukrainian masses welcomed not Nazis but Ger- many, a civilized European nation, and only had knowledge of Nazism, its ideology and program as pronounced in “Mein Kampf” and “Lebensraum” and with scars, terror, rejection and the cause of peace, of peace founded on nations’ respect for the dignity of every citizen, of peace founded on universal acceptance of universal standards of human rights.”

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They also rejected a snapshot of a six-year-old child sitting on a farm-house kitchen table next to a large ham. “They said it was considered un-American. They also kept alive memories of Stalin and proclaimed a state of independence during the years 1918-19. The latter continued to maintain diplomatic relations with Berlin until December 1941. In this atmosphere and in the presence of the victorious German army, Ukrainians hoped for a Germany with another Bismarck. Instead of dispatching a wise statesman to Kiev in search for friend, Germany sent to Ukraine benchmen like Erich Koch capable of killing but not of understanding.

In the light of only limited possibilities and with objective factors, as seen from the perspective of the 1970’s, the predict of historical development is that Ukrainians did what any other nation in their situation would do, or perhaps better than other nations in different parts of Europe. Moreover, within the deductive method of historical verifications in the imagination of collaboration with Nazi Germany must be moved from area of generalities to specific case studies. Only then, and as suggested in this paper, will it be possible to approach the problem of collaboration devoid of emotionalism. In the Ukrainian case, the initial pro-German attitude functioned as a means perpetuating the goal and not as an aim in itself. This strategy, known for centuries, was utilized under similar circumstances by Germaine, including George Washington and Lenin. The latter signed a peace treaty with a Soviet Germany in 1930 to establish the front of their common enemy, “to advance the cause of peace, of founded on nations’ respect for the dignity of every citizen, of peace founded on universal acceptance of universal standards of human rights.”

The nomination of the monitoring groups in the USSR for the Nobel Peace Prize reveals both the obvious effort of the men and women who comprise them and the growing appreciation in the West of their ordeals, of their suffering, as well as their determination to secure the God-given rights for themselves and for their peoples. It is also an all too welcome indication that more and more people in the West are concerned with the fate of their fellow humans behind the Iron Curtain. Hopefully, that number will continue to grow.

Kiev, Ukraine.—Five photographs have been removed by officials of the Ukrainian SSR from the U.S. government-sponsored exhibit of photographs of President Jimmy Carter’s hometown, Plains, Ga., reported the United Press International.

The photographs were among some three dozen taken by amateur photographers during the 1976 Presidential campaign.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the officials objected to several photos of sloppily dressed young people, which they said were “uncultured” and “not appropriate.”

They also rejected a snapshot of a six-year-old child sitting on a farm-house kitchen table next to a large ham. “They said it was considered un-American. They also kept alive memories of Stalin and proclaimed a state of independence during the years 1918-19. The latter continued to maintain diplomatic relations with Berlin until December 1941. In this atmosphere and in the presence of the victorious German army, Ukrainians hoped for a Germany with another Bismarck. Instead of dispatching a wise statesman to Kiev in search for friend, Germany sent to Ukraine benchmen like Erich Koch capable of killing but not of understanding.

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String Art

On Saturday, February 25, 1978 at 8 p.m., in the recital hall of Washington Irving High School at 40 Irving Place, New York City, a rare artistic treat will take place. Coming from Toronto, Canada, is an ensemble of rare quality and reputation. It is the String Orchestra directed by Prof. Ivan Kovaliw. Their concert will be repeated next day, Sunday, February 26, at 3:30 p.m., in Philadelphia, where their performance is scheduled at the High School for Girls, Broad Street and Olney Avenue. The two performances (the only ones in area) are under the auspices of the Lysenko Music Institute of Toronto.

Young violinist Orest Kowaliw, son of the orchestra's director and graduate of New York's Juilliard School of Music, will appear as soloist in the New York and Philadelphia concerts. The program is both interesting and diverse, consisting of Bach, Corelli, Grieg, Vaughan-Williams and the contemporary Ukrainian composer-musicologist Wasyli Wytowycz.

On the podium, leading the 40-plus accomplished string instrumentists, will be conductor, violinist and poet, Ivan Kovaliw. Starting his violin training with Prof. Eugen Perthersky at the Lysenko Music Institute in Leningrad, his instrument skills have been recognized on the international scene. In 1972 he was a prizewinner in the International Cello Competition in Moscow. The KGB has never accused him of being a spy. He is known for his wide range and technical facility. Kowaliw's music is based on Ukrainian folk music and on the music of his compatriots. He has written several symphonies and concertos, including the Violin Concerto, a work for which he received wide critical acclaim.

Kowaliw's music is marked by its charm and beauty, and his performances are always充满热情 and energetic. He has been praised for his technically flawless playing and his ability to translate the music into a language that is both accessible and moving.

What is a well-dressed man? This question has been around for some time.

For some time men have been able to choose among much more styles of clothes. Some men prefer casual clothes while others still stick to the traditional dress suits or tuxedos. And yet there are still many people who aren't sure how to dress for an occasion.

What is a well-dressed man? This question has more to do with the individual's personality and his style than anything else. A well-dressed man is one who knows how to put together an outfit that fits his personality and his lifestyle. He knows how to mix patterns, colors, and textures to create an outfit that is both stylish and appropriate for the occasion.

