

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  SVOBODA  
UKRAINSKYI SHCHENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXVII. No. 13

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1980

25 CENTS

SLAVIC REPORTING INC  
WASHINGTON, DC

## At heritage village

### 10,000 attend unveiling of monument to Ukrainian Canadian pioneer family

EDMONTON — With more than 10,000 in attendance on the grounds of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, Ukrainians celebrated the 75th anniversary of Alberta with the unveiling of a monument to the Ukrainian pioneer family on August 10. The bronze monument, which was presented as a gift to the province of Alberta by the Ukrainians of Canada, was designed by sculptor Leonid Mol-Molodozhanyan, a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Canada.

The festivities were organized by the Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Alberta, headed by Wasyi Kunda, and by a citizens' committee, headed by member of Parliament Mr. I. Batiuk.

During the unveiling ceremonies, Peter Lougheed, premier of Alberta, spoke of Ukrainian contributions to the development of the province. He noted that the monument would remain a symbol of Ukrainian achievements.

The day's festivities commenced with the concelebration of a Moleben by Archbishop Borys of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Bishop Neil Savaryn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and other clergy.

## UCC outlines recommendations for new Canadian Constitution

WINNIPEG — In connection with a new round of talks between the federal and provincial governments of Canada dealing with revisions in the Canadian Constitution, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee sent a memorandum on July 27 outlining its recommendations to Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau and all the provincial premiers. Copies were also sent to members of Parliament.

The proposals for the new constitution were:

That the Constitution of Canada define the basic character of the Canadian nation as a free people in a free society, a country rich in diversity of its linguistic communities, cultural heritages and regional identities, where individual and group fulfillment is the fundamental goal of society.

That, as basic prerequisites to democracy, freedom and unity, the Canadian Constitution among other things in-

After the unveiling ceremonies, there was a concert with performances by Ukrainian choirs, ensembles and soloists from Edmonton, Calgary and Lloydminster. Masters of ceremonies at the concert were Messrs. P. Savaryn, I. Broda and R. Ostashevsky.

Among the guests were Sen. M. Byelish; Provincial Ministers Julian Koziak, Mr. M. LeMesurier and Mr. W. Diachuk; judges Mr. P. Greshchuk and Mr. I. Decore; former Minister D. Mazankovsky; Laurence G. Decore, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation and chairman of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism; and Mr. M. Sukhovskyy, president of the Edmonton branch of the UCC.

Representing the UCC were Serge Radchuk, president; Mr. S.J. Kalba, executive director; and Dr. I. Hlynka, president of the Shevchenko Foundation, a major contributor of funds for the monument.

On this occasion, Mr. I. Borykh of Lamont, a contributor to and patron of many Ukrainian institutions and organizations was awarded the Shevchenko Medal by representatives of the UCC headquarters in recognition of his service to the Ukrainian community.

include a charter of human rights which would assure individual citizens and ethnocultural groups, irrespective of their origin or time of becoming Canadian citizens, or their province of residence in Canada, equal opportunity to participate in all aspects of government and community life, and that such rights assure every citizen and ethnocultural group equal support to maintain and develop the culture and language of their choice, including the right of the parents to choose the official language in which their children are to be educated.

That section 38 of the Official Languages Act be amended to recognize all languages rooted in Canada as Canadian languages and to recognize a positive responsibility of Canada toward these languages, and we further submit that the Official Languages Act and the commissioner of official languages be renamed as Canadian Languages Act and as commissioner of languages in Canada, respectively.

## Smorodsky expresses optimism about Madrid Conference

by George B. Zarycky



Myroslaw Smorodsky

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Attorney Myroslaw Smorodsky, who was recently appointed a public member of the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference by President Jimmy Carter, outlined the probable American strategy relating to the talks at a meeting with UNA executives and editors of Svoiboda and The Ukrainian Weekly here on August 12.

Mr. Smorodsky, who was a prime mover behind the American Bar Association's adoption of a resolution in defense of imprisoned Ukrainian dissident Lev Lukianenko earlier this month, stated that the American delegation will probably press for linkage between all the "baskets" of the Helsinki Accords, and by doing so, ensure that Western concerns regarding human rights in the Soviet Union are not overshadowed by Soviet concerns about economic and security measures incorporated into the first two "baskets" of the agreement.

When asked about increasing skepticism as to the effectiveness of the Helsinki process, especially in light of events at the Belgrade Conference, and the implication that the accords provide de jure recognition of Soviet borders, Mr. Smorodsky noted that, from a legal standpoint, the Helsinki Accords are not binding. Mr. Smorodsky added that the ultimate effectiveness of the human rights provisions of the agreement can be bolstered if the United States works within the agreement and uses the economic and security clauses as leverage to force the Soviet delegation to address the question of the status of arrested Helsinki monitors and other issues related to human rights violations.

Mr. Smorodsky also said that he did not foresee the conference turning into a forum for polemics in which the issues

become buried in charges and counter-charges, but he added that if events did take such a turn, he was confident that such an exchange would be more damaging to the Soviets, as their record on human rights is clearly far more perfidious than that of the United States.

Addressing the growing concern among some Ukrainians that many of America's allies have shown indications of being gun-shy as the conference opening nears, Mr. Smorodsky stated that he was optimistic that by November the allies would support the final American position, although he admitted that, given Western Europe's proximity to the Soviet Union, the allies are justifiably skittish at the prospect of seriously antagonizing the Soviet Union. Moreover, in light of Western Europe's emerging economic independence and strength, Mr. Smorodsky admitted that the question of assured West European cooperation with the United States is a difficult one.

Mr. Smorodsky also mentioned that he hopes to meet with other ethnic public members of the U.S. delegation to hammer out a coherent strategy that would ensure an ethnic input into the formulation of the U.S. government's overall approach to the talks. Preparatory meetings concerning the conference are scheduled to begin on September 9.

Mr. Smorodsky added that he has been in constant communication with Dante B. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and has been working with the UCCA and the WCFU in readying pertinent material for the preparatory session.

Mr. Smorodsky also noted that, in view of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Soviets' urgent need for Western technology, the United States is in a far better bargaining position than it was in Belgrade, and, although the actual enforcement of the Helsinki Accords is too much to expect, the United States can take concrete steps toward strengthening the impact of the human rights provisions.

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- Helen Perozak Smindak's feature on George Mendeluk, director of the newly released movie "The Kidnapping of the President" — page 11.
- Summer camps, courses — pages 8-10.

## Raissa Moroz writes about plight of Ukrainian Helsinki group members

NEW YORK — Raissa Moroz, in a letter to the editor of The New York Times, dated Friday, August 15, called attention to the recent Soviet strategy regarding political prisoners. In citing the cases of Mykola Horbal, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Zynoviy Krasivsky, Yaroslav Lesiv, and Petro Rozumny — all former political prisoners and members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group, Mrs. Moroz pointed out that there is marked deterioration in standards of due process used in political trials; political prisoners are being brought to trial on criminal charges which are groundless and blatantly fabricated.

"These charges are meant to discredit the dissidents and to establish the claim that there are no political prisoners in the Soviet Union," wrote Mrs. Moroz.

The full text of the letter appears below.

To the Editor:

One full year has passed since I was granted political asylum in the United States. I would rejoice about my newfound freedom and way of life, but my thoughts stubbornly return to several close friends who remain behind in the Soviet Union under less felicitous circumstances.

Mykola Horbal, a former music teacher and composer, helped me pack my belongings on the eve of my departure. Today, Mykola Horbal is in a labor camp. One day he was approached on the street by two Soviet agents and a woman. The woman nodded, and Mykola Horbal was arrested on charges of attempted rape and resisting arrest.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the well-known journalist and human rights activist is the author of the "Chornovil Papers" the first expose in the West of Soviet repressions against Ukrainian intellectuals. For this work he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Ironically, he was honored for the same work by the London Sunday Times with an award for investigative journalism. In April, while still serving a sentence in internal exile, Vyacheslav Chornovil was again imprisoned, also on a charge of attempted rape. Since then, in spite of poor

health, he has been on a hunger strike. I fear for his life.

Zynoviy Krasivsky, the poet and writer, also is in danger of losing his life. Years of imprisonment and forcible treatments with neuroleptic drugs in psychiatric hospitals have seriously impaired his health. In 1978, he was released from a psychiatric hospital, prior to the expiration of his sentence. In March 1980, Zynoviy Krasivsky was rearrested. No charges were brought against him, but he was accused of having simulated mental illness. He is now serving the remainder of his lengthy prison sentence in a labor camp.

Yaroslav Lesiv, a former teacher of physical culture, made frequent visits to a clinic because of his poor health. After one such visit, two pills allegedly were found "hidden" in his clothing. He was promptly arrested on a charge of drug possession and is now in K G B custody, awaiting trial.

Petro Rozumny, a former English teacher, went to Siberia to visit a friend in exile. While there, he happened to purchase a souvenir knife, whereupon, he was arrested on a charge of possessing a weapon. For this, he is now serving a sentence in a labor camp.

All those mentioned are former political prisoners. All had become members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group. The Helsinki group engages only in legal activities in defense of human and civil rights.

In the past, dissidents were imprisoned on such charges as "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The recent Soviet strategy has been to fabricate criminal charges against them. These charges are meant to discredit the dissidents and to establish the claim that there are no political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Imprisonment and confinement in psychiatric hospitals have become the most commonly used methods for silencing those who speak in defense of human rights and freedom. Some dissidents who do not wish to leave are forced into exile, while most who wish to emigrate are refused permission to do so.

## Zinoviy Antoniuk reported to be seriously ill

NEW YORK — Information concerning the illness and imprisonment of Zinoviy Antoniuk, a Ukrainian political prisoner currently serving his term of exile, is being circulated in the samvydav, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Among the documents is a letter by Antoniuk to Gen. Petrov, who held a key position in the secret police of the Ministry of the Interior, regarding medical treatment.

Antoniuk was born in 1933. He is an engineer-economist by profession. Arrested in 1972 at the time of the mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, he was sentenced to seven years of labor camp and five years of exile.

In his letter, Antoniuk gave a detailed report of the major ailments from which he is suffering, noting that prior to his arrest he was already undergoing treatment at a special clinic for tuberculosis of the bone.

He went on to say that during his imprisonment in the Vladimir prison, there was notable deterioration in his condition as evidenced by the various complications which ensued as well as additional ailments.

Initially the camp doctor, Shelia, suggested that Antoniuk be sent to the main clinic for a thorough check-up, because it was impossible to have the necessary tests done in the camp. This doctor however, soon denied that he had made this suggestion, stating that it was impossible to send Antoniuk away for treatment.

Antoniuk was put on medication normally prescribed for tubercular patients, but after two months, during which there had been no measurable improvement in his condition, he continued experiencing severe pain and discomfort which prevented him from functioning normally.

In his letter Antoniuk asked that he be given access to better medical care. He suggests three options to this end: that he be transferred to the main hospital (of secret policy at the Ministry of Interior) in Leningrad for observation and treatment; that qualified specialists be brought to the camp to examine him and give a diagnosis; that his wife be permitted to bring in, at her own expense, doctors from Moscow, Kiev or some other large city to conduct the medical examination.

Antoniuk's letter was dated September 1978.

## Chicago Tribune features embroidered Ukrainian icons

CHICAGO — The Chicago Tribune Magazine recently carried a story titled "From Soviet prisons — with hope" along with illustrations of embroidered icons which were secretly made in a Mordovian labor camp in the 1950s and have recently been smuggled out of Ukraine.

The dozen embroidered icons, each about the size of a handkerchief, were delivered to the surviving relatives in the United States of the Ukrainian woman who made them while in prison. It was this woman's deathbed request that the icons be smuggled out of the Soviet Union.

The icons tell a story of hope and faith amid political persecution of one family, "one of countless others," during the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine in 1944, the magazine noted in its June 15 issue.

The icons depict traditional religious subjects which aptly express the hope and longing of the prisoners. "One of the icons, the only one not showing a traditional religious subject, is actually a collective self-portrait of the mother and her cellmates praying the rosary, their captivity starkly depicted by the barred window above them and the parasha (a prison toilet bucket) in a corner."

The article noted that the needlework was done at night; the threads used to embroider the icons were probably cut from an apron belonging to the prison artist, and fishbones salvaged from the fish sometimes served to the inmates, were probably used as needles.

In relating the plight of the family, the author of the story noted that the mother, the only member of the immediate family to survive the long years of imprisonment, died shortly after her release in the 1960s.

