

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

СВОБОДА  СВОБОДА
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

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Happy Thanksgiving

Strokata, Afflicted with Cancer, UCCA Fund-Drive
May be in Danger of Death

Picks Up Momentum

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nina Strokata-Karavanska, a Ukrainian microbiologist and former political prisoner, is said to be suffering from breast cancer and her life is in danger because she is unable to receive proper medical attention, reported the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

After she was released from incarceration last year, Strokata was exiled to Tarus, a small town south of Moscow. She was not allowed to return to Ukraine or travel outside of the town.

With the help of friends, Strokata attempted to undergo a medical examination at Moscow's Oncological Institute, but the authorities did not allow her to leave Tarus.

Medical facilities in Tarus are inadequate to treat tumors, and Strokata's close friends

fear that if she is not treated soon, the cancer may spread and eventually kill her.

While Strokata was incarcerated she did receive some medical attention, but it was suspended once she was released.

Among the many organizations to stand up in defense of the Ukrainian female dissident is the American Society of Microbiologists. Strokata is the organization's sole member in Ukraine, and one of five in the Soviet Union.

ASM's president, Dr. H.R. Whitley, wrote many letters to Soviet officials asking for humane treatment of Strokata.

After Strokata's letter of thanks to the American microbiologists was published in the West, the Soviet authorities increased their harassment of the Ukrainian woman.

They bar her from any employment, they have threatened her with eviction from her apartment, they refuse to deliver mail from abroad, including publications of the American Society of Microbiologists to which she as a member is entitled.

The ASM's invitation to Strokata to visit the U.S. was never delivered to her, says the "Smoloskyp" information service.

Recently, Dr. Z. Rehachek of the Microbiological Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences joined the international movement in defense of Strokata.

NEW YORK, N.Y.(UCCA Special).—A total of \$53,376.00 has been collected for the Ukrainian National Fund (UNF) as of the end of October, 1976, according to the UCCA staff.

Hundreds of organizations and individual persons responded generously to a special UCCA appeal, sent in September of this year. At least 8 UCCA Branches have so far remitted \$1,000 or more, and these are as follows:

1. Newark-Irvington, N.J.	\$3,180.00
2. Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$1,535.00
3. Clifton-Passaic, N.J.....	\$1,405.00
4. Hartford, Conn.....	\$1,155.00
5. Rochester, N.Y.....	\$1,100.00
6. Chicago, Ill.....	\$1,080.00
7. Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$1,000.00
8. Lorain, Ohio.....	\$1,000.00

At the same time, all UCCA Branches are working intensively in their respective communities in an effort to attain their quotas.

Among individual citizens who contributed larger amounts are the following: \$500.00: Maria T. Haurus, in memory of her late mother, Mrs. Maria Tomchuk; Eugene Haftkovych (Queens, N.Y.);

\$300.00: The Most Reverend Andrew Kuschak, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church;

\$200.00: Dr. Maria Slysh-Fischer (Kankakee, Ill.); Dr. Stepan Huk (Greenville, Ill.); \$150.00: Hryhory Fil (Detroit, Mich.);

\$100.00: Bishop Basil H. Losten; Dr. Yaroslav Voyevodka; Dr. Ilarion Cholhan; Vera and Anthony Shumeyko; "Arka" Co.; Dr. Walter Baron; Dr. George and Iryna Woloshyn; Nicholas Boychuk; Dr. Bohdan Cymbala; Volodymyr and Anna Rak; Anastasia Sokolowska; Dr. Myroslav Charkevych; Myron Guley; Dr. Roman Pshyk; Dr. Paul Sydor and N. Swiaty.

The annual membership dues for individual members is now \$25.00, according to the resolution of the Finance Committee, accepted at the XIIth Congress of the UCCA last month.

Bandurists
In Town Today

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The famed Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Capella of Detroit, Mich., under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty, is appearing at a Bicentennial-Centennial concert this afternoon at Hunter College.

The program, sponsored by the New York City Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, is the last Ukrainian event this year in conjunction with the dual observances.

In the course of the concert a special tribute will be made to Mr. Kytasty on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The chorus, which managed to escape from Ukraine during World War II, has performed in virtually every major city in Europe and the North American continent.

Tickets for the 2:00 p.m. concert can be purchased at downtown Manhattan's Ukrainian stores or at the box office. Hunter College is located at 69th Street between Lexington and Park Avenues.

Plast, Five Other Scout
Groups, Form Association

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Plast Ukrainian Youth Association was joined by scout and guide organizations of five other ethnic groups, whose countries are currently under Soviet domination, in creating a new joint organization called Associated International Scout and Guide Organizations.

The ceremony of signing the constitution and by-laws of the new organization was held Sunday, November 7, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here in the presence of heads or chief scouts of the respective groups. Serving as honorary host of this unique ceremony was Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and a director of the Institute, who greeted the representatives and said he was pleased that the Institute was the site of this historic event.

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Chief Scout Dr. Yuri Starosolsky, of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, is ready to sign the constitution of the new organization. Representatives of other groups are seen in the background.

UCCA National Fund Drive

(The figures below are based on contributions tallied by the UCCA office as of the end of October 1976)

1976 Goal	\$150,000
Thus far raised	\$ 53,376
Still needed	\$ 96,624

For the final installment of profiles of UNA scholarship winners for the academic year 1976-77, see pp. 8-9.

Patriarch Josyf Meets With Canadian Officials



During his recent visit of Canada, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj met with several high ranking Canadian government officials, including Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau, and former Prime Minister and currently Member of Parliament, John Diefenbaker. The head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church also held talks with Sen. Paul Yuzyk and Ukrainian MP's Stephan Paproski and Ray Hnatyshyn, and leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party, Joe Clark. Photo above shows Patriarch Josyf, center, in Ottawa with, left to right, Very Rev. Leo Chayka, Rev. Peter Steciuk, J. Clark, S. Paproski, Sen. Yuzyk, R. Hnatyshyn, Bishop Isidore Borecky, Rev. Leon Yakubow, and Rev. Dr. Iwan Dacko.

Questions Soviet Legality

NEW YORK, N.Y.—After being arrested and sentenced twice, apparently for alleged crimes committed by him prior to 1949, Vasyi Malozhensky asked the Soviet Ukrainian Attorney General and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR for a review of his case, which he claims is illegal under Soviet law, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

According to Soviet law, Article III, paragraph 42 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, if a person is convicted for past crimes, all sentences connected with that time period must be deducted from the present sentence.

Crossed Border

Malozhensky was born in the Lviv oblast. Prior to World War II, he was drafted into the Polish Army and in 1939 he was captured by the invading German armies.

He escaped from the POW camp and returned to Ukraine. The Germans sent him to work in Germany where he joined the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

He admits to performing certain acts for which he was charged during his arrest in 1967.

On New Year's Day, 1949, Malozhensky crossed the Polish-Soviet border and was arrested. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison for not having proper identification and border crossing permits.

Some two decades later he was arrested again for alleged crimes he committed prior to 1949. In January 1968, a Lviv oblast court sentenced him to 15 years in prison without deducting the time he already served.

Letters Unanswered

His letter to Soviet Ukrainian officials was unanswered.

On December 8, 1975, he wrote to an Atty. Shveisky asking whether there are any amendments to Article III paragraph 42 which would void what he believed was true, and if not what administrative organ might review his case in accordance with Soviet law.

That letter was unanswered, as well as its follow-up of April 20, 1976.

Form Citizens Committee In Ukraine To Monitor Helsinki Accords

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Radio Liberty here reports that a Citizens Committee to Monitor Compliance with the Helsinki Accords was established in Ukraine.

Western correspondents in Moscow were told that Ukrainian poet Mykola Rudenko, a member of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, heads the group.

Also included in the list of members of the Ukrainian committee are Lev Lukianenko, a jurist who was recently released after serving 15 years in prison camps for alleged nationalistic activity, Nina Strokata, Oles Berdnyk and Oksana Meshko, the mother of Olek-

sander Serhiyenko.

Delegate to a similar Moscow-based committee is General Petro Hryhorenko, once sentenced to five years confinement in a psychiatric asylum for defending the rights of the Crimean Tatars.

According to Yuri Orlov, head of the Soviet Citizens Committee to Monitor Compliance with the Helsinki Accords and a member of the Soviet Armenian Academy of Sciences, the newly formed Ukrainian group will demand participation as a separate delegation in the upcoming Belgrade conference on the Helsinki Accords.

Report New Arrests, Incarceration in Ukraine

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Persecutions and new arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals took place in Ukraine, according to the Press Service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Last year Vasyi Pysmenny, a teacher in Kiev, was arrested and sentenced to 8 years in prison.

Pysmenny was arrested for defending the use of the Ukrainian language. However, during his trial he was accused of alleged improper conduct "before his students. This is Pysmenny's second arrest. He was first arrested in 1972 for publicly defending the use of the Ukrainian language and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

On June 15, 1976, the KGB conducted a search in the home of Oleksa Tykhiy, in the small settlement of Izevka (Donets region) during which manuscripts of the history of the Ukrainian language were confiscated.

Tykhiy is a former political prisoner. He

was sentenced in 1958 to 5 years of incarceration, under the old Criminal Code, Article 58 (treason).

New arrests were reported also in Ivano-Frankivske. Among the arrested was a man named Lesiv.

The "samvydav publications are also circulating the names of Ukrainian Baptists who are serving their sentences in concentration camps in the Pohnytsia region: Mykola Kaban, Anton Pohanych, Pavlo Basarab, Yuriy Borka, Vasyi Sonovchan, T. Shomon, Anatol Vakulych, Vyacheslav Pasternatsky, Tymofiy Kondratiuk, Adam Zarevny, Petro Bohomaz, Mykola Adamchuk, Mykola Havryluk, Mykola Oseichuk, Denys Vatrach, Ivan Moldovan and Onufriy Kohutanych. Petro Zaliivsky, and Dmytro Chodakivsky are incarcerated in a Zhytomyr region concentration camp.

(Continued on page 5)

U.S. Official Says Soviets Were Recently Asked about Moroz

WASHINGTON, D.C.—John E. Reinhardt, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs of the Department of State, said that the U.S. embassy officials in Moscow recently raised the case of Valentyn Moroz with Soviet authorities.

"Our Embassy in Moscow recently raised Mr. Moroz's case with the Soviet authorities. In its approach to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, our Embassy expressed the concern of many Americans for Mr. Moroz's situation," wrote Mr. Reinhardt in a reply to Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary of the UNA.

Mr. Reinhardt did not indicate in the November 12, 1976, letter what the Soviet

response was.

He did display a thorough knowledge of Moroz's case and said that results are limited because the Soviet government rejects intercessions on behalf of Soviet citizens by foreign governments.

"We continue to believe that our efforts in cases such as Mr. Moroz's have some beneficial effect," he said, pledging further actions in defense of the 40-year-old Ukrainian political prisoner.

"You may be certain that we will continue our efforts in support of Mr. Moroz as well as others who may be denied their fundamental human rights in the Soviet Union," he said.

Congressman Eilberg Urges Brezhnev to Release Moroz

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Congressman Joshua Eilberg, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, forwarded a letter to the General Secretary of Communist Party of USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, urging him to release Valentyn Moroz from imprisonment and permit him and his family to emigrate to the U.S.

The letter reads as follows:

We American citizens are concerned about the young Ukrainian historian, Valentyn Moroz, who for the second time is imprisoned.