What color goes with what? This question has become more important in recent years as new color combinations that would have raised eyebrows five years ago are now considered to be the in thing. The main thing to remember is that combining colors is like weaving a tapestry. You need to be sure to let one color dominate. Don't wear an outfit where two or three strong colors are fighting for prominence.

What length should my suit or trousers? In the back the bottom pocket is the ideal place for your keys, change, handkerchiefs, etc. These pockets are the perfect place for your keys. These pockets are really not intended for anything else. These pockets are the ideal place for your keys, change, handkerchiefs, etc. These pockets are the perfect place for your keys.

There are no hard and fast rules to fashion. Tailor your wardrobe and the individual tastes. Let good taste be your guide. These pockets are really not intended for anything else. These pockets are the ideal place for your keys, change, handkerchiefs, etc. These pockets are the perfect place for your keys.
Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Berwick, Pa.

Mayor Lou Biacchi, right, presents the mayoral January 22nd proclamation to the Rev. Dr. John Bilanych, left. Standing in the background are several parishioners. Left to right are: Larry Neach, Anna Tuza, John Wallos, Celia Farver, Peter Gletsy, Janina Szpynda, Mike and Mary Mikich and John Kudrycz.

BERWICK, Pa.—The observance of Ukrainian Independence Day here received wide coverage in local newspapers, radio and television.

On January 19, 1978, Berwick Mayor Lou Biacchi signed the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation in the presence of several local Ukrainian Americans gathered in the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mayor Biacchi presented the proclamation to the Rev. Dr. John Bilanych.

The parishioners and the representatives of Berwick Ukrainian organizations were dressed in Ukrainian costumes. They were bound by a chain and in the center was a cross with a crown of thorns. These items represented the enslaved Church in Ukraine.

The proclamation, read in part: “In view of these crimes committed against innocent people of Ukraine, I, Lou Biacchi, Mayor of Berwick, ask on behalf of all our citizens, and especially, on behalf of all American Ukrainians, that the President of the United States intervene before the Government of the Soviet Union for the restoration of the basic human rights in Ukraine and as a token of our affection toward freedom-loving Ukrainians, I declare January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in Berwick, urging all our citizens to pray and cooperate with Ukrainians everywhere for the liberation of their native land from Russian Communist oppression.”

The full text of the proclamation, along with photos of the ceremony, was printed in the January 21st edition of The Berwick Enterprise and the January 26th edition of The Berwick Sentinel.

On Sunday, January 22, the Rev. Bla­nych celebrated a Divine Liturgy for the intention of the Ukrainian people, during which many parishioners received Holy Communion.

That afternoon, the local radio station, WBRX, conducted an interview between Libby Brady, program host, and Aza Zinich, a parishioner at Ss. Cyril and Methodius. The topic was Ukrainian independence.

News of the observances were also reported by Channel 28 in Wilkes-Barre, an NBC affiliate.

Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—A joint Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation was issued here by Buffalo Mayor James Griffin and County Executive Edward Reagan in the presence of Ukrainian community leaders.

The Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag was flown atop City Hall, County Hall and the Statler Hilton Hotel, where the 60th anniversary was marked with a concert program and banquet on Sunday, January 22.

The keynote speaker during the program was John Noble, author of two books about his experiences as an American who survived imprisonment in Soviet concentration camps. Mr. Noble noted the high morale of Ukrainian political prisoners, their humanity and their total dedication to the cause of freedom. The 300-member audience gave the speaker a several-minute-long standing ovation.

The banquet was opened by UCCA branch president Wasy1 Sharvan, and the “Star-Spangled Banner” sung by Halyia Pryshlak. Further conduct of the program was handed over to Dasha Procyk, emcee. Atty. Andrew Dukhan read the January 22nd proclamation.

The entertainment program consisted of performances by mezzo-soprano Alicia Andreadis, accompanied by Olga Diakun; the Bandura Ensemble of UNWLA Branch 97 conducted by artist Marian Borachok.

Fred Kirisits, the “Cheremshyna” Student Dance Ensemble directed by M. Kowal, and dancer Laryssa Sharvan.

Stage decorations were the work of artist Marian Borachok.

Seated at the dais were: Mayor Grif­fin, County Executive Reagan, Chief Judge H. Boswell Roberts, N.Y. State Supreme Court Judge Joseph Kuzynski, Judge Forma, Corporation Coun­sel Joseph McNamara, Sheriff and Mrs. Kenneth Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rutkowski, district representative of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.); Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Reville, Superintendent of Schools; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Alvis, Director of Continuing Medical Education; Dr. and Mrs. Sait, University of Buffalo professor of dental science; Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. O’Connor, former Commissioner of Displaced Persons; Mr. and Mrs. Tibor Baranski representing the Hungarians, and Mr. Miroff Gergoff representing the Bulgarians.

Also attending the Ukrainian inde­pendence commemoration were local clergy: Msgr. Dr. Paul Iwachiw, dean of the Buffalo Diocese, who gave the invocation; the Rt. Rev. Alexis Zaryk, pastor of Sts. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who delivered the benediction, and the Rt. Rev. Paul Gerbski, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Ukrainians in the state of Washington also saw to it that Ukrainian Independence Day was appropriately commemorated. The photo above shows the governor signing a January 22nd proclamation in the presence of a large Ukrainian delegation. Left to right are: Orest Wasyluk, Martha Korduba, Wolodymyr Klos, Governor Dixie Lee Ray, Wolodymyr Bilynsky, Irene Danysh, Olena Reshetar, Irene Barre, an NBC affiliate.