## TASS denounces report on Helsinki violations

WASHINGTON — In a scathing rebuttal to a report submitted to Congress by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which enumerated repeated Soviet violations of the Helsinki Final Act, (The Ukrainian Weekly, August 3) the Soviet news agency TASS branded the findings a collection of "cliche, crude lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

In an attempt to turn the tables on the United States, the August 1 report accused the CSCE of ignoring flagrant human rights violations in this country, including "racialism and sex discrimination." Quoting from former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young's controversial statement regarding "hundreds and possibly thousands" of political prisoners in the United States, TASS "criticized the commission's report for failing to mention "either the prosecution of champions of peace and social justice, fighters against racialism, criminal operations and spying on Americans by the FBI, CIA and other special services."

The Soviet news agency did not mention the domestic segment of the CSCE report, which cited conditions that led to racial violence in Miami and a prison riot in New Mexico.

It is expected, however, that both incidents are likely to be brought up by the Soviets in Madrid as examples of U.S. violations of the Helsinki Accords.

On foreign policy matters, TASS accused the United States of exacerbating world tensions by exporting counterrevolution to Iran, and by waging an "undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." TASS labeled Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "assistance to the Afghan people."

As a parting shot, TASS also admonished the United States government for providing assistance to "the bloody shah's regime" in Iran, which "plundered its country and brutally suppressed the Iranians." America's past support of the shah is further proof of the failure of the United States to adhere to the Helsinki Accords, according to TASS.

The TASS report concluded by branding the CSCE report as "a fresh attempt to undermine the Helsinki Final Act (and) the policy of detente." According to the press agency, such attempts have failed in the past.

"This is also the destiny of the fresh lampoon concocted in Washington," wrote TASS.

	
FOUNDED 1939	
Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302, daily except Mondays and holidays.	
Svoboda	TELEPHONES: UNA
(201) 434-0237	(201) 451-2200
(201) 434-0807	from New York (212) 227-5250
from New York (212) 227-4125	
Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY	
UNA Members	\$8.00 per year
	\$5.00 per year
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY	
P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303	
Editor: Roma Sochan Hadzewycz	
Assistant editors: Ika Kozmarska Casanova	
George Bohdan Zarycky	
Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Jersey City, N.J.	

## Ukrainians in Argentina hold Free Olympics

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina** — Nearly 200 young people representing Plast, SUM, the Organization of Ukrainian Youth and the Eparchial Seminary took part in a special Free Olympics for Ukrainian youth, which was held here July 20, 26, 27 and August 3.

The games were organized to coincide with the Moscow Olympics and thereby protests the exclusion of Ukraine from participation in the Olympic Games as a sovereign nation.

The young athletes competed in soccer, handball, volleyball, basketball, table tennis and track and field events. The events took place on the grounds of the Veselka and Kalyna resorts and at the Plast headquarters.

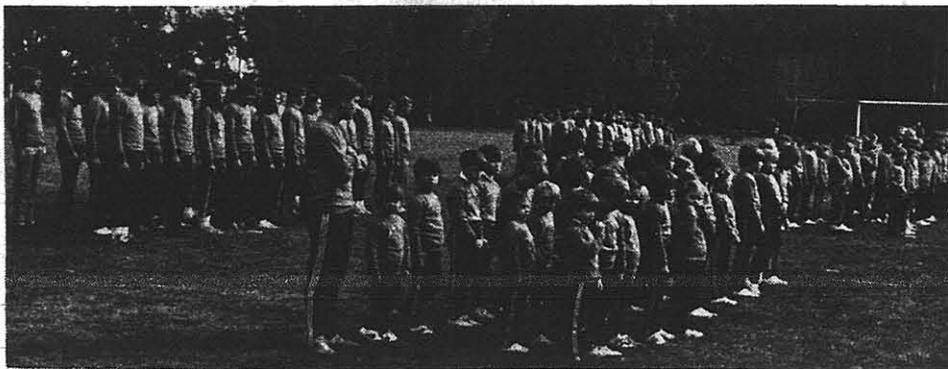
The program was organized by an Olympic committee composed of representatives of the participating organizations. Andriy Shavarniak of Plast was the committee chairman, and Marko Kota of SUM acted as secretary.

To mark the event, the Olympic committee published a commemorative 40-page brochure titled "Olympic Flame" in both Ukrainian and Spanish, which included a program guide, pictures of the Olympic medals and advertisements.

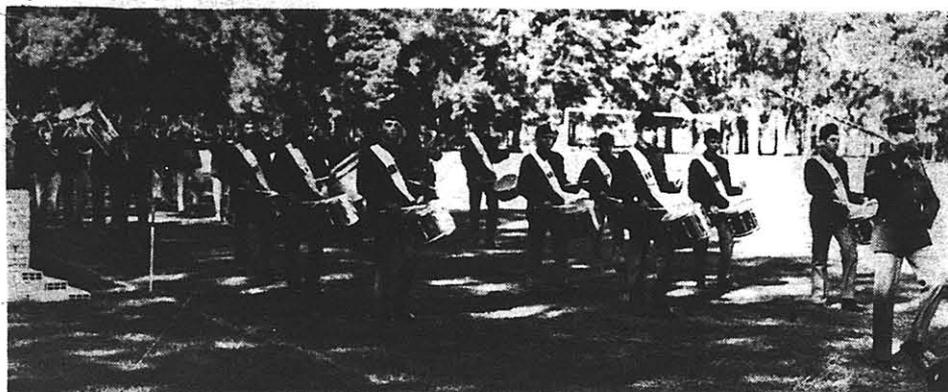
The official opening ceremonies took place on July 20 on the grounds of Veselka. A full military band escorted 22 representatives of the participating organizations, carrying flags as they marched past a reviewing stand filled with representatives of various organizations, the municipal government and members of the press. Among the marchers was Khrystia Moroz of SUM, (Ukrainian Youth Association) who carried the Olympic flag emblazoned with a tryzub.

The flag bearers were followed by six groups of young athletes and their counselors.

The Olympic torch was relayed by three "yunaky", and the Olympic flame



Uniformed athletes line up in groups during the opening ceremonies.



A military band performs at the opening ceremonies of the Ukrainian Free Olympics in Buenos Aires.

was lit in a special urn erected near the reviewing stand. The lighting of the flame was followed by the singing of both the Ukrainian and Argentinian national anthems.

After the athletes recited the Olympic oath, speeches were delivered by W. Kotulsky of the Ukrainian Central Representation, W. Kosink of the Prosvita Society, and Mr. Shavarniak.

Following the opening ceremonies, a Divine Liturgy was celebrated by the Rev. Yuriy Melnychyn with responses provided by a choir directed by W. Wasyluk.

## Pope John Paul II blesses cornerstone of Ukrainian Cathedral in Brazil

**CURITIBA, Brazil** — During his recent visit to Brazil, Pope John Paul II blessed the cornerstone of a new Ukrainian cathedral to be built here, and delivered an address in which he blessed the Ukrainian community in this country.

The full text of the pope's address, as released by the National Catholic News Service, appears below.

And now, I address myself to you, dear Ukrainians.

I also thank you who wanted to greet in my person the vicar of Christ on earth.

Here in Curitiba there is the center of your ecclesiastical life, since here is the headquarters of your diocese, which was established by my predecessor Paul VI, of venerated memory. Here in Curitiba your religious life began, when here, more than 80 years ago, the first Ukrainian Catholic priest celebrated the first Holy Liturgy in your rite for your ancestors on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and because of this your cathedral and your diocese are dedicated to him.

Now in honor of the forerunner of Christ, you Ukrainian Catholics are to build here in Curitiba a new cathedral church. And today I am happy to bless the cornerstone of that temple. Together

with the cornerstone I bless with all my heart all of you gathered here.

First of all I bless your zealous pastor Bishop Efreim Krevey and his predecessor Bishop Jose Martenetz, a man of virtue and prayer.

I bless all the priests, both diocesan and religious, who work for the sanctification of your immortal souls. I bless all those who help in pastoral work: namely, the Sister Handmaidens of the Immaculata, the Basilian Sisters, the Teaching Sisters of St. Anna, the Sisters of St. Joseph and the Catechists of the Sacred Heart.

I bless the students of the minor and major seminaries, hope of your diocese, as well as the Basilian scholastics.

I bless the sick in the hospitals, all of those who are afflicted in soul or in body.

I bless the children of your orphanages; I bless all of you, old and young, fathers and sons, all here present as well as all Ukrainians in Brazil.

May you be faithful to the commandments of God, may you be loyal citizens of the state in which you live.

Hold your rite in esteem, love it, since it preserves your national identity.

May God have mercy on you in his protection through the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin Mary and the saints of your Church.

## UNA executives visit Archbishop Lubachivsky



Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky

**PHILADELPHIA** — Four UNA supreme executive officers paid a courtesy call on Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky at his private quarters here on Tuesday, August 19, and exchanged views on a gamut of problems, ranging from religious affairs to diverse community problems in this and other countries of Ukrainian settlement in the free world.

John O. Flis, President, Walter Sochan, Secretary, Ulana Diachuk, Treasurer and Wasyl Orichowsky, Organizer, were joined by Svoboda

editor-in-chief Zenon Snylyk in an hourlong conversation with Archbishop Lubachivsky, the first such meeting since his elevation to the rank of archbishop and subsequent election as coadjutor to Patriarch Josyf, with the right of succession.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Flis assured the archbishop of the UNA's interest and support of various pursuits in the realm of church affairs, in line with the established traditions governing the relations between this largest Ukrainian organization and the Ukrainian Churches.

Utilizing this opportunity, Mrs. Diachuk presented the archbishop, who is currently apostolic administrator of the Philadelphia Archdiocese, with a check approved by the Supreme Assembly at its annual meeting as part of the UNA's input to various national and charitable causes. The contribution was designated for the needs of the archdiocese.

Prior to and after the visit, the guesting UNA'ers were hosted by the supreme officers of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, which maintains its headquarters within the Franklin Street complex here.

Extending hospitality to the UNA delegation were: Supreme Treasurer Stephanie Wochock, Financial Secretary Bohdan Todoriv, Supreme Organizer Ihor Smolij and manager of the America Press Ignatius Billinsky.

## Legal, moral issues of Polovchak case raised on New York TV talk show

NEW YORK — The complex legal and moral issues raised by the case of Walter Polovchak, the Ukrainian boy who chose to run away from home rather than return to the Soviet Union with his parents, were the subject of the August 15 broadcast of *Middy Live*, an hourlong talk show aired here on WNEW-TV, Channel 5.

In his introductory remarks, host Bill Boggs outlined the circumstances of the case, adding that at the focal point of the issue lies the question of overall children's rights.

He then introduced a panel of legal experts specializing in child custody and related cases, beginning with Chicago lawyer Julian Kulas, who is representing Walter and his sister Natalie.

Mr. Kulas stated that, from a legal standpoint, the Polovchak case should be judged within the prescribed procedure governing most runaways' cases, noting that there is evidence that the children fled an unhealthy family environment.

"Walter testified that he was not liked, his parents didn't speak to him... and his primary concern was that his father told him that he would have to go back with him," said Mr. Kulas.

Mr. Kulas emphasized that the immediate welfare of the children, and not necessarily the wishes of the parents, should be the overriding concern of the courts, adding that Walter was capable of deciding where and how he wanted to live.

But Sy Friedman, a retired Brooklyn judge and specialist in such cases, disagreed with Mr. Kulas' assessment, claiming that since no hard evidence exists which proves or suggests parental neglect or abuse, the courts have no legal basis for denying the Polovchaks custody of their child.

"We are not only dealing with children's rights, but parents' rights," Mr. Friedman said.

The retired judge also questioned the ability of a 12-year-old to make a mature decision concerning his future, adding that Walter's expressed reasons for wishing to remain in the United States — his infatuation with the trappings of American life — indicated that the boy's decision was impetuous and immature.

"A 12-year-old cannot dictate to the court where he wants to live and how he wants to live," emphasized Mr. Friedman.

Mr. Kulas countered by citing the Illinois statute which permits teenage girls to have abortions without parental consent, noting that the law was pushed through and endorsed by the ACLU, which is representing Walter's parents in the case. He argued that if a teenage girl has a legal right to make up her own mind on an issue as serious and controversial as abortion, than surely Walter should be considered mature enough to decide in which country he would rather live.

