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Soyuzivka is site of tennis, swimming nationals

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Six years ago the Kopach family from Chicago invaded the UNA estate here for the first time and promptly garnered three titles in the national tennis championships held under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America (USCAK).

The oldest member of the family, Wasyl, took the senior men's title, while his two sons, Michael and Dan, won the 18-and-under and the 16-and-under trophies, respectively. In the winning circle at that time, Mike looked on with a mixture of envy and determination as his colleague from the Windy City, George Glowa, was receiving the men's trophy for the second consecutive year. Undoubtedly, Mike toyed with the idea of holding that trophy some time in the future.

Well, he did. This past Labor Day, in the afternoon sun at Soyuzivka's lower courts, Mike, who is a member of the Ukrainian Tennis Club in Chicago, was presented with the UNA trophy by Supreme Vice President Mary Dushnyck, having just won the men's title by defeating Ihor Ferencevych (KLK New York) in the finals by a score of 7-5,6-0.

Perhaps Mike would have preferred to be in the finals against Andrew Chaikovsky (KLK Hartford), who had won the title four years running, only one short of Ivan Durbak's record. But Andy could not enter this year, because after a year's sabbatical following his graduation from Harvard, he is already in law school like his friend Roman Kupchynsky, he of the memorable semifinal three-setter against Chaikovsky two years ago. Also missing from the men's division this year was Roman Rakoczy Jr., whose professional duties as an engineer working for the state of New York prevented him from playing

(Continued on page 2)

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Swimmers, tournament organizers and UNA officers at the conclusion of the USCAK swimming championships.

In Mike Kopach, the men's division has a new champion. UNA Vice President Mary Dushnyck presented the cup.

'Zdvyh' caps summer activities at SUMA's Ellenville camp

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — Thousands of "sumivtsi" from across the United States attended the 29th annual "Zdvyh" here at the SUM-A camp during the Labor Day weekend.

This year's rally was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the trials in Ukraine of members of the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) and the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), the 30th anniversary of the death of Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), as well as in recognition of the steadfastness of his son, Yuri, who is still being held in Soviet concentration camps.

The rally was officially opened on Saturday, August 30, with the playing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems by the Trembita brass band. Eugenia Kuzmowych, vice-president of the U.S. executive board of SUM-A, greeted the assembled participants, clergy and guests.

Roman Zwarycz, head of the camp command, along with his staff: Nusia Woch, secretary; Stepan Kira, assistant commander; and Kornel Wasylyk, cultural affairs chairman, were then delegated to carry on with the three-day program.

The remainder of Saturday afternoon was taken up by preliminary rounds in volleyball and soccer.

On Saturday evening, the first of two concerts was held on the grounds near the Heroes' Monument. The program was emceed by Mr. Wasylyk, head of the New York SUM-A branch.

Appearing in the program were: the Trembita band from Montreal, under the baton of Yourko Kulycky; a dance and performing ensemble from Passaic, N.J.; the Zhaivoronky girls' choir from New York, under the direction of Lev Struhatsky; a trio composed of Mariyka Kin, Brigitta Zayatz-Lasowska and Halia Blaha, also under the direction of Mr. Struhatsky; the SUM-A dance ensemble from Boston, under the direction of Anna Nosal; and a dance ensemble of older "sumivtsi," under the direction of Ivan Barytsky;

(Continued on page 3)

Reagan begins campaign with Liberty Park ethnic rally

Walter Sochan

Ronald Reagan and (from left) his daughter Maureen, wife Nancy and son Ron wave to the crowd gathered at Liberty Park in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — GOP candidate Ronald Reagan launched his presidential campaign on Labor Day at an ethnic festival held here at Liberty State Park.

A crowd, estimated at 10,000, gathered at the park which looks out on the Statue of Liberty. Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith, along with other local and state officials, was on hand to greet Gov. Reagan.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan attacked President Jimmy Carter, criticizing his economic policies. In referring to the "sorry record of Carter's administration," he called attention to such pressing issues as inflation, unemployment, high interest rates and the drop in productivity.

"But restoring the America dream requires more than restoring a sound, productive economy, vitally important as that is," said Mr. Reagan. "It requires a return to spiritual and moral values, values so deeply held by those who came here to build a new life. We need to restore those values in our daily life, in our neighborhoods and in our government's dealings with the other nations of the world."

In referring to the workers' strike in Poland, Gov. Reagan went on to say: these are the values inspiring those brave workers in Poland. The values that have inspired other dissidents under Communist domination. They remind us that where free unions and collective bargaining are forbidden, freedom is lost. They remind us that freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. You and I must protect and preserve freedom here or it will not be passed on to our children. Today the workers in Poland are showing a new generation not how high is the price of freedom but how much it is worth that price."

"I want more than anything I've ever wanted, to have an administration that will, through its actions, at home and in the international arena, let millions of people know that Miss Liberty still 'lifts her lamp beside the golden door.'

"Through our international broadcasting stations — the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and the others — let us send, loud and clear, the message that this generation of Americans intends to keep that lamp shining," conluded Reagan.

The majority of the more than 20 ethnic groups taking part in the festival were affiliated with the Captive Nations Committee of New York which is headed by Horst Uhlich. The committee represents those nations which have fallen under Communist domination. Among those present were: Afghans, Bulgarians, Croats, Cubans, Estonians, Hungarians, Kozaks, Lithuanians, Latvians, North Koreans, Poles, Tibetans, Turkomans, Ukrainians and others.

Among the Ukrainians attending the festival were UNA Supreme President John Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Joseph Lesawyer, Svoboda editor emeritus Antin Dragan, Walter Bilyk and other UNA members.

Polish authorities intensify war on religion

WHEATON, Ill. — "The war on religion not only continues in Poland but has increased," said Bishop Rozwadowski of Lodz in the pastoral letter of June 12, which has just reached Keston College. While the party and government boast publicly about "good relations between church and state," the local authorities continue to suppress the church.

On May 31, Glos Robtniczy (workers' voice), the Lodz Communist Party daily, published a statement by the head of the local party committee, demanding that only atheists be employed as teachers at primary and secondary schools. This also applies to university lecturers. Such a policy would ensure "proper ideological formation of the Polish youth."

"This statement," noted Bishop Rozwadowski, "contradicts all international treaties by the Polish government in post-war years. It is also an open challenge to the laws operating in our country. (Polish civil law provides five years' imprisonment for those who violate a citizen's rights because of his belief)."

On November 21, 1979, Pope John Paul II called upon Christians to expose injustice, the exploitation of man by man, or exploitation of man by the state: "Expose every social injustice, discrimination, violence inflicted on man against the body, against the spirit, against his conscience and against his convictions."

Referring to the pope's statement, Bishop Rozwadowski appealed to believers to oppose any discrimination of this kind. "Any believer subjected to persecution in education or public service should regard it as his moral duty to defend the rights guaranteed by Polish law.

Soyuzivka is site...

(Continued from page 1)

himself into form.

Going back to the Kopach story, Mike did come to Soyuzivka last year, but lost in the semis against Chaikovsky. Neither his father nor his brother ever showed up at Sovuzivka again — Dan was too busy studying, and his father, well, his father passed away two years ago following open heart surgery. Many of the late Wasyl's friends tried to persuade Mike to go to Soyuzivka two years ago, but the youth felt too much grief to marshal enough intensity required by tournament play. His father, he felt, would not want him to be just another distraught player on the courts of the Ukrainian tennis mecca.

The late Wasyl Kopach, an orphan in the Mittenwald, West Germany, displaced persons camp, was himself an all-around athlete. After settling in the United States, he served in the U.S. Armed Forces during the Korean War. While in Japan, he married a Japanese girl who later, in Chicago, gave birth to his two sons.

Mike, now 23, has graduated with a B.S. in economics from Washington University in Seattle, which he attended on a tennis scholarship.

A fast and graceful player who relies on a net-and volley game, it was in fact Mike's excellent return of serve that helped him take the crown without the loss of a single set. He was overpowering against 17-year-old Ihor Kupchynsky (KLK New York) in a quarterfinal battle of two lefties. It was this power and the crispness of volleys that made Ihor look somewhat disconsolate in the 6-1, 6-1 set-to. In the semis he turned top-seeded Durbak's (KLK Harrisburg) best ground strokes into winners, and in the finals Mike was too consistent for the somewhat erratic Ferencevych.

Ferencevych was holding his own in the first set as long as his first serve was going in, and it was. Despite a break in the third game, he got it back in the sixth and was close to another in the 10th. But then his serve abandoned him. Reading it well, Mike chipped Ihor's second serve and moved in to put away two volleys in the 11th game to go ahead 6-5. He then held his own serve for the set.

That 10th game must have been on Ihor's mind throughout the second set. Mike broke his serve right in the first game and from then on Ferencevych, as well-conditioned an athlete as they come, was but running around aimlessly. Kopach, on the other hand, was getting ever more confident as the set progressed using his speed and superb racket control to powder away winners or lob with a feathery touch. In no time it was 6-0 and a standing ovation from appreciative spectators.

To Ferencevych's credit it must be said that he encountered a stubborn George Walchuk (KLK New York) before winning 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, and then went the limit against George Falinsky (KLK Utica) 3-6,7-6,7-6, the third set being completed Monday morning because of darkness Sunday. Falinsky, too, had his hands full in the quarters as young George Charuk (UTC Chicago), a child prodigy of sorts with seven junior titles at Soyuzivka under his belt before he joined the men's group last year at the age of 17, put up a struggle before going down 6-7,6-2,2-6.

It was a tough field of 22, with the seeds making the committee look good as they advanced to the semis on form. That group had just returned from New Paltz, N.Y., where the first two rounds are played at SUNY's six courts, through Saturday afternoon, to find Soyuzivka getting ready for the opening ceremonies on the lower courts.

Roman Rakoczy Sr., the ever-busy tournament director, welcomed the participants, greeted the guests and introduced the rest of his committee as well as the swim meet organizers of this 25th annual tennis tourney and 24th swim meet, staged by the Carpathian Ski Club under the auspices of USCAK for UNA, Svoboda, Soyuzivka and The Ukrainian Weekly trophies.

After welcoming the participants, UNA Supreme President John O. Flis read a message of greetings from GOP

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Yakunin sentenced to 10 years

MOSCOW — Father Gleb Yakunin, the Russian Orthodox priest who has been on trial since August 25 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and exile on August 28, reported United Press International.

A Soviet newspaper reported that the 46-year-old dissident, who faced a maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile, received a lighter sentence because he confessed his crimes in court.

The article contradicted the version of courtroom events given by Mr. Yakunin's wife, Iraida, who attended the closed trial, and asserted that her husband denied any intention of subverting the government.

Mr. Yakunin's conviction, and that of an underground journal publisher, Tatyana Velikanova the following day, are believed to signal a new crackdown on the Soviet Union's dwindling dissent movement, according to UPI.

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'Zdvyh' caps summer activities at SUMA's Ellenville camp

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the Odessa dance ensemble, under the direction of Petro Lucyshyn from Syracuse, N.Y.; the SUM-A bandurist capella from Astoria, N.Y., under the direction of Volodymyr Lechicky; and the camp choir directed by Mr. Struhatsky.

Following the concert, two dances were held simultaneously with music being provided by the Iskra band from New York and the Vechirny Dzvin band from Montreal.

On Sunday morning, Divine Liturgies of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox faiths were celebrated at the camp. The Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylevsky, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodimir in New York, and the Rev. Ivan Tkachuk, the SUM-A camp chaplain, concelebrated the Orthodox service. The Rev. Dr. Wolodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, celebrated the Catholic Liturgy.

The main program of the rally commenced at noon. Myroslaw Shmigel, head of the U.S. executive board of SUM-A, opened the manifestation segment of the program. The keynote address was delivered by Evhen Hanowsky, head of the world executive board of SUM. Mr. Hanowsky spoke about the trials in the 1930s of members of SVU-SUM, Gen. Shukhevych, and about liberation movements past and present. In his speech, Mr. Hanowsky stressed that "there can be no talk of human rights without an independent Ukraine." He went on to say that the activities of SUM youths should be undertaken with this year's rally slogan — "Fight for Ukraine, we're sons of freedom" — in mind.