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Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Ukrainians observed for the first time the January 22nd anniversaries in Atlanta with a concert program held at the Decatur Federal Savings Bank. Photo above shows the adult and children’s choirs which performed during the program. Both Georgia Governor George Busby and Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson signed proclamations declaring January 22nd “Ukrainian Independence Day.”
BUFFALO, N.Y.—Anna Olena Chomyn of Buffalo, N.Y., has been named Woman of the Year by the East Clinton Professional Businessmen's Association.

The award was presented to Miss Chomyn at the Strand Ballroom on January 28, 1978, during the Installment Dinner of the newly elected P.B.A. officers.

Two plaques were presented to Miss Chomyn, both of which were for her excellence in business administration and management of the ECPBA during the three years that she has held office. Miss Chomyn, at 25, is the youngest person to serve on the board of the ECPBA.

Miss Chomyn started her own business as a high fashion hair designer and cosmetologist at the age of 19. The name of her salon is Olena's Coiffures. She also is a member of Affiliate 11 of the National Cosmetology Associates, on which she serves as a Director of the Board. Miss Chomyn has traveled extensively throughout the country to learn the newest trends and techniques in hair designing which has brought her many awards and accolades.

Miss Chomyn was chosen to do her own hair designs on professional models who were displaying high fashion evening wear on a locally televised station sponsored by a New York fashion firm.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Some 400 persons attended a banquet at the Hotel Syracuse Sunday, January 22, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The program was opened by Dr. Alexander Gudziak, president of the local branch of the UCCA, the sponsoring organization.

Among local political leaders present at the banquet were: Rep. James Hanley (D-N.Y.), State Sen. Tarakey Lombardi, Assemblyman William Bush, County Executive John Mulroy, Common Council President Neil McCarron, County Legislator Timothy Rice. Representatives of captioned nations were also present.


The invocation was delivered by the Very Rev. Vasily Serebrovych, and the benediction by the Very Rev. Protosbytery Vasily Umanets.

The concert program consisted of the SUMA bandurist ensemble “Chorobryvic,” bandurist quartet of Oleksiy and Tanya Hursky, and Christel and Ulana Khish, and Dr. Eugene Savchyn, baritone.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Two plaques were presented to Miss Chomyn at the Strand Ballroom on January 28, 1978, during the Installment Dinner of the newly elected P.B.A. officers. Miss Chomyn, at 25, is the youngest person to serve on the board of the ECPBA.

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Miss Chomyn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Chomyn of Buffalo, N.Y. She also has a sister, Mrs. Maria Bodnarskyj, who is also a hairdresser and owns her own salon (Maria Olena's Coiffures of Lancaster, N.Y.). A brother, Bohdan, is also in business. She is celebrating her sixth year in business during the month of February.

Miss Chomyn is a member of UNA Branch 127.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Jaroslav Sushko loves plants and is proud of the fact that growing them himself as a Gardening Supervisor for City Schools’ Building and Grounds Division he yearly saves Baltimore a substantial chunk of money.

In fact, in a given year, he estimates that if his division were required to purchase greenery from an outside source for the over 200 schools in his care, it would cost Baltimore over $70,000.

Mr. Sushko takes special pride in the job he is doing landscaping the grounds around the new wing of Patterson Park High School here. He estimates that the new Patterson wing opened last September, and he was immediately called in to provide landscape design. “I plant with the idea in mind of how the trees and shrubs will look when fully grown,” says Mr. Sushko, who sees his job in large measure as preservation of the environment.

And the children have a better attitude about their school when it is landscaped, he adds, pointing out that his greenery provides on-site material for science teachers interested in taking students on science tours around the school.

Mr. Sushko estimates his work at Patterson will keep grounds division personnel working into early winter, at which time the weather will keep them from completion of the job until spring.

“I consider every school my neighborhood school,” says Mr. Sushko whose division, since the early ’60’s has been responsible for landscaping virtually every acre of public school ground in Baltimore. He received a letter of commendation from Mayor John L. Crew.

Mr. Sushko, who is of Ukrainian descent, his wife and three children are members of UNA Branch 120 here.

His brother, Wolodymyr, is employed as chairman of the city’s Department of Education Gardens Division.

Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. Alexander Gudziak, third left, presents Rep. James Hanley, center, with an award during the Syracuse Ukrainian Independence Day program. Standing, left to right, are: Myron Sydorovych, Mykola Diachenko, Dr. Ivan Hvozda, Dr. Michael Lohaza and Mrs. Nadja Senyk. Seated are: Mr. and Mrs. Neal McCarron.

Saves Money for City

By Growing Plants

Mr. Sushko has experience as a budget analyst and had created position of planning engineer for the past seven years. He also had experience as a budget analyst and cost estimator with Toledo Scales prior to entering the service.

From 1968 to 1970 he served the U.S. Army as 1st Lieutenant and Executive Officer for the Quartermaster Corps in Vietnam.

He was born in Cleveland, but graduated from grade and high school in Parma. He has a Bachelor’s degree in business administration from the University of Toledo and a Master’s degree from Indiana University.

He is married to the former Joan Kodziowski and they have four children, Daniel, 7, William, 6, Debora, 4 and Jonathan, 3.

Mr. Fedak and his children, his parents, Michael and Mary Fedak, and his three sisters are all members of UNA Branch 112.

Mr. Fedak attended the Ukrainian cultural courses at Stoyivka, and while there constructed a bandura for left-handed players.