Mr. Kulas also explained that Soviet law, too, guarantees the right of children to an equal hearing before the courts.

Mr. Boggs then introduced Harry Lipstein, a retired attorney known for his defense of children's rights. Mr. Lipstein suggested that no general procedures apply to cases dealing

with the welfare of children, and that every case must be tried on individual circumstances. Questioning the father's judgement in deciding to return to the Soviet Union, Mr. Lipstein asked, "what is more important, the freedom of the soul of the youngster or the rights of the father?"

The panel was then joined by Vivian Rogers, a mother of six, who stated that, in her opinion, the ultimate decision in Walter's case should lie with his parents, adding that the issue of whether the quality of life is better in the United States or the Soviet Union is merely a value judgement and should have no bearing on this case.

Mr. Kulas strongly disagreed with Mrs. Rogers, noting that the extensive publicity afforded the case in the Soviet Union, especially in the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, could seriously jeopardize the boy's future should he be repatriated to the Soviet Union.

"We must recognize," said Mr. Kulas, "that if this boy goes back to Ukraine, he will be a marked person, that he will not be treated equally with his peers and that he may be deprived of a higher education."

"This boy may be standing on line for bread," he added.

Mr. Lipstein concurred, adding that the repressive atmosphere in the Soviet Union, a situation obviously perceived by the boy, should be considered in deciding whether the child's welfare is indeed threatened if he returns.

Mr. Kulas also observed that one of the major reasons Walter was granted political asylum by the United States was the lack of religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

"One of the major reasons for receiving political asylum is the fact that Walter is a Catholic, a born Catholic, (and) the Catholic Church is outlawed in Ukraine," noted Mr. Kulas, adding that Walter "wants to practice his Catholic religion and he knows that if he goes back he will never have that opportunity."

Mr. Friedman also agreed that the United States, which "professes the value of liberty," has an obligation not to deprive Walter, or any child, of his God-given right to liberty.

The final 15 minutes of the show were given over to questions from the audience, many of whom were young children.

An 11-year-old girl made a particularly astute observation regarding the rights of children, by asking why the same principles which allow the courts to try children as adults in criminal cases, should not be applicable to the Polovchak case.

Mr. Lipstein, who had been arguing that in many instances, children should be allowed the same rights of choice as are granted adults, called the question "a powerful argument for freedom of choice on the part of children."

"If they're going to be subjected to such a terrible penalty as an adult is subject to," Mr. Lipstein went on, "then they should be given the same liberty of choice of conduct that a parent has."

Mr. Lipstein also said that the eloquence and insight evident in the young girl's question, proved that young children like Walter are often capable of mature and responsible thought.

## Sacred Heart University's center reaches out to Connecticut ethnics

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Realizing Connecticut's ethnic diversity, Sacred Heart University's Center for Ethnic Studies, since its establishment in 1978 has been actively reaching out to the various ethnic groups of southwestern Connecticut under the direction of Dr. John Mahar, professor of history and vice president of the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups.

Connecticut is one of the states richest in ethnic diversity. A recent survey of three Connecticut cities (Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven) revealed that a large percentage of the population is made up of ethnic groups: Black Protestants, 15.8 percent; East European Catholics, 5.8; French Canadian Catholics, 5.2; Irish Catholics, 10.3; Italian Catholics, 15.4; Jewish, 7.5; North European Catholics, 4.7; North European Protestants, 14.5; Polish Catholics, 4.6; Spanish-speaking Catholics, 4.7; and miscellaneous, 11.5.)

During the past two years, the center has sponsored special events on campus and is developing an ethnic library collection. In 1979-80, the center held 15 ethnic programs which drew nearly 7,000 people to the campus, participated in library exhibits and receptions, and led student trips to New York City for various cultural activities.

The center, in conjunction with the Division of Continuing Education, was also responsible for 424 students attending 43 courses in the history, literature and languages of different nations, including Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Polish, Irish (Gaelic), Jewish, Hungarian, Italian, Portuguese, Slovak, German, Rumanian, Greek, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and French.

Some of the major accomplishments of the center during the past year were the formation of a Polish Club affiliated with the center, which actively planned and executed programs and raised scholarship money. The center also gave out partial-tuition scholarships to those taking ethnic courses for the first time.

Through a conference titled "Tensions in the Community: An American Response," co-sponsored with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the center became known throughout the state in the many constituencies that were represented. Ethnic, racial, corporate and educational leaders participated in the conference.

### Obituary

## The Rev. Protodeacon Mykola Chaly

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The Rev. Protodeacon Mykola Chaly, deacon of Holy Ascension, Ukrainian Orthodox Church and former soloist of the Kharkiv Opera, died Wednesday, August 13, of a heart attack at the age of 77.

Born and educated in Ukraine, he studied music and sang in numerous choirs as a leading bass. In the United States, he was a member and soloist with the famous Don Cossacks Chorus, traveling for 20 years throughout the free world. He also performed as soloist at many local Ukrainian concerts.

In 1963, he was ordained a deacon of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church by the late Metropolitan Nikanor of West Germany and served at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New York City. For the last five years, he was deacon and member of the parish choir in Maplewood.

Another memorable event was the visit of the Iona Players, a theatrical troupe from Dublin, Ireland. While staying with host families provided by the center for a two-week stay, the players established a great rapport with SHU students and faculty by being active on campus, playing on the university soccer team and attending student functions.

Other highlights were an Irish Sen-night sponsored in cooperation with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, an update on the Middle East by Israeli Consul General Paul Kedar, and classical concerts provided by the Polish Chamber Orchestra (in its first U.S. tour) and the Slavic Arts Ensemble.

Writer Herbert F. Geller was honored at the second annual Ethnic Heritage Leadership Awards ceremony for the creation of over 100 installments in the ethnic series published in the Sunday Post, and Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, was awarded an honorary degree for his efforts in helping preserve and strengthen the Ukrainian culture.

Other accomplishments of the center include establishing contact with the Balch Institute in Philadelphia and several consultants in New York. The Advisory Committee was increased from 46 to 64 members, and an Advisory Council of 12 members was formed. This group provides the necessary link to the various ethnic groups and organizations in the surrounding communities. The year concluded with the presence of the International Folk Festival on the Sacred Heart University campus.

Not content to rest on its laurels, the Center for Ethnic Studies continues to monitor its courses and look for new opportunities to highlight and preserve ethnicity, cooperating whenever possible with programs sponsored by similar institutions.

Tentative plans for the upcoming academic year include a German Sports Club Band Concert, a Ukrainian concert, a library exhibit on ethnic women sent by the Balch Institute, a performance by the Tabouritzans from Duquesne University and an international film series.

Courses on the language and social history of 15 different cultures and classes in Ethnicity and the Varieties of Nationalism, and Genealogy and Heraldry will be available.

Funeral services were conducted on Sunday evening at Holy Ascension Church with responses sung by the combined choirs of Holy Ascension and Holy Trinity of Irvington, N.J., directed by Leonid Charchenko.

On Monday morning, the Divine Liturgy and funeral services were celebrated at Holy Ascension with the responses sung by the Don Cossacks choir, directed by George Margitich and Mr. Kulick.

The following clergymen participated in the services: the Very Rev. Artem Selepyna, the Very Rev. George Szumovsky, the Very Rev. Sergei Nepri, the Very Rev. Frank Estocin, the Very Rev. Wasily Pokatylo and the Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor. Interment was at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Surviving are his wife Olga, daughter Margaret Zammito, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

## Operation Spruce Up Sloatsburg deemed success

by Alice M. Orlan

Sloatsburg, N.Y.

"Oh, how wonderful! There are bodies all over the stairs and on every landing."

A quote from Peter Lorre in an old mystery movie?

A new plot for a Frankenstein-type movie?

No — the reaction of Sister Joseph of the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate, when she walked in on the first morning of Operation Spruce Up Sloatsburg, the League of Ukrainian Catholics project, and saw 14 teenagers lying on the stairs and draped over spindles, scraping and sanding the stairway. They had arrived the night before, with national spiritual director, the Rev. John Stevensky.

There are four floors and 94 spindles that the late J.P. Morgan had built for his daughter at about the turn of the century. I'm sure he never imagined it would someday be refurbished, not by top-paid craftsman, but by loving, hard-working, dedicated LUC members and their friends. All ages, literally 7 to 70, working side by side, scraper to scraper, bucket to bucket, knowing no generation gap, in a united effort to help a handful of dedicated women serving God and their community in unselfish, total commitment.

Spruce-up Sloatsburg, the LUC's attempt to bring Ukrainian Catholics together in a united effort to help where help was needed, proved to be successful on all counts. The persons who responded to our call went home fulfilled, they realized the inner glow that comes from working together on a project that has a worthwhile, common goal. From the very youngest, Adam Colombo, 7, from St. Anne's in Warrington, Pa., to the eldest, but forever young, "Joe" Dziuba from St. Vladimir's in Elizabeth, they pooled their efforts.

Marian Hrubec, executive vice president of the LUC national board, got the ball rolling with Steve Kuczmak of Perth Amboy, N.J., (by coming up and starting to spackle and scrape to prepare the way for us. Everyone was so enthusiastic that the weekend before "D-Day" brought 32 people eager to begin: Ann Stefanic, national publicity director, arrived with Alice Orlan, cultural director; Amy Bortnichak, came with children and mother-in-law Helen; St. Mary's in Bristol, Pa., sent six hard workers to help; the Rev. Maurice Dzusman's people came from Hillside, N.J., with material necessary for the job, hard workers and monetary donations to boot; Father Stevensky's safari not only included the van full of teenagers, but also had Fran Burke, who never would have believed what an

expert painter she was, and Ron Samilo, who in two days, (with Father John's "expert" help) installed dropped ceilings in hallways and rooms; the work on the gardens and were joined by Marge Sery, Joe Dziuba and friends.

As commander-in-chief, Sister Dorothea gave out assignments in a manner that would have rivaled any front-line strategist. The glorious part was that no one, and I mean no one, said "That's not my job, man". Everyone nodded and took their jobs as seriously as any highly paid architect's staff would have!

There was absolutely no generation gap. Nine-year-old David Bortnichak of Pius X Council and Dmitri Dnistrian, a young adult from Jersey City, N.J., worked together to trim acres of weeds along the road; Steve Postupack of the South Anthracite Council and his son Wayne did a mammoth job of spraying 200-plus acres of trees so that the dreaded gypsy moths would not devastate the area as they had the surrounding counties; little Adam scraped and painted garages alongside Joe Lukiw, past national president, and David Dziadek, membership director of the national board, both of the Connecticut Council; teenagers Sandy Kost of St. Nick's, Minersville, Pa., and Anne Colombo of St. Anne's worked side by side with Mrs. Orlan (a grandmom); eldest sons, Joseph and Andrew, took on the gigantic job of applying a preservative to the walnut-paneled walls, carved ceilings, louvered windows in the chapel. The list goes on and on, and, unfortunately, space does not allow me to list all. One generous man from Elizabeth, Andy Kanachok, saw the article in Svoboda, worked through his whole vacation and then gave a generous monetary donation as well!

One hundred sixty five parishes in the Philadelphia and Stamford Dioceses received letters with a call to assist. Unfortunately, only a handful of parishes responded. Those that responded, however did so in spades.

Sister Dorothea, administrator of the villa, has sent heartfelt thanks to one and all for all the hard work. Not only did our work at Sloatsburg put the sisters' dreams ahead by 10 years of their scheduled renovation, but they feel, we each left a little of ourselves at St. Mary's. (Some of us a little more than others, judging by the size of some of the paint blobs in the hall-ways.

The most gratifying thing to the good sisters, was "the spontaneous outpouring of love that accompanied every swish of a paint-filled brush, or grind of scraper and sandpaper!" It was also felt by all of us who rolled up our sleeves and really pitched in... some grudgingly, at first, some superenthusiastically, some because it was fun working together and the enthusiasm was catching.