Lew Futala extended greetings from the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front in the United States, and read a letter of greeting from Jaroslaw Stetzko, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Greetings were also extended in person by Iwan Wynnyk on behalf of the UCCA headquarters; Wolodymyr Swyntuch of the U.S. National Plast Command; and from New York Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman.

Mr. Zwarycz read greetings from: the National Ronald Reagan for President Committee; the office of President Jimmy Carter; Brendan Byrne, governor of New Jersey; from Sens. Richard Schweiker, Daniel Moynihan, Robert Dole. Lowell Weicker; Rep. Philip Crane; State Assemblyman Paul Hinchey; New York Mayor Edward Koch; and Mayor R. Krieger of Ellenville.

Written greetings were sent from almost all the major Ukrainian organizations.

The Ukrainian National Association was represented by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Organizer Wasyl Orichowsky.

Present as representatives of other organizations were: Mr. Futala, Ukrainian Liberation Front and Ukrainian National Aid Association; M. Nesterchuk, Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; J. Petryk, Ukrainian National Credit Union Association; I. Kobasa, WCFU Cultural Council; Dr. W. Omelchenko, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN); R. Marynowych, Ukrainian Melody Hour; Z. Kowal, Belgian executive board of SUM; W. Janiw, the 2nd Division of the Ukrainian National Army; Dr. P. Goy, Ukrainian Free University; M. Sydor, UPA Veterans; M. Hryckowian, Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna; I. Smoliy, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; M. Chomanczuk, New York UCCA branch; P. Andrienko Danchuk, UCCA Educational Council; M. Loza, Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in Europe; A. Priatka, TUSM; B. Futey, Cleveland UCCA branch; R. Bukshowana-Potter, Council of the Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic; S. Bukshowana, vice-premier of the Government Center of the UNR; S. Chemych, Ukrainian Studies Fund; P. Mirchuk, Association of Former Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

Following the greetings, there was a cultural program with performances by the participants of this summer's camp, who appeared in a song-recitation number under the direction of Ivanna Kononiw, with accompaniment by G. Furda.

The manifestation portion of the program ended with the marching of some 2,000 SUM-A youths past the podium on the main field.

After the manifestation, Wolodymyr Kostyk and Ivan Vivchar, administrators of the SUM-A camp, invited the representatives of the various organizations for a brief repast, during which several more greetings were extended to the SUM-A command.

Among the speakers at the repast was Mr. Sochan, who presented a check in the sum of $1,200 for SUM-A's educational activities for youth. The Yonkers branch of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union also pledged a sum for this purpose.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Shmigel thanked everyone for their participation in the rally, thus bringing the official part of the program to a close.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the closing of the camp. The youths were addressed by the commandant of the camp, Mr. Wasylyk; head instructor Mr. Mirchuk, and Mr. Shmigel.

The second concert was held in the evening and the following performers took part: a trio from Buffalo composed of Olya, Natalka and Oksana Moroz; bandura player Michael Chalupa from Astoria; and the Trembita band.

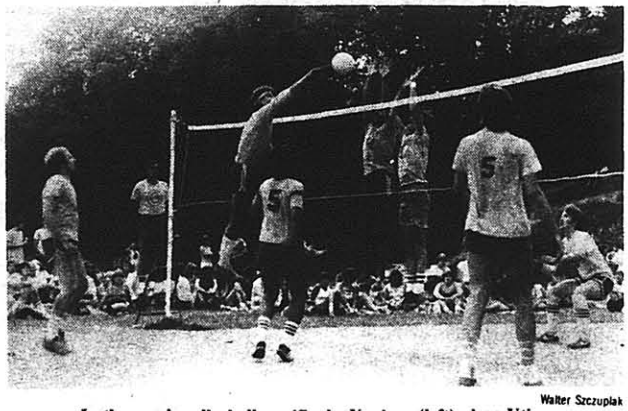
Music for the dancing that evening was provided by the Vechirny Dzvin and Vodohray bands.

Walter Sochan

The SUM-A camp choir under the direction of Lev Struhatsky performs during Sunday's rally.

Walter Szczuplak

"Sumivtsi" parade onto the field before the Heroes' Monument.



Walter Szczuplak

In the men's volleyball semifinals, Yonkers (left) plays Utica.

President of Evangelical Alliance protests defamation of Petliura

SCOTCH PLAINS, N.J. — In a letter to William Bahrey, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, UEA, the Rev. Charles M. Fitz retracted statements he had made in a magazine article in which he accused Symon Petliura of being a "mass murderer" and a pogromist.

Writing in the December 1979 issue of Scotts' Monthly Stamp Journal, the Rev. Fitz, in a piece titled "Philately and Murder," charged the Petliura government with initiating bloody pogroms, and he referred to a stamp depicting the former president of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic as the "murderer stamp."

The article created a furor among Ukrainian community activists and prompted the Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League to ask the journal to publish a retraction as well as the league's response to the charges.

In his letter to the author, Mr. Bahrey provided the pastor with articles, excerpts and documents written mainly by Jewish leaders and historians, as well as Jewish members of the Ukrainian government, which refute the Rev. Fitz's allegations. Mr. Bahrey also pointed out other historical inaccuracies in the article.

"From the authoritative statements in the (enclosed) articles you will learn that Petliura was not an initiator or perpetrator of pogroms against the Jews," Mr. Bahrey wrote, adding that, contrary to Mr. Fitz's assertions, Petliura "was in no way connected with the 'White' Russian Army, (and) that he did not flee to France after defeat, but lived in Poland until he moved to France, where he continued his duties as head of the Ukrainian government-in-exile until his assassination..."

Replying to Mr. Bahrey's correspondence, the Rev. Fitz assured the UEA president that the Petliura article was not based on anti-Ukrainian sentiment.

"Regarding the subject of Symon Petliura," wrote Rev. Fitz, "it would appear based upon available resources that Petliura personally was not guilty of acts of murder with regard to Jews in Ukraine."

Despite Mr. Bahrey's description of the anarchic conditions in Ukraine at the time, and the free-wheeling independence of "otamany" like Makhno Hryhoriv and others, the Rev. Fitz balked at fully absolving Petliura of responsibility for events in Ukraine.

"With regard to the question of responsibility for pogroms, it is my personal feeling that Petliura's guilt lies more in the realm of the sin of omission rather than commission, since it is more a fact of what he did not do or could not do than what he did do," the Rev. Fitz concluded.

Addressing the Rev. Fitz's reluctance to fully clear Petliura of any guilt, Mr. Bahrey, in a follow-up letter, labelled the pastor's evaluation "sheer surmise" and not an objective analysis of the situation.

Although the Rev. Fitz gave Mr. Bahrey permission to publicize his retraction, the letters between the two and transcripts of telephone conversations, he stopped short of submitting a retraction to the stamp journal.

Reagan committee headed by Flis

WASHINGTON — The formation of a National Committee of Ukrainian American Voters for Reagen and Bush, to be chaired by John Flis, was announced here on September 1 by Gene Rossides, chairman, and Anna Chennault, chairwoman, of the Reagan-Bush Nationalities Division.

Others announced as members of the executive committee are: Mary Dushnyck of New York; Dr. Myron Kuropas former presidental assistant for ethnic affairs; Ignatius Billinsky of Philadelphia; Dr. Michael Pap, professor at John Carrol University in Cleveland; Walter Chopiwsky of Phoenix; Bohdan Fedorak of Warren, Mich.; Prokip Lewenetz of St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Mike Kitsosk of Mahanoy Plane, Pa.

Mr. Flis said of his group and their activities: "Ukrainian Americans represent a growing number of concerned Americans who realize that the policies of Jimmy Carter and his administration are leading America in the wrong direction. The election of Gov. Reagan in November will halt this decline in American power and prestige and get this land that we love headed in the right direction again. Mr. Flis added that "the high rates of unemployment and inflation caused by Jimmy Carter's policies must end. Ukrainian Americans will do their part throughout the nation and work hard in their neighborhoods to elect Ronald Reagan and George Bush. We'll all help make America great again".

The committee is in a stage of formation and other committee members will soon be announced.

Miss Soyuzivka contest

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Miss Soyuzivka 1980 Halya Petryk will relinquish her crown Saturday, September 13, during the annual UNA Day festivities at Soyuzivka when a new Miss Soyuzivka for 1981 will be chosen. The program begins at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium.

At Soyuzivka

Labor Day weekend program features Toronto's Ukrainian Cabaret

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Comedienne Luba Goy entertains Soyuzivka guests.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The prospect of spirited tennis and swimming tournaments, music, dancing and a cabaret lured over 6,000 people to Soyuzivka during the three-day Labor Day Weekend. People from throughout the United States and Canada decided to get away from it all by getting together and spend the waning days of summer at the UNA resort's end-of-the-season extravaganza.

The three-day party kicked off Friday night with a late-night dance on the terrace of the Veselka pavilion, with music provided by the Bohdan Hirniak orchestra with lead singers Ihor Rakowsky and Wolodymyr Zaitsev.

The festivities continued on Saturday and Sunday, with dancing to the music of the Tempo and Veseli Chasy orchestras.

The entertainment highlight of the weekend was the performance of the Ukrainian Cabaret of Toronto under the direction of vocalist Taras Shipowick. Also featured in the group were vocalist Orysia Lubinsky and humorist Luba Goy. Appearing on Saturday and Sunday nights in the Veselka auditorium, the ensemble entertained guests with a variety of songs, monologues and topical satire. The shows were opened by emcee Anya Dydyk.

During the day, scores of spectators gathered at the pool and courtside to watch the USCAK swimming and tennis competitions. Competitors vied for trophies and awards in a variety of age groups.

Among the guests were many well-known community leaders and activists, including UNA executives. On hand for the weekend were John Flis, UNA Supreme President; Mary Dushnyck, Supreme Vice President and Supreme Auditors Dr. Bohdan Futey and Prof. John Teluk. Also present were Supreme Advisors Anna Haras and Mykola Chomanczuk, Svoboda editor-in-chief Zenon Snylyk as well as a number of UNA branch officers from throughout the United States and Canada.

Singers Taras Shipowick and Orysia Lubinsky perform during the Ukrainian Cabaret program.

Undoubtedly the prettiest attraction at Soyuzivka was a bevy of former Miss Soyuzivkas and the current queen, Halya Petryk.

Even before the last song was played, many of the guests made plans to return to Soyuzivka during the weekend of September 13-14 for the annual UNA Day festivities, which will feature the selection of a new Miss Soyuzivka, the music of Chervona Kalyna, and the Chaika Ukrainian folk dance ensemble.

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Soyuzivka is site...

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presidential candidate Ronald Reagan. Up went the flags to the tunes of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, and Omelan Twardowsky, member of USCAK's executive board, pronounced the meet officially open. It was dedicated to the 25th anniversary of USCAK, the central coordinating body of Ukrainian sports activity in the United States and Canada.

Also extending greetings to the participants of the annual meet was KLK president Jaroslaw Rubel who serves on both committees. Mr. Rakoczy also introduced Natalia Andrusiw, veteran tennis player whose prowess goes back to prewar years in western Ukraine. Mrs. Andrusiw, who resides in Philadelphia, extended greetings and wishes of success to the participants.

Taking part in the opening ceremonies were also: UNA Vice President Mrs. Dushnyck, the only participant in all 25 tourneys and the first women's champion, a fact that was dutifully put on record amid applause from the large crowd on the grassy malls, head of UNA's Supreme Auditing Committee Bohdan Futey and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, who could not get rid of the heat and the stifling humidity, but managed to keep the skies dry contrary to weather forecasts.

The ceremonies over, the swimmers went gladly to the pool to cool off in the final heats, while the tennis players resumed their wallowing on the blistering courts.

When George Hrab (KLK New York) has to face Dr. Jaroslaw Sydorak from San Francisco in the first round, you know the group is strong. This was the case with the junior vets, a field of 18 quite evenly matched players.