New York, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Museum has released a catalogue on its current exhibit of “Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles,” which was last fall and is currently on view.

The 31-page catalogue, published separately in Ukrainian and English, contains an introduction on the historical background of Ukrainian embroidery and weaving, tables on designs in embroidery and weaving, a brief, illustrated article on the Ukrainian folk costume, notes on techniques, a 14-page catalogue describing the 75 articles on exhibit, and a selected bibliography.

The design and drawings in the catalogue, which contains many illustrations, were made by the Museum. Photography is the work of Wolodymyr Hrycyn and cuts by Oksana Paliy, who sees his job in large measure as preservation of the environment.

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His brother, Wolodymyr, is employed as chairman of the city’s Department of Education Gardens Division.

UNA'er Appointed to Engineering Post

New York, N.Y.—The evening of Ukrainian songs and music which was to be held at the Leiderkranz Foundation, 6 E. 87th St., on Tuesday, February 7, was postponed because of inclement weather, has been rescheduled for Wednesday, February 8 at 8 p.m.

Pianist Juliana Onuchak, doctoral candidate at the Juilliard School of Music, and the "Dumka" chorus directed by Semen Komirny, with piano accompaniment by Evhenia Paliy, will appear during the program.

Tickets may be obtained by calling Prof. Edward Weiss at (212) 245-8769.

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The design and drawings in the catalogue, which contains many illustrations, were made by the Museum. Photography is the work of Wolodymyr Hrycyn and cuts by Oksana Paliy.

The catalogue, priced at $3.00, may be obtained at the Museum or at its gift shop. The Museum is located at 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.
Revitalizing New York City: Ukrainians Are Leading the Way
by Roma Sochan

Over 80 of the 113 New York City Ukrainian organizations registered with the UCCA office are located "downtown," according to Mr. Bazarko. Seventeen of them are housed in the historical Ukrainian Home at 140 Second Ave. alone.

The organizations run the gamut: political, cultural, civic, educational, youth, women's, veterans', professional. Some of the more well-known among them are the "Dunia" caves, the Ukrainian National Association, the Verkhovynets. Dancers, the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian Literary Arts Club, the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of America, the Roma Pryma Ballet School, and the Lida Kruebelska Drama Studio.

It is on Fridays and weekends that the activity of these organizations is most evident. Of course, the stores enjoy the most business then, too.

Many organizations like Plast and "Dunia" meet Friday nights, and that is why Second Avenue between East Eight and East Ninth streets is literally a mob scene on those nights. After meetings, many members may be found in the local restaurants and bars relaxing. The Orchidia, for example, (it is billed as a Ukrainian and Italian restaurant) overflows with young people.

On Saturdays, the two Schools of Ukrainian Subjects hold classes, while the younger Plast groups and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) hold meetings.

Parents and children are seen on the street hurrying from school to meetings. The parents often shop at the Ukrainian meat markets (Slan, Brody, Kurovych's or Baczynsky's) or at gift shops (Surina, Eko, Arka) while their children attend activities.

Some stop by the art gallery of Mrs. Olha Sonenystyk, the first permanent gallery in the U.S. of works by Ukrainian artists from around the world. The gallery is located in the Self-Reliance office at 98 Second Ave., and boasts works of nearly 40 artists.

Everyone attends "Divine Liturgy" on Sundays, and afterwards goes out to lunch at one of the local Ukrainian restaurants or coffee shops. (The Orchidia, the Ukrainian Restaurant, Veselka, Lesko's, Odessa). Typical Ukrainian fare, such as "varenyky," "holubtsi," "nalo'znyky," "kovbasa," or American food may be ordered.

In 1976, the area's Ukrainian organizations joined forces to celebrate the Bicentennial and the Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S. with a street fair on East Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues. The fair featured Ukrainian entertainment, food, crafts, displays and the like, and attracted 15,000 people.

On Friday, May 14, to Sunday, May 16, in 1977, from Friday, April 30, to Sunday, May 2, a street fair was held, this time for the benefit of the new St. George's Church. Nearly 40,000 persons attended, over 30,000 each of "varenyky" and "holubtsi" were sold, and about $25,000 was raised for the church.

Because of the success of the two fairs, the community has decided to make it an annual event.

Another triumph for the Ukrainians in the area was the opening of the Ukrainian Museum at 203 Second Ave. on Sunday, October 3, 1976. Various Ukrainian folk artifacts collected by members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America — historical and folk costumes, wood and metal crafts, embroidery, textiles, ceramics, and "pysanky" (Easter eggs), to name a few — are displayed at the museum.

Workshops in various Ukrainian art forms for both adults and children are periodically conducted at the museum. The Easter program of "pysanka" decorating proved to be so successful that there were long waiting lists of persons wishing to enroll.

"Everything is here — the church, school, organizations, and the restaurants," said Iwan Wynnyk, president of the Ukrainian Liberation Front and the IBF in the building complex, at 136 Second Ave. He believes that people are moving back into the area.

"It's safer to live down here than to travel, say, from Astoria," he added.

"There is a great sense of community here... big enough for families and not too expensive," according to Mr. Wynnyk. There is now a waiting list for persons wishing to rent apartments in the Liberation Front building. A Ukrainian Realty Association of New York was founded in January 1976. It is composed of owners of 110 buildings, most of the new homes are the "ghetti," noted Mr. Bazarko.