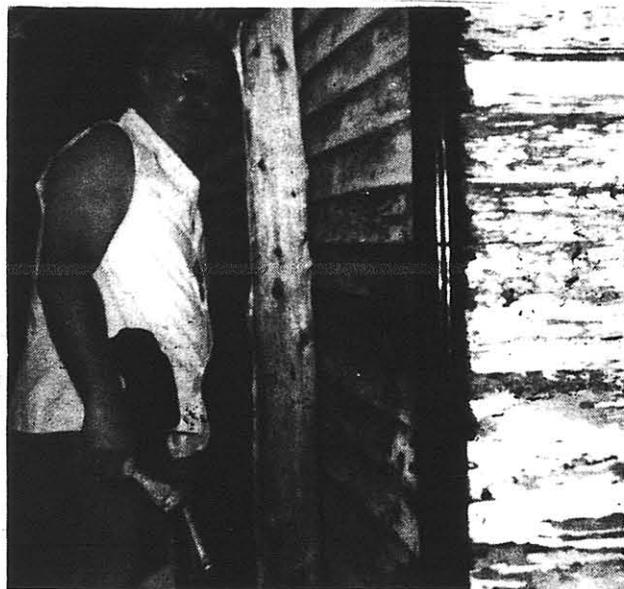
The work at St. Mary's Villa is far from done — we have only scratched the surface — but it is much more than the sister ever dreamed could be done.

In Sister Dorothea's own words: "It's like all our prayers were answered at one time. Everyone, please feel free to come at any time, but please call first. St. Mary's belongs to you all, not just as a place for retreats and days of recollection, but for moments of peace that any of you may want. You have left a part of each of you here with us — a vital part — for in every little corner these past two weeks love has been felt at St. Mary's. Your love has been left in all the corners of these buildings."

Alice M. Orlan was coordinator of Operation Spruce Up Sloatsburg.



Anna Stefanic and Steve Kuczmak of Perth Amboy, N.J., put the finishing touches on the staircase.



David Dziadek of Connecticut does some outdoor painting.



Sister Thaddia prepares refreshments for the spruce-up crew.

### Publishes article on Ukrainian transport

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., — Dr. Emil Bej, associate professor of economics at Shippensburg State College, has written an article titled "Dynamics of the Ukrainian Passenger Traffic (1955-1975): A Critical Evaluation."

The article was published in the Italian journal International Journal of Transport Economics in August 1979. The Shippensburg State College paper Fact, which review news and events of the college community, mentioned Dr. Bej's publication in its July 11 issue.

THE **UKRAINIAN WEEKLY**

## Appreciate their commitment

We're all aware of the vital importance of summer youth camps and courses to the Ukrainian community and its children and young adults, but many of us take the youth counselors and instructors, without whom these activities would not be possible, for granted.

Now that yet another season of these summer phenomena has, for the most part, concluded, a good word is certainly due about these people who give of themselves for the benefit of our youth.

The job of a youth camp counselor is among the most difficult and demanding of summer jobs. It is, in effect, a 24-hour-per-day job. Just ask any counselor who, in the course of a single day, has helped his young charges get dressed, combed their hair, played games with them sang songs, told stories, worried about their safety and well-being, etc., and then stayed up late into the night to plan the next day's activities.

Course instructors, too, devote much time to their students, preparing lectures and demonstrations, helping the youths with their assignments, conducting other related — and unrelated — activities and just being there when there is a need.

These counselors and instructors — be they at camps and courses of the Ukrainian youth organizations or at camps sponsored by various organizations such as the UNA — are parents away from home, the brothers and sisters, advisers and friends to Ukrainian youths. They are the behind-the-scenes persons who do so much to keep Ukrainian youths within the Ukrainian sphere of activity. They are the doers, not the talkers; the workers, not the bureaucrats.

And they all have that intangible something extra that comes only from doing something out of sheer conviction and commitment.

It is certainly encouraging that Ukrainian teenagers and young adults are not afraid of such responsibility and hard work. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of them attend counselors' training courses organized by ODUM, Plast and SUM each year.

Perhaps these counselors feel that they owe something to the Ukrainian organizations in which they themselves grew up. Perhaps they feel that others deserve the same opportunities and happiness; perhaps they want to repay and thank their own counselors and instructors by doing the same for the next generation.

At the same time these dedicated individuals are expressing their strong belief that these Ukrainian organizations are still viable and, in fact, necessary if the Ukrainian community in the free world is to flourish.

Let us, therefore, stop for a moment and appreciate the contributions of our youth counselors and instructors, and express a heartfelt thank you.

## News quiz

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

1. Who is the Ukrainian public member recently appointed by the White House to the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on implementation of the Helsinki Accords?
2. Whose family was recently named the Ukrainian Family of the Year?
3. Which association adopted a resolution at its recent convention in Honolulu, expressing concern over the fate of political prisoner Lev Lukianenko?
4. What do "The Woman and Russia", "Maria" and "The Distant and the Near" have in common?
5. Who has recently appealed on behalf of her son who has become seriously ill while serving a sentence of internal exile in the Khabarovsk territory?
6. Which book, based on the author's personal experience of having spent two months at the notorious Serbsky Institute in Moscow, is the most recent indictment of Soviet psychiatry?
7. Who is the latest Baptist activist to be arrested as part of a renewed wave of repression against believers in the Soviet Union?
8. What is the name of the recently organized group which monitors media coverage relating to Ukraine and Ukrainians?
9. Who was acclaimed as one of the greatest bandura virtuosos in Europe, Canada and the United States?
10. What has a little-known section of the Ontario Judicature Act enabled the Soviet government to do?

Answers to previous quiz: he did not want to return to the Soviet Union with his parents and was granted political asylum in the United States; the Ukrainian Patriotic Movement; Baltimore; the annual four-day Canada's National Ukrainian Festival; Martha Koruba; the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association (ODUM); founded the Soviet Union's first feminist journal; Leighton, Pa.; the Ukrainian Memorial Museum in South Bound Brook, N.J.; physicist and member of the Moscow Helsinki group recently exiled from the Soviet Union.

## Personal property, auxiliary farming approved in new Soviet Constitution

by Dr. Emil Bep

The 1977 Constitution of the USSR differs significantly from the 1936 version in two respects: 1) its attempt to define personal property and 2) its views on auxiliary farming.

Article 13 states explicitly that "the basis for private property is earned income," that is, personal property refers to "job-generated" ownership of articles for individual and family use.<sup>1</sup> This right represents a juridical base which emanates from the citizens' "trudovaia" activity. Although this concept is not a new one, Soviet leaders, supported by Marxist precepts, interpreted personal property in quite a different light than the 1936 document. In their view, "communism does not liquidate a chance to individualize the fruits of common production; however, it will liquidate all the attempts to exploit hired labor for personal, profit-oriented ends."

In general, the term personal property pertains to commodities which are currently owned by the participants of the socialist production scheme. Theoretically, it seems to represent a separate economic category; however, it is regarded as a derivative of socialist property despite the fact that such delineation contradicts not only causal relationships (i.e., higher-order good vs. lower-order good), but it fails the historical test as well. Higher-order good (i.e., socialism) takes on the characteristics of lower-order good (i.e., private ownership); in Soviet terms, it is the tail that wags the dog, and not vice versa. Omitting several inconsistencies, the inclusion of the personal property concept in the Constitution represents an important reform in the Soviet legal-economic structure.

Thus, commodities earned by malevolent misuse of societal wealth do not constitute personal property, and the possession of such is punishable by law.

The Constitution is less specific in defining the extent of personal property. Traditionally, a family is permitted to own a house with a parcel of land assigned to it. Regulations as to the size and the location of the house are supervised at the republic or local level. The majority of the republics permit citizens to own one cow and a calf, up to two hogs and reasonable amount of poultry. Although not stated directly (Article 44), Soviet authorities also permit one ownership of a summer home (dacha), as well as the right of inheritance and bequest.

With respect to auxiliary farming, the Constitution is more elaborate, in stating that "citizens may have the use of plots of land made available, under procedure established by law, for auxiliary farming operations, the growing of fruits and vegetables, and also for individual housing construction."<sup>2</sup> The Constitution requires citizens to make rational use of land with collective farms providing assistance in such activities.

Recent approval of this historically established dichotomy was enacted after a series of discussions on whether to enact such a provision. Instead of withering away, as visualized by the Stalin-Khrushchev schemes, auxiliary farming has been constitutionally strengthened.

In order to enlist all able-bodied individuals in socially useful work, Mr. Brezhnev repeatedly urged the Soviet electorate to enact a provision for and to legalize the heretofore semi-legal private sector. Brezhnev recognized the fear of some sceptics that such activities

could stimulate speculation, but he assured them that the appropriate agencies should exercise control over the sector and check that income from farming conforms to the principles of socialism. Supported by the scientific sector, Brezhnev successfully convinced the skeptics that this activity is not based on exploitation of hired labor, and that its role in the production process is a useful one.

A. Denisov, speaking for the government, thus delineated future activity: personal livestock should be expanded, collective farms should allot grazing lands for privately owned cattle, assist citizens in plowing their plots and help with the fertilizers; and government agencies should assist citizens in marketing their products. In the last case, the city of Dnipropetrovsk could be considered a real innovator.

Thus, the auxiliary farmer sells his output to the trade center and receives remuneration which is slightly lower than the actual market price. Although receipts and prices do not coincide, the "Dnipropetrovsk scheme" is beneficial for two reasons: 1. opportunity cost declines, and 2. uncertainty about earned income is reduced. Several observers also support the idea of financial aid to farmers who consider buying either cattle or planting orchards. In the latter case, 1,000-ruble, five-year, low-interest loans are granted and they have already found a significant appeal among Soviet farmers.<sup>3</sup>

The question is this: why a sudden support of the auxiliary sector? Two major reasons warranted constitutional provision: 1. persistent bottlenecks in agriculture, and 2. a slowdown in the rate of growth.

During the constitutional debate, Brezhnev defended private plots by indicating their importance to the economy as a whole. Statistical data also prove the validity of his position.

For example, in 1977, 0.8 percent of arable land was tilled by the auxiliary farmers; it supported over 20 percent of cattle population and 49 percent of poultry. In the last decade, the private sector suffered a significant setback, but in spite of this it was still able to produce (1977) 32.7 percent of beef, 26.5 percent of milk, 43.9 percent of eggs, 54.8 percent of fruits and 66.7 percent of potatoes.<sup>4</sup>

Approximately 30 million households, consisting of 100 million part-time employed individuals, mostly pensioners, women and youth, participate in auxiliary farming. Although, according to G.S. Sarkisian, the farmers' income from private activity declined from 38.5 percent in 1965 to 25.4 percent in 1975, in natural form it still represents 90 percent of the farmers' budget.<sup>5</sup>

In the late 1960s, the Liberman reforms produced satisfactory results, but shortsightedness and centralism brought only marginal returns. Thus, in the early 1970s, bottlenecks began looming ahead: increasing shortages of labor and basic materials; gaps in supply, and rapid obsolescence of equipment.

Despite some rise in labor productivity, both gross and net incremental capital-output ratios (ICORs) rose rapidly. For the Soviet Union gross ICOR values rose from 5.1 in 1976 to 5.8 in 1977; for the net ICORs, the values rose from 3.38 in 1976 to 3.86 in 1977. In comparative terms, ICORs for East Germany went down from 7.0 to 4.7 for the same period, while for the Czechoslovak

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# Liberation of humanity — the American dream

*Below is the text of remarks by President Jimmy Carter at the July 29 ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Accords.*

This event which will take place in Madrid is one of the most important of 1980. I am very pleased that all of you could come to Washington today to meet with the leaders of the delegation. Our public members, about 30 of you, are here in the audience, and you've had a chance to review both the purpose of the Helsinki Accords and what we hope to accomplish working with the other nations in November of 1980. We will have to rely on you very heavily. Not only to represent our nation and the principles on which it's founded, but also in an evocative way, a clear way, to present our beliefs and our commitments, our principles and our ideals to the rest of the world.

There is opposition abroad, as you well know, to the pursuit of the principle espoused by the 35 nations at Helsinki. And there is some skepticism here at home from others who don't understand the fundamental truth, that peace on the one hand and the pursuit of human rights on the other are irrevocably interrelated. Peace and the pursuit of human rights cannot be strengthened one without the other. They cannot be successfully advanced independently of one another.

That belief that we all share is above party as the history of the Helsinki process proves. A Republican administration signed the accords, and now a Democratic administration is deeply committed to carrying out those agreements.

The accords embody goals and values in which Americans believe as human beings who are struggling to build a more decent and a more humane world. The pledges given by the 35 signatories at Helsinki five years ago were not lightly undertaken, and they cannot be lightly abandoned or ignored. The document that was signed there, even though it was called a final act, was not the end of our work. It was just a fresh start on work that commenced in this nation more than 200 years ago.