We Americans honor and respect freedom for all people and principles of freedom for all people, also Ukraine, which has behind it over 1,000 years of culture. We cannot understand that Valentyn Moroz and hundreds of other Ukrainians imprisoned just because they referred to the Soviet constitution to express their ideas on the traditional

culture and Russification of their country.

I, Congressman Joshua Eilberg, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, have a wide acquaintance among Ukrainians in the United States and many friends among them whose tireless efforts are made on behalf of Valentyn Moroz, whose ordeal is troubling even myself.

With this I call upon you, Mr. General Secretary, to personally intervene on behalf of this human being, who only recently broke his fast in protest and was written up by every American newspaper.

I personally wish to ask you, Mr. Brezhnev, to call upon the KGB to release Valentyn Moroz and to permit him and his family to emigrate to the U.S. Only then will I be convinced of the true meaning of the Helsinki agreement.

I shall be grateful for your intervention and reply to my letter.

Report State Control Increases in Ukraine Ivan Hel Stages Hunger Strike

LONDON, England.—State control over the lives of the citizens in Ukraine has increased to such an extent that the KGB has been expelling "undesirables" from the ranks of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Communist Youth League (Komsomol), according to the Ukrainian Central Information Service here.

The service also reported that noted Ukrainian political prisoner, Ivan Hel, staged at least a three-month hunger strike in protest against the conditions in the Soviet penal camps.

Since the beginning of 1975, said the service, Ukrainian officers have been relieved of their commands in the Red Army. Senior officers were retired, while junior grade officers were reassigned. They were substituted by Russian personnel.

Ukrainians have had an increasingly hard time getting assignments in the Red Army.

war these "undesirables" would be herd into concentration camps.

Language Discrimination

Ukrainians who possess Ukrainian-language diplomas are having a hard time finding employment in their fields. For the most part they are offered positions in Kazakhstan, the Far East or in Russia.

The service reported that recently in Ukraine a Slobodanyk was arrested for anti-Soviet agitation. The term of the sentence was not known. The service did not say whether this person is or is related to the internationally renowned pianist Alexander Slobodanyk.

As was reported in the West last summer, Valentyn Moroz was confined in the Moldovan concentration camps to serve the second phase of his three-part sentence. His address is: Sosnovka, p/y ZhKh-385/6, Potma Station, Moldovian ASSR.

Moroz was assigned to the glass polishing factory and, as other political prisoners have said, the conditions there are not healthy. The glass dust is extremely dangerous to a person's health.

Svyatoslav Karavansky is said to be incarcerated there also.

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New York UCCA Branch Holds Plenary Meeting Discuss Bi-Cen Conclusion, Elections

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Bicentennial-Centennial celebrations, the general elections, changing Hall Place to Taras Shevchenko Place, were among the topics discussed at the plenary meeting of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Thursday, November 4, at the Ukrainian National Home here.

Want Name Changed

Ukrainian community leaders have been considering changing Hall Place, which runs from Sixth to Seventh Street between Second and Third Avenues, to Taras Shevchenko Place for some time now. The efforts will get new impetus with three Ukrainian attorneys leading the negotiations with the city government for the change.

The lawyers heading the committee are: John O. Flis, George Wolynetz and Askold Lozynskiy.

Hall Place is the site of the new St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church which is currently in the process of being built.

Last May, the stage for the Ukrainian Street Fair during the Bicentennial-Centennial celebration, sponsored by the New York Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, was situated at the corner of Hall Place and Seventh Street.

The local Ukrainian American community will round out two years of events marking the 200th anniversary of American independence and the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement here with a special concert by the Shevchenko Bandurist Capella from Detroit, Mich. directed by Hryhory Kytasty.

The concert is being held at Hunter College today, at 2:00 p.m.

The branch's election meeting has been designated for Saturday, December 18.

Elected to the two working committees are, by-laws: J. Flis, W. Palidwor, and Mrs. I. Padoch; and nominating: Mykola Hryckowian, Stepania Saldan, Irene Kurowyckij, A. Lozynskiy, Wolodymyr Lewenetz and Mykola Chomanczuk.

Scholarships

Mrs. Kurowyckij, UCCA branch vice-president, informed that the Ukrainian School Committee she heads, has opened a special account (7487) of the "Self-Reliance" Credit Union which will serve as a fund for Schools of Ukrainian Subjects in the city.

This year, the local UCCA branch gave out \$500 in scholarships to worthy Ukrainian youths. Mrs. Kurowyckij said that these awards will be continued in the future.

N.Y. Bicentennial Committee To Honor Three Outstanding Pioneers

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Three outstanding Ukrainian pioneers, each having made significant contributions to the development of Ukrainian community life on this continent, will be honored by the New York Committee for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to America at a banquet Saturday, December 4, at St. Mary's Hall, East 15th Street and Second Ave. here.

The Committee, which staged several outstanding events in the course of this Bicentennial year, is concluding its festive programs with a concert of the Shevchenko Bandurist Capella of Detroit, Mich., this afternoon at the Hunter College Assembly Hall, beginning at 2:00 p.m.

Prof. Theodore Onufryk, long-time director of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir who instilled love and appreciation for Ukrainian folk and religious music in many who sang under his baton;

Vasile Avramenko, who is responsible for popularizing Ukrainian folk dancing on the North American continent among Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike; and Myron Surmach, Sr. founder and long-time owner of the popular Surma store in New York City and a man of truly pioneering spirit in many areas of Ukrainian community life.

All three will be presented by special certificates of merit for their efforts to preserve, develop and enhance the Ukrainian heritage.

The Committee, which has functioned under theegis of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, local UCCA Branch, has also selected scores of organizations and individuals who have helped the Committee in staging its Bi-Cen programs for citations.

The banquet is scheduled for 8:00 p.m. Tickets at \$15.00 per person can be obtained by calling Capt. Michael Luchuf at (212) LE 9-0950 or Dr. John Flis at (212) AL 4-2260.

Form League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth

BRIDGEPORT, Pa.—SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church was the site of the first national convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth (LUCY) Saturday, October 30. Forty parishes of the Philadelphia Archeparchy were represented with more than 200 youth in attendance, according to The Way Ukrainian Catholic Weekly.

Local parishioners under the guidance of Rev. Dr. Ronald Peter Popivchak, arranged the myriad details of the mini-convention, a first in the history of the parish. A luncheon and banquet were served by the parish women, while parish men supervised the "harvest ball" that concluded the day's events.

The day began with registration followed by the luncheon. Formal opening of the convention then took place with a 1-3 p.m. business session concerning the tentative constitution. By the time this session was gavelled to a close by the national spiritual director, Fr. Popivchak, the constitution received near unanimous approval.

A break in the convention proceedings was used for a photograph session, after which the delegates began the task of selecting national officers. With much deliberation and a welcome assist from several priests, six national officers and six regional organizations were chosen.

Chosen to head the League was president Janice Nachim of Youngstown, Ohio. Other officers elected were: vice-president Nicholas Taras, Akron, Ohio; secretary Linda Bohonek, South Side Pittsburgh; treasurer John Cienki, Clifton Heights, Pa.; fifth officer Mary Ellen Keyes, Adelphia, Md.; publicity officer Zenko Lucyk, New Brunswick, N.J.

Six youths were voted national organizers, temporary officers to enable the fledgling organization to develop into a strong national body. Chosen for these posts were: John Solar, Bridgeport, Pa.; Sandra Dzwanchyk, Wilmington, Del.; Debbie Hancher, Frackville, Pa.; Joseph Popson, Shamokin, Pa.; Michael Fedynshyn, Perth Amboy, N.J.; Emil Pyptyk, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This national board of officers has drafted plans for their first formal meeting in December.

Bishop Basil H. Losten celebrated the 5:00 p.m. Divine Liturgy for the convention youth. Con-celebrating were Fathers Joseph Denischuk, Edward Lewandowski, Roman Mirchuk, John Beckage, David Chabon, Raymond Revak and Rev. Roman Dubitsky. Following the celebration a bounteous buffet was served the visiting youth in the parish hall.

Other clergy at the gathering were Rev. Richard Seminack, Rev. Michael Batcho and Msgr. Michael Fedorowich.

Harvard To Stage Symposium On Ukrainians In America

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Ukrainian Experience in the United States" is the theme of a scholarly symposium which Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will stage here Thursday, December 2, through Sunday, December 5, in cooperation with Festival Bostonia Ukrainian Planning Committee and the Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs.

More than a dozen Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars from the U.S. and Canada will present papers on various aspects of Ukrainian immigration to the U.S. and the subsequent development of organized community life.

In addition to the scholarly panels and discussions, the four-day event includes an evening of Ukrainian film and literature, a banquet in honor of donors to the Ukrainian Studies Fund, and a recital for violin and piano at the conclusion of the program.

Among scholars scheduled to present papers are: Drs. Oscar Handlin, Paul Magosci, Myron Kuropas, Vsevolod Isajiw, Vasylyl Markus, Edward Kasinec, Myroslav Labunka, Omeljan Pritsak, Bohdan Struminskij, George Grabowicz, Leonid Rudnysky, Bohdan Procko, Richard Renoff, and others.

The symposium gets underway Thursday, December 2, at 4:00 p.m., with Dr. Magosci's paper on the "Problems in the History of Ukrainian Immigration to the United States."

Presentation of papers will continue Friday afternoon, all day Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

Friday evening, Boylston auditorium will be the site of a showing of Ukrainian films by Slawko Nowytski, with commentaries by Mrs. Oksana Grabowicz.

Film and stage actor Jack Palance is scheduled to read selections from Ukrainian literature in English translation.

The banquet is scheduled for Saturday, December 4, at 8:00 p.m., following cocktails to be hosted by Prof. and Mrs. O. Pritsak.

Dr. Eugene Gratowicz, violinist and associate professor at San Francisco State University, will give a recital Sunday, December 5, at 4:00 p.m. at Harvard's Sanders Theater, which will conclude the four-day program.

Young Harvard Historians Visit UNA, Svoboda



Current status of the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard, the urgent need for the completion of funding of the already functioning Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, some of its shortcomings and great potential for the future were the topics of discussion at a "Harvard Evening" in New York City Sunday, November 14. Appearing before an audience of some 200 were former and present associates of the Harvard program. Close to \$15,000 was raised in contributions and pledges in the course of the evening. Three of the speakers, Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, Zenon Kohut and Zack Deal, visited the UNA and Svoboda offices on Monday, November 15, and exchanged views on the subject of Harvard with UNA executive officers and Svoboda editors. Photo above shows, left to right, Dr. L. Hajda, Z. Deal, UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Z. Kohut, UNA Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Secretary Walter Sochan.

Gold Cross is Greeted By President Ford on "45th"

CHICAGO, Ill.—In conjunction with the 45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, a two-day conference was held in Chicago, Ill., on October 23-24, at which many issues were discussed, including plans to intensify the fund-raising campaign for more help to families of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Future publications were also on the agenda. A 400-page book on Olena Teliha is in printing, and will be ready in the middle of 1977, marking the heroine's 70th birthday and 35th year of her tragic death at the hands of the Gestapo.

Besides greetings from President Gerald Ford, Governor Dan Walker of Illinois and Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, banquet toastmistress Anna Kuzyk introduced many prominent public figures and representatives of Ukrainian organizations, who voiced warm words of congratulations to this humanitarian women's organization.

Pauline Riznyk, vice-president was the principal speaker. She restated the purposes

of the organizations, its past endeavors, and emphasized the important role the UGC must play in the years ahead.

Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky (who died on Nov. 4, 1976) was awarded a scroll by UGC president Maria Kwitkowsky for his dedicated work throughout his lifetime in support to the Ukrainian Gold Cross and other Ukrainian causes.

Poetess and author of many books, Hanna Cherin, entertained the guests with humorous stories.

An enjoyable musical program was presented by an orchestra comprised of Drs. Chreptowsky, Kolensky, Shandra, Semkiw, Chelivsky, Truchlyk and Kassaraba, with Dr. Rudawsky as vocalist, and a fine vocal trio of Mesdames Masnyk, Oleksiuk, and Dzulynska offered several selections. Accompanying at the piano was O. Oryshevych and musical director Dr. W. Kassaraba.

Ukrainian Gold Cross Branch 12 of Chicago, headed by Mrs. Eugenia Weres, hosted the affair.

French Reds Score Persecution In Soviet, South America Pliushch Speaks At Rally

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners reports that several thousand students, workers, political activists and professionals participated in a rally in defense of political prisoners in the USSR, Czecho-Slovakia and elsewhere on October 21st.

The rally, which was held in Paris at the hall of Mutualite, was addressed by a number of prominent speakers including Ukrainian mathematician Leonid Pliushch, Laurent Schwartz, former Soviet dissident Vadim Delone, and Pierre Juquin, a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

October 21st was the first anniversary of a massive rally which is believed to have played a significant role in bringing the release of Pliushch last January.

This year's meeting, in the words of Michel Broue, of the French Mathematicians Committee was held in behalf of political prisoners, Jose-Luis Massera, Edgardo Enriquez, Victor Lopez Arias, Jiri Muller, Semyon Gluzman, Vladimir Bukovsky, and the well known cases of Shtern, Moroz, Plakhotniuk, and Dzhemiljev.

In his address, Pliushch attacked the Soviet regime "which obeys the logic of a police system" and "is devoid of any popular base."

Vadim Delone spoke of the horrible conditions in which Soviet political prisoners are kept. One dozen speakers in all addressed themselves to the violations of human rights in the USSR and in South America, placing particular emphasis on the dictatorships in Chile, Bolivia, and Uruguay.

As the Paris daily, *Quotidien de Paris*, noted on October 24th, the meeting attested to the fact that "in Latin America the repression is the work of butchers. In the Soviet Union it is the work of experts. In South America it is feudal, but in the Soviet Union it is scientific."

Politically the most significant address of the evening was delivered by Pierre Juquin, of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Mr. Juquin noted that his party "demands freedom for Vladimir Bukovsky, Semyon Gluzman, Jiri Muller, Jose-Luis Massera, Victor Lopez Arias, and Edgardo Enriquez Espinosa."

He then went on to indicate that the French Communist Party will "never accept the fact that several countries, for example, resort in the name of socialism, to methods which violate the rights of the individual."

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They Remembered the November First Act



Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic priests celebrate the November 1st moleben in Parma, left to right, are: Rev. Ivan Krotec, Very Rev. Stephen Hankevich, Very Rev. Nicholas Pawlyshyn and Very Rev. Fedir Kowalenko.

CLEVELAND, O.—With many Ukrainian communities around the country slowly beginning to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22nd — on that very day, Cleveland Ukrainians are perhaps the first to mark the November First Act on that actual day.

The commemoration consisted of a joint Catholic-Orthodox moleben in the evening hours at the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian

Orthodox Cathedral in Parma. Concelebrating the service were Rev. Ivan A. Krotec, Very Rev. Stephen Hankevich, Very Rev. Nicholas Pawlyshyn, and Very Rev. Fedir Kowalenko.

Taking part in the service were members of area youth and veteran organizations with their colors.

Principal speaker at the fete was Prof. A. Karmazyn of Kent State University.

UNA Bowling Tourney Starts Early Planning



Committee at work: left to right, Ed Kotun, Ron Evushak and Joe Radwanski.

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—Preparations for the Twelfth Annual Bowling Tournament of the Ukrainian National Association, slated for May 28-29, 1977, in Aliquippa, Pa., are already underway, according to Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor and national sports committee chairman.

Sheffield Lanes in Aliquippa have been selected for the tournament, which starts Saturday, May 28, with doubles and singles events. Team events are slated for Sunday.

Heading the tournament committee is Ron Evushak. Co-chairman is Ed Kotun and Joe Radwanski, president of UNA Branch 120, is in charge of social events. The Branch's clubhouse will host the Saturday night welcome social and the awards banquet Sunday evening.

Lodgings for out-of-town bowlers have been arranged at the Sheraton Airport Motor Inn, near Pittsburgh's International Airport.

The tournament offers a total of \$1,000 in guaranteed team cash prizes. Depending on the entries, other cash awards will also be worked out by the committee.

The tourney is open to UNA members only. Bowlers wishing to participate still have time to become members of the UNA and take part in this only Ukrainian national bowling event.

Plast Sets Volleyball Tourney

HOBOKEN, N.J.—Plast's sixth annual volleyball tournament, sponsored by the "Chervona Kalyna" unit, is slated for Sunday, December 12, at the Steven's Institute of Technology here.

Volleyball squads from various Plast units in the northeast will vie for trophies donated by Ukrainian businessmen in the New York-New Jersey area.

Steadily growing in popularity among Ukrainian youths, the tourney attracts new teams each year.

Last year's winners are: the men's 31st "kurin" from Passaic, N.J., and the women's 44th "kurin" from Newark, N.J. New contenders are expected to make this year's tournament even more competitive.

Manor Named Bicentennial College



Sister Miriam Claire, OSBM, president of Manor Junior College and Theodore Jensen, Mayor of Jenkintown, Pa., display the flag of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, presented to the Ukrainian college in recognition of its status as a Bicentennial college.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College has been named a Bicentennial College by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Theodore Jensen, Jr., Mayor of Jenkintown and chairman of the Jenkintown Borough Bicentennial Commission presented Manor with the official flag of the ARBA on Wednesday, September 29.

To achieve status as a Bicentennial college, Manor participated in three ARBA thematic areas, designed to "increase awareness of the full scope of the nation's Bicentennial program": Heritage '76, Festival,

U.S.A., and Horizons '76. The purpose and theme of these programs emphasized the development of our American heritage and of the American people and the future of the United States.

Manor College has sponsored a series of exhibits of Ukrainian artifacts and symposia throughout 1976 in cooperation with members of the Ukrainian community.

An oral history project on the development of the Ukrainian immigrant and ethnic history will be housed in Manor's Basileiad

Library. In addition to art exhibits and concerts, Manor will sponsor a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Holy Supper, to be held Wednesday, December 15, at the College.

Manor Junior College, located in Jenkintown, was established in 1947 and is operated by the Order of the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

Announce \$1,000 Poetry Contest

A grand prize of \$1,000 is being offered in a new poetry competition sponsored by the World of Poetry, a monthly newsletter for poets. In addition, there are 49 cash and merchandise awards.

Says Poetry Editor Eddie-Lou Cole: "We hope to encourage new poets—even poets who have written only one poem."

For rules and official entry forms write to: World of Poetry, 801 Portola Dr., Dept. 211, San Francisco, Calif. 94127.

Ukrainian Assemblyman Makes Unemployment Prime Target of His Office

BERWICK, Pa.—Ted Stuban, the recently elected Ukrainian American assemblyman from Pennsylvania's 109th Legislative District, pledged that he would make unemployment the prime target of his first term in office.

"I think the state ought to cooperate with industrial authorities in this section," said Mr. Stuban. "We've got to work out something to bring in industry."

Mr. Stuban said that there is "no reason" for the lack of jobs in the state.

"I'll put all my efforts toward it," pledged the newly elected state legislator.

Mr. Stuban, a longtime councilman in Berwick Borough, outpolled his Republican opponent, Russel Houk, a lecturer at Bloomsburg College, by 2,924 votes. The final tally was 13,841 votes for Mr. Stuban and 10,917 for Mr. Houk.

After all of Berwick's nine precincts had reported, Mr. Stuban led his opponent by 916 votes. This was the story throughout the 109th district.

Even in Bloomsburg, where Mr. Houk is widely known for his association with the College and for his work on behalf of the U.S. Olympic wrestling team, Mr. Stuban managed to outpoll him by 145 votes.

Area newspapers reported that political observers felt that Bloomsburg was one of the key voting districts which may have decided the outcome of the election.

Mr. Stuban, a parishioner at Sts. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church, where Rev. Dr. John Bilanych is pastor, was greatly supported by the area Ukrainian American community.

Community leaders said that Ukrainians voted as a block for Mr. Stuban.

"A lot of wonderful people supported me in my efforts to become the 109th Legislative District's representative to the General Assembly. They worked hard for me and therefore I think I should work hard for



Ted Stuban

them in Harrisburg," said Mr. Stuban.

"I'll be a 24-hour a day legislator," he said. "I intend to keep in close contact with the constituents of the 109th Legislative District and I would like to see more citizenship participation in government."

Mr. Stuban, 48, was born and raised in Berwick. He is an auctioneer by profession and a longtime member of UNA Branch 164. He is married to the former Charlotte Vee, and the couple has two children, John, a college student, and Kathy, who is married to Joseph Duda. The entire family are UNA members.

Also serving in the Keystone State's General Assembly since 1966 is Russell Kowalshyn, a Democrat, who ran unopposed this year.

The Pennsylvania General Assembly also saw the services of William C. Rybak, who is currently retired from politics.

Graduates Honor Dr. Kuropas

DETROIT, Mich.—"The Graduates Bicentennial Awards Night was a beautiful happening," said Rosalie Kapustij, Ukrainian Graduates president. "Starting with the elegant setting of the new Fairlane Manor and continuing with delicious food and brief talks by the head table dignitaries and greatly enhanced by our beautiful ladies, it was just the nicest thing that has happened in a long time."

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Bicentennial Ukrainian of the Year Award to Dr. Myron Kuropas, Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs.

Born and educated in Chicago, Dr. Kuropas was a teacher, counselor and principal in the Chicago Public Schools. He developed the "Talented Tenth Program" designed to motivate low income, gifted youngsters to plan to go to college.

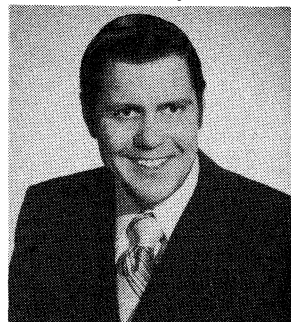
He was ACTION Regional Director, 1972-76 for Region V which included the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. While with ACTION, he developed Project Senior Ethnic Find, and outreach program designed to assist ethnic elderly in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Gary. In 1975 he was awarded the "Outstanding Performance" citation by ACTION.

In January of 1976 he was named Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs, a position that was new in the history of the United States.

A Supreme Advisor in the Ukrainian National Association, he also is active in the Ukrainian National Youth Federation and was active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Dr. Kuropas is the author of "The Saga of Ukraine", a brief history of Ukraine and "The Ukrainians in America".

"The Ethnic Community, in general, and Ukrainians in particular, are indeed fortunate to have a man of Dr. Kuropas' talents working for them in Washington," said Dr. Myron Kapustij, Ukrainian of the Year Award chairman, as he presented Dr.



Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

Kuropas with the plaque on behalf of The Ukrainian Graduates.