With last year's winner, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky (Chornomorska Sitch) opting this time for the 45-and-over senior group — and winning it with ease — the field was open for any one of the competitors. Except that George Sawchak (Tryzub Philadelphia) would not have it any other way, but his own. Not in the best of form this year, he outstroked Alex Terlecky (Chicago Lions) in the semis, 7-5, 6-4, and then reached for a bit of extra energy to defeat Oleh Bohachevsky (KLK New York) in a gruelling three-setter, 7-6, 1-6, 6-2. Bohachevsky had no walk-over against Paul Rollik (Tryzub) in the 7-6, 6-4 victory, the latter cramping up in the third set, the result of a tough quarter-final match against Dr. Sydorak, which he took by a score of 5-7, 7-5, 6-2.

This story seems to be repeating itself each year: the quarters and the semis constitute the toughest matches and they have to be played on the same day. Coupled with the heat that more often than not descends on the Catskills at this time of the year, it takes its toll on the players. But then it's a three-day tournament and the format cannot be changed in deference to those players who advance to the finals.

The women's group, a field of six, set a precedent in that the final was resolved between two sisters.

Zenia Matkiwsky (Sitch), who will be studying at and playing for Penn State, succeeded in defending her title and winning the third overall, was uncompromising against her 16-year-old sister Luba, winning a tough one, 7-5, 6-4. Luba, who won the 18-and-under title last year and could have stayed in the junior girls' group to defend her title, chose to challenge her sister and came close. The match reflected the fact that the two sisters play each other often and know each other's game. In the final

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Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

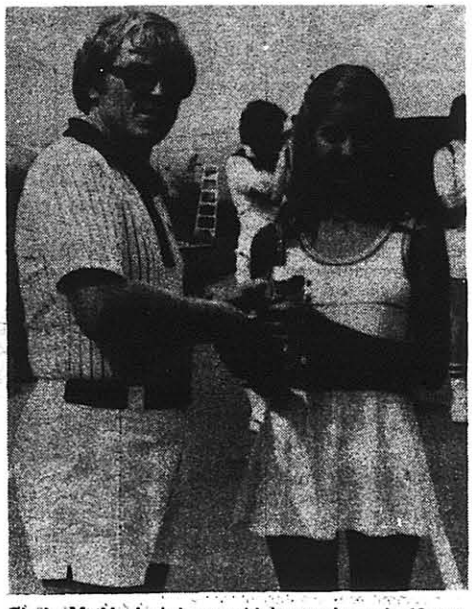
Zenia Matkiwska prevailed as the women's titlist. Jaroslaw Rubel presents the Soyuzivka trophy.

George Sawchak gets the cup and a handshake from Walter Kwas for winning the junior vets title.

Like Mike Shyjan Jr., 10-year-old Lida Sawchak became one of the youngest group winners as the took the 12-and-under title. She receives the cup from Roman Rakoczy Sr.

Denys Czorny has his first trophy in the nationals, just received from Zenon Snylyk.

Steve Borysewych took two runner-up trophies to Chicago, one for himself and the other for Mike Sokolohorsky who had left earlier to catch a plane. Roman Rakoczy Sr. presented the cups.



Olenka Matkiwsky is happy with her trophy as the 18-and-under champion. George Sawchak congratulates her.

THE Ukrainian Weekly
СВОБОДА SVOBODA

Aftershocks from Poland?

Just as the labor crisis in Poland seemed to be hovering on the brink of violent confrontation, the Communist regime, in an unprecedented move, acquiesced to labor leaders' demands and begrudgingly granted the workers historic and far-reaching concessions. In order to end the massive wave of walkouts which threaten to unravel Communist authority and put a severe strain on an already hobbling economy, the government accepted democratic trade uinions, agreed to relax censorship and released dissident intellectuals imprisoned for supporting the strikes.

The question is whether Polish authorities genuinely intend to keep their end of the bargain and implement the reforms, or whether the promised concessions were offered as a quick-fix solution to cajole disgruntled workers back to their jobs. Only time can provide a concrete answer to this question.

Perhaps the more salient question is what effect, if any, will the aftershocks of the Polish labor crisis, and its ultimate resolution, have on the Soviet Union, which has had its share of economic and labor problems.

Despite the predictable and pompous defense of Marxist principles in the face of the unrest in Poland, the Kremlin is increasingly nervous about the possible ripple effect developments in Poland will have on Soviet labor.

Earlier this year, workers at the auto manufacturing plant in Togliatti staged a wildcat strike, claiming that government-controlled trade unions were unresponsive to their grievances. Labor unrest was also reported in the industrial city of Gorky.

Four years ago, Vladimir Klebanov, a coal-mine foreman in Ukraine, organized the ill-fated Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights, telling the International Labor Organization that official unions were no more than bureaucratic organs of the government and did not represent the interests of the workers. The unofficial union was ultimately squelched and Klebanov imprisoned, but the seeds of a free trade union movement had been sown.

To date, the standard Soviet response to serious labor unrest has been brute force. During the strike-plagued 1960s, when workers walked out in Rostov, Donetske and Novochorkask, official reaction was truculent and swift. In Novochorkask, hundreds of persons were killed as Soviet troops cordoned off the city and brutally smashed the general strike.

Given the Soviet government's penchant for violence, the use of force to quell labor unrest is always a convenient option. But in view of the tremendous contagion and scope of the labor uprising in Poland, and the interest it has spurred in the West, there is evidence that the Soviet government is going to great pains to revise provisions within the extant framework of government-controlled trade unions that would make them nominally more responsive to workers' needs. A recent Ukrainian workers' newspaper reported on a meeting of an oblast trade-union council, and provided a sharp critique of existing union procedures and management.

This is not to suggest that Soviet authorities plan a major overhaul in trade-union structure to facilitate direct worker input or other related reforms; it indicates a genuine fear that the spirit of labor reform will permeate the Polish border and threaten to destabilize the labor-state relationship.

What the crisis in Poland has done is expose the vulnerability of a Communist State to the apparent power of an organized, unified and resolute labor movement. Although the victory may prove to be temporary, it has created an atmosphere of possibility, and could inspire workers in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to assert their rights in what are ostensibly, worker states. It is precisely this scenario that the Soviet leadership fears most.

Sichynsky library donated to Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A valuable collection of books, the archives of Dr. Wolodymyr Sichynsky, a noted historian of art and architecture, was donated by his son, architect Yaroslaw Sichynsky, to a library at Harvard University.

Dr. Vikentiy Shandor, Dr. Sichynsky's son-in-law, oversaw the entire operation. The collection was transported from Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. to Cambridge, Mass., in July.

The Sichynsky collection comprises over 300 monographs in addition to periodicals, catalogues and other publications. Of special interest are the works of Dmytro Antonovych, Oleksa Povstenko and Mykhaylo Dragan as well as Galician Ukrainian publications dating from the period between the two world wars — "Mystetstvo" (Lviv, 1936) and "Woodcuts" (Warsaw, 1937).

The archives include manuscripts, bibliographical works, articles on Ukrainian themes, art books, as well as an annotated version of "Roksolianiv," and a script of Dr. Sichynsky's book "The World Speaks About Ukraine." The "Mazepiana" collection contains much interesting material in addition to the plates of the various portraits of Hetman Ivan Mazepa.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund reported that Dr. Shandor, a known benefector of the fund, and Ivan Vikentiy Shandor, have donated a collection of books to the library of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The collection comprises 51 books and 478 periodicals.

Books worthy of special mention include a book in German on Mykhaylo Hrushevsky's notes on the Ukrainian question as traced in its historical development, which was published in Vienna in 1915 by the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine; a book on the local architecture of Priashiv; and an anthology of Transcarpathian literature of the latter half of the 19th century, as well as separate Ukrainian works published in Priashiv and Bratislava.

Rakhmanny's book reviewed in Toronto Sun

TORONTO — A review of Roman Rakhmanny's book "In Defense of the Ukrainian Cause" by freelance writer Marcus Van Steen appeared in the July 19 issue of the Toronto Sun.

In view of the history of Ukrainian oppression and the struggle of the Ukrainian people for their national existence, Mr. Van Steen draws attention to the general lack of response to the present predicament and the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation.

"At a time when the wounding of two Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan is debated in a special session of the United Nations Security Council, and when the imprisonment of one black leader in South Africa is front-page news in our newspapers, it appears strange that the systematic oppression of 40 million Ukrainians, including imprisonment, torture, exile and executions, causes not a ripple," Mr. Van Steen wrote.

Mr. Van Steen notes that "In Defense of the Ukrainian Cause" is "a warning to all who think we have nothing to fear from the Russian bear."

In referring to the valuable advice which may be gleaned from this book, Mr. Van Steen has in mind such issues as the readiness of the West "to accept Moscow's propaganda that the Ukrainian people are proud and happy to be members of the great Russian family. In order to remain on good terms with Moscow, we turn a blind eye and abandon 40 million people to their fate."

"Another point made by Rakhmanny is that Canada could make better use of the short-wave radio programs it beams to the Soviet Union in both Russian and Ukrainian. He says that one thing that enables Moscow to stifle opposition among the various nationalities that make up the USSR is that most people in the Soviet Union live in fear of the secret police.

"Canada could counter this by reporting in its short-wave broadcasts whatever successes, military or political, the resistance movements have had. We should also report efforts made in Canada on behalf of jailed Ukrainian nationalists," he observed.

Cornerstone to be placed at D.C. Ukrainian shrine

WASHINGTON — The dedication of the parish and shrine center, marking the first phase of construction of the Ukrainian National Shrine, will be held here on Sunday, September 14, at 1 p.m.

The celebrations planned for this day will commence with the placing of the cornerstone blessed by Pope John Paul II.

A Pontifical Divine Liturgy will be concelebrated by Archibishop Myroslav Lubachivsky and Metropolitan Maksym Hermaniuk along with other Catholic bishops from the United States and Canada.

There will be a reception and open house at 4 p.m., followed by a concert program.

News quiz

The quiz covers the previous two issues of The Ukrainian Weekly. Answers will appear with the next quiz.

1. Which radio broadcasts have recently been jammed by the Soviet Union?
2. Who is the award-winning director whose latest feature film, "The Kidnapping of the President" has just premiered in New York?
3. What is the name of the Plast camp where training courses for counselors were held recently?
4. Who is the Paris-based painter who has been touring Canada and the United States?
5. What were the topics of this summer's UVAN seminar?
6. Who is the patron of the recently christened UNA Branch 389 in Lehighton, Pa.?
7. Who wrote a Ukrainian language text for beginners and advanced students which has been published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies?
8. Who is the sculptor of the monument of the Ukrainian pioneer family which was unveiled at the Ukrainian Cutural Heritage Village on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Alberta?
9. Who is the minister of state for multiculturalism in Canada?
10. What is the approximate sum total of the memorial fund raised for the building of the Ukrainian National Shrine in Washington as of July 31?

Answers to previous quiz: Attorney Myroslaw Smorodsky; the Stephen and Antoinette Kuropas family of Chicago; the American Bar Association; samizdat journals dealing with the women's movement in the USSR; Oksana Meshko on behalf of Oleksander Serhiyenko; Victor Nekipelov's "The Institute of Fools"; Pyotr Rumachik; Media Action Coalition; Vassyl Yemetz; to liquidate wills of elderly East Europeans who are now Canadian citizens, establishing a claim to the inheritance.

Badzio on Ukrainian nation's past, present and future

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Yuriy Badzio's open letter to the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has recently been published in the West, is one of the most interesting and informative documents circulating in the Ukrainian samvydav in recent years. Written shortly before Badzio's arrest in April 1979, the letter analyzes the effects of Soviet nationalities policy in terms of the past, present and future of the Ukrainian nation. Badzio asserts that current Soviet policies preclude the future existence of the Ukrainians as a nation and attempt to obliterate all traces of Ukrainian historical conciousness.