The Madrid meeting this year is designed to assess what progress has been made, and if possible to speed its pace and to widen the scope of that progress. Like the Belgrade meeting in 1977, attended by some of you, Madrid is an opportunity to look carefully backward and also to permit us to push forward vigorously.

Some have said that we should stay away from Madrid. That we ought to drop out of the Helsinki process. Such ideas spring from ignorance of the meaning of Madrid. Some have even compared the meeting in Madrid to the Moscow Olympics, suggesting that since American athletes chose not to go to Moscow, that American diplomats and citizens should not go to Madrid. This reasoning, of course, is very confused.

As host to the Olympics, the Soviet Union sought to enjoy both their fruits of aggression in Afghanistan and the prestige and the propaganda value of being the hosts of the Olympics at the same time. American athletes and those of 50 other nations rejected that equation as indecent and unacceptable. I commend them. They stayed at home, at great sacrifice to themselves, and without them, the Moscow spectacle has become a pathetic spectacle. But Madrid will not be an aggressive propa-

ganda festival. The Spanish are the hosts, not the Soviets. The Soviet Union will be there as the other 34 states will be there.

To give an account of the manner in which the commitments of Helsinki have been fulfilled or not fulfilled is the undertaking of the meeting at Madrid. It would certainly please those who are most guilty of violation of the principles of Helsinki, including human rights, to be freed of their obligation to account for their actions before world opinion, which will be focused upon the meeting in Madrid. There will be no medals awarded in Madrid. It's not a wrestling match or a gymnastics tournament among diplomats. What it will test is the progress made on the international agenda of security and cooperation and the firmness of principles by which the 35 participants agreed to be bound. In pursuing the cause of human rights through the Helsinki Accords, there are no shortcuts. The road that we're on is the right one.

## The Helsinki document: "...even though it was called a final act, (it) was not the end of our work."

As the Belgrade meeting was ending, Dante Fascell, who was our congressional chairman at the time, said, and I quote from him, "Advocacy of human rights is not a quick fix. It holds no promise of easy victory." We know that all too well. But this advocacy of human rights, no matter how difficult it might be at times and how much it is scorned at times, must be pursued. And at Madrid it will be pursued, aggressively, persistently and with a full focus on it of world opinion.

When I became president, as a matter of fact even in my acceptance speech, almost exactly four years ago, I emphasized our commitment as a nation to human rights as fundamental tenet on which our foreign policy was based. That commitment of mine is as deep and as important to me today as it was then. It's as central to America's interest now as when our nation was first born. Then as now, our commitment to human rights persists in our own country and also worldwide. Beyond Europe, we've sought in Africa, Asia, Latin America, to stand behind basic principles of respect for each individual person, for fair trials, for political liberty and for economic and for social justice.

We've made it clear that the United States believes that torture cannot be tolerated under any circumstances, and officially sanctioned so-called "disappearances" are abhorrent in any society as we've worked hard to give aid to the world's refugees, compelled to flee from oppression and hardship.

As we have maintained these policies as a government, sometimes they have not had the full support of American citizens. I have often had people come to me and say, "Drop this human rights posture; it's damaging our relationship with such-and-such a dictatorship, where people are being imprisoned and where they are being hidden or where they are being killed." We have maintained our position and will continue to do so. We pursue these policies because we recognize that both our country and our world are more secure when basic human rights are respected internation-

Those who seek to deny individual rights must now answer for their ac-

nally. In pursuing our values we enhance our own security. Let no one doubt that our words and actions have left their mark on the rest of the world.

Many governments have released their political prisoners. Others have lifted states of siege, curtailed indiscriminate arrests and reduced the use of torture. We've seen several dictatorships, some of them in this hemisphere, change into democracies, where their present leaders were freely elected by people who did not fear any further political persecution because they expressed themselves as human beings. And because of our leadership, the defense of human rights now has its rightful place on the world agenda for everyone to see. I doubt that there is a leader on earth who is frequently not reminded of the human rights of the citizens of that particular country and of the human rights performance of that country's neighbors or others associated with it in other parts of the world.

At least among these 35 nations, those brave men and women struggling for liberty, often against great odds, are no longer alone. In the past, because our nation turned its head away, they were frequently alone.

In working with the 35 Helsinki states, in North America and in Eastern Europe and in Western Europe, we pursued the same values with great vigor. The Helsinki Accords commit the signatories to ease and to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the self-determination of peoples. We have never expected an uninterrupted record of progress. The behavior of the Soviet Union, in particular, has dishonored the principles of the Helsinki Accords, both inside and outside its own borders.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the increasingly brutal occupation of that once-free nation can no more be reconciled with the Helsinki pledges that it can be reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations. For invading a neighbor, the Soviet Union already stands condemned before the world. A hundred and four members of the United Nations condemned the Soviet Union and demanded the immediate withdrawal of its occupying troops. If they are still there at the time

of the Madrid Conference, we will continue the pressure for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

As many of you know vividly, because of the experiences of your own families and those people whom you love, the Soviet authorities have also intensified at home their repression of the freedoms which they pledged at Helsinki — to promote the banishment and internal exile of Andrei Sakharov, a great scientist and a great humanist, is the best-known but sadly not the only instance of such violation of the Helsinki commitment, made by the Soviet Union.

More than 40 courageous men and women are now in prison or in exile just because they have worked in private groups to promote the Helsinki agreement and to encourage the Soviet Union to live up to its pledges. Now they are silenced. But in Madrid, no one can silence their cause, and we will make sure.

Although I do have importunities from some of our own citizens to lessen our commitment and our public posture concerning human rights, I have had from those who are in exile or who are persecuted in foreign countries unanimous messages, sometimes of a highly secret nature, "Mr. President, do not abandon us, do not abandon the commitment of the United States to protect our rights."

Madrid will be a sober meeting. The talk will be frank and straightforward, but we hope without polemics. We will be seeking progress, not propaganda. There is some progress, of course, that we can welcome and we will be glad to do so. Some confidence-building measures have been implemented. The Helsinki Accords have given some impetus to the long-term process of breaking down East-West barriers and easing the flow of people and the flow of ideas across frontiers that were once almost completely closed.

For example, thousands of people immigrated to the West last year from East European countries in accord with the Helsinki undertakings. There have been recent efforts by a number of states to resolve outstanding family reunification problems with us, and we welcome those also.

The Helsinki provisions have also helped Soviet Jews to emigrate although the encouraging record level set in 1979, is being reduced this year. At

(Continued on page 11)

## Letter to the editor

### Get involved in politics

Dear Editor:

This being a major campaign year, many of us have an excellent opportunity to get involved in a campaign. The involvement gives us an opportunity to make in-roads in the American political machinery and have our views and interests be known.

Our involvement should encompass both major political parties and should not be just for the duration of one campaign, but have a long-term goal.

This means that we have to build from scratch. Such a prospect might not be appealing to a lot of our Ukrainian politicians for the simple reason that all of us love titles and want to be chairman of one kind or another but are hesitant

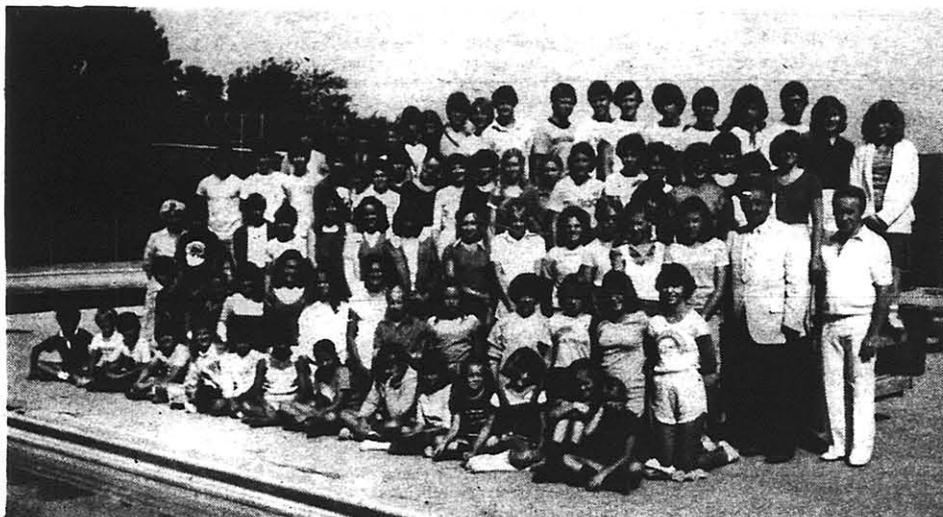
about doing the actual work that is required.

We must also remember that political influence is not built on self-praise, but on hard work and recognized accomplishments.

We shouldn't tear down with our self-centered egos what has been built to date. History is supposed to teach us not to make the same mistakes over and over again. We must combine our forces and forget the differences we had in the past and strive together for the sole purpose of attaining and expanding our influence in the American political sphere.

Iwan Prynada  
Carteret, N.J.

# 85 attend Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop at Soyuzivka



Participants of the 1980 Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop held August 10-23 at Soyuzivka.

minute break results in a chaotic collage of danskins, ballet slippers and towels — all strategically congregated near the drinking fountain... until the next call comes and the music begins.

For the fourth consecutive year, Soyuzivka has hosted an increasingly popular dance camp under the direction of Mr. Marunczak. Dancers from all parts of the United States and Canada attended Soyuzivka's 1980 dance camp — many for the second and third time. This year's session ended with an impressive performance of dances mastered during the brief but vigorous two-week workshop held August 10-23.

Many of the dance camp participants are members of Ukrainian dance ensembles in their home towns, where they return to share new dance steps and techniques with their local dancers. Impressed with the marked improvement and revived enthusiasm in the dance camp "veterans", many local dance ensembles make an effort to send members of their group to Soyuzivka's dance camp.

by Martha Korduba  
Kerhonkson, N.Y.

"One, two, three, one, two, three! Lift those legs, point that toe!" Rows of 85 dancers ranging in age from 6 to 26 turn, twist and stretch muscles they never knew they had, in an effort to transform good into perfect.

Eyes fixed intently on dance master Peter Marunczak reveal the concentration and energy required to master the seemingly effortless art of Ukrainian folk dancing. A casual call for a five-

The Ukrainian Dancers of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Woonsocket, R.I., raised funds to bring 11 of their dancers to this year's dance camp by conducting raffles, flea markets, car washes, varenyky sales and paper drives.

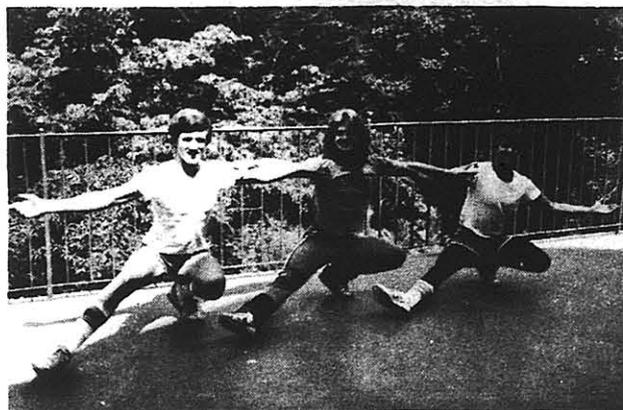
Undoubtedly, one of the main features drawing so many dancers to Soyuzivka is the popular instructor, Mr. Marunczak.

"We really want to try our best for him."

(Continued on page 12)

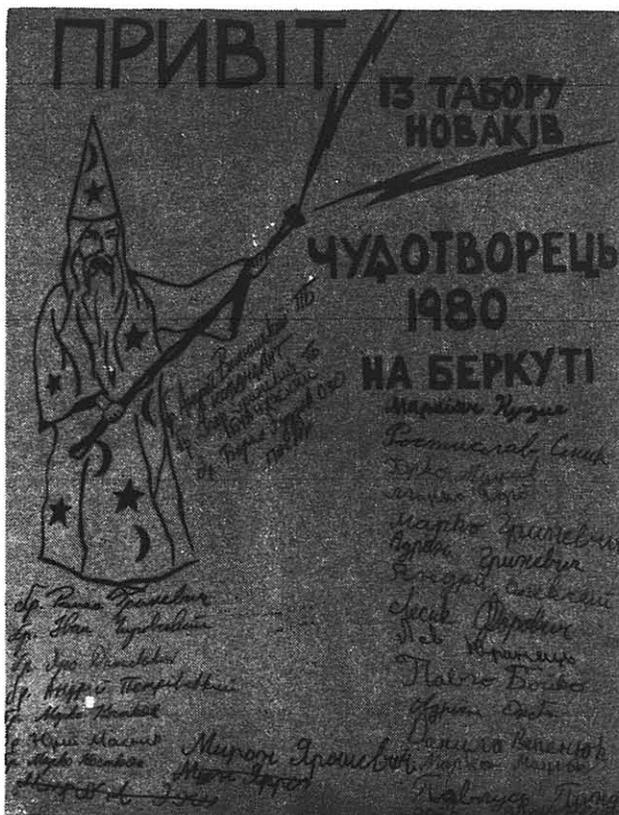


Two of the youngest dancers, Joey Polak, 8, and Melasia Melnyk, 6.