On hand to see Dr. Kuropas honored was Frank Stella, prominent Italian businessman of Detroit who is president of the state of Michigan Heritage Council. Jaroslav Duzey, president of the Ukrainian Heritage Council was in attendance also.

The Graduates were honored by the presence of Mrs. Emily Ostapchuk, wearing her Order of Canada medal, which she had received just two days earlier, in Ottawa, upon her investiture to the Order of Canada. Alex List, master of ceremonies, explained that this is the highest honor that the government of Canada can bestow upon a citizen. It is given in recognition of extensive service to the people of Canada.

Mrs. Ostapchuk's contributions to human betterment were made in the fields of Human Rights and Multiculturalism. Her contributions were made in Toronto, where she formerly lived, and in Richmond, British Columbia, her present home. Her work was not only local, but provincial and national in scope and importance.

She formerly directed a Ukrainian radio program in Richmond and edited, "Folk Art of Carpatho-Ukraine" in 1957.

Dr. Wasyl Pliushch, Medical Scholar, Dies

MUNICH, West Germany.—Dr. Wasyl Pliushch, one of the most prominent Ukrainian Medical scholars, died here Tuesday, November 16, 1976, at the age of 74.

Born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1902, Dr. Pliushch, after completing his medical studies, worked at the Institute of Tuberculosis in Kiev from 1931 through 1943, heading the facility during the last two years. He was also a professor of medicine at the Kiev Medical Institute.

A specialist in respiratory diseases, Dr. Pliushch authored over 100 scientific articles and was particularly well known for his work in early detection of throat, lung and heart ailments.

An expert on the history of medicine in Ukraine, Dr. Pliushch wrote several scholarly works, including "Health Care in Ukraine," "Survey of the History of Ukrainian Medical Education and Science," and others. He contributed several articles to "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia" in the fields of medicine and health care.

Residing in West Germany since the end of World War II, Dr. Pliushch was active in Ukrainian community life there and was a member of the executive board of the



Dr. Wasyl Pliushch

General Representation of Ukrainian Emigration in Germany.

His remains were flown to the U.S. and were interred at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

State Control Increases...

(Continued from page 2)

Last year, I. Hel was transferred from the prison camp to a Lviv prison where the KGB demanded that he recant his views. He refused and was subsequently taken back to the camps.

In May 1973, Hel began a hunger strike in protest against the illegality of the Soviet penal system.

He demanded that the authorities allow Western journalists to inspect the facilities, grant him the status of a political prisoner, insure adequate medical care, permit inmates to receive packages from relatives and friends, and other rights for the prisoners.

The service said that he was still on the strike as of August 1976.

The Soviet Secret Police also attempted to persuade Vasyly Stus to renounce his writings. In 1975 he was taken from the Perm

camps to Kiev. The efforts proved unsuccessful and he was moved to Morodovia where he was placed in solitary for 15 days.

Iryna Senyk and Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets were also confined in solitary for undetermined lengths of time. Kalynets wrote a letter to the United Nations asking the organization to place her under their care. The letter was intercepted by the authorities and she was placed in solitary as punishment.

Camp officials confiscated some 150 art works by Stefania Shabatura, Ukrainian artist and political prisoner, made during her free time. She protested this by refusing to work and she was put in solitary confinement for six months. From March 15-29, 1976, she had staged a hunger strike.

Report New Arrests...

(Continued from page 2)

In the spring of this year Zinoviy Krasivskiy was transferred from a special psychiatric prison hospital in the city of Smolensk to a psychiatric hospital in Lviv.

Z. Krasivskiy was born in 1930 in the Lviv region. In 1947 Krasivskiy and his father were deported to Siberia. On the way, the 17-year-old youth escaped, but was apprehended and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

In 1967 Krasivskiy was arrested again for alleged participation in the Ukrainian National Front. Tried under Article 56 of the Criminal Code, he was sentenced to 5 years in prison, 7 years of hard labor in 7 concentration camp and 5 years exile—for alleged participation in the formation of the Ukrainian National Front, publishing underground magazine "Homeland and Freedom" and distribution of over 7,000 leaflets. After his trial Krasivskiy was transferred to Vladimir prison.

In the winter of 1972 he was taken to Moscow's Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry where he was declared insane and

subsequently committed to a special psychiatric prison hospital in Smolensk.

Petro Trotsiuk-Kozliuk, a former soldier of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), is now incarcerated in a special psychiatric hospital in Dnipropetrovsk.

After World War II Trotsiuk was sentenced to 25 years in prison. After serving half of his term, Trotsiuk escaped. For six years he lived as a free man, worked, married and had a child.

However, in 1962 someone recognized him and reported him to the police. He was then arrested for the second time and ordered to serve the remainder of his sentence.

In 1971 a new charge was filed against him for alleged participation in "the terrorist activities of the Organization of the Ukrainian Nationalists."

The following year he was declared insane by the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and committed to the psychiatric asylum in Dnipropetrovsk.

French Reds...

(Continued from page 4)

Juquin's speech appeared the next day in the French Communist daily L'Humanite, under the title "Liberty is Indivisible". October 23rd, L'Humanite reported that Juquin's discourse would be published in an edition of six million copies, to make known "the struggle of the (French) Communists for liberty."

The presence of the French CP at the rally of October 21st elicited a harsh response

from TASS, the Soviet press agency, which on October 22nd expressed "surprise" and criticized the French CP for associating with "forces, absolutely hostile to the ideas of liberty, democracy and socialism, which have always been defended by the French Communist Party." The TASS response was meant for external consumption. It was not printed in any publications meant for the Soviet public.

EDITORIALS

Prayerful Thanks

It was an arduous journey for a group of slightly over 100 men, women and children who set out from England in 1620 aboard the "Mayflower" in search of a land that held out as much of a promise as it offered unknown vexations of potentially disastrous consequences. Armed with faith in God and their own know-how, the Pilgrims survived the 66-day journey across the ocean only to find the not too friendly environs of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they decided to start a new life.

Even harsher was the winter that decimated the group to half the size, but they persevered, the fruits of their labor finally rewarded with a bountiful harvest. And as men before and after them, the Pilgrims raised their voices to the heavens in prayerful gratitude for the blessings received.

But unlike many men before and after them, the Pilgrims shared these few hard-earned blessings with by now befriended Indians and, moreover, in a remarkable display of genuine charity, they wrote their kin back home that "for the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty." It was the first Thanksgiving Day.

And although Presidents Washington and Lincoln had proclaimed their own Days of Thanks, the first in 1789 when the thirteen colonies became thirteen states, and the second when by the victory at Gettysburg he preserved the union, it was not until 1941 that Congress designated the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

The early saga of the Pilgrims has been repeated many times in the 355 years since that first Thanksgiving. Millions of others, including our own people, set out over the year for America, the land of freedom and opportunity. Most have found them and all of us enjoy them today. But lest the full meaning of Thanksgiving be lost, like the Pilgrims, let us extend a charitable, helpful hand to our kin across the sea in the spirit of compassion and solidarity.

It's Moscow's Turn Now

Last Monday President-elect Carter warned the military junta in Chile that he might cut U.S. aid to that country if it continues to violate human rights.

Chile responded immediately by announcing the release of more than 300 political prisoners who had been arrested in the wake of the September 1973 coup that ousted the Communist government of Allende. It should be noted that last May, Treasury Secretary Simon had reminded the Chilean junta that U.S. aid to that country depended on adherence to the basic human rights. Chile responded by releasing 305 prisoners.

In June, Secretary of State Kissinger repeated the warning and Chile's government freed another 60 prisoners.

Moreover, we learn now that Chile began negotiations last month to exchange Communist party leader Luis Corvalan for Vladimir Bukovsky, a Russian biologist who was arrested in 1970 and is serving a seven-year term in a Soviet concentration camp.

As commendable as our government's concern is for human rights in Chile, it is entirely incommensurate with the concern for political prisoners in the Soviet Union. When it comes to Chile, an ally of ours, the U.S. government assumes a paternalistic posture, seemingly winks its finger and out come the prisoners, some of whom had indeed committed treasonable acts against the state and its people. We do not hear alibis to the effect that it is "interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state," as we do in the Soviet case. Could it be that our government's moral values oscillate with the winds of political exigencies?

We feel it is inimical to the principles on which this nation was built to apply double standards of morality in identical cases. Now that America's leaders have spoken out for justice in Chile—and rightly so—it is incumbent upon them to be as forceful and outspoken in the case of Moscow.

Political Fun 1976

One of a Congressman's small pleasures is reading an angry letter from a person who says he'll never vote for you again—and then seeing from the address that the writer lives in another district.

The young lady is already seeing her marriage counselor after only three days of marriage. "What seems to be the trouble," he asks. "Oh Doctor, I'm married to a Democrat," she wails. "Come, come," says he. "That's no reason." "It's very frustrating," she explains. "He just sits on the bed. All I get are promises, promises, promises..."

In making a speech during a Congressional Recess, Rep. W. Henson Moore of Louisiana pointed out that the country is currently safe because of the fact that Congress is in recess and can't pass any more of its usual bad legislation.

It has been said that there are three eras in American history—the passing of the buffalo, the passing of the Indian, and the passing of the buck.

The late Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, described as "the wizard of ooze, who marinates his tonsils with honey" and "born with a golden thesaurus in his mouth," once said, "I must use beautiful words, I never know when I might have to eat them."

In line with our desire to offer diversified material for our readers and to provide a forum for young Ukrainian writers, we plan to start a literary page in the near future. We urge young people who write prose or poetry, either in Ukrainian or in English, do literary translations or draw cartoons, to submit their work for publication on the planned page. Material should be sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, c/o Andriy Chirovsky, 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Mr. Chirovsky can be contacted by telephone at (201) 763-5393.-Ed.

Thanksgiving and Mr. Turkey

by Roman J. Lysniak

It may surprise you to learn neither "Thanksgiving" nor the feasting on the "Turkey," now so inseparably associated with it, were originated by first American settlers. You may be even more surprised, nay, shocked to learn that it was not until December of 1941 that an act of Congress declared the fourth Thursday in November as a national legal holiday in the United States of America—"Thanksgiving Day".

Thanksgiving Day is a day set aside for people to give thanks for their blessings. Thanksgiving is an old custom. European and Asiatic nations have often set aside special days to give thanks for a military victory or some other blessing.

The best-known Thanksgiving in the United States was held by the Pilgrims (the first Puritan settlers in Massachusetts), in the autumn of 1621 in Plymouth, Mass. Their first winter in the new country had been difficult, to say the least. Half of the Pilgrims had died. The next year there was an abundant harvest. Governor William Bradford (1590-1657) proclaimed a day of thanksgiving.

Great preparations were made for the feast. Indian friends were invited as guests. The Indians had taught the colonists to hunt and fish and plant their crops. The Indians' special contribution to the feast was that they brought wild turkeys, which immediately captured the fancy of the Pilgrims. There were church services. Then for three days the Pilgrims and Indians feasted together around outdoor tables piled high with food. There were prayers of thanks, sermons, and songs of praise.

Other New England colonies soon adopted the custom of public thanksgiving with appropriate feasting, especially on turkeys, which were easily domesticated. It became an annual event after 1680 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Connecticut held an annual Thanksgiving Day after 1647, except in 1675. In New Netherlands the Dutch had some days of thanksgiving, beginning in 1644.

During the Revolutionary War, several days for prayer and thanksgiving were announced by the Continental Congress. President George Washington proclaimed a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution in 1789. President James Madison proclaimed a day of thanksgiving for peace at the end of the War of 1812.