The Ukrainian Helsinki group's External Representation, which is headed by Petro Grigorenko, has recently published the full text of a lengthy and thoughtful essay by Ukrainian human rights activists Yuriy Badzio analyzing the impact of Soviet nationalities policy on the development of the Ukrainian nation. It is a wide-ranging critique of Soviet theories of nationality relations in the USSR written in the form of an open letter to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the CPSU. Although the letter is not dated, it is apparent from the text that it was written in March or April 1979.[1]

Badzio's ideas are similar in many respects to those of Ivan Dzyuba, who criticized Soviet nationalities policy in "Internationalism or Russification?" There are also some fundamental differences. Unlike Dzyuba, Badzio does not proceed from a specifically Marxist approach to the national question. Instead, he describes himself as a democratic socialist:

"My social position is a socialist one, and my political position is democratic. I formulate this as a concept of democratic socialism. It is close to Eurocommunism. Ideological, cultural and political pluralism... My concept of democratic socialism does not foresee the restoration of private ownership of the means of production, but rather the liquidation of the party's private ownership — i.e., of the ideological and political absolutism and autocracy of the party; it foresees movement towards the Marxist ideal of the future, although the summit of this ideal is utopian."[2]

Badzio also differs from Dzyuba in his treatment of Lenin. Whereas Dzyuba was inclined to interpret Soviet nationalities policy as a distortion of Leninist theories, Badzio traces the evolution of contemporary policies to Lenin's idea of the fusion of nations. On one point, however, both Dzyuba and Badzio are very much in agreement — namely, the lingering effects of Russian chauvinism on the development of nationality relations in the USSR.

Yuriy Vasyliovych Badzio, a 44-year-old literary critic, was arrested on April 23, 1979, and on December 21 of that year a Kiev court sentenced him to a seven-year term in a strict-regime camp and five years of internal exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."[3]

Badzio is a native of the Zakarpattia oblast and a graduate of Uzhhorod University, where he specialized in Ukrainian philology. After several years of pedagogical work in the Mukachevo area, he began his postgraduate studies at the Institute of Literature of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1961. In the early 1960s, he began publishing articles on literary themes in such major republican journals as Dnipro, Radianske literaturoznavstvo, and Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli, and was an active member of the circle of young Keivan intellectuals that formed a part of the so-called "Sixties Group." In April 1965, Badzio was dismissed from the staff of the Institute of Literature for agreeing to participate in an evening honoring Ukrainian national poet Taras Shevchenko. Later that year, on September 4, he took part in the public protest against the arrest of Ukrainian intellectuals held in the "Ukraina" cinema in Kiev, which resulted in his expulsion from the party in 1966.

After his dismissal from the Institute of Literature, Badzio worked at various jobs, ranging from his position as an editor with the Reklama Publishing House to loading bread in a Kiev factory. Between 1968 and 1971 he was still able to publish in literary journals, although with increasing difficulty and at times only by using pseudonyms. In May 1971, Badzio wrote a letter to the Presidium of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, the newspaper Literaturna Ukraina, and the delegates to the sixth congress of the Ukrainian Writers' Union criticizing cultural conditions in Ukraine.[4]

As for so many other members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, the turning point for Badzio was the mass arrests of January 1972. His reaction to the arrests was, he reveals, to protest:

"It was clear from the start that this was a case of a pre-planned repressive action directed against the national rebirth of Ukraine in the modern, post-Stalinist period of its history. This led me to fulfill my civic and patriotic obligation and speak out before the supreme and responsible party and state organs with a warning about the dangerous consequences of this kind of policy. My letter, which was conceived as a patriotic reaction to the political situation in Ukraine, grew into a broad research project on the contemporary state of the Ukrainian people within the USSR. This is how the idea of a book titled 'The Right to Live' was born."[5]

After six or seven years, Badzio had produced a work of approximately 1, 400 pages. In 1977, the manuscript disappeared under mysterious circumstances, and the following year he wrote a new version that comprised over 400 pages. This was confiscated along with some of his poetry during a search of Badzio's home on February 3-4, 1979.[6] In the meantime, however, Badzio set forth his views on the national question in an open letter to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, foreign Communist parties, and the democratic community at large. Although the original text is not dated, it appears to have been written sometime in 1977. probably soon after the disappearance of his original manuscript.[7] Two years later, a much longer and more detailed version of this letter, in which Badzio summarizes the contents of "The Right to Live," was addressed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The conceptual framework of Badzio's analysis is the belief that, as in the life of individuals, the historical existence of nations has three aspects: the past, present and future. Taken together, he argues, these "three parameters of reality" form a single psychological entity and characterize the cultural and historical climate of a society. Badzio examines each of these aspects from the standpoint of Soviet nationalities policy and comes to the conclusion that "contemporary party and state ideology and policy in the area of nationality relations deprives the Ukrainian nation, as well as all the non-Russian peoples of the USSR, of its fundamental and crucial right — the right to live."[8]

The future, according to Badzio, is psychologically the most important aspect of the historical continuity of nations. But what future does Soviet reality hold for the Ukrainian nation? The answer: a linear progression from the drawing together of nations, to their fusion and ultimate non-existence. The ideology of drawing together and fusion, is linked to the idea of Russian as the second native language of all non-Russians and to the pre-eminent role of Russian culture in the Soviet Union. "All of this," maintains Badzio, "convincingly demonstrates that the origin and political essence of the doctrine of the drawing together and fusion of nations, the ideology of the so-called internationalization of Soviet society is Russian great-power chauvinism."[9] From Badzio's standpoint, the concept of the fusion of nations is couched in terms of a single Soviet state, which has nothing to do with Marxism.

While the groundwork is being prepared for the ethnic assimilation of Ukrainians and their eventual dissappearance in the future, Badzio avers, Soviet nationalities policy simultaneously deprives Ukrainians of their past. This is being accomplished, he writes, by the falsification of Ukrainian history:

"The falsification of the history of the Ukraine by contemporary Soviet historiography does not just encompass some specific period, but the entire history of the Ukrainian people. It denies our historical development as a self-sufficient process and subordinates its interpretation to the political interests of the Russian state."[10]

Badzio argues that the concept of an ancient Rus' nationality, is "an ideological twin" of the theory of a single Soviet people and effectively liquidates the early feudal period from the history of Ukraine. Reading Soviet historical literature, he says, one finds nothing about Ukraine or Ukrainians prior to the 14th or 15th centuries:

"The scientifically and historically absurd idea is put forth that between the ninth and 13th centuries, the East Slavic peoples constituted one people and one ethnos, which of course was 'Russian,' and that the Ukrainians and Byelorussians appeared only in the 14th-15th centuries. They appeared so that they could dream about 'reunification' with Russia."[11]

Another aspect of Soviet falsification of Ukrainian history to which Badzio draws attention is the struggle against "Ukrainian bourgeoise nationalism," which is used to slander and discredit the Ukrainian national liberation movement against Russia. Anything that is specifically Ukrainian is labeled as "bourgeois nationalism' and subject to vilification. According to Badzio, "this is a real psychological war against Ukrainian national consciousness, a war that is supplemented by unremitting physical repressions against nationally conscious Ukrainians."[12] Where is the logic, he asks, when the idea of an independent Ukrainian state is perceived as a manifestation of "bourgeois nationalism" that can result in a 10-year sentence, while at the same time the secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the Soviet Union is a constitutionally guaranteed right?

Badzio analyzes the current realities of the Ukrainian nation in terms of "a state of siege." This is perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most informative part of his essay. Here he looks at the impact of Soviet nationalities policy on the development of Ukrainian science, education, culture, the press and political institutions. In doing so, he uses official statistics to show the prevailing role of the Russian language in certain political and cultural institutions such as the party and state apparatuses, the system of higher education, book publishing, television and radio and the cinema.

He also provides interesting details about specific events and personalities. We learn, for instance, that during a discussion of the work of the Lviv Obkom by the Central Committee of the CPSU at the end of 1971, one of the criticisms that was directed against the Lviv party leadership centered on the relatively few Russian-language schools in the oblast.[13] Or to take another instance, Badzio gives his account of the systematic stealing of priceless books from the library of the Institute of History in Kiev that eventually resulted in the dismissal of the institute's director, Arnold Shevelev. According to Badzio, Shevelev defended himself by contending that the books, which were later sold on the local black market, were nothing more that "nationalistic rubbish."

Some of the many other little-known facts that Badzio brings to light are: suspicious fires at various libraries, archives and museums; the elimination of the works of the national historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky from all library holdings; Russification of specific theaters; and the consequences of the dismissal of Petro Shelest from his post as first secretary of the Ukrainian Party. He asserts, moreover, that these "are only isolated examples of the abnormal conditions of the cultural development of the Ukrainian socialist nation, the oppressed state of the Ukrainians in the framework of the USSR, and the political dependence of the Ukrainian SSR on Russia, which is now carrying out its great-power chauvinist policy under the cover and in the form of a federation of Soviet republics."[15]

And he maintains:

"The political leadership of the Soviet Union, in order to democratize societal relations and guarantee national equa-

(Continued on page 12)

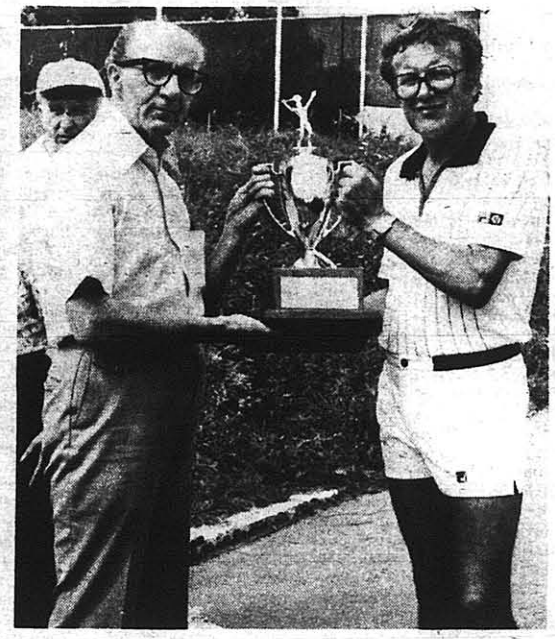
Weekend preview

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).

Labor at Soy

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Ever a gentleman and a fine player, George Walchuk was the committee's choice for the Mary Dushnyck sportsmanship award that he receives from the lady herself.



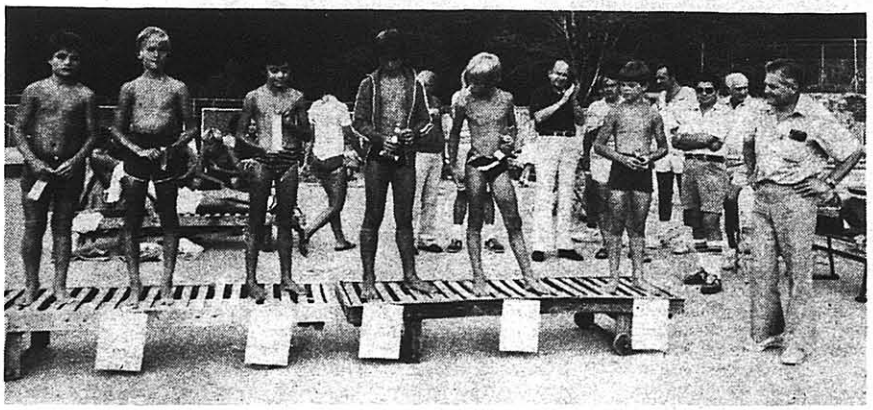
Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky receives the Dr. Volodymyr Huk memorial trophy from Taras Hrycay. He also won the 45-and-over senior men's title.

Zenia Matkiwsky (second rig the expense of her younger s

Constantine Ben is all smiles, despite a three-hour match just completed, as he accepts congratulations and the trophy from Walter Kwas for regaining the 55-and-over title.

At 10, Mike Shyjan Jr. is one of the youngest champions in the tourney's 25-year history. He is being congratulated by Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky.

UNA Supreme President Joh Andrusiw (left) whose fame go V.P. and record-h



In the boys' (8-10) 25-meter freestyle, Michael Shyjan (KLK) took first, Mark Dulyn (Plast) — second, and Roman Jakubowycz (Plast) — third. Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky (right) did the honors.