Members assist each other in solving common problems, and have even been able to get a 10 percent discount on heating oil, because they buy from oil companies as a group. The group also tries to encourage Ukrainians to buy buildings in the Ukrainian neighborhood, according to Mr. Bazarko.

Since April 1976, when construction of the new church began, Dr. Wasyl Weres of the Gemini Real Estate Co. has sold "at least 25 homes" to Ukrainians. "Business is moving all the time," he said. The people are buying because of the neighborhood's revitalization.

The buyers, according to Mr. Weres, are relatively young people, who buy the homes in order to live there, not to make a profit.

"The city already knows" that Ukrainians plan to remain and renovate their part of the East Village, said Mr. Bazarko.

In fact, a key campaign promise made by newly inaugurated Mayor Edward I. Koch was that the city would help Ukrainians to achieve this goal.

Mayor Koch, whose parents, like many of the residents in the area, came from Galicia, western Ukraine, is well acquainted with "Little Ukraine" since 1960, when he was an integral part of his congressional district.

In a recent letter to the pastor of St. George's, Mayor Koch praised the new church because it added "hope to an area which many have written off.' He further commended Ukrainians and their organizations for improving the Lower East Side, and for "never losing faith in our great city."

But most important is the fact that in his letter Mayor Koch showed that he had grasped the true meaning of the Ukrainian neighborhood — an ethnic group's intense loyalty to its heritage.

Flutist to Appear in Recitals

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Flutist Pamela Sklar will appear here in two recitals.

On Sunday, March 12, at 2:00 p.m. at the Gustavus Adolphus Church, 155 E. 22nd St., she and Svetlana Kabalin, also a flutist, will perform French, Italian and German works written for two flutes.

On Wednesday, April 12, at 8:00 p.m., at the YWCA on Lexington Avenue and 53rd Street, Miss Sklar will play works by Bach, Berio, Chaminade and Nielson.

Miss Sklar is also a member of the L'Arena Chamber Ensemble which performs special arrangements of classical, contemporary, ragtime, jazz and popular music. The ensemble, which was founded in 1976, also includes Joseph Rutkowski, clarinet, and Edward Ziegman, bassoon.

Miss Sklar holds a B.M. degree from the Mannes College of Music. She teaches flute at the Westminster Conservatory of Music. She has appeared with the New York Sinfonia Orchestra, the Radio City Music Hall Orchestra, the Westchester Philharmonic, the Suburban Symphony of New Jersey, the Fordham University Opera at Lincoln Center, and has recorded for television.

L'Arena will appear in a series of three recitals: Wednesday, March 1, at 12:00 midnight over WQXR radio's "Artists in Concert" program; Tuesday, March 7, at 8:00 p.m. in the Con¬ servatory of Music, 157 E. 74th St., and Wednesday, March 8, at 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. at the new Peter's Church, 54th Street and Lexington Avenue.

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Musae by Mozart, Gershwin, Karel Husa, Scott Joplin and others will be featured.

Pysanky Workshops

At Manor JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Preparations are under way for "pysanky" (Ukrainian Easter egg) workshops to be held at Manor Junior College, 170 Chase Road here on Saturday, February 25, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and on Sunday, February 26, from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., in the cafeteria of the academic building.

Advanced workshops are planned for Saturday, March 4, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and Sunday, March 5, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

For additional information and for registration, please call 885-2360 (ext. 15) on weekdays between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Montreal Foundation

MONTREAL, Que.—Some 200 guests attended the 14th annual scholarship dinner and dance, which was held at the Exchange Club on January 31. A gala evening of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

This annual event, which is sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic Young Men’s Association, gives recognition in the form of scholarships and bursaries to deserving Ukrainian Catholic high school students in Montreal. This year the head table was graced by the presence of members of the Lindsay Memorial Foundation and the evening’s special guest, Sen. John Ewaszew. A check for $15,000 to the Father Jean Foundation, and $5,000 to the Lindsay Memorial Foundation, was presented by Mrs. Pinoe, president of the Lindsay Memorial Foundation, to the chairman, Judge Basil Danyszyn.

In his remarks, Judge Dutschitsyn thanked the members of the Lindsay Foundation on behalf of future recipients for this generous donation and, especially, Sen. Ewaszew, without whose representation this donation was made possible.

The award winners that evening included: Lena Tkach ($500); Raissa Mutach ($150); Olga Chubar ($100); Anna Voloshyn ($100); Nadia Rycht ($100) and Christine Sypych ($100).

The Marunzak Odesa Ensemble presented three Ukrainian dances which were well received by all present. A further donation of $5,000 from the Carpathian Memorial Foundation was received by the Father Jean Foundation on December 28, 1977, to be utilized in the development of Ukrainian culture, particularly in the field of teaching of Ukrainian folk dancing. These scholarships were extended to students from the US, Canada and Europe, that the winners of these scholarships participate in the Ukrainian folk dancing. These scholarships were extended to students from the US, Canada and Europe.

Dr. Hanus, District School Superintendent in Philadelphia and a participant in last year’s Forum has strongly recommended greater involvement of Ukrainian American high schools, community, and others interested in promoting Ukrainian cultural activities at this large scale event.

The highlight of the program will be a lecture on "Nicolai Gogol: The Spirit of the Ukrainian Cultural Movement" by Dr. Stanislaw Stromecki. Dr. Stromecki is on the faculty of the University of Alabama and was a guest lecturer at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. He has recently published a book, "The Life and Art of Gogol." Several Slavists from the neighboring universities will participate as respondents. The discussion will be moderated by Prof. Elena Karpynych-Adams of the Ukrainian-Slavic Department at Temple.