A trio of young Kozaky attending the dance workshop.

## Plast's "no



It has become a tradition for Plast camp participants to send greetings to Plast and Ukrainian community leaders. Above are reproductions of the greetings sent to Svoboda and The

# Training course for Plast youth counselors held at Novy Sokil

by Roma Sochan Hadziewicz

NORTH COLLINS, N.Y. — In hopes of becoming counselors of "yunatstvo" (youths age 11-18), 19 young adults from Plast branches in the United States and Canada set aside eight days of their summer vacations for participation in Plast's annual youth counselor training course.

This year's intensive counselors' course was held August 9-17 at Novy Sokil Plast camp in North Collins, N.Y., some 30 miles outside of Buffalo. It was attended by youths from 12 Plast branches: Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Washington, Lorain, Ohio; Kerhonkson, Rochester, Buffalo and Syracuse, N.Y.; and Hamilton and St. Catharines, Ont.

Participants heard lectures and discussed topics such as planning activities for Plast youths, types of youth activities, psychology, youth problems, educational methods, Plast ideology, the importance of education in a Ukrainian and Christian spirit, the differences and similarities between counseling approaches to "yunatstvo" and "novatstvo" (children age 7-11), safeguarding the Ukrainian language and culture, and the Ukrainian community in the free world.

Completion of such a course is a prerequisite for anyone wishing to work as a counselor with Plast "yunaky" and "yunachky."

This year's course was conducted by a staff consisting of: Christine Nawrocky (New York Plast branch), director; Alex Kuritza (Chicago), assistant director; Marta Kolomayets (Chicago), secretary; Michael Charysh (Chicago), "bun-



Roma Sochan Hadziewicz

Trainees and instructors at Plast's youth counselor training course at the Novy Sokil camp in North Collins, N.Y.

chuzhny"; Lala Wojtowycz (Syracuse, N.Y.), Marta Kopanycia (Trenton, N.J.), Peter Lazarchuk (Detroit) and Roma Hadziewicz (Jersey City, N.J.), instructors.

Visiting instructors were the Rev. Deacon Taras Galadza, Mr. and Mrs.

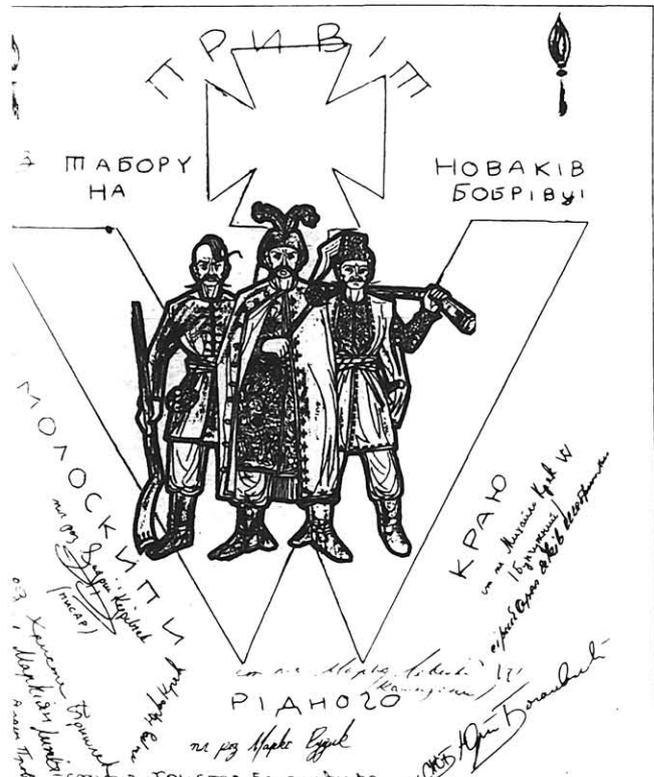
Roman Kopach and Roman Juzeniw.

While the trainees spent most of their time listening to lectures, observing demonstrations and completing assignments, somehow time was found to relax at a pizza party, dance, bonfires and sing-alongs.

The course participants were also invited to attend the camp christening ceremony of the training course for counselors of "novatstvo" also being held at the Novy Sokil site. (This two-week training course continued through

(Continued on page 12)

## " send greetings to Svoboda and The Weekly



Ukrainian Weekly from three camps for "novaky" (boys age 7-11). They are (from left) from Berkut campsite in Wisconsin, the Bobrivka site in Connecticut, and the Vovcha Tropa

camp in New York. The greeting from Vovcha Tropa thanks Svoboda for keeping the campers informed about events in the Ukrainian community and the world. Svoboda and The Weekly are mailed gratis to all Ukrainian youth organizations' camps during the summer.

# Bandura Camp held at ODUM resort in Accord, N.Y.

by Laryssa Lysniak

Accord, N.Y.

The letter was terse and brief: since their applications had arrived late, my two children would not be accepted at camp. My argument that they knew of my coming, that I'd already sent in the money, was of little consequence.

What was I to do? Here we were, one week before camp was to start, all plans were made, and now I'd have to start all over again. A friend came to the rescue. There is another Bandura Camp, I was informed, right here in New York state, a mere two hours' drive from the city.

A call was put through. A mellifluous voice answered: they were filled up, but they'd find a space; my children would be welcomed, I was told. And that's how it happened that on August 9 we drove up to the Bandura Camp at the Kiev ODUM Resort Center in Accord, N.Y., not knowing at all what to expect.

Rounding the bend at the gate, I liked what I saw. Lots of open space, neat wide lawns, a number of Catskill-type villas clustered together, and farther up — a swimming pool.

A solitary figure was standing in the distance. I recognized him immediately. Asking my husband to drive on to find the office, I popped out of the car and quickly approached the tall, erect figure, whose gaze was directed toward the distant hills.

When I came up to him, Maestro Hryhory Kytasty looked at me with his calm blue eyes. "We've been waiting for you," he said.

Since my children's rejection from the other camp was still gnawing at me, my first impulse was to complain. But it was only for a fleeting moment, for suddenly, the incident seemed insignificant, of no importance. I found myself just listening, quietly.

Mr. Kytasty spoke of what had always been at the center of his being, the raison d'être of his life: the bandura. He had just returned from a tour of Australia. He was gratified to see the unbelievable upsurge of interest in the bandura instrument.

"Fifteen, 20 years ago, there was the capella and here and there a small group of individuals who'd be playing the bandura," Mr. Kytasty noted. "Today, our youth, en masse, wants to master the art of playing this gentle, gossamer-like instrument. I am not afraid anymore that our song and the art of bandura-playing will die — on the contrary, it will grow deep roots in the hearts and souls of our young generation."



Hryhory Kytasty directs rehearsal with Bandura Camp participants.

"They say that today's children don't speak Ukrainian," he continued. "That may be so, but they are attuned to the beauty of the culture of their forefathers, and they eagerly are taking the bandura into their hands."

I walked away, chastised, entranced. At the administration office another surprise awaited me. The mellifluous voice which had answered my first anxious call belonged, I discovered, to Petro Hursky, a discerning, most pleasant gentleman, who is the administrator and organizer of the Bandura Camp. He introduced me to other members of the administrative and teaching staff. All, without exception, were intense, vital people. They cared.

Alexander Neprel, the camp director, immediately inquired if the children were comfortably settled. Another administrator prompted us towards the dining room so that we would not miss out on supper. I gulped down the delicious food, because I wanted to listen to the rehearsal that Maestro Kytasty was holding with the students.

I started walking across the wide meadow, towards the open-air chapel where the rehearsal was in progress. The chapel was set against the forest. The youngsters sat in a semi-circle, and right in their midst stood the maestro, conducting. The entire scene was bathed in the orange rays of the setting sun. The maestro's outstretched arms looked like wings of a bird descending upon the nest full of hungry young ones.

A majority of these students (age 9 to 19), I was told, were beginners. If so, a great task had been accomplished. They sounded like a group that had been

playing together for some time. And then they sang — strong, vigorous voices. After the rehearsal, Mr. Hursky presented the maestro with a small gift of appreciation.

Mr. Kytasty raised his arms as if wishing to gather up the group into his arms.

"Dear friends. I tried to give you my utmost. All of you worked hard. What gives me deep satisfaction is that you all have great love in your hearts for the Ukrainian song and for our beautiful instrument, the bandura. I hope you all come back here next year, so that we may continue the work we've begun."

"When you get back home, don't put the instrument aside. Take it up often; it will always be your friend," he said.

The next day, Sunday, Mr. Kytasty was off to another Bandura Camp, again to teach, to instruct, to guide.

All these bandura camps are held under the auspices of the Bandurists' Capella. There were seven in all, held this summer. The capella, insofar as is feasible, also provides instructors. The Accord camp is quite unique in this

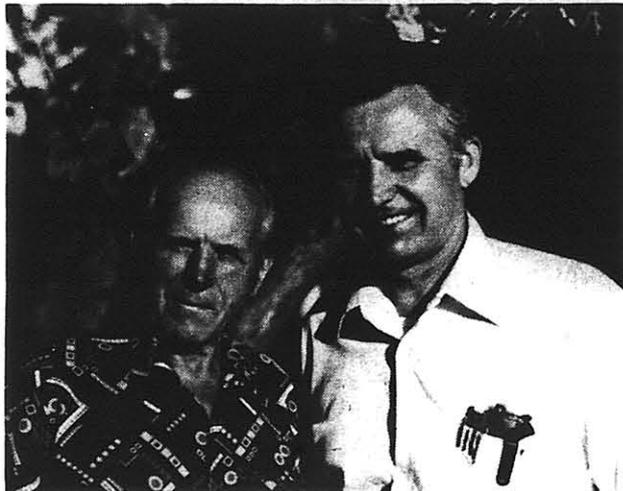
respect, though. There are two instructors, Yurko Metulynsky and Julian Kytasty, drawn from the ranks of the capella proteges, but the rest are members of the Hursky clan.

About a decade ago, Mr. Hursky, an accomplished baritone, wanted to learn to play the bandura. Having no one around to teach him, he taught himself from books. After a while this was no longer satisfactory. He was eager to have more people, so that they could learn together. Nine years ago he decided to start a bandura summer camp (and he hasn't stopped since).

His great enthusiasm for the instrument and fine musicianship inspired his family to such an extent that soon his son Pavel, his daughters Hala and Lesia, and his nieces Alexandra and Tania, all took up study of the instrument. Now, Mr. Hursky can draw on his family to supply instructors and assistants, and they all do a fantastic job.

Several days after I came back to New York, my children telephoned me. They

(Continued on page 12)



Hryhory Kytasty, instructor, and Petro Hursky, administrator, at the Bandura Camp held at ODUM's Kiev camp in Accord, N.Y.

## Next weekend at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Cabaret of Toronto, directed by Taras Shipowick, will be the featured attraction at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort during the Labor Day weekend, August 30 to September 1.

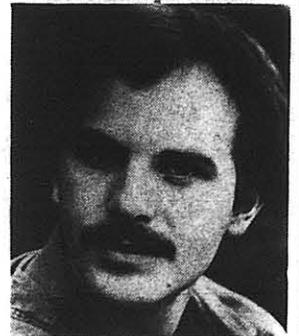
The ensemble will perform in both the Saturday and Sunday evening programs in the Veselka auditorium. The programs, scheduled for 8:30 p.m., will be led by Soyuzivka's emcee-in-residence Anya Dydyk.

The weekend gets under way Friday evening with a dance to the tunes of the Bohdan Hirniak orchestra with leadsingers Ihor Rakowsky and Nina Taran.

Dances will also be held Saturday and Sunday immediately following the entertainment programs. The Tempo and Veseli Chasy orchestras will provide the music.

The Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka will also bring the annual tennis and swimming competition sponsored by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Sports Clubs in North America (USCAK).