Katrina Hron of Plast (1), Christine Hura of Sitch (2) and S meter freestyle. John Flis presented trophies and ribbo

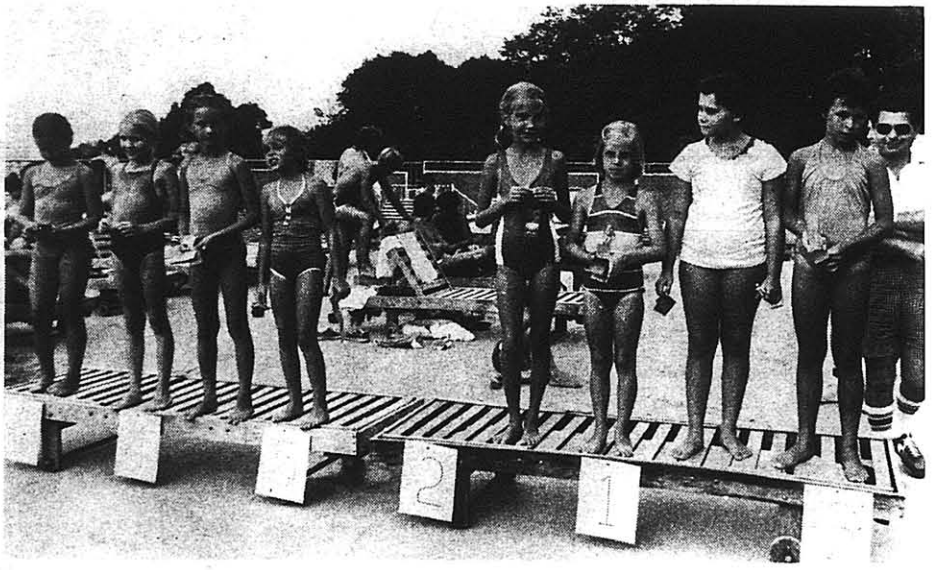
Day weekend
ızivka = sports

) successfully defended her women's title, this time at er Luba. Both received trophies from Zenon Snylyk ft) and Jaroslaw Rubel.

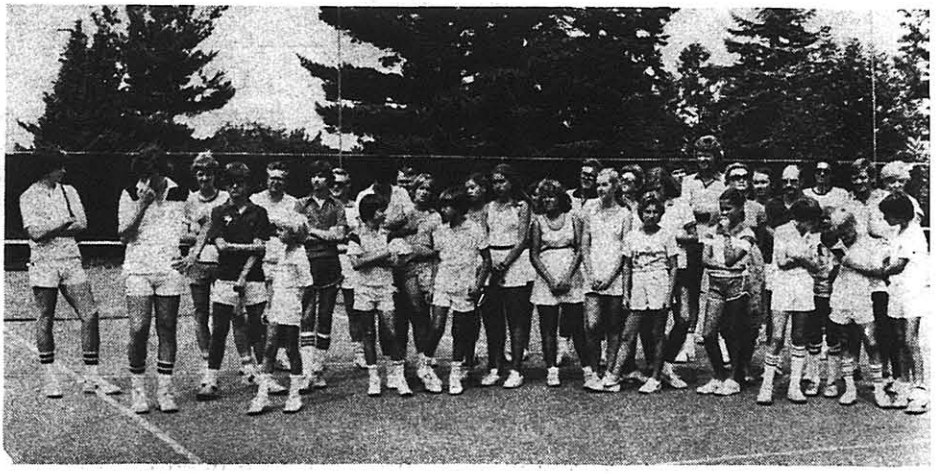
Flis with two outstanding veteran players: Natalia back to western Ukraine,and Mary Dushnyck, UNA ding participant in Soyuzivka tourneys.

ıia Mohucha of Plast (3) won the girls' (age 8-10) 25- (to the fourth-, fifth- and sixth-place finishers).

Plast's swimmers rejoice after receiving the team championship trophy from UNA President John Flis. Also in the photo UNA Vice President Mary Dushnyck as well "plastuny" Ihor Sochan, George Hrab and Jaroslaw Rubel, members of committee which directed the swim meet.



In the girls' (11-12) 4 x 25-meter freestyle relay Plast teams came in first (four girls on right) and second (left) Omel Twardowsky (right) presented the awards to the lucky girls.



Finalists and some of the 111 participants assemble for the presentation of trophies.

Soyuzivka is site...

(Continued from page 5)

analysis, it was Zenia's experience and determination that gave her the edge.

To Luba's credit it must be stated that on the way to the finals she eliminated former champions Annette Charuk (UTC) and Areta Rakoczy with relative ease in two-set victories.

In the 35-and-over ladies' group, Joan Shyjan (KLK Boston) was dethroned by Tamara Wyshywany-Cannon (Soyuzivka) in a finely and closely played match that the final score of 6-3, 6-3 does not fully reflect. In the semis of this nine-entry group, Wyshywany-Cannon outstroked Oksana Sydorak (she plays for Soyuzivka but lives in Frisco), 6-3,6-3, while Shyjan had her hands full with a much-improved Myroslawa Bohachevsky (KLK New York) before winning 6-2, 6-4.

Dr. Matkiwsky refused to be upstaged by his children and took the 45-and-over senior men's title, interrupting a string of five straight victories by Alex Olynec (Tryzub). Playing in the group for the first time, he eliminated Zenon Snylyk (Sitch) by zip scores in the semis and then had no trouble with Olynec in the finals, flailing away with his powerful forehand to the tune of 6-1, 6-1. He took the Svoboda tryphy and put a leg on the Dr. Volodymyr Huk memorial cup that would otherwise have been retired for the second time by Olynec.

Constantine Ben (KLK Washington), a former 45-and-over champion who won the 55-and-over title in three consecutive years before ceding it to Bohdan Stopnycky (Sokil Syracuse) two years ago and to Dr. George Charuk (UTC) last year, regained it by outstroking Borys Kuchynsky (Sitch) in the finals in a three-set marathon, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3. The two veteran battlers just made it before the conclusion of the trophy presentation ceremonies.

Kuchynsky, advancing to the group for the first time, upset Dr. Charuk in yet another three-setter, 2-6, 7-6, 6-4, with the third set completed Monday morning. Ben avenged his defeat at the hands of Stopnycky two years ago by eliminating him in the semis, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

The seven junior groups — four boys' and three girls' — demonstrated quality tennis on all levels. The 40 youngsters constituted almost one-third of the total 111 entries out of 124 registered. Here the family tradition was all too visible, with the likes of Eric Matkiwsky, his 14-year-old sister Olenka, Mike Shyjan Jr., Steve Borysewych, Mike Sokolohorsky, the Sydorak brothers and the Sawchak sisters proving that tennis runs deep in the families and that they are rapidly outdoing their parents. To aver their daring, most of them chose to compete in higher age brackets and some of them won them.

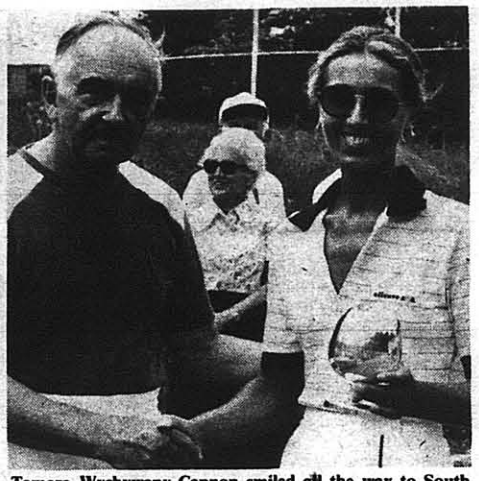
This was the case with Olenka Matkiwsky (Sitch) who could have defended her 16-and-under title, but instead chose the 18-and-under group, vacated by her sister Luba and succeeded in retaining the family hold on The Ukrainian Weekly trophy. In the finals she had too much for the improved Roma Kohutiak (Tryzub) and won 6-1,6-1. In the semis Olenka had a rougher time against 18-year-old Luba Zawadiwsky (Plast Cleveland) yet managed to get by 7-5, 6-3. Roma advanced to the finals by eliminating Christine Lewycky (KLK New York), 6-2, 6-2.

It was a similar situation in the girls' 14-and-under group. Here 11-year-old Tanya Sawchak chose not to defend her 12-and-under title and managed to win in a group of three. Christine Heynysh (SUM-A Parma) took the runner-up

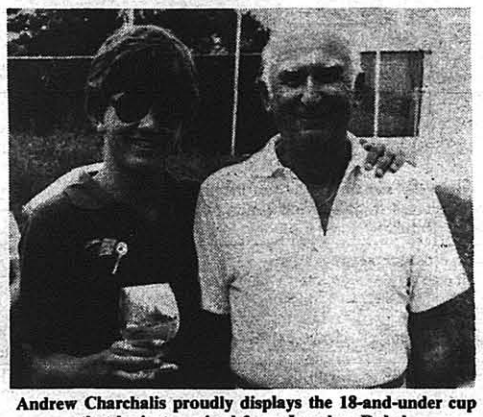
(Continued on page 12)

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

As an 11-year-old, Tanya Sawchak had to be happy with her victory in the 14-and-under group. Mary Dushnyck presents the cup and offers congratulations.



Tamara Wyshywany-Cannon smiled all the way to South Carolina after winning the women's 35-and-over title. She accepts congratulations from Roman Rakoczy Sr.



Andrew Charchalis proudly displays the 18-and-under cup that he just received from Jaroslaw Rubel.

Eric Matkiwsky accepted the trophy and congratulations from Zenon Snylyk for winning the 14-and-under group title.

Jaroslaw Tymkiw did a lot of chasing to win the men's consolation round. Taras Hrycay offers congratulations.

Pd. pol. ad. Pd. pol. ad.

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Al D'Amato stands for everything we hold dear. He believes the keystone of U.S. foreign policy should be "freedom for all captive nations" and support for the national and human rights of all people, including the Ukrainians.

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1. If you are a registered Republican, please vote for him in the Republican Senatorial Primary on September 9th;

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR AL D'AMATO

Sushko brothers develop Horticultural Skills Center

The story below about brothers Wolodymyr and Jaroslaw Sushko is reprinted from the August 9 issue of The Baltimore Sun. It was written by Isaac Rehert. The Sushkos and their families are all members of UNA Branch 320.

"It was beyond the call of duty," Walter recalled, "but it was done with a purpose. Some day, we knew, they would use it."

Then, around 1965, there was talk within the school system of expanding the Bragg School, which would have meant closing or moving the nursery. It might have been the end of the vision.

But Dr. Roland Patterson, then the school superintendent, visited the campus, and when the Sushko brothers showed him around he not only acknowledged their achievement, he even issued an official order to incorporate nature study into the curriculum.

"But nothing came of it," Walter said. "There was still no classrom, no decent facilities, and city teachers simply would not bring their pupils."

The brothers continued making their improvements, and in 1976 a summer program of the Youth Conservation Corps helped improve the pond, the banks of the stream and the trails.

Shortly thereafter, Mayor Schaefer visited the campus.

"He was amazed by what he saw," Walter recalled. "He kept repeating, 'What a potential. What a potential.'

"We told him about our ideas. Other areas were way ahead of us. Frederick and Garrett counties had nature programs where pupils came and lived for days in an intense study of the environment. And we still had nothing.

"Here we didn't even have a classroom. There was an old barn on the grounds, and we told him we would like to have it converted for our use.

"He seemed to think it was a good idea."

Following the mayor's visit, the school system's department of science expressed interest in a nature center.

The barn was made into a classroom-museum, and a teacher-naturalist named Benjamin Wallace was put in charge.

Now teachers began bringing out children. Each schoolday morning a busload would arrive, and a second one in the afternoon.

With the educational program working, Walter sat down and in his first attempt as an author, wrote a short guide to the natural life of the wilderness area.

In his manuscript he pointed out the pinks, the wild azaleas, the dogwoods and the pokeweeds that abound along the trails.

He gave names and descriptions and told little bits of interesting information about the natural objects one encounters there.

"I did it to give a little shot to the program," he said. "It could serve as a study guide for teachers. I thought of it as an educational tool."

But having written the manuscript, he was in no position to have it published. He was a grounds supervisor, not a teacher or administrator.

He showed it to Glorian Dorsey, who was then doing special projects in the school system, and she was enthusiastic about it.

She showed it to Dr. John Gist, deputy superintendent of public instruction, who liked it so much he immediately ordered Jim Cosgrove, a staff photographer, to the center to get pictures.

In the spring the school system published the manuscript as a profusely illustrated booklet. One of the pictures is of the author, suddenly made one of the proudest men in town.