Many of the states had annual Thanksgiving Days. Many people wanted a national holiday on the same day every year. In 1863 Abraham Lincoln named the last Thursday in November as the first national Thanksgiving Day. Each president followed this custom until 1939 when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt named the next to the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day. This provided more shopping time between Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Some states opposed the idea. And then, as we already mentioned, in December of 1941 Congress enacted a uniform national legal holiday, "Thanksgiving Day," which all of America celebrates gloriously to this day.

And what had happened with "Mr. Turkey" all this time? Well, his popularity has grown and grown until today he constitutes the unofficial, but ever so relevant, symbol of the American Thanksgiving Day.

Speaking about the original Thanksgiving Day in the United States and its "founder" William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers and American colonial governor and historian, (he wrote the "History of Plymouth Plantation," published for the first time in 1856, which is the primary source for information about the Pilgrims), there is a story, involving the latter, about an already domesticated turkey and one of the Pilgrims. For a long time, this story had made many rounds of the colonial inns and other recreational gathering places of those days in New England.

It seems that Governor Bradford had in his employ a field worker by the name of Bradley.

Every evening when Bradley returned from the fields he passed through Bradford's yard where there was a large turkey sleeping on its perch, and, like all other turkeys, that one also had its head under its wing to sleep.

Every evening Pilgrim Bradley stopped to look at the turkey, and he asked himself what it had done with its head. Finally, one night, returning from a local inn in high humor, Bradley was so curious that he stopped underneath the perch, and said:

"Good evening, Mr. Turkey."
"Good evening to you, Pilgrim Bradley," said the turkey without rising its head.

(Continued on page 10)

TRUTH

by Mary Lewis Coakley

(The article below was published in "Way," a magazine published by the Franciscan Friars of California.)

A group of young people were hurrying toward Independence Square in Philadelphia. Like Alice following the White Rabbit, I went after them.

They were carrying banners reading "Freedom Cannot Be Extinguished." When I spoke to a bearded lad, he explained further, "We're the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz." We want to save his life and the lives of other men held by the Reds."

"Valentyn Moroz," I repeated. I had never heard the name.

A girl in the crowd said, "He's a sort of second Solzhenitsyn—a 39-year-old Ukrainian intellectual, a historian and a university professor who is in trouble with the Soviets."

Gradually, I heard the bizarre story of the man and the Quixotic story of the young people in the Western world who are trying to help him before it is too late.

Some time ago, Derek Bok, President of Harvard, sent Moroz a notarized letter asking him to join the University's Research Institute for the academic year 1975-1976, but Moroz could not accept. He was in Vladimir Prison near Moscow.

It was his second imprisonment. His first, at age 29, was four years of hard labor. He had been charged with reading underground literature and foreign publications and had been guilty, the authorities said, of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

In the labor camp he wrote a book, "A Report From The Beria Reservation," pointing out that forced labor violates United Nations Conventions. When he was released in 1969, this book and other writings that he had published in the underground "self-publishing" movement, again brought down upon him Soviet ire. Came a second arrest.

He claimed that his real crime was taking the USSR constitution at its word. Articles 125-126 guarantee citizens freedom of speech and of the press. Articles 17 states the right of each republic within the Soviet Union to secede, and Moroz had suggested in one essay that Ukraine might do so. He said the Soviets were bit by bit destroying Ukrainian art and literature. Whole libraries in Kiev, Tartu and other cities burned by "accident."

Paul L. Gersper of the University of California, Berkeley, writing an introduction to an English translation of a Moroz-authored piece, adds: "Official policy (according to Moroz) seems to be the systematic destruction...of national individuality, and replacement with...uniformity...this is a policy of cultural genocide..."

Moroz himself wrote that the Soviets transform men into cogs that are the antithesis of the individual. "A cog, titled professor, or a chemist, will never say anything new...A herd of cogs can be termed the Red Cross and it will count calories in

Some Shortcomings: Sober Reassessment Needed

by Joseph Iwaniw

"They loved freedom and resented serving others or being subject to another's authority. They were stubborn and refused to listen to the opinions of others, and as they clung to their own beliefs they had many quarrels and bloody contests. They were spoken of as a brave and warlike people who would be irresistible if only they knew how to take common action."

So had written Procopius, the Greek, and our ancestors more than one thousand years ago. If we examine the behavioral pattern of our people today, we will readily concede that they have not changed much in the last millennium. From the earliest time of the Kievan Princes, through the Kozak period and two World Wars up to the present day, little has really changed. We are just as quarrelsome, just as stubborn and as opinionated as our ancestors were. At each turning point of our history, when the future of our nation hung in the balance and the outcome depended on our ability to "take common action", we invariably managed to quarrel among ourselves and go our separate ways forsaking the common cause. It was so in the distant past and it is now.

Walled Groups

Just take a look around you, in your community, and note the fragmentation, the chaos, quarrels, accusations and suspicions at every turn. The leadership of many of our organizations has built ghetto walls around their individual enclaves and from behind these walls carry on a fierce verbal warfare with one another. If only they would fight so stubbornly against our real enemy. They do not seem to have any desire to listen to the other side, no willingness to concede and perhaps find that the other side might have a good point. Our common cause — freedom of Ukraine — is far more important than all our petty quarrels put together.

The envious pride with which the Ukrainians so lovingly wrap around themselves and carry it as something sacred and inviolate has been our curse and our heavy cloak of misfortune that has stalked our nation from the dawn of history.

Let us consider for a moment our action on behalf of Moroz. Last spring there was a golden opportunity to pass a resolution in Congress on his behalf. All that was needed was on united rush, but we lacked coordination and unity of action. Our organizations seem to want a political commitment in advance from the dissidents. They want him or her to subscribe to their particular brand of ideology before any support is forthcoming. It does not seem to be enough that these unfortunate people are suffering persecution because they are Ukrainian. They must be,

in the eyes of some of our organizations, the "proper" kind of Ukrainians.

For years there have been dozens of "Save Moroz" committees functioning in different sections of the country. It is doubtful if at least once any of these committees contacted one another to take united action or pool their resources to initiate a strong stand in defense of Moroz. We have botched a very simple job of public relations and in the process fell flat on our faces.

What makes this state of affairs doubly tragic is the fact that a sense of cooperation for such a humane cause was absent in a substantial number of our youth. It seems that we have erroneously assumed that the younger generation would reject our old quarrels and fragmentations as harmful to our struggle for freedom. We envisioned and hoped they would present a united front in the fight against a common enemy. On the contrary, not only did our youth adopt the older generations' many quarrels, but added a few of their own. Thus, we are no better off now than we were before.

Moroz Action

We have no valid reason to boast about the Senate taking a vote in favor of Moroz. It was a minute victory after a prolonged and disorganized struggle. It is a fact that several lawmakers expressed amazement at our haphazard and bumbling way of doing things and wondered how we managed to get as far as we have. Our inability or unwillingness to maintain sustained pressure on members of the House of Representatives just about guaranteed that nothing would be done on behalf of Moroz by the adjournment date of October 2, 1976.

During an election year our representatives are very responsive to pressure from their constituents and it would have been a simple task to prevail upon them to take action on behalf of Moroz before adjournment. If it was difficult for us to write to our congressmen, then we could have visited him or her in his district office. His or her local office is open daily and the Representative tries to be there at least twice a month, usually on a weekend. They are available to their constituents, and will listen to their complaints and requests. There is no valid reason why our youth could not see their respective congressman locally and urge them to act on behalf of Moroz and other dissidents. After all, humanity is this generation's bag. What could be more humane than to take action on behalf of all those who are unjustly incarcerated?

While visiting Washington, D.C. during the "Ukrainian Week", our family took the opportunity to visit several congressmen from our area and talk to them about Moroz. They received us very politely and listened attentively. They expressed their concern about the violation of human rights in Ukraine, religious persecution, etc. They were well informed on the subject of Ukraine and pledged their support for our cause. It may have been the election year politeness, but they were given to understand that Ukrainians are alive and aware to what was going on in Washington and that we were watching how our lawmakers were responding to our needs. The same thing could be done country-wide in every congressional district where Ukrainians reside. All that is needed is a firm commitment, a willingness to get involved, to sacrifice nothing more than a little of our time.

Our community could have hired a professional lobbyist to push the Moroz resolution through Congress. To get any meaningful action in our Capitol, a lobbyist is a must. If we watch other East European national groups in action, we will find that we are at least 25 years behind the times. Having our own lobbyist would assure us that other aspects of our case would have the attention of Congress, such as religious persecution, suppression of Ukrainian language, culture and a host of other violations practiced against our people by the Russians. Unfortunately the funds needed for such an action are not available.

Building Complex

Yet, if we will take a look around, we will note that the majority of our communities and organizations are feverishly buying or building all types of structures whether needed or not. There must be something in our national make-up which drives us to buy and say proudly "this building is ours", though it is in fact nothing more than a hole in the wall. Millions of dollars yearly are spent on these piles of stones. If only 10% of that sum was donated for our social and political needs, then the world would surely know much more about Ukraine. It is a fact that when a community or an organization is engaged in purchasing or erecting a community structure, it becomes cut off from any participation in our community life. It ceases to support financially our national causes because all its efforts are directed inward. Usually it will withhold its financial support for our needs for a period of many years. By then it will have split itself into several warring factions and each one in turn proceeds to erect its own structure, more out of spite than necessity. This process in our communities goes on unchecked ad infinitum.

In the meantime our vital programs such as education, publication, and public relations to counter Russian attacks on our heritage is at a standstill for lack of funds. It is about time that our organized community started measuring its selfish desires for local wealth as against our national needs. If we are to gain international recognition and respect in our drive for independence, then our financial sacrifices must be pro-

portionate to our goals. How much can we possibly accomplish on the international arena, if 10% of our community, with much prodding and begging, eventually parts with a \$25.00 pitance in any given year? The kind of people we have in mind are our professional people, business groups, skilled workers and rich farmers. Ukrainians are no longer a poor ethnic group, as they may have been 50 years ago, but a prosperous middle-class unit, capable but unwilling of generous financial grants to meet our cultural and national needs.

Parcels, Tourism

In spite of unconscionable increases in import duty by the Russians, which makes any material help to our families in Ukraine financially impossible, there was hardly a ripple of protest against it.

True, some of our organizations raised a few feeble protests at this latest outrage but where was the bulk of our people? By what means did they back up action taken by our organizations. Did they bombard our TV stations and news media with telephone calls and letters? Did they rush to the Senators' and Congressmen's offices to protest in person? Did they bury the White House with a million letters of protest? We have the capability to carry out such action, but where was the will to do it?

This action may not have changed Moscow's decision, but we would have served notice to them and our own State Department that such heartless barbarism will bring out the strongest reaction possible. Instead, we hurried to the nearest Ukrainian store and mailed out a package to Ukraine before the increase took effect and went home grumbling at the injustice of it all. Still others hurried to the nearest travel agency and arranged a vacation trip to — of all places — USSR.

The irony of it all is appalling. Russians are destroying our nation inch by inch, bleed our people day and night, prostitute our language and culture, rape and plunder the land, destroy the forests and bury our history. Yet year after year, by the tens of thousands, we hurry, driven like lemmings, to deposit our hard earned funds into the coffers of our enemy. We voluntarily deposit millions of dollars yearly and enrich those sworn to destroy us. Where is the logic of such folly? Those of us who proclaim so piously, that we must keep contact and expose our people to the Western influence, thus nurturing their desire for freedom, should be reminded that the desire to be free is inborn in every living creature and in our case we cannot export it to Ukraine from the U.S.A. or Canada.