The tennis tourney, for individual championships and trophies of the UNA, Soyuzivka, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Mary Dushnyck Sportsmanship Trophy, is



Taras Shipowick

open to any player whose club is a member-organization of USCAK. Competition will be held in junior boys' and girls' (age 18 and under), women's and men's (18-34), junior vets (35-44), women's (35 and over) and senior men's (55 and over) groups.

The swim meet will feature breaststroke, freestyle, medley and relay events for the following age groups of males and females: 8-10, 11-12, 13-14, and 15 and over.

The swimming competition will take place Saturday, August 30. Swimmers may register at the Soyuzivka pool before 9:30 a.m. on the day of the meet.

# Mendeluk's movie, "The Kidnapping of the President," premieres

by Helen Perozak Smindak

NEW YORK — "The Kidnapping of the President," a full-length feature film directed by Ukrainian Canadian George Mendeluk, premiered in selected theatres in the metropolitan New York area on Friday, August 15.

Starring William Shatner, Hal Holbrook, Van Johnson, Ava Gardner, Miguel Fernandes and Cindy Girling, the movie is now being shown in the five boroughs of New York City, in Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island, and in communities in New Jersey, Connecticut, Westchester and Rockland County.

The \$3.5 million thriller opened just one day after the 1980 Democratic Convention ended in New York. Its release was timed to coincide with the heat of the 1980 presidential election campaign.

Critical reviews have ranged from rave reviews in the New York Post and the Newark Star Ledger to excellent critiques in the Bergen Record and other newspapers. The sole negative review came from Janet Maslin of The New York Times, who wrote that "nothing about the film's plot is fresh enough to be frightening, and its characters aren't clever enough to try anything new."



On the set of "The Kidnapping of the President," director George Mendeluk explains just how he wants a particular scene to be played by Ava Gardner, who portrays the wife of Vice President Ethan Richards.

According to Mr. Mendeluk, who was interviewed in New York a few days after the movie's opening, the film has had a "respectable beginning."

"The distributor is happy, everyone is pleased with the opening figures, and we expect at least a four-week run in the New York area. After that, the movie will be released nationally," he said.

"The Kidnapping of the President" features one of America's most gifted and versatile actors, Hal Holbrook, as President Adam Scott, and William Shatner, the popular hero of TV's "Star Trek" series, in the role of a Secret Service chief charged with saving the president's life during his visit to Canada.

Veteran actor Van Johnson has the role of Ethan Richards, vice president of the United States, and beautiful actress Ava Gardner is Beth Richards, his ambitious wife. Miguel Fernandes is Roberto Assanti, a man bent on kidnapping the president of the United States, and Cindy Girling plays the role of Linda Steiner, a Marxist revolutionary who is the kidnapper's accomplice.

Described as a frighteningly plausible action picture, the movie is based on the best-selling novel by Charles Templeton. It is a Sefel Pictures International presentation, produced by Mr. Mendeluk and John Ryan.

The kidnapping and detention of the president of the United States were filmed in Nathan Phillips Square in front of Toronto's City Hall, where two graceful semi-circular office towers rise above a dome-shaped pod that houses the Council Chambers.

Other scenes were shot at Toronto's Union Station and outside the Eaton's Centre, a large department store. Interior scenes such as the White House Oval Office were filmed in Los Angeles.

Mr. Mendeluk decided to film "The Kidnapping of the President" after reading Mr. Templeton's novel and concluding that it would make a good action picture.

He believes that the film is "incredibly entertaining, exciting and pertinent because of the elections coming up."

"Though its primary function is to entertain, it will raise the basic question: Should the demands of a kidnapper

ever be met — even when the victim is the president of the United States? Is the president's life worth more than any other man's?" he asks.

Mr. Mendeluk has been working in film and television production since his student days at Toronto's York University, where he made two short films before graduating with an honors degree in humanities and English.

In 1973 he wrote and directed his first independent film, "The Christmas Tree," based on Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky's "Yalyinka." The 20-minute film was so successful that he sold it to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio-Canada and the Walt Disney Media Company, who distributed it around the world.

Mr. Mendeluk's company, Ko-Zak Productions Inc., then filmed "Miguel's Navidad" on location in Mexico. This short film was sold to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio-Canada and the CBC television network.

A third film with a Christmas theme, titled "Christmas Lace," was co-written and produced with Linda Sorensen in 1978, in association with Radio-Canada and the CTV Network. The film won awards last year from the Film Council of Greater Columbus and the 22nd International New York Film and Television Festival and premiered last December on the PBC television network.

Mr. Mendeluk has directed several productions for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and, along with Hart Pomerantz, wrote a number of half-hour dramas and his first film script. After leaving the CBC in 1976, he wrote, directed and, along with John Ryan, produced his first feature film, "Stone Cold Dead," starring Richard Crenna.

With two feature films now behind him, Mr. Mendeluk is looking forward to working on two period pieces that he and Sefel Pictures International have chosen to make this year. One is "Flesh and Spirit," a love story set in Biblical times; the other is "Ghost Fox," based on James Houston's novel, which takes place in the 1700s.

A third property, still to be chosen, may quite likely be a musical, since music is Mr. Mendeluk's first love. He studied piano for seven years and says he makes music a key element in all his films.

The award-winning director is the progeny of Ukrainian parents who met in Germany, where his father was the director of the Stanislavsky Opera and Dance Ensemble and his mother was a member of the troupe. The family emigrated to Canada in 1948 when Mr. Mendeluk was 8 months old.

## Liberation of humanity...

(Continued from page 7)

Madrid, we will seek an explanation for that decline and commitment by the Soviet Union to reverse it.

I might say now, as I approach the close of my remarks to you, that on all these issues at Madrid we can count on the support of the majority of participants. This is not always the United States position in international fora. The others share this basic philosophy of international relations that underly the Helsinki Accords. Indeed, the effort to negotiate the accords originally and now to assure their implementation has made Western Europe and the United States recognize all the more vividly how much we share political and moral values and interests in a time when there is so much glib talk, most of it ill-advised and erroneous about Western disharmony.

The Madrid meeting can give a clear expression of our unity on fundamental values and fundamental goals. And with that support, we can continue at Madrid to pursue the aims to which we committed ourselves at Helsinki.

We want to encourage progress and human rights performance by the Soviet Union and its allies, and we have no hesitation about submitting our own record to examination by others at Madrid. We are not perfect. We don't claim that the United States is perfect. But we are making a strong and continuing effort to improve because preserving and extending human rights is the heart and soul of our whole system in this country.

At Madrid, we will use the CSCE process to break down even more the barriers to human contacts between the East and the West, to help with the reunification of families, to help with the movement of people and ideas and the resolution of immigration issues. We will try as part of a balanced result to achieve practical progress in the military security field.

The Helsinki session should not become primarily an arms-control forum at Madrid. The United States is prepared to test the possibility of

achieving significant, verifiable and comprehensive confidence-building measures relating directly or indirectly to weaponry, which can help to enhance mutual security desired in East and West Europe.

Madrid gives us an important opportunity to restate both our genuine desire for better East-West relations and our firm belief that the principles of reciprocity and mutual restraint are there, on which workable ties can be built. There will be sharp differences at Madrid between the values we espouse and those which the Communist nations will seek to advance, but will not go to Madrid looking for conflict.

We approach that meeting, instead, eager for progress determined not to abandon our principles in any instance, determined to put our views forward in the most forceful possible manner and committed to only one contest, the struggle to advance freedom and through freedom, mutual security.

The Helsinki Accords to us hold a promise of a freer, more humane and thus a more secure Europe, based not just on super power accommodation but on the fundamental principles of international conduct. These principles require that states earn the respect of their neighbors by treating their citizens with full respect, for their rights and dignity as persons.

My own faith in the ultimate outcome of this struggle is undimmed. Our nation's role must never be in doubt. One of the best ways to express this commitment, I'd like to say in closing, is to quote from the words of Archibald MacLeish, "There are those who will say that the liberation of humanity, the freedom of man and mind, is nothing but a dream. They are right. It is. It is American dream."

## Addendum

In the story (The Weekly, August 11) about the White House and State Department briefings on the upcoming Madrid Conference, Marta Fedoriv of Allentown was not listed among the Ukrainians in attendance. — Ed.

## Obituary

### Ukrainian strongman Mike Swystun dies

WINNIPEG — Mike Swystun, subject of the film "The Strongest Man in the World," died of cancer over the July 19 weekend.

At last month's premier of the film, he was confined to a wheelchair, said the Winnipeg Free Press. Film-maker Halya Kuchmij had been afraid that Mr. Swystun's health would prevent him from attending.

Mr. Swystun had performed as the strongman with the Ringling Brothers

Barnum and Bailey Circus and toured the Canadian prairie region during the Depression with his magic act, billed as "Swystun the Magician: Master of 42 Tricks and Illusions and Professor of Hypnotism."

He spent the last years of his life on a small farm near Olha, Man., where he was known as a colorful local personality.

## Defends doctoral dissertation



John Mirucki

MONTREAL — John Mirucki a 1976 graduate of Concordia University with a B.A. in economics, has defended his doctoral thesis in economics with highest distinction at the University of Bordeaux, in France.

The subject of his dissertation was "Behavior of the Regulated Firm: A Study of the Averch-Johnson Hypothesis," dealing particularly with the test of overcapitalization bias in the telecommunications industry in Canada.

Dr. Mirucki is professor of economics at the University of Quebec in Montreal.

He is currently involved in a research project on trends in the socio-economic profile of Canadian ethnic groups.

## To hold batik workshop in Hunter

HUNTER, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Museum of New York is organizing a workshop for August 24 on the art of batik to be held here in the Ukrainian Cultural Center, at 1-5 p.m.

The workshop will be conducted by Irene Tverdokhib from Rochester.

Batik first appeared in Ukraine during the 18th century. The designs

were usually composed of stylized birds and flowers.

To sign up for the one-day workshop in Hunter, call the Ukrainian Museum at (212) 228-0110 or the Cultural Center in Hunter at (518) 263-4377. There is no admission fee as such, but a donation of \$3 is suggested by the museum.

## Training course...

(Continued from page 9)

Saturday, August 23.) Armed with kazoo — each equipped with a small tuba-shaped amplifier (the kazooes were purchased in nearby Eden, N.Y., which is billed as the kazoo capital of the world) — the trainees and staff of the course for counselors of "yunatstvo" formed a 27-man orchestra and played an appropriate selection for their neighbors.

Taking advantage of the proximity of North Collins to Canada, the course participants traveled in a caravan of cars to Ontario's Niagara Falls and the Niagara Falls Art Gallery and Museum, which is known for its collection of works by the late Ukrainian Canadian artist William Kurelek. The gallery houses his highly acclaimed 160-painting series. "The Passion of Christ According to St. Matthew" and the monumental six-panel mural "The Ukrainian Pioneer" which depicts the emigration of Ukrainians to Canada and their settlement in that country.

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## Pianist Luba Zuk featured in university music journal

MONTREAL — Luba Zuk, concert pianist and associate professor of music at McGill University, was featured in the summer issue of the music faculty's journal *Music McGill*, a publication which contains news of important events as well as achievements of faculty members.

The journal carried news of Luba Zuk's two recent performances: the Montreal premiere of "Constructor," a serial work by composer Marian Kouzan of Paris, and the commemorative concert in honor of the 90th and 100th birthdays, respectively, of Levko Reutsky and Stanislav Liudkevych.

The journal went on to report that last season Ms. Zuk completed a concert tour in Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong. In her solo appearances she performed standard concert repertoire and works of Ukrainian composers Myroslav Skoryk, Vladimir Groudine and Theodore Akimenko.

Ms. Zuk also performs often in a piano duo with her brother Ireneus. Last season the Zuk duo performed in Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston and Montreal. In their duo concerts they included works by George Fiala, Ihor Bilohrud and Theodore Akimenko.

Last spring (April 1979) the Zuk duo was heard in a program on CBC Radio-Canada, featuring works by Fiala and



Luba Zuk

Bilohrud. In an interview during the program, Ms. Zuk commented about both composers and the characteristic Ukrainian elements in their works.

The Zuk duo is preparing works for two pianos by Canadian composer Healey Willan whose centenary is being celebrated this year. In December the Zuks will perform in concert in Kingston and Montreal.

They will start their 1980 fall season by participating as guest soloists in the North American tour of the famous Byzantine Choir from Holland.