In the meantime there were new developments. Last winter, the Bragg School was shut down, its population transferred to other schools within the system.

The buildings it left behind have been turned over to the nature center.

More recently, Dr. Virginia Roeder, formerly supervisor of vocational education and recently advanced to deputy superintendent of instruction, proposed that the horticulture center Jerry had founded should also be turned into an instruction center.

"Horticultural skills can get people jobs just as readily as carpentry or sewing," she explained. "In our system, we've never taught those skills. It was partly because we never had a facility to teach them in.

"Here, suddenly, we're aware that we have one. And we're going to use it. Starting this fall, we'll have students from vocational schools going out to Bragg to learn greenhouse and nursery management, landscaping, planting and transplanting."

The project manager of this new Horticultural Skills Center will be Walter Sushko.

So the vision has been realized. A nature center for observation and appreciation and a horticultural center for learning skills.

And recognition too. Paul Harris, coordinator of the office of program development for the city schools, acknowledged it was the foresight and persistence of the Sushko brothers that made the new programs possible.

"It was all their idea," he said. "They started the whole thing from scratch. They developed it long before we were ready.

"And now that we've come around to needing it, they've handed it to us, ready to use."

Once I read a statement which makes much sense to me and which is like this: "We have not inherited the earth from our parents, we have borrowed it from our children."

The least thing we can do is to repay our children by teaching them, from the first grade on, a better comprehension of living things and how they hold their place in nature.

This is a success story.

It is not about finding a pot of money at the end of the rainbow. It is about a different kind of success.

It is about having a vision, a vision of benefiting future generations — and about working for that vision and then having it finally fulfilled.

It is about two brothers, immigrants to the United States, whose goal was not to get rich but to enrich, not to take but to give. It is a story, in a cynical time, of how, for once, someone has become successful.

The two brothers are Wolodymyr and Jaroslaw Sushko.

They both work for the school system — although hardly any children know them, and very few teachers — and only those few administrators who are concerned with school buildings and grounds.

They came here from Ukraine as refugees after World War II. Wolodymyr — whose American friends have anglicized his name to Walter — was trained in forestry and got a job with the city public works department looking after grounds around public water resevoirs.

Jaroslaw — Jerry— a horticulturist, worked for the public parks.

After 10 years, Walter switched to the public schools, working as grounds officer, taking care of landscaping and plantings around school buildings.

He was not employed as a teacher. But from his training he had become intensely conscious of man's relations to the earth; and working around the schools, he came to believe that a child's education should include intimacy with nature and natural things.

That was especially true of urban children, who were separated from the natural environment.

"How can we let children grow up," he asked, "not knowing a pine tree from an oak?

"How can we let them go through school without learning that sewage dumped in a stream will kill the wildlife?

"Why do we not make an effort to prove to them that seedling trees need protection so that they will grow into a forest?"

But he was not an educator, he was a grounds supervisor, He did not create curriculum, he only planted seedlings and replaced dead trees.

But as grounds supervisor he was brought into contact with the Bragg School.

The Bragg School was an institution for handicapped children owned by the city. It comprised only a couple of buildings, but it sat on 30 acres of undeveloped land just across the city line, along the Baltimore pike.

Most of the 30 acres was unused. There were flat areas, there were wooded hills and there was a stream.

At the time, Walter's department was spending scores of thousands of dollars each year on nursery stock, buying hedge plants and trees from commercial growers to plant on school campuses.

With this school-owned land available, Walter asked, why shouldn't he be raising his own?

He persuaded the school system to create a nursery there, and Jerry, who by then had 15 years of experience in the parks, was put in charge.

They cleared a large area and planted thousands of seedlings. They built a greenhouse, in which they started their own plants, from seed and from cuttings. They saved the city hundreds of thousands of dollars.

They also expanded their operations to Highwood, another school-owned tract of 10 acres, about 10 munites away, that used to be the campus of another school for the handicapped. At Highwood they planted mostly evergreen trees.

But by then Walter had had his vision. Although the nursery was an undoubted success in saving money for the taxpayers, he was not satisfied.

In an urban society like ours, nature, he felt, was too valuable a resource to be wasted just on plants.

He saw the Bragg 30 acres as a teaching device, an outdoor laboratory where children could learn those relationships to the earth that he considered vital.

The growing trees, the running streams, the wildflowers that bloomed in the spring ought to be a course of study for children.

He had visions of busloads of youngsters arriving each day from the congested city, to wander and explore there, to learn about ecology outdoors on the spot.

But the facilities were inadequate. Educators informed him that field and stream were not enough, that they also needed a classroom.

The busloads of children did not arrive, the trees grew, and the streams flowed unobserved by urban children.

But the two brothers persisted in their vision. Jerry had a couple of assistants, and when times were slack in the nursery, he put them to work in the woods clearing out trash, building shelters and developing trails which they mulched with wood chips.

Advertising rates for The Ukrainian Weekly

General advertisements: 1 inch, single column	$ 7.00
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Soyuzivka is site...

(Continued from page 10)

trophy. But Tanya's departure from the 12-and-under group did not prevent the Sawchak family from retaining hold on the title. Her 10-year-old sister Lida outstroked a field of three to win it. Second place went to Lesya Hrab (KLK New York).

Andrew Charchalis (Plast Baltimore) who last year won his first trophy at Soyuzivka by taking the 16-and-under title, put a leg on the 18-and-under trophy by defeating Adrian Kutko (Tryzub) in the finals, 6-4, 6-0. In the semis, Kutko squeezed past George Cikalo (Soyuzivka), 7-6, 6-4, while Charchalis had little trouble with Wasyl Kowar (Sitch), eliminating him by zero scores.

The 16-and-under group, perhaps the toughest of all junior groups with nine youths vying for the title, saw Steve Borysewych (UTC) battling it out with the Czorny brothers (Soyuzivka). Steve managed to defeat Kornylo in the semis, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, but could not cope with the younger Denys in the finals, the latter winning an excellent if somewhat acidic three-setter, 2-6,6-4,6-4. In the other semis, Denys had no problems with Steve Sosiak (Sitch), prevailing 6-0,6-1.

Eric Matkiwsky (Sitch), last year's 12-and-under winner, also advanced to the 14-and-under group and emerged as the winner in a field of seven, defeating in the finals Mike Sokolohorsky (UTC), 6-3, 7-5. In the semis, Mike won over Andrew Woloshko (Soyuzivka), 6-0, 6-2, while Eric eliminated Oleh Bula (Soyuzivka), 6-1, 6-0.

Like George Charuk, Mike Shyjan Jr. at the age of 10 became one of the youngest group winners. He did not concede a set in mowing down Danylo Matkiwsky (Sitch), 6-0,6-2, and then Andrew Sydorak (Soyuzivka), 6-4, 6-4, in one of the finer matches of the tourney. Andrew eliminated Orest Cikalo (Soyuzivka) 6-3, 6-1, the latter being the youngset of the three fine playing brothers.

The men's consolation bracket was won by Jaroslaw Tymkiw (Tryzub) as he outstroked his club mate Wolodymyr Dzivak with relative ease, 6-0, 6-1.

The finals over — except for the Ben-Kuchyncky marathon on court 1 — the players lined up, on the lower courts for the presentation of trophies conducted by Messrs. Rakoczy and Snylyk. Doing the honors were UNA Vice President Mrs. Dushnyck, Mr. Kwas and tournament committee members, Messrs. Rakoczy, Snylyk, Sawchak, Rubel, Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky and Taras Hrycay.

Mrs. Dushnyck presented her sportsmanship award to George Walchuk.

After the playing of the national anthems as the flags were being lowered, Mr. Rakoczy, Mrs. Dushnyck and Mr. Kwas bid the players farewell, thus drawing the curtain on yet another national meet that had all the earmarks of quality competition and smooth organization.

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Tired, but none the worse for wear, are tournament committee members (left to right): Jaroslaw Rubel, George Sawchak, Taras Hrycay, Roman Rakoczy Sr., Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky and Zenon Snylyk. It was double duty for Sawchak and Snylyk as they played as well.

Swim meet

Hundreds of parents and guests gathered near the Soyuzivka pool and on the Veselka terrace to watch 48 swimmers— 26 girls and 22 boys— compete in the USCAK swimming championships in 28 individual events and seven relays.

For the first time in the meet's history, the team championship was won by the Plast team (comprising Plast members from Los Angeles, Denver, Toronto, Baltimore, Detroit, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Conn., Kerhonkson and Albany, N.Y., Passaic, Westfield and New Brunswick, N.J.) with a team score of 147 points. The Chornomorska Sitch team came in second with 84 points, while KLK was third with 71. Members of the Tryzub sports club also competed.

Amid cheers from the elated "plastuny," Mr. Flis presented the large team trophy to Ihor Sochan, head of the U.S. National Plast Council. Mr. Sochan, in turn, presented the trophy to the Hartford Plast branch members, who had earned the most points (26) for the combined Plast team. New Haven and New York swimmers also contributed greatly to the Plast victory, amassing 21 and 20 points, respectively.

The Plast win was also due in large part to several young superstars who each won three first-place trophies and were on the winning relay teams: Katrina Hron, Kiki Zinych, Roma Kushnir and Markian Fedushchak.

Notable performances were also turned in by Marko Slysh of Sitch and

(Continued on page 16)

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Badzio...

(Continued from page 7)

lity of the peoples of the USSR, should — as its first and most important step — undertake a fundamental review of the popular ideology of nationality relations and the official concept of the future of nations. At the same time, this should also be the first demand of the democratic forces of Soviet society."[16]

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[1] Yuriy Badzio, *Vidkrytyi lyst do Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady Soyuzu RSR ta Tsentralnoho Komitetu KPRS,* New York, Vydannya Zakordonnoho predstavnytstava hrupy spryiannia vykonanniu Helsinkskykh uhod, 1980.

[2] *Ibid.,* pp. 24-25.

[3] For biographical information of Badzio, see the Introduction to *Vidkryti lyst,* pp. 5-9, and RL 16/80, "Trials of Human Rights Activists in Ukraine," January 8, 1980.

[4] AS 1142.

[5] Badzio, *op. cit.,* pp. 11-12.

[6] *Khronika tekushchikh sobytii,* No. 52, March 1, 1979, p. 30.

[7] For the text, see AS 3840.

[8] Badzio, *op. cit.,* p.12.

[9] *Ibid.,*p. 13.

[10] *Ibid.,* p. 17.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] *Ibid.,* p.19

[13] In 1970, Russians constituted 8.2 percent of the population of the Lviv Oblast.

[14] For details of this affair, see RL 84/79, "Case No. 2-71 and the Fall of Arnold Shevelev," March 13, 1979.

[15] Badzio, *op. cit.,* p.58.

[16] *Ibid.,* p.34.

Ділимося з Друзями й Знайомими сумною вісткою, що дня 3-го серпня цього року у Лондоні, Онтаріо, Канада, відійшла у Вічність, після довгої недуги

бл. п.

ДОРІС ЛІСОВИК

ПОХОРОНИ відбулися дня 6-го серпня 1980 р., із української католицької церкви Христа Царя в Лондоні, Канада.

Просимо лучитися з нашими молитвами за спокій Її Душі —

чоловік — ЄВГЕН
діти: АНДРІЙ, РОЗАННА, ПАВЛО
Брати та Рідня Покійної

Long Island Ukrainians support D'Amato

A group of Long Island Ukrainians has endorsed Al D'Amato, town supervisor of Hempstead, for U.S. senator. Mr. D'Amato is running against Sen. Jacob Javits in the Republican senatorial primary on Tuesday, September 9. In the photo above are members of the Ukrainian American Committee for Al D'Amato (standing, from left), S. Chmil, S. Chmil, W. Szpaczynsky, M. Kurczak, W. Yurkiw, J. Kapczak, commitee chairman G. Soltys and secretary N. Yurkiw, with Mr. D'Amato (seated, center).

Press Ball slated for November 15

PHILADELPHIA —The eighth annual Ukrainian Press Ball will be held here on Saturday, November 15, at St. Josaphat's parish hall.

The organizing committee for this event is headed by Maria Charyna, chairwoman and Liudmyla Chaikivsky, assistant chairwoman.