Prof. V. Bandera, who chairs the program committee, believes that the time is ripe to involve university students as well as those who “help nurture our Ukrainian roots.”

Ukrainian Girl Wins R.I. Contest

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Anna Hanushovsky of North Providence was recently crowned Rhode Island Junior Miss for 1978.

In the talent competition, Miss Hanushovsky, dressed in a costume made by her mother, performed a Ukrainian folk dance.

Miss Hanushovsky is a student at St. Mary’s Academy in Bay View. She also plans to attend Providence University and to study dentistry. Her hobbies include skating, tennis and hiking.

Socker

"Sitch's" two junior teams are participating in indoor competition at the Sexual Revolution Indoor Tournament. A further donation of 20 teams have entered the tournament. One of the teams is leading in its group, the other is in third place.

The varsity soccer team is taking part in the Schaefer League indoor tournament in Paterson. The team did not have luck to draw "Vistula" and the team "Tenderfoot," which are the leaders of the tournament, and lost both matches. The tournament will continue through March with matches slated for Friday evenings.

Report Baptist... (Continued from page 2)

Two Estonian daily papers, "Sovetija Estonia" and "Moldolozhesto," are printed on January 10th a long article denouncing S.A. Studies. The article is written by a Catholic writer and a teacher, and was sentenced last July, respectively, to 12 and 15 years imprisonment. The article was printed in the newspapers "Lada" and "Madesyvich" and "Mryosav Marynysch," of the Ukrainian group, were arrested in April of 1977, and their colleagues, Levko Lukianenko, was imprisoned last December. Yet, none of the arrested have expressed the view held by the late 1969-1973, and their colleagues, Levko Lukianenko, was imprisoned last December. Yet, none of the arrested have expressed the view held by the late

Slate Ski Championships Near Cortland

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The 23rd annual Ukrainian ski championships of the Federation of Ukrainian Sports Clubs of North America (USCAK) will be held Saturday and Sunday, February 25-26, at the Greek Peak ski area in Virgil, N.Y. (Rte. 81), near Cortland.

According to the announcement, the Ukrainian Ski Club (KLU) of New York, the event’s organizers.

The weekend events include slalom and giant slalom for the following age groups: men, women, senior men (40 and over), junior men (18-29), junior women (14-18), boys and girls (9-14).

Despite snowstorms in what has been one of the harshest winters the Eastern Seaboard has experienced in decades, the teams of New York’s “Chornohora” and “Petrykivka” will continue to be active on the local scene.

For their efforts, many of them have expressed the view held by the late 1969-1973, and their colleagues, Levko Lukianenko, was imprisoned last December. Yet, none of the arrested have expressed the view held by the late

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Dear Folks Back Home by Melanie Bodnarczuk

Leaving the factory
Where immigrants assemble surgical parts, prosthetic legs, and
Babushka-ed women shout, over the din,
Of grandchildren who memorize, yet mispronounce
Songs of ladybugs on the Dnipro

Home to a cellar
A cardboard wall away from the furnace
You take off your coat
The smell of the subway lingers in its weave
Black armchair enfolds you as you open a book
Eyes move across Cyrillic letters so familiar to you

Back where the air
Had smelled of blue sky, black earth and sunflowers
When you put gladiolas
On Shevchenko’s grave.

Melanie Bodnarczuk is a senior at the University of Arizona, majoring in
writing. This poem was written formerfather with whom she visited Ukraine
in 1972. We’re hoping to see more of her material in the future.

Olenka Hanuszewska —
Copper Engraving, Untitled.
From the private collection of Peter Galadza.

In his photographic study of a railroad yard, Cornel Osadsa has captured the hard atmosphere of a hard line of work. It was this type of labor that many of our people faced when they came to this land. Cornel is a student at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

by Vera Мак

Why do I think of you each day?
Why do I dream of you night after night?
Why do I sigh every time I hear your name
When I have no recollection of your pain or fame?
A babe in arms was I
When my parents fled your war-torn steppes,
Along the thorny distant paths we traveled
So far away from you,
Until we reached the safe shores
Of this “promised land” of liberty.

Vera Мак is the pen name of an aspiring, and obviously
talented young poetess in Rochester, N. Y.

Green, Blue by H.

“Remember the tree?” he asked.
“The tree?” there was a gasp in my voice when I said it. No need to remember. The sun was exploding in light, as always, just behind its branches, and the two of them remembered for me.

The tree. What kind was it really? I don’t... no, I don’t know. Perhaps it wasn’t a tree at all, but simply a hiding place for all our fears and all our expectations. Many a friend and foe was in that tangled maze of greenery. My childhood had ripened on a branch too high for me to climb to now.

But I am two, not one. For everything is there, and clearly I can see it, just as once before. And then I turn my head, and lo, the tree is but a tree.

So many fruits that never had a chance to grow. So many frosts that lasted through the spring and killed the hopes and could-have-beens. I wish that I’d been there, to watch the tree and live with it, and grow. I wish that I could be there now, in the shade of that tree, back home.

All we know of H., is that he/she is a student, because, says H., in a letter, “my studies kept me from sending in these pieces earlier...” A little mystery is always fun.