## Personal property...

(Continued from page 6)

SSR they went down from 7.0 to 6.2, a real improvement in the capital deepening process. Similarly, an even more dramatic drop in net ICORs was observed for both satellite countries. Also, in 1977 the Soviet index of labor productivity was the lowest among the Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries.

This trend might have been reversed by a sharp upturn in technology, but the Soviet investment policy was no better than it was in the previous decades. Thus, in order to increase agricultural output, the Soviet government allotted large investments to the "non-chernozern" zone of the RSFSR and similar regions. This also explains the reasons Soviet economists renewed their discussion on changes in planning. Some proposed a change from the gross output index to the net output index; others suggested that prices be made a more realistic index. Still other proposed a revamping of planning agencies or a return to territorial planning, that is, horizontal concentration.

If such proposals were acknowledged, the Soviet Union would face a serious dilemma in its manpower parti-

icipation rate, which *ceteris paribus*, may induce an imminent unemployment, untenable under the developed socialism. If this assumption is correct, then auxiliary farming together with services would serve eventually as a convenient pool for unemployed or underemployed factors, so that Brezhnev's insistence on the constitutional provision should be taken at a par value.

1. V.N. Kudriavtsev (ed.). *Konstitutsiia rozvitolvo socialistizma*. Moscow: Izdatelstvo politicheskoi literatury, 1978, p.71.
2. The New USSR Constitution, November 9, 1977. (Translation copyright 1977 by *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, published weekly at the Ohio State University by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies; reprinted by permission of the Digest.) p.4.
3. "How the State Aids Personal Farming." *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, September 6, 1978, p.7; "Why Dnepropetrovsk Markets Flourish and Other Don't." *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, January 4, 1978, pp. 12-13.
4. A. Preobrazhensky, "Rol" osobystoho pidsobnogo hospodarstva v suchasnykh umovakh." *Ekonomika Radianskoi Ukrainy*, July 1979, pp. 75-77.
5. G.S. Sarkisian. *Uroven' tempy i propertsii rosta realnykh dokhodov pri socialistizme*. Moscow: "Ekonomika", 1972, p. 172.

## 85 attend...

(Continued from page 8)

"He makes working, sweating, dancing a lot of fun!"

"That guy always has a smile on his face, we all like him," the campers say.

Mr. Marunczak directs the Odessa Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Marunczak Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Montreal, in addition to directing three schools of Ukrainian dance in Montreal. The Chaika Ukrainian Dancers of Hamilton are fortunate to have Mr. Marunczak as their choreographer. With this devotion to Ukrainian dance, it is certainly no wonder that Mr. Marunczak's choreography is known throughout North America.

Vera Marunczak provided the tireless behind-the-scenes support: taking care of props, wrinkled costumes and tired muscles. Soyuzivka's own surrogate mama, fondly referred to as Pani Nusoga, provided the younger dance campers with "a touch of home" by tucking them into bed, tending to runny noses and finding that misplaced red dance boot only minutes before the performance.

Friday, after the Hopak was performed and the curtains closed for the last time, the dancers tearfully embraced each other backstage.

"I can't believe it's over."  
"The weeks just flew."  
"I guess it's true what Mr. Kwasi always says: there's no place like Soyuzivka."

## St. Joseph's holds annual Acres of Fun Festival

CHICAGO — Once again St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding its annual traditional family-style Acres of Fun Festival on the parish grounds here. The carnival began Friday, August 22, and will conclude eleven days later on Labor Day, September 1.

This year the carnival midway will feature many exciting attractions and a variety of family-oriented entertainment, including games of chance and skill, rides and amusements for young and old. Every evening name bands and orchestras will play for the crowds expected to attend. There will also be performances by the well-known Kalyna Ukrainian Folk Dancers, as well as folk dances of other ethnic dance ensembles. Labor Day and each Sunday are billed as "bargain days" for kids of all ages because of the cut-rate prices on every thrilling ride between 2 and 5 p.m.

Opening night was Harvest Moon Nite and featured Li'l Richard's Famous Polka Band.

The festival committee has planned special events for every evening including such specialty nights as German, Irish and Italian Nites, a Polka Nite, a Sweet Shoppe Nite, A Shish-Ke-Bob Nite, a Night for Senior Citizens, Potato Pancake Jamboree and Americana Galore.

The first weekend was the Ukrainian Weekend which was filled with Ukrainian songs, dancing, music, good food and old-fashioned Ukrainian hospitality.

On Sunday, August 24, a Divine Liturgy will be celebrated for the benefit of the Ukrainian nation. Family style dinners will be served immediately afterwards in St. Joseph's banquet hall. Attention will be focused on the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine.

The second Sunday of the festival, August 31, is the 24th anniversary of the parish. Parish priests, the Rev. Joseph



Planning St. Joseph's Acres of Fun Festival are (from left): Walter Gawaluch, chairman; Anton Luczkiv, vice chairman; and the Rev. Joseph Shary, pastor.

Shary and the Rev. Leonard Korchinsky, will concelebrate a Divine Liturgy of Thanksgiving at 11:00 a.m. Immediately afterwards all the parishioners and their friends and guests will take part in the anniversary dinner in the parish banquet hall. During the dinner Mrs. Olga Wotovich, an active senior member of the parish, will be honored for her many years of service to the parish.

The festival finale is scheduled for Labor Day, September 1, and is billed as "I am an American" day. There will be a Parade on Wheels beginning at 3:00 p.m. from the parking lot of the First State Bank of Chicago at Lawrence and Cumberland avenues to the parish grounds. All children up to 12 years of age are invited to enter the contest by

decorating anything on wheels and then pushing, pulling or driving it in the parade. There will be valuable prizes for the winner and the runners-up. All day there will be loads of entertainment, games and fun for the whole family.

## Sacred Heart University to offer Ukrainian courses

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Classes in Ukrainian language and history will be offered by the Continuing Education Division and the Center for Ethnic Studies at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Conn., during the fall 1980 semester.

Registration for these courses will be held August 25 through 28, 6-9 p.m., in the SHU Center lounge.

Elementary Ukrainian I, to be held Tuesday evenings, 7:15 to 10 p.m., aims to provide the student with reading ability, audio comprehension and moderate oral ability of the Ukrainian language through a combination of

## St. Basil Academy school year opens September 2

PHILADELPHIA — St. Basil's Academy will officially begin its 1980-81 school year on September 2, with a day of orientation and in-service training for its faculty.

Freshman and sophomore students will report for orientation and distribution of rosters on September 3 at 9:30 a.m. Junior and senior students will report on September 4.

On September 5, a Divine Liturgy will be celebrated by the Rev. Richard Seminack, with members of the faculty and students expected to attend.

The academy has added a new course to the curriculum. The required course, called "Basics", will be geared toward preparing all freshmen for high school courses. Subjects will include reading comprehension, selection and utilization of details, and outlining.

St. Basil's is a fully accredited high school for girls run by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. It is accredited by both the state of Pennsylvania and Commission on Secondary Education for the Middle Atlantic States.

lectures, drills and lab work. It will be taught by Christine L. Slevinski.

Ukrainian History and Culture to 1900, to be held Tuesday evenings, 7:15 - 10 p.m., will examine major political, cultural, social and economic developments in Ukraine from the Kievan Rus' to 1900. It will be taught by Dr. Michael H. Voskobiynyk

The fall semester begins September 3. For further course description and registration information, contact the Continuing Education Division at Sacred Heart University at 374-9441.

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## New band founded in Chicago



A new musical/vocal group, Vodohraj, was recently founded in Chicago. The group's name is taken from a song by the late young Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk. The member of the group are: (from left) Adrian Demus (guitarist), Motria Chornobil (lead female singer), Petro Dudycz (singer, accordionist, composer), Mark Murskyj (guitarist) and Bohdan Berezsky (drummer).

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# ВЕСЕЛКА

## The fox, the cat and the rooster

## A modern story

by Roman Zawadowycz

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Johnny shook his head.

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

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

"Mister, please record for me the voice of Johnny-Honey's mother when she comes to the lake at noon to call her

(Continued on page 15)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Then the Cat went out foraging for wheat. He had scarcely gone when the sly Fox again came creeping up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But the Fox broke a window and stole the Rooster and the Rooster cried:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 15)

К. ПЕРЕЛІСНА

Хоч і не пташка,  
Криличка мас,  
Поміж квітками  
В полі літас,  
Збере пилючок —  
І шусту у дірку!



Б Д Ж І Л К А

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

Ю Р К О

Прибіг Юрко у хату  
І очі повні сліз...  
— Мамусю, чом кирпатий  
Такий у мене ніс?  
Над ним усі жорстоко  
Сміються у дворі, —  
Так Юрчик синьоокий  
Матусі говорив.

Тоді одну світлину  
Матуса дігас,  
Показує Юркові  
Й питає: — Хто це є?

— Це я!.. — Юрко промовив  
І сїрко заридав,  
Коли на ній знайомий  
Кирпатий ніс пізнав.

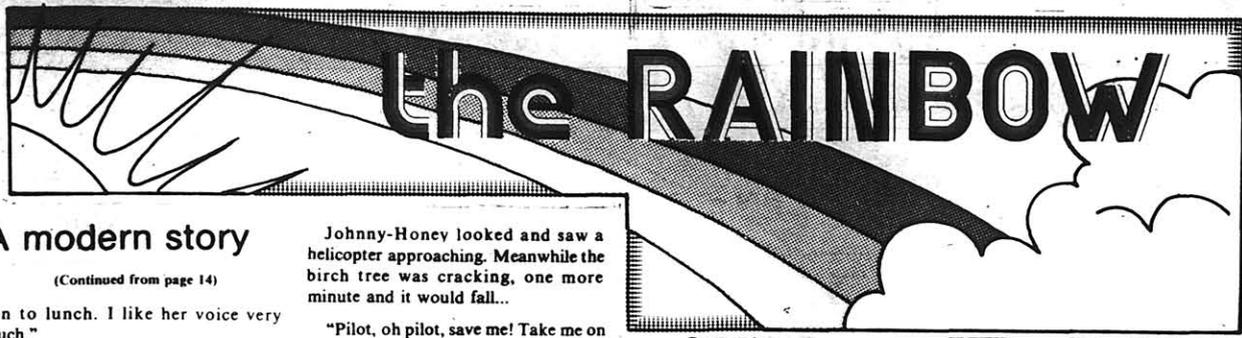
Але всміхнулась щиро  
Матуса чарівна.  
— Ти слюзи свої витри! —  
Промовила вона.

— Поглянь ще раз! Це ж тато! —  
Всміхнувся і Юрко:  
— Матусю, він кирпатий  
Також був хлопчаком?

І дітям показати  
Світлину ту поніс,  
Хай знають всі, що й тато  
Теж мав кирпатий ніс.

Діма

Світлина — знімок (photograph);  
Кирпатий — snub-nosed.



### A modern story

(Continued from page 14)

son to lunch. I like her voice very much."

The man taped the voice of Johnny's mother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The pilot looked back and said:

"It would be very inconvenient for me to pick you up. Ask my friend, who's behind me."

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

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

The pilot pointed behind him and said:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Word jumble

Past Supreme Presidents of the UNA

The jumbled words below represent the names of past Supreme Presidents of the Ukrainian National Association. The names can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

- VLAGO                    \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- VRICKYH                \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- THESRY                 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- NOCKEVSHYB          \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- SPLATHA                \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- KDALYSOVY            \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- PLUKATIA              \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- KLYKIHA                \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- SHROKAMU             \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- HNYHALCY              \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- SREWALEY              \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

He was elected UNA Supreme President at the only convention held in Jersey City:

F

Answers to the previous jumble: Myshuha, Hrushka, Makar, Lototsky, Ardan, Dmytriv, Tsurkovsky, Reviuk, Stetkevych, Dragan.

Mystery word: Shumeyko.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

### The fox...

(Continued from page 14)

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

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

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



## Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Cholodny

XI РОЗДІЛ: — ЗА БОЯРІВНУ

CHAPTER XI — THE NOBLE MAIDEN



Мов громова буря, здарили татари на орду половецьку.

Like a thunderstorm, the Tatars fell upon the Polovtsian horde.



Світлий княже Мстиславе! Рятуй! Пропадемо ми — упаде лихо на вас! — благають половецькі послы.

... O illustrious prince Mstyslav! Help us! If we perish — disaster will overtake you! — entreated the Polovtsian envoys.



Українські князі учинили раду.

The Ukrainian princes held a council.

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