Olha Kuzmowych, head of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of America, and Zenon Matlo editor of America, are also members of the committee.

The program includes the selection of Miss Ukrainian Press and two runners-up. Judges include Ulana Liubovych, editor of "Our Life," pianist Tania Bulba, Michael Dlaboha, director of Prometheus Choir; Ivan Smoliy, editor of Narodna Volya; and actress Liza Chepil.

Masters of ceremonies are: Zova Hraur-Korsun and Ihor Kushnir. Roman Wasylyshyn-Harmash is responsible for the decoration of the ballroom. Music will be provided by the Tempo orchestra under the direction of Iryney Kowal.

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Baley, Gratovich to perform

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — The Muhlenberg College Fall Concert Series will open on September 13 with a lecture-recital on contemporary Ukrainian music by two Ukrainian-born performers, Virko Baley, pianist and Eugene Gratovich, violinist.

To illustrate the lecture portion of the program, slides and recordings will be used.

Messrs. Baley and Gratovich have recently received considerable acclaim for their commercial recording of contemporary Ukrainian violin music released by Orion in 1979. American critics have praised the recording not only for the unusual opportunity it offers to become acquainted with music rarely heard, but for the quality of the music and performance as well.

Mr. Baley, professor of music at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas, is active not only as a fellow pianist but as composer and as the founder and director of the Las Vegas Chamber Players. A graduate of the California Institute of the Arts, he has studied with the renowned Rosina Lhevinne and Karl Ulrich Schnabel.

Mr. Gratovich, who like Mr. Baley, received his early musical education in Germany, studied at the Boston Conservatory and Boston University. Soloist with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra at the age of 16, he was later accepted as a student of Jascha Heifetz. A leading scholar and performer of the music of Charles Ives, Mr. Gratovich has performed widely with leading American orchestras and concertized in major cities of the United States and Europe. Presently, Mr. Gratovich is on the faculty of De Paul University, Chicago.

The concert will be held Saturday, September 13, at 8 p.m. in the theater of the Center for the Arts located on the Muhlenberg campus at 24th and Chew streets.

Admission to the concert is $4. Tickets may be ordered by calling the department of music at (215) 433-3191, or by sending a check to Dr. Albert Kipa; Box 67; Muhlenberg College; Allentown, Pa. 18104. It is expected that tickets will also be available at the door.

Apopka Ukrainians prepare for fair

APOPKA, Fla. — The Ukrainian Village has been invited to participate in the first annual Small World's Fair to be held here on September 27 and 28.

Over 20,000 people are expected to attend the festivities which will take place at the Maintland Civic Center. Continuous entertainment, international cuisine and crafts will be offered and admission is free.

To advertise the event, the organizing committee has selected a color slide of Ukrainian arts and crafts, which is being shown on central Florida TV channels 2, 6 and 9.

For additional information, call Rosalie Kowalchuk Hand at (305) 886-4644.

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DANCE

ВЕСЕЛКА

Ukraine's Traders

by Volodymyr Mackiw

Today most of us live in cities where we have the opportunity to buy merchandise in one of the many stores located right in the city. These stores, large and small, can meet our every need.

Residents of port cities often see ships docking, and loading or unloading various goods. Ships bring goods from foreign lands, and take products from the United States abroad. The persons involved in the buying and selling of goods are called traders; their work is referred to as trade or commerce.

Trade today is conducted not only by means of ships, but also by means of railroads, airplanes, trucks and cars. And not only traders earn money from trade. All those who work with the traders — people who man the stores, warehouses, offices and modes of transportation — also make their living from trade.

In earlier times the situation was entirely different. There were no railroads, highways or planes. Nevertheless, trade was carried on because people needed to buy the goods they could not produce themselves.

Let us go back to earlier times in Ukraine, the home of our forefathers.

From old books and chronicles we know how trade was carried on in Ukraine. People used to gather in cities for fairs which were announced well beforehand. These fairs would last several days and the people would sell their goods and buy from others. The villagers sold grain and other crops, horses, oxen and other cattle; craftsmen sold furniture, wagons, implements to use in the home and on the farm; furriers sold coats, jackets and hats made of fur; potters sold dishes; shoemakers sold boots and shoes, and so on.

Trade was also conducted among countries in earlier days. Traders traveled from country to country and bought and sold whatever they needed. During the Kievan Rus' period traders from Ukraine journeyed to Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Germany, and even Egypt and the Far East. They sold grain, honey, wax, leather and furs, and bought fabrics, wine, tropical fruits and vegetables, and weapons.

Persons who were engaged in trade during the kozak period and later were called "chumaky." The majority of the "chumaky" were villagers who owned their own farms and worked also as traders. The "chumaky" bought Ukrainian grain and other crops, loaded them on wagons and set out on long journeys to sell their goods and buy others. They never set out alone, however. Instead they formed caravans of 50 to 100 wagons. They began their journeys in the spring when the Ukrainians steppes were covered with grass so that their oxen would be able to graze. They traveled mainly to Crimea and to the southwest. There they met other traders from Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The journey of the "chumaky" was long because travel by oxen-drawn wagon was slow. In one day a caravan could cover only about 20 miles. The journey was even more difficult if the "chumaky" returned during the beginning of winter when snow covered the steppes — the oxen would then have no grass to graze on.

The "chumaky" had to protect themselves from bandits who often attacked the caravans and robbed them.

From descriptions of Taras Shevchenko's life we know that he once journeyed with his father who was a "chumak."

"Chumaky" ended their activity in Ukraine only after the construction of railroads began about 150 years ago. Although the "chumaky" no longer exist, their fame remains through songs written by the "chumaky" themselves. Even Taras Shevchenko wrote a poem about the death of a "chumak" during a long journey through the steppes.

К. ПЕРЕЛІСНА

БДЖІЛКА

Хоч і не пташка,
Крилечка має,
Поміж квітками
В полі літає,
Збере пилочок —
І шусть у дірку!

Збудує з того
Нову комірку.
Солодкі соки
Приносить з квітів,
А з того буде
Для вас мед, діти.

Nadia

by Ivan Voliansky

Little Nadia sat behind a large table looking through a photo album. She saw pictures of her grandmother, grandfather, father and mother in their younger years. She also saw a photo of her father in what she thought to be an odd uniform — short pants, a scarf around the neck and a strange hat on his head. Nadia grabbed the album and ran to the next room where her father sat.

"Father, what kind of uniform do you have on here," asked little Nadia pointing to the picture.

"That is a photo from a Plast hike," replied her father. He then began to explain to his daughter about Plast.

"Father, I also want to become a member of Plast," said little Nadia.

"That pleases me, Nadia. But now you can't become a member of Plast. The Polish authorities have banned Plast in Halychyna. That is why I will teach you about Plast," explained her father.

Nadia became a member of Plast in her heart and waited anxiously for the day when she would be able to dress in her Plast uniform She waited and waited...

The war began. The German army came, and then the Red army. Nadia continued to dream about the day she would be able to wear a Plast uniform.

For sometime, Nadia noticed that unknown men had been visiting her father. He took them into his room, closed the door, drew the curtains, and they spent several hours talking.

One morning, several Red soldiers burst into Nadia's home and questioned everyone about insurgents who roamed at night.

"I don't know anything about that," said her father. "They never came here."

The Red soldiers left. Nadia did not understand any of this.

"Father, some strangers did come to our house," she said.

"Quiet daughter! Don't tell anyone about that. If you saw anything, I will tell you about it, but keep it a secret," said her father.

"Father, I am a 'plastunka' and I can keep secrets," she declared.

"Nadia, you see how the enemy oppresses our people. They arrest them and exile them to Siberia. Can we sit back quietly while all this is happening? No, never. That is why Ukrainians decided to fight back. Young and old, men and women gather in the forest, take up arms and fight against the enemy. There are many of them, and they needed a leader. Do you know who became their leader? My friend, Roman. Look here. See the photo of the Plast unit 'Chornomortsi '? In the middle is Roman. Those persons who came here are Ukrainian insurgents," said her father.

Nadia did not sleep well that night. She sat up almost all night wondering about the Ukrainian insurgents and their leader.

Several weeks passed by. Nadia was sitting and reading. Her father entered the house somewhat saddened.

"Father, what happened," she asked.

"Nadia, tonight the leader of the Ukrainian insurgents is supposed to visit us, but I learned that our house is being watched by the Red army. We must warn him," said her father.

"I'll go. No one will be watching me," said little Nadia.

"You?" asked her father. "All right, go, but be careful," he added kissing her on the forehead and telling her the direction.

Nadia picked up a basket and set off on her way. All of a sudden a Red soldier peered from behind a neighboring house and asked her: "Where are you going?"

"Not far. I'm going to pick berries over by the forest," she said.

She first went along the pasture, but as she stepped into the forest, she looked around. No one followed her. Once inside the forest she turned to the right, just as her father told her. She was frightened at first, but when she remembered that Ukrainian insurgents were around here, she regained her courage. She came upon two Ukrainian soldiers.

"Little girl, you are lost," said one of them. "I'll take you to the forest's edge."

"No, I am not lost. My father told me the way," she answered.

"Where?" one insurgent asked.

"To your leader, the one who commands all of the insurgents," she replied.

"If that is the case, then follow me," said an insurgent happily. "You, Hromenko, stay here."

They went deeper into the forest. Nadia was surprised to see so many insurgents. They came upon the bunker and went inside.

"Commander, this girl is here to see you," said a guard to the leader of the Ukrainian insurgents.

"Yes, he is the same one who is on the photograph," she cried out joyfully.

"You came to see me. What good news do you bring?" asked the commander, turning away from a large map he was studying.

"Sir, its a good thing I found you. Don't come to our house tonight. The Red army is watching it. You may be arrested. Who would lead the insurgents then?" said little Nadia.

The leader picked Nadia up in his arms and sat her on his knee.

"Thank you, little one," said the commander kissing Nadia on the forehead. "I once had a little daughter, Marusia was her name. The Bolsheviks took her," he said sadly.

"Don't worry," said little Nadia. "You and the insurgents will defeat the Bolsheviks and find your daughter."

"God be willing," replied the commander.

The following day the Ukrainian insurgents attacked the Red army outpost and defeated the Soviet troops. The commander escorted little Nadia back to her father.

"You have a brave daughter," said the commander.

That night, as Nadia was saying her prayers, she said: "God bless father, mother, and all the soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and its commander, Gen. Taras Chuprynka-Roman Shukhevych, a 'plastun-Chornomorets' who is known as 'Shukh.'"

the RAINBOW

The Spoiled Child

(Ukrainian Folk Tale)

Once there was a man and his wife who had an only daughter. As she was gay and lovely and they were rich, they taught her no work but spoiled her. When a young man came to woo her, her parents said,

"We give her an abundant dowry, but pray, do not force her to do any work."

The young man went away on hearing this and so did many others. But one day the girl's father met an old friend who had a young son.

"So I have a son and you have a daughter. It would be fine if they got married."

"Why not?" said the girl's father. "But my daughter does not know how to work."

"And what if she learns?" asked the boy's father.

"Let her learn, but don't force her."

So the young girl and the young man were married. Next day, after wedding celebrations, everyone arose early at the bridegroom's house and his father commanded every member of the family to do some work. Only the old mother and the young bride were left at home. The mother busied herself with preparations for dinner; the young bride just sat quietly by the window and did nothing.

When dinner time came, the family assembled at the table and the father asked each one in turn what work he had done during the day.

"I plowed the field," said one son.

"I went to town," said another.

"I weeded the vegetables," said the daughter-in-law.

One of the old man's daughters kept silent.

"What did you do today?" asked her father. "Nothing," answered the girl.

"If you did nothing, you eat nothing," said the old man.

The girl got up from the table and went and sat down on a stool by the door. No one asked the young bride any questions and she ate her dinner in peace. The next day another daughter went without supper and the young bride asked, "Is it always like this at this house?"

"Yes, indeed, if you don't work — you go without food."

"And why does no one ask me anything?"

"Because you are still a guest?"

On the third day the young bride asked: "Perhaps I could do some work?"

"Yes dear," said her mother-in-law, "take the broom and sweep the floor."