The funds we have carried into Russia could have been used more effectively here in the West.

(Continued on page 10)

Africa but say nothing of famine in its own land." But he warns the Soviets, "He who robbed the cog of his soul... will have to answer. Truth has long arms."

For such views the court delivered the second verdict of "Guilty."

Defiantly, Moroz told his judges: "You hurt only yourselves. Everything will start all over again: new protests, new signatures, new material for the press and radios of the world. Interest in what I, Moroz, wrote will grow tenfold... You are pouring fuel on the fire you want to extinguish."

His predictions proved true. Reports seeped out of the prison, and his wife, Raissa, smuggled letters from the country to the West. She told about his treatment; he was subjected to injections of drugs and his food was contaminated.

The organization Amnesty International interested itself in the case and learned more. In November 1972, it reported that Moroz had been placed in a cell with the criminally insane, and they, probably egged on by prison authorities, had inflicted stab wounds on Moroz. Then his jailers put him in solitary confinement.

After nearly two years of that, fearing for his own sanity, he went on a hunger-strike, hoping to force his jailers to move him. Soon students in Washington D.C., joined by others as far away as Montreal, went on a sympathy hunger strike. One young man, Andrew Michniak, told me "I took nothing but water for 19 days."

The students resumed eating, but Moroz kept his fast, growing weaker daily. The Reds didn't want him to become a greater martyr than he already was; they force-fed him. The feeding tube abraded his throat and esophagus, and he began to vomit blood.

The jailers were alarmed. He might die. Trying to prevent that, they allowed his wife, his father and his ten-year-old son the visit they had been begging for; the jailers hoped that these dear ones would persuade Moroz to give up his hunger strike. He told them, "I won't eat voluntarily until I'm transferred to a labor camp and treated more humanely."

At first Raissa hardly grasped his words; she was so appalled by his appearance. From a robust man he had become a skeleton and his skin had a greenish palor. She wrote in a letter, "He looked like the pictures I've seen of Auschwitz survivors."

Her account triggered a movement in Moroz's defense.

Surprisingly, the first voice raised in his behalf was within the Soviet Union itself, that of Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist. The outside world heard his cry. Groups such as Amnesty International, the Britain-based writers' organization PEN, the International Commission of Jurists, the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and the Canadian Jewish Congress, all pleaded for Moroz. Prominent individuals, among them Solzhenitsyn, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Arthur Schlesinger, then added their word. Members of the British, Canadian and Australian Parliaments took a stand for Moroz. In the U.S.A. a resolution was drawn up (though not voted upon) urging a formal governmental protest of Moroz's treatment. Newspapers in various capitals of the western world ran stories about Moroz. Finally, Harvard offered Moroz and fellowship.

(After this article appeared, the Senate approved a resolution in defense of Moroz and sent it to the White House for action by the president.)

By this time the articles and documents collected in his book "Boomerang," some

poems, and his book "A Report From The Beria Reservation" (all of which had originally circulated in the "self-publishing" underground) had been smuggled from the country and translated into English.

But the amazing thing was the way students and young married couples rallied to Moroz's cause. Groups of them sprang up here and there. Though the publicity they received was limited, they at first seemed to meet more success than earlier Moroz supporters. Moroz was actually taken from solitary and put into a cell with another political prisoner.

Suffering from his long fast and from the internal bleeding caused by the forced-feeding, his general health was poor. This made his defenders the more eager to help him promptly.

To zero in on one particular group, I'll get back to those young people. They are members of the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Moroz. Some months before the rally that I mentioned, they had arranged a fund-raising dinner, and before that they had staged a program entitled "An Evening with the Ukrainians." For the latter affair, the Committee sent invitations to 117 churches in the Philadelphia area. By coincidence, the time was shortly before Moroz's birthday, and the Committee asked the audience to send him birthday cards. Literally, thousands of cards went out, including one from Mayor Rizzo of Philadelphia.

"Whether Moroz saw them or not," said pretty blond Ulana Mazurkevich, chairperson of the Committee, "it's a safe bet he knows mail is coming his way. Raissa says that the prison grapevine gets news through somehow. We want Moroz to know that we're out here working for him."

"It's good too that his jailers know he has friends," said equally pretty, almond eyed Alexandra Shwed. "They can quietly get rid of an unknown. A known personality is harder to liquidate."

Zenon, Ulana's husband, answered. "For us here in the West, it's almost unbelievable. His first stretch in the labor camp was four years. On the second go-round he was sentenced to nine years imprisonment and five years exile, a total of eighteen years. That's much worse treatment than Solzhenitsyn got. He was only exiled. And Moroz's crime was simply advocating what the Soviet constitution clearly states is allowable."

"Plus objecting to what we call 'book burning,'" added Ulana.

"No wonder we want to help him," said Alexandra in her soft spoken, earnest way. "We'll have to have another fund raising affair."

"It costs a lot to print or xerox the petitions and the literature that we distribute," Ulana explained quickly. "Then we had posters and bumper-stickers made, reading 'Release Valentyin Moroz.'"

"Don't forget postage," Alexandra added. "We write many letters ourselves. We've written to Brezhnev and Kosygin often, and to Moroz. Everything to the USSR goes by registered mail, return-receipt-requested. That's nearly two dollars a letter."

Here Ulana in her eager way, took up: "It's funny we've sent letters to other political prisoners that Raissa told us about but always our receipt comes back stamped boldly in black ink 'No Such Person.' The Reds don't do that with Moroz. He's gotten too much publicity. They can't deny his existence, so receipts for letters to him come back signed by the prison-warden."

(Continued on page 11)

UNA Scholarship Winners 1976-77

Irene Sharanevych

Aspiring to be a doctor, 21-year-old Irene graduated Rutgers University last June with a B.A. in Zoology and is currently studying medicine at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. A straight A student at Rutgers, Irene was a member of the Beta, Beta Beta Biological Honor Society and the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society. Irene is also active in Plast where she holds the position of a counselor. Irene is a teacher at the Ukrainian nursery school in Newark, N.J. sponsored by Branch 28 of the UNWLA. She is also a member of the Student Hromada in Newark. Born in Orange, N.J. Irene is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship. She is a member of UNA Branch 371.

Wolodymyra Gnap

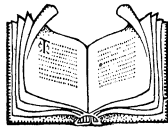
Currently studying education and reading at the graduate level at the State University at Potsdam, N.Y., Wolodymyra hopes to go into the teaching profession. Wolodymyra graduated from the State University of New York at Potsdam with a B.A. in education in 1975. Born and raised in Utica, N.Y., Wolodymyra enjoys relaxing by playing the piano or strumming the guitar. Active in the local branch of Plast, in which she was a counsellor at many summer camps, Wolodymyra was involved in college organizations such as sorority member of Alpha Delta Kappa. She is a member of UNA Branch 484. Awarded for the fourth time, Wolodymyra is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship.

Olga Boyko

Ranking number 2 in a class of 304, Olga is a recent graduate of Lincoln High School in Jersey City, N.J. Planning to major in environmental science, Olga is a freshman at Rutgers University. While in high school she was listed in the Who's Who Among American High School Students and was awarded the Bausch and Lomb Science award for general excellence in science. Olga was also a member of the Library Council, Usherette Club, Photography Club, Stamp Collecting Club, Choir, the National Honor Society and Editor-in-Chief of the Yearbook. In the Ukrainian community she is active in the Ukrainian American Youth Association. Olga is a member of UNA Branch 171 and is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship.

Christopher Michael Marko

Currently a sophomore at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisc., Christopher, 19, is studying journalism. Born in New York City he then moved to Bethpage, N.Y. where he was a member of the parish choir and treasurer of the Youth Club at St. Vladimir's Church. His extra curricular activities at Plainedge High School included the Ski Club, French Club, Student Council, Stage Crew, and the school's literary newspaper. Composing music and bicycling are among his hobbies. He is a member of UNA Branch 5 and has been awarded the sum of \$100. This is the second time that Christopher is a scholarship winner.



Daria Suszko

A native of Lorain, O., 23-year-old Daria is currently completing her masters work in guidance and counseling at Bowling Green State University. While an undergraduate at the same university, Daria majored in German and minored in music. She actively participated in the German Club and was elected president of Delta Phi Alpha, the German Honor Society. She has also been honored with a German Festival Scholarship Award and was a graduate assistant and graduate student senator. Sports-minded, Daria also coached tennis for girls during her spare time. In the Ukrainian community she is active in the local SUSTA branch and is a parishioner of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. A member of UNA Branch 233, Daria is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship.

Judith Ellen Fenchak

A resident of Lutherville, Md., Judith is currently a senior at the University of Maryland where she is majoring in psychology. Aspiring to be a psychologist, 21-year-old Judith is an active member of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church where she graduated from the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. She is also a member of the Student Hromada in Baltimore, Md. At the present time she is involved as the official photographer for the book, History of Ukrainians in Maryland, which is sponsored by the Maryland Bicentennial Commission. A member of UNA Branch 320, Judith is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship.

Oksana Cehelsky

A native of Bethlehem, Pa., Oksana was born June 12, 1958 and is currently a freshman at Parson's School of Art where she is studying art. Her career goal is to become an illustrator. A former employee of Soyuzivka, Oksana attends the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects sponsored by the local UNWLA and is a member of the local Ukrainian dancing group. Her illustrations have appeared in the children's magazine "Veselka" and are displayed at the Ukrainian Club in Miami, Fla. A graduate

Myron Panchuk

Born and raised in Chicago, Ill., Myron is continuing his studies toward a doctorate aiming for a career as a professor. Recently he graduated Loyola University with a B.S. degree in psychology and a B.A. degree in philosophy. At Loyola Myron was a member of the Psi Chi Psychology Honor Society. In the Ukrainian community he is active in the Youth Brotherhood of Ss. Borys and Hlib and currently teaches catechism at the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. Last year Myron attended the summer session at the Ukrainian Catholic University of Rome. Myron is highly interested in Eastern theology and the history of Eastern Churches. A recipient of a \$100 scholarship Myron is a member of UNA Branch 252.

of Liberty High School, Oksana was a member of the Art Gallery Club, Props Committee and the Yearbook staff. A member of UNA Branch 47, Oksana is the recipient of a \$100 scholarship.

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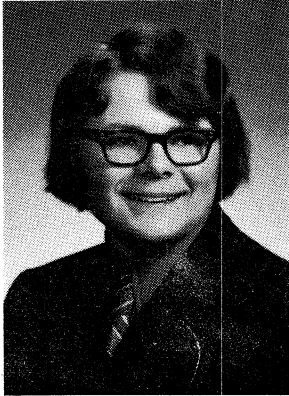
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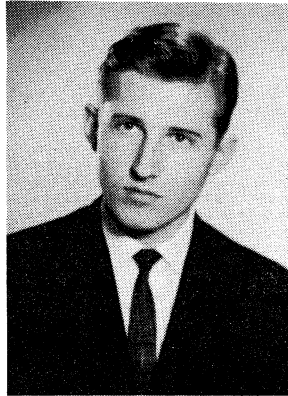
1976-77 Honorable Mention



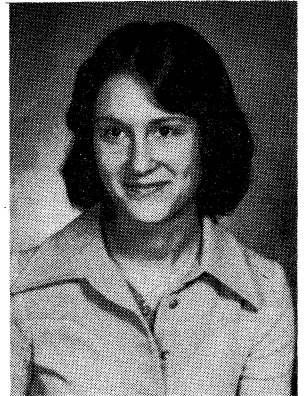
Stephen Szyszka, 19, junior at State University of New York in Buffalo, majoring in physics. UNA Branch 360.