Cry a Little

“Nostalgia” for the Greeks was a painful longing for a return home. It has been part of the soul of every wanderer and pilgrim since the very first home was abandoned. Sometimes it intensifies, and a generation of people can feel it all at once. It’s a funny thing, though — many young Ukrainians feel a longing for a home they’ve never seen and a land they’ve never visited.

In this issue of the Creative Arts Page, we have put together some of the gropings that arise from that mass nostalgia that Ukrainians seem to face perennially. Here is the Ukrainian immigrant, and here are his children, at home in a new land, yet never really home at all.

If you have a poem, short prose piece, translation, photo, or illustration that you would like to share with our readers, send it to.

Olenka Hanuszewska —
Copper Engraving, Untitled.

From the private collection of Peter Galadza.

In his photographic study of a railroad yard, Cornel Osadsa has captured the hard atmosphere of a hard line of work. It was this type of labor that many of our people faced when they came to this land. Cornel is a student at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.
Obituaries

Dr. Bohdan Martynowych,
Canadian Weekly Editor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. Bohdan L. Martynowych, editor of the Ukrainian-language weekly “Kanadiyskiy Far­mer-Viiniy Svit” (Canadian Farmer­Free World), and an activist of Ukrai­nian community life here, died Thurs­day, February 2.

Dr. Martynowych was born on June 29, 1915, in Vienna, Austria, into the family of the Rev. Orest Martyn­woych. He grew up and received his pri­mary and secondary education in wes­tern Ukraine. After graduating from Lviv University in 1939 with an L.L.M. degree, he continued his studies at Charles University, Prague, and in 1942 received the doctorate in interna­tional law from the Ukrainian Free University in Prague, Czecho-Slovak­ia.

Dr. Martynowych came to Canada in 1949 and settled in Winnipeg, where he married Roma Dobrzanska. Since coming to Canada, he had been employed by the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. as a laborer, by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and for the last five years, he was editor of the weekly Canadian Farmer. He was a member of UNA Branch 495 and was active in numerous community organizations.

Besides his wife Roma, he is survived by his daughter, Tania, his son, Orest, and by his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Dobrzanska, all of Winnipeg, as well as by his sister, Oksana, in Ukraine.

Funeral services were held Monday, February 6, from Sts. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral here to All Saints Cemetery where the remains were interred.

U.S. Legislators...

(Continued from page 6)

able for their actions. Only through the continued efforts of America will the hopes of freedom-loving Ukrainians re­mained alive.

“As the people of Ukraine look to America they must be proud of their people who have made a home in this great nation. I have been honored to represent many of these fine people and they are truly proud of their heri­tage. On this day of recognition let us not forget that the struggle of an oppressed nation has not ended, and we must continue to offer hope and guidance to the people of Ukraine.”

Reg. Henry J. Hyde (R-III)—

“...In his State of the Union address President Carter reiterated our Na­tion’s commitment to human rights. The people of Ukraine are among mil­lions of others who are looking to America to live up to that commit­ment. “I join with the Ukrainian people, and the citizens of all Captive Nations, in praying that we will all see the day when people everywhere will be able to enjoy and cherish the freedom and in­dependence that we Americans have continued to enjoy and cherish.”

Reg. C.W. Bill Young (R-Fla.)—

“...For this reason, it is imperative that the United States stand alongside the millions of Ukrainian Americans who are voicing their concern over the plight of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. It is only by intens­i­fying our efforts that we will be able to insure a future of freedom and justice for Ukrainians.”

Reg. Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.)—

“...The people of Ukraine no longer have the right to free speech, assembly and worship. Through all of this hard­ship, however, the Ukrainian people have continued fighting to make their shattered dreams into reality once again. With the voices of the American people behind them, the Ukrainian people will see their dreams come true. The Congress and the President must continue sending resolutions con­demning violations by the Soviet Union of various provisions of the Hel­sinki Agreements and the United Na­tions Declaration on Human Rights and demand their observance of those documents.

“This day on this 60th anniversary of the strong and determined people of Ukraine, I commend them on their valiant efforts and I offer my assis­tance in that ongoing struggle.”

ARtists’ Works Shown

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two paintings of Ukrainian churches by Taras Shu­mylowych were on display here at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Com­pany at an exhibition of paintings and graphics of members of the New York­Connecticut Chapter of the American Artists Professional League, Inc., Feb­ruary 6-17.

Mr. Shumylowych’s paintings were also shown at the winter exhibition of the New York City Chapter of Com­posers, Authors and Artists of Amer­ica, Inc. in the Hemstead Town Hall Pavillion January 7-26.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>ITINERARY</th>
<th>TOUR PRICE</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$799.00</td>
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**NOTE:** Indicates arrival and transit in Moscow.

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Ruling on Tax Rebates

NEWARK, N.J.—The Internal Revenue Service has issued a ruling clarifying the federal tax treatment of the New Jersey "homestead" and "tenant" rebates.

In making the announcement, Cornelius J. Coleman, Director of the New Jersey IRS District, explained that the tax treatment of the homestead rebate depends upon whether or not a taxpayer itemizes deductions on the federal return, and whether the amount of property tax paid is more than or not more than the amount of homestead rebate received. The basis for the IRS position on the federal tax treatment of homestead rebates is that the rebate is, as intended by New Jersey statute, a refund of property taxes paid. Homestead rebates issued in 1977 are considered refunds of property taxes paid in 1977.

Accordingly, taxpayers who itemize deductions on their 1977 federal returns will subtract the amount of rebate received from the amount of property tax paid before claiming the deduction. This provision applies to situations where the amount of property tax paid is greater than the amount of rebate received.