When they all gathered together for dinner, the old father asked them what each has done. The bride, seeing that no one asked her a question, said,

"I swept the floor, dear father."

"My dear child," said her father-in-law, "I don't ask you anything, for I know you are child of wise and respectable parents and would not waste your day doing nothing."

The next day the young bride again asked her mother-in-law what to do.

"Go and bring some water from the well."

So she did. When all came to dinner the father-in-law kissed the bride for working so hard.

As the days went by the young bride learned to do all the housework happily and cheerfully.

Many weeks went by. The young bride's parents decided that her father should visit her.

The father found his daughter busy with cooking and baking. She greeted him happily.

He sat watching her, and asked:

"How is it, my dear, that you can cook and bake?"

"Well, dear father, I learned. In this home he who does not work, doesn't eat."

"Is that so? You must have starved at the beginning!"

"Oh no! They teach slowly and kindly here."

"So, so," said her father. "A different home, a different custom."

As he said this, he looked out the window and saw his old friend coming into the house, so he snatched up his coat and began to brush off the dirt.

The bride's father-in-law, who had seen his friend come in, had not rushed to greet him at once, wanting father and daughter to have a hearty talk. Now, thinking that they had enough time for talking, he entered the house, and noticed his guest brushing his coat.

"Dear friend, what are you doing?"

"Well, old friend," answered the bride's father, "I had no dinner today, so I have to do some work if I want to eat."

"Yes, dear friend," answered the host, "such is the custom of this home."

"It is a fine custom indeed, and there's no sense in changing it."

Word jumble

"The Forest Song"

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

TYDYSILAKSVOHCHSIOT	— — — — = — — = —
	— — — — — — — — — — —
CHROPTEATA	— — = — — = — — — —
VDIALKOED	— — — — — — — = =
SKLAHU	— — — — — =
ELNSKEPRYE	— — = — — = — — — —
YNALYK	— — = — — —
OIDLA	— = — — —
ZDYLIN	— — — — — =
TSIAPNORYPSA	— = — — — = — — — — — —
VDINYAKO	— — — = — — — —
YOKSLIV	— — — = — — —

This character is the first to appear:

— — — — — — — — — B — — — — —

Answers to previous quiz: Glova, Kyrchiv, Hrytsey, Bonchevsky, Talpash, Yadlovsky, Kapitula, Khyliak, Murashko, Halychyn, Lesawyer.

Mystery word: Stefanovych.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz Illustrations: Petro Cholodny

XI РОЗДІЛ: — ЗА БОЯРІВНУ *CHAPTER XI — THE NOBLE MAIDEN*

І вирушило грізне військо з Києва, з Галича, з Чернігова...

A menacing army set out from Kiev, from Halych, from Chernihiv...

За Дніпром на могилі збиралися українські багатирі.

Beyond the Dnieper, the Ukrainian heroes gathered beside a burial mound.

— Здоров, Святогоре! А де ж Ілля? — питають багатирі.

— Ось тут! — на те Святогор.

— Greetings to you, Svyatohor! And where is Ilya? — asked the heores.

— Here he is! — answered Svyatohor.

Soyuzivka is site...

(Continued from page 12)

Michael Shyjan of KLK (yes, the same 10-year-old Shyjan who won the first-place trophy in the 12-and-under group of the tennis nationals). Slysh was also on the first-place winning Sitch relay team.

Winners in the individual events and relays were:

Boys (age 8-10)

25-meter freestyle: 1. Michael Shyjan (KLK) — 18.4; 2. Mark Dulyn (Plast) — 19.5; 3. Roman Jakubowycz (Plast) — 20.2.

50-meter freestyle: 1. Michael Shyjan (KLK) — 44.2; 2. Orest Lebedovych (Plast) — 57.9.

25-meter breaststroke: 1. Michael Shyjan (KLK) — 25.5 2. Orest Lebedovych (Plast) — 30.3; 3. Roman Jakubowycz (Plast) — 31.0.

4 x 25-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Roman Jakubowycz, Orest Lebedovich, Mark Dulyn, Yuriy Zinych) — 1:24.1.

Boys (11-12)

25-meter freestyle: 1. Mykola Mohuchy (Plast) — 16.9; 2. Ivas Bilon (KLK) — 16.9; 3. Roman Ratych (Plast) — 19.0.

50-meter freestyle: 1. Mykola Mohuchy (Plast) — 39.5; 2. Ivas Bilon (KLK) — 41.1; 3. Roman Ratych (Plast) — 44.2.

25-meter breaststroke: 1. Ivas Bilon (KLK) — 23.7; Roman Ratych (Plast) — 25.7.

4 x 25-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Roman Ratych, I. Shmotolokha, Mykola Mohuchy, M. Chuma) — 1:20.3; 2. Chornomorska Sitch (R. Ponus, Y. Twardowsky, V. Kravets. P. Klym) — 1:24.8.

Juniors (13-14)

50-meter freestyle: 1. Markian Fedushchak (Plast) — 33.1; 2. Ihor Nadberezny (KLK) — 35.0; 3. Marko Jakubowycz (Plast) — 35.1.

100-meter freestyle: 1. Markian Fedushchak (Plast) — 1:19.0; 2. Ihor Nadberezny (KLK) — 1:21.0; 3. Marko Jakubowycz (Plast) — 1:22.0.

50-meter breaststroke: 1. Markian Fedushchak (Plast) — 42.7; 2. Marko Jakubowycz (Plast) — 45.2; 3. Ihor Nadberezny (KLK) — 52.5.

100-meter individual medley: 1. Marko Nadberezny (KLK) — 1:43.5.

4 x 50-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Marko Jakubowycz, Markian Fedushchak, P. Charchalis, Y. Stasiuk) — 2:30.9.

Juniors (15 and up)

50-meter freestyle: 1. Victor Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 28.9; 2. Markian Kowaluk (Chornomorska Sitch) — 30.3; 3. Ihor Ponomarenko (Chornomorska Sitch) — 32.1.

100-meter freestyle: 1. Marko Slysh (Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:04.0; 2. Ihor Ponomarenko (Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:19.5.

50-meter breaststroke: 1. Marko Slysh (Chornomorska Sitch) — 34.4; 2. Markian Kowaluk (Chornomorska Sitch) — 35.6; 3. Victor Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 39.5.

100-meter individual medley: 1. Marko Slysh (Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:11.1; 2. Markian Kowaluk Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:13.0; 3. Victor Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:14.9.

4 x 50-meter medley relay: 1. Chornomorska Sitch (Markian Kowaluk, Victor Kazdoba, Marko Slysh, Ihor Ponomarenko) — 2:15.3.

Girls (8-10)

25-meter freestyle: 1. Katrina Hron (Plast) — 17.4; 2. Christine Hura (Chornomorska Sitch) — 20.5; 3. Sonia Mohucha (Plast) — 24.5.

50-meter freestyle: 1. Katrina Hron (Plast) — 41.0; 2. Christine Hura (Chornomorska Sitch) — 44.7; 3. Lilia Horodysky (Plast) — 59.6.

25-meter breaststroke: 1. Katrina Hron (Plast) — 23.0; 2. Christine Hura (Chornomorska Sitch) — 26.3; 3. Christine Ratych (Plast) — 35.0.

Girls (11-12)

25-meter freestyle: 1. Kiki Zinych (Plast) — 16.7; 2. Christine Chromovsky (Chornomorska Sitch) — 18.6; 3. Tamara Mohucha (Plast) — 18.8.

50-meter freestyle: 1. Kiki Zinych (Plast) 36.5; 2. Christine Chromovsky (Chornomorska Sitch) — 43.9; 3. Tamara Mohucha (Plast) — 45.2.

25-meter breaststroke: 1. Kiki Zinych (Plast) — 21.6; 2. Adriana Hrab (KLK) — 24.4; 3. Christine Chromovsky (Chornomorska Sitch) — 26.6.

4 x 25-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Lilia Horodysky, S. Mochula, Ksenia Kyzyk, A. Lebedovych) — 1:47.6; 2. Plast (L. Shmotolokha, C. Bokalo, Christine Ratych, T. Ratych) 1:55.0.

Juniors (13-14)

50-meter freestyle: 1. Laryssa Shyjan (KLK) — 35.0; 2. Renata Hron (Plast) — 35.0.

100-meter freestyle: 1. Roma Kushnir (Plast) — 1:13.6; 2. Laryssa Shyjan (KLK) — 1:24.3.

50-meter breaststroke: 1. Roma Kushnir (Plast) — 42.0; 2. Renata Hron (Plast) — 46.1; 3. Ania Bilon (KLK) — 49.6.

100-meter individual medley: 1. Roma Kushnir (Plast) — 1:22.8; 2. Laryssa Shyjan (KLK) — 1:30.0; 3. Renata Hron (Plast) — 1:30.0.

4 x 50-meter freestyle relay: 1. Plast (Renata Hron, Roma Kushnir, Kiki Zinych, Katrina Hron) — 2:26.9.

Juniors (15 and up)

50-meter freestyle: 1. Alina Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 34.4.

100-meter freestyle: 1. Alina Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 1:17.2 ; 2. Xenia Ponomarenko (Chornomorska Sitch — 1: 49.9.

50-meter breaststroke: 1. Katia Bilon (KLK) — 44.9; 2. Alina Kazdoba (Chornomorska Sitch) — 51.1; 3. Xenia Ponomarenko (Chornomorska Sitch) — 52.5.

100-meter individual medley: 1. Natalia Bilon (KLK) — 1:41.4.

4 x 50-meter medley relay: 1. KLK (Natalia Bilon, Katia Bilon, O. Bilon, Laryssa Shyjan) — 2:56.6; 2. Chornomorska Sitch (Alina Kazdoba, T. Hura, Xenia Ponomarenko, Christine Chromovsky) — 3:21.4.

The swim meet was conducted by a committee composed of : Dr. Roman Slysh, director; Oles Napora, secretary; George Hrab, head judge; Omelan Twardowsky and Mr. I. Sochan, judges for team scoring; Myron Stebelsky, USCAK representative; and Jaroslaw Rubel, KLK cairman.

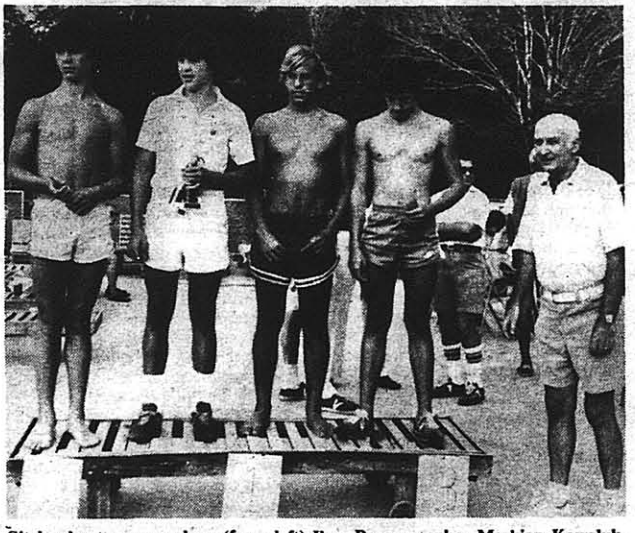
At the conclusion of the meet, trophies for first, second and third places and ribbons for fourth, fifth and sixth were awarded to winners by Mr. Flis, Mrs. Dushnyck, UNA Supreme Advisor Anna Haras, Messrs. Futey, Stebelsky, Twardowsky, Slysh, Rubel and I. Sochan and Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky, member of the KLK executive board.

All awards were funded by the UNA.

READ THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

Bohdan Futey has just awarded trophies to winners of the girls' (11-12) 50-meter freestyle: Kiki Zinych of Plast (1), Christine Chromovsky of Sitch (2) and Tamara Mochula of Plast (3).



Sitch relay team members (from left) Ihor Ponomarenko, Markian Kowaluk, Marko Slysh and Victor Kazdoba, who won the juniors' (15 and up) 4 x 50-meter medley relay, are congratulated by Jaroslaw Rubel.

Ihor Sochan presents trophies to winners of the juniors' (13-14) individual medley: (from left) Laryssa Shyjan, second place, Roma Kushnir, first, and Renata Hron, third.