Maria Chalupa, 19, sophomore at Albany State University majoring in computer science. UNA Branch 283.



Ruslan Rasiak, 28, post graduate student in the political science Ph.D. program at Columbia University. UNA Branch 184.

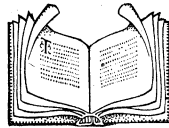


Daria Trojan, 18, freshman at Swarthmore College studying pre - dentistry. UNA Branch 67.

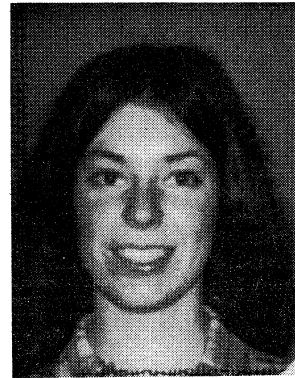


Maria Bohdanna Moczula, 23, graduate student at Rutgers University in the M.A./ Ph. D. program majoring in French. UNA Branch 134.

Valerie Tyma, 19, sophomore at Syracuse University majoring in public communications, UNA Branch 276.



Olena Chymych, 20, junior at Pratt Institute majoring in architecture. UNA Branch 153.



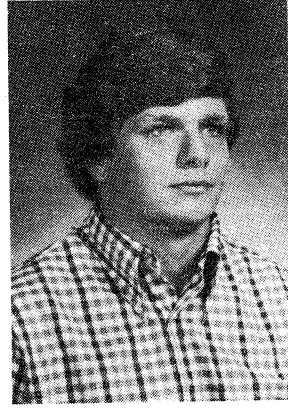
Carol Ann Miskell, 21, senior at University of Notre Dame in a pre-medicine program, UNA Branch 202.



Ihor Suszko, 22, student at University of Toledo studying pre-dentistry. UNA Branch 233.



Alexandra Maria Serafyn, 17, freshman at Wayne State University majoring in computer science. UNA Branch 88.



Bohdan Sosiak, 19, sophomore at Columbia University in a pre-law program. UNA Branch 191.



Natalie Michaluk, 19, sophomore at Rhode Island College majoring in psychology. UNA Branch 206.

Orthodox Faithful Honor American Hero Buried on Consistory Grounds

FRANKLIN, N.J.—To the British, he was a renegade and a rebel and ultimately something worse — they branded him "an enemy of the crown."

However, his fellow countrymen had a totally different image of Hendrick Fisher. To them, he was a patriot, hero and one of the guiding spirits of the American Revolution.

Their descendants and subsequent immigrants have done everything possible to perpetuate his memory, wrote Margaret Teringer in the New Brunswick, N.J., Home News.

The dwelling in which Hendrick Fisher spent most of his life still stands on Canal Road just outside the South Bound Brook boundary and now serves as Consistory for the national headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

It is one of the oldest dwellings if not the oldest, in Somerset County. The one and one half story, white frame house has undergone alterations and additions, but still retains original features.

The original interior panelling and staircase of intricately carved mahogany, candle lighting fixtures and perforated metal lamps, all subsequently wired for electricity, and several pieces of colonial furniture are still there.

The house has a wide gambel roof with no overhang. The book, "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey," published in 1936 by Dover Publications Inc. of New York City, notes that it was "remodeled recently with diamondpaned window groupings and other changes which altered its character sadly."

The dwelling is now a blend of two cultures. While carefully preserving the traces of colonial life which they inherited with the property, Ukrainian clergymen have added their own ikons and works of art.

A bronze plaque posted by the Somerset Historical Society on Canal Road in front of the dwelling identifies it as the Hendrick Fisher homestead.

A short distance from the Canal Road and the consistory, the final resting place of Fisher and his family has been surrounded

by church authorities with a fence to preserve its identity.

The sandstone monument which stood at the head of the grave, one photographed for the Somerset Historical Society, has long since disappeared, possibly a victim of age and the elements. The inscription on the tombstone was: "In memory of Hendrick Fisher, who departed this life August 16, 1779, in the 82nd year of his age."

Historic accounts on the age of the house differ. The claim has been made that it was built in 1699 by William Dockwra, one of the East Jersey proprietors. However, the book on pre-Revolutionary Dutch houses maintains that Dockwra, a Scottish native and merchant in London, England, never visited the United States although he was a substantial land-owner in New Jersey. He performed his duties as secretary of the board of proprietors by deputy.

Hendrick Fisher was born in the German Palatinate about 1697, the son of Hendrick Visscher, who was exiled to Holland. The surname was later anglicized.

The family emigrated from there to America in 1703, according to the "Somerset County Quarterly," of which A. Van Doren Honeyman of Plainfield was editor, and the father purchased 300 acres from Dockwra the same year.

The younger Fisher's formal education was severely restricted because schools were few and far between in these days, and there were then no colleges in New Jersey.

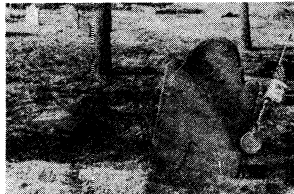
Although Fisher is identified as a "farmer and mechanic," his life story shows him to have been considerably more — a man of strong convictions with the courage to carry them out, a warm friend of education and a dedicated public servant.

Fisher became a member of the Reformed Church of New Brunswick on August 11, 1721, and remained a faithful church worker and leader for some 58 years. He married Elizabeth Bries, probably in 1725, and the oldest of his 11 children was born the following year.

First elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly in 1740, Fisher was consistently returned to the house for 30 years by his Somerset constituents, and he rose to position of leadership. At the death of his

father in 1749, he inherited the Franklin farm.

As early as 1755, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church proposed a "college of learning somewhere in the general vicinity of New York." On Fisher's petition, William Franklin, then royal governor of New Jersey, granted the first charter for Queens' College, now Rutgers University, and Fisher was made president of the board of trustees.



Enactment of the inflammatory Stamp Act of 1765 by the British Parliament, designed to raise funds in the colonies to support British troops quartered here, produced and immediate reaction in America.

Fisher was one of three New Jersey delegates to the Stamp Act Congress and spokesman for his delegation. The congress met in New York and declared that no taxes could be collected without the people's consent. American resistance compelled the British to repeal the act in 1766.

The Franklin resident was also elected chairman of the Somerset County Commit-

tee on Correspondence, one of many such groups formed in the colonies to exchange information about British legislation pertaining to America.

When the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey was organized in 1775, Fisher was elected president. Shortly thereafter, approaching age 80, he relinquished the post to a younger man, Samuel Tucker of Hunterdon County.

On July 4, 1976, a memorial plaque honoring Hendrick Fisher was erected on the grounds of the Fisher family cemetery in South Bound Brook, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Hendrick Fisher, born 1697, died 1779, patriot of the American Revolution, herald of the Declaration of Independence. Erected in loving memory by the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA on the occasion of America's Bicentennial celebration."

In addition to the memorial plaque, the graves of H. Fisher, his wife Elizabeth and members of their family were found and marked with appropriate identifications since some of the original headstones had disintegrated.

Mayor Richard J. Mezzacca of South Bound Brook voiced the township's appreciation in a letter to Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav, stating that the faithful of the Church "are to be commended and congratulated for the Christian recognition of the Fisher family and for the preservation of this local historical site."

Thanksgiving and Mr. Turkey

(Continued from page 6)

"Do you have a head, Mr. Turkey?"

"Yes, I have a head."

"Where is it?"

"My head is here."

Pilgrim Bradley looked in vain, but he could not see Mr. Turkey's head. And it was not on account of darkness, because it was a moonlight night.

As Bradley saw that the turkey did not want to talk to him or show him where its head was, he went straight to the house and said to Governor Bradford:

"Sir, do you know that to go to sleep

turkeys take off their heads? Well, I believe I shall do the same thing, because it is less trouble to sleep without a head, and one can speak without a head, for the turkey spoke to me."

Before Governor Bradford had time to tell his employee anything, Bradley went out, took an axe and cut off his head. Governor Bradford and his help tried in every way possible to stick it on again, but could not do so. And so it was a way in which Pilgrim Bradley sacrificed himself in his own pursuit of a basic curiosity: what had Mr. Turkey done with its head?

Some Shortcomings: Sober Reassessment Needed

(Continued from page 7)

ern world to promote our just cause, to foster our cultural and educational institutions if we are to survive as a people.

We must protect our educators from flagrant discrimination as practiced by some universities, to peel off layers and layers of Russian lies that have covered our national aspirations for centuries. As an example, it has taken our community about 17 years to raise 2.7 out of 4 million dollars needed to complete the funding of the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard University, in the same span of time we have willingly, as a matter of fact eagerly, handed over to the Russians a minimum sum of 50 million dollars. Perhaps our patriotism is not as strong as our selfish claims. There is no living Ukrainian who could justify on moral grounds these financial donations to the Russians.

Survival at Stake

Because of our underdog position as a nation fighting for survival we are keenly aware of the political and military situation as it exists today. Soviet military might is growing daily and it would be like a cataclysmic event to free our people from domination. It could happen tomorrow, but there is a good chance that it might take 100 years more to free our people from the Russian yoke. How will our nation fare for such a long period of time under increasing attacks upon its body and soul? What will be its chance of survival? Will it be able to recover from the grievous wounds it surely will suffer?

We cannot afford to sit and hold ponderous debates without end, as we usually do, which in the end will accomplish nothing. We can hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst. We need to create conditions which will assure the survival of our people as a nation, with our cultural, educational and historical achievements remaining intact. In addition, we should have the means to grow, to expand, to keep pace with time and educational achievements of other nations. Unless other peoples have easy access to our wealth of knowledge, we will not make any worthwhile progress in making their acquaintance. Hardly anyone noticed Ukrainians until we started to publish more of our works in other languages, and started to integrate our education on the university level with that of other peoples. We have barely scratched the surface in that direction and the results have been great.

Harvard Institute

One of our projects, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), had proved itself so far to be the best vehicle of reaching the highest standards of educational excellence available to us at this time. It not only assures us the supply of scholars in Ukrainian disciplines, it serves the "need to know" of the academic world of this country and the rest of the world. It also serves as a window to the world through which we can advance our best in literature, culture and history.

Its potential was best demonstrated recently when the Encyclopaedia Britannica requested

that HURI prepare articles on Ukrainian history, culture and language which will be published in the future volumes of the Britannica. At least in the future we will see more truthful information about Ukraine.

This one fact alone justifies its existence, but as with other projects of importance to our survival, there is no unanimity as to its necessity. Some people pretend that HURI does not exist, apparently hoping it will just disappear. Others demand results that under normal circumstances would take 25 or more years to accomplish provided there were sufficient research and publishing funds to accomplish the task.

Such programs, for example, as to write the political and social processes that took place in Ukraine dating from the early times of the Princes. It would take a lifetime for one scholar to assemble all pertinent material and prepare it in book form. It would require substantial financial subsidies of which there is a woeful shortage. Yet some people are demanding to know why such a project was not completed by now. Some have started a campaign suggesting that "we must not let HURI get too strong".