Mr. Coleman explained that the federal tax treatment is different if the amount of homestead rebate received exceeds the amount of property tax paid. In this situation the taxpayer would report the excess as income on line 20 of the Form 1040 and would not have a deduction for property taxes paid.

Taxpayers who do not itemize deductions do not have to do anything on their federal returns with respect to the homestead rebate unless the rebate amount received is greater than the amount of property tax paid, in which case the excess is to be reported as income. In these cases Form 1040 is required, reporting the income on line 20, even though deductions are not itemized.

The "tenant" rebate is somewhat simpler with respect to federal income taxes, explained Mr. Coleman. Since the IRS considers this a refund of an item (rent) which is not tax deductible, it does not have to be reported by the tenant. Tenants do nothing on their federal returns with respect to the tenant rebate.

The owner of the rental property who receives a homestead rebate on rental property will treat only that portion of the rebate not passed on to tenants as a reduction of their property tax deduction.

Mr. Coleman acknowledged that since the ruling was issued after the current filing season started, there may be federal taxpayers who have already filed their returns. If they did not treat the rebates in accordance with these provisions, they should amend their 1977 returns by filing a Form 1040X.

The tax treatment of both the homestead and tenant rebates will be the same for future years.

String Art

(Continued from page 7)

cently in Svoboda that "this is really an orchestra on a professional level, exceedingly well blended, and an improvised, temporary melange of musicians, unfamiliar with one another and with the conductor."

In addition to works of the great masters, the String Orchestra has performed Ukrainian scores by A. Shostakenko, Zhanna Kolodub and others. And it is probably the only contemporary ensemble performing the "Ukrainian Suite" by the American composer Quincy Porter. This work, inspired in 1925 by a concert of the Toronto String Orchestra is currently being performed with such orchestras as the New York Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic, the Detroit Symphony and others.

The Toronto String Orchestra is almost here. Don't miss it!

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SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1978-79

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1978. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

30 Montgomery Street  ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of contemporary Ukrainian poets in the West. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Contemporary Ukrainian poets in the West

KBYCHUO

VITALAPO

SWATNAYR

ORKSIYVYCH

HUBARK

ABRAK

HYESLC

ROWZASKUICY

IRNECH

He is celebrating his 60th birthday this year:

Answers to last week's jumble: Shamokin, Olyphant, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Adoo, Mayfield, Jersey City, St. Clair, Centralla, Elmira, Pittsburgh. Mystery word: Shenandoah.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

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Commentaries by invited Scholars, Refreshments, Exhibits.

Sponsored by The Slavic Department, Temple Ukrainian Ass'n, and Alumni.

Saturday, February 25th, 3-6:30 p.m. in Ritter Hall

(Graduate Columbia and 13th St.)
U.N. Commission... (Continued from page 3)

This year the commission will be devoting more of its attention to the study of violations of economic, social and cultural rights such as the right to housing, education and medical care among others. In the past the commission concentrated on violations of civil and political rights, but with the growing block of underdeveloped and Communist states and in conjunction with the expanding list of programs for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, the commission is expected to shift its emphasis to the economic and social spheres. The commission has also been requested by the General Assembly to draft a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. The convention would have greater legal and moral force than the already existing Declaration on Torture adopted by the assembly.

Another report which the assembly requested the commission to submit to its next session concerns the release of individuals detained or imprisoned for participating in the struggle against apartheid, racism, colonialism, foreign occupation and for self-determination and independence. While the resolution appears to be drafted in universal language, its operative paragraph "lists" that only Israel, Rhodesia and South Africa should "immediately and unconditionally" release all such individuals.

Self-Determination

The warning voiced by Mr. Van Boven has not altered the politically charged atmosphere in evidence during the first week of the current session. The first two items of the agenda to be addressed by the commission, violations of human rights in occupied Arab territories and the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, were discussed within the framework of previous sessions.

Israel and South Africa were condemned for their policies in occupied areas to the exclusion of any mention of the Soviet Union where tens of thousands of individuals are behind bars for specifically claiming the right for self-determination and national independence. Most Western members, including the U.S., condemned Israel for establishing settlements on occupied territory, but would go further than a general discussion of principles when speaking of the rest of the world. Characterizing this approach was the address by Mr. Sover of France who initially called on the commission to apply the right of self-determination to concrete situations, but then went on to define the principle rather than raising specific instances of violations.

Other representatives enumerated the tactics used in occupied areas by Israel and South Africa, such as arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention without formal charges or justifications, torture, arbitrary expropriation and forced exile, being careful not to implicate the Soviet Union or any other Communist state in such practices. While maintaining a hands-off policy towards the USSR on self-determination, the commission charged the U.S. with denying self-determination to American Indians and investigating the representative of the Indian Treaty Council to deliver a statement to that effect.

The overall discussion of self-determination centered on a report by the commission's special rapporteur, Mr. Espiell, who was mandated to compile an overview of self-determination in the world. One of the most disturbing conclusions arrived at by Mr. Espiell was his finding that the right to self-determination does not apply if the territorial integrity of a State is affected. When viewed in the context of other international agreements, such as the Helsinki Accords, which recognizes the territorial integrity of the USSR, it places the nations subjugated in the Soviet Union outside of all international law dealing with self-determination and national independence. Following the conclusion of the debate on self-determination, the commission will take up the problem of human rights in Chile.

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