It would be interesting to know who is threatened by it, and if so, in what manner? Since it is strictly an educational project, meant only to nurture and advance our national heritage, the only ones to be really threatened by the growth and strength of HURI are the Russians and their infamous Russification program in Ukraine.

With the emergence of HURI as an important and prestigious program in the Ukrainian stud-

es, there also appeared in universities many smaller programs in Ukrainian studies. Fewer solid and well-thought out projects in places where they would have maximum impact are desirable and needed. It would be a healthy phenomenon for the Ukrainians if there were enough students sustain them. But the educational funds, study funds, publishing funds, etc., began to grow like mushrooms after rain.

As in our historic past, some people cannot abide by the majority rule, or to work in harmony for the common good. Their attitude seems to be that if "they" can do it, "I" can do it better. By such thoughtless attitude and action the united efforts of the community begin to flounder and disintegrate. Fragmentation begins, suspicion and distrust blossoms and finally total confusion takes over. The contributing individual, the backbone of our national survival, begins to have doubts and second thoughts about any project. Listening to all the claims, counterclaims, recriminations and accusations, he throws up his hands in disgust, and says "I have had enough". Disenchantment takes over and the potential contributor keeps his purse tightly shut. And thus another project worthy of support goes into oblivion.

Our enemies, it seems, have taken our national psychological profile long ago, and are secure in the knowledge that they have a free hand to do as they please in Ukraine, because they think that it will be a long time (perhaps too long) before we are mature enough to take the "common action" in defending our people.

Petrowska Plays Avant-Garde Piano, Says Reviews



Christina Petrowska

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—There was a Canadian connection about the second Monday Evening Concert of the season at the Bing Theater of the County Museum of Art, wrote Walter Arlene in the Los Angeles Times of October 28th. Its focus was Canadian-born Christina Petrowska, a pianist with a special knack for the avant-garde. Rarely does one hear its repertoire presented with such dynamic flexibility, dramatic flair and profied expressiveness.

A particularly fine demonstration of these qualities came with Miss Petrowska's performance of "Affetuoso" (1973) by Luis de Pablo, a Spaniard teaching in Ottawa.

She played it with the seep one would expect in pieces by Schumann which, incidentally, Pablo's series of vignettes resembled at times. They were neither pointillist, Webernian nor Iberian in style, but relatively tradition-bound in their virtuosic orientation and their collage like utilization of familiar elements (the Scherzo from Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" Sonata, for example).

There was also a piano piece by a female composer from Montreal with the colorful name of Micheline Coulombe-Saint-Marco. Her "Assemblages" (1969) harked back at times to French impressionism, in particular to Debussy's "Feux d'Artifice," which should give an idea of the type of bravura involved.

For warming up, Miss Petrowska had chosen "Tropé," the second "formant" of the Piano Sonata No. 3 by Boulez (1956/57). This, too, was given remarkable treatment.

The most recently completed work on the program was "Inflorescence" by Aurelio de la Vega. Ann Ketchum and Julian Spear joined in its world premiere Monday night, backed by tape sounds which, compared to the imaginativeness of the soprano and bass clarinet parts, proved paradoxically commonplace.

Essentially, "Inflorescence" is highly evocative. Its vocal and instrumental lines move smoothly and ingratiatingly, bringing about a rhapsodic underpinning of a lovely Spanish poem of the composer's devising.

As a finale, Virko Baley participated at the keyboard in his Partita for trombone, piano and tape (1976), a sometimes affecting piece including some remarkable trombone effects (stunningly produced by Miles Anderson) and some rather cheap jazzy spots.

On October 23rd, Miss Petrowska played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" with the Riverside, Calif. Symphony Orchestra.

UNWLA Branch 72 To Present Annual Musicale

by Rosalie Polche

NEW YORK, N.Y.—On Sunday, December 5, 1976, at 3:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Institute of America here, Soyuz Ukrainok Branch 72 will present their annual Musicale, a program designed to promote outstanding young talent, give them exposure, and encourage them in the pursuit of their chosen careers.

Scheduled to appear are: 11-year-old pianist Andrew Bohachevsky, stage actress Natalia Chuma, and singer Jaroslava L. Styn.

Andrew first appeared in public at the Ukrainian Institute of America at the age of seven, displaying even then an extraordinary talent for the piano. He has studied for the last four years at the Manhattan School of Music with the outstanding American pianist, Lorrie P. Glaze, and has received scholarship awards in recognition of his talent. Andrew has already performed at numerous recitals and was subject pianist on October 24, 1976, over station WBAI radio program on "Gifted Children."

Stage personality Natalia Chuma is a cum laude Theater Arts graduate of Hunter College. She is familiar to the Ukrainian audiences for her portrayals of Mavka in "Lisova Pisia" and Marusia in "Oy Ne Khody Hrytsiu" in the L. Krushelnycska Drama productions. Her first exposure to the American audiences, in an off Broadway production, came while she was still in school. Upon graduation she received Hunter College's Acting Award. Since then she has appeared in various New York productions, including the children's Marionette Company. She toured with the company's production of the "Beauty and the Beast." Her most recent appearance in "Night Over The Tiber", off Broadway, earned her an excellent review on a UHF TV station.



Musicale Committee: seated, left to right, Rosalie Polche, chairman, Mary Lesawyer, Branch 72 president; standing left to right, Nanch, Marko, Irene Czarnecky and Karen Gallo, members; missing from the photo is Catherine Kozulak.

Lyric soprano Jaroslava Lubov Styn was born in Youngstown, Ohio. While attending Ursuline High School, she sang in the Ohio Youth Choir and had the female lead in their senior class production of "Brigadoon." She won a scholarship to study piano and voice at the Dana School of Music, Youngstown State University, and is the only person attempting to complete a double major in both. She has sung in school productions of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti," "The Unicorn, Gorgon, and the Manticore" by Menotti; was soloist with the University Chorus in Mozart's "Regina Coeli" and is currently singing the female lead in Allan Davis's "The Ordeal of Osbert."

This past summer, Jaroslava sang in Lysenko's "Nocturne" under the direction of Andrij Dobriansky, Thomas Hrynkiw and William Shust. In 1975, she won second place at the tri-state NATS voice competition at the Bowling Green State University in the sophomore women's division. A junior, she sings in the Dana Madrigal Singers and studies under Dr. C. Wade Raridon.

Accompanying Miss Styn on the piano will be Mary Ann Bilas.

A reception will be held following the performance enabling the guests to meet with the young artists.

Truth

(Continued from page 7)

"You yourselves have done a lot to publicize him," I commented. "That's great. And you've gotten him out of solitary."

"True, we had word that he was out of solitary and we were happy for a while," said Zenon. "Just recently though, came a rumor that he had been put in a psychiatric hospital. The Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka — you've heard of him, the one who had jumped ship — well, he made a phone call for us to the USSR to find out. Somebody told him, 'No, Moroz is not in such a hospital, but I think he is back in solitary.'"

"Whom did Kudirka phone?" I asked. Ulana shrugged and said, "A person can't always divulge a contact. It might get him in trouble."

"Except for Raissa, we don't tell about our contacts," said Alexandra. "Raissa is probably safe. Again publicity helps."

"So you know only one tidbit of good news: Moroz is not in a psychiatric hospital?"

"Right," said Ulana. "Apparently, the Reds don't dare to put him in that kind of place while he is sane, but it seems that they would like to drive him to actual insanity so they could justify the move. Kudirka's contact said that they keep propaganda records blaring away in his cell night and day."

Alexandra sighed. "Death or insanity, that's the outlook, unless we can get him out soon. Our big hope is that we will be in time."

I could add only "Oremus."

The Ukrainian American Club of Rochester, N.Y.

will sponsor a

HARVEST DANCE

Saturday, November 27, at the Ukrainian American Club Hall, 292 Hudson Avenue in Rochester, N.Y., beginning at 8:30 p.m. Cocktails will be served from 7:30 p.m.



Providing music for dancing will be the Melody Night Orchestra

Admission: \$2.50

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Nowytski's "Pysanka" Film Rakes In Awards To Show Museum

Slides on TV

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Slavko Nowytski, creator of "Pysanka: The Ukrainian Easter Egg," has just won top honors for his film at the 12th Chicago International Film Festival.

The award, the "Gold Hugo," is the Grand Prix of the Festival and was awarded for "Pysanka" as the outstanding entry in the educational film category.

This year's award will be presented on stage at the Biograph Theatre in Chicago, Sunday evening, November 14. Mr. Nowytski will attend the awards presentation and then proceed to Washington, D.C., to accept the "Golden Eagle Award" from CINE on Wednesday, November 17. Mr. Nowytski's film has been singled out to be shown at the Showcase Screenings as one of the best among all winners of CINE awards, at the November 17th ceremonies.

"Pysanka: The Ukrainian Easter Egg" is distributed by Mr. Nowytski's company, Filmart Productions in Minneapolis. It has recently won the 1976 "Chris Bronze Plaque" award from the Film Council of Greater Columbus.

"Pysanka" is creating great interest in the U.S. and abroad, with many public institutions having acquired the film. The November 1st issue of "Booklist," the bi-monthly of the American Library Association, has printed an exceptionally favorable review by Irene Wood.

Abroad, the film has been shown at the Asolo Film Festival in Italy, and will play the 18th International Festival of Documentary Films in Bilbao, Spain, November 29 through December 4. It will be televised twice from Stockholm by the Channel Two National Network of the Swedish Broadcasting System. And it is represented in Canada by Magic Lantern Film Distributors, exclusive representatives in Canada of Walt Disney Productions.

Currently Mr. Nowytski is producing and directing a film for the Minnesota Historical Society. Next month he will be guest speaker at Harvard at the symposium on "The Ukrainian Experience in the U.S.," sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. He will talk about the experience of filming Ukrainian pioneers in Canada for his award-winning film, "Reflections of the Past."



Slavko Nowytski is shown above taking a light reading in northern Minnesota during the filming of a documentary for the Minnesota Historical Society.

The 11th Chicago International Film Festival awarded this film the "Certificate of Merit."

"Reflections" will be shown at Harvard University on Saturday December 4.

(The following review on "Pysanka, the Ukrainian Easter Egg," a film by Slavko Nowytski, appeared in The Booklist, a publication of the American Library Association.)

Etched in colorful symbolism and layered with evolving cultural and religious significance, the intricately brilliant Ukrainian Easter Eggs are an art form derived from a

pagan ritual welcoming the return of spring that has, through the centuries, come to symbolize the celebration of the Christian Easter.

The decoration is achieved by applying various wax designs which seal the surface color beneath them as the egg is dipped in a darker dye. After further wax designs and dyes are added in subsequent coats, the egg is held to a candle flame, and "as the dark wax melts, the sun is born."

Perfectly attuned to the meaning and artistic quality of "pysanka," beautifully lighted cinematography envelops the embazoned eggs, shimmering with the figurative motifs and the characteristic animal, geometric, and floral designs, against an ethereal dark background.

In close-up and dissolves, the film studies Luba Perchysyn embellishing a raw egg with carefully applied waxes and dyes and gazes upon attractive arrangements of infinitely varied eggs, as a reverentially hushed narration links the mythical origins to the actual artistic process and instrumental music and choral chants enhance harmony.

This exceptionally beautiful film, by the creator of Sheep in Wood, will be welcome addition to programs on ethnic studies, arts and crafts, and holiday celebrations in public libraries and civic, community and religious groups.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—New York's television station WPIX (Channel 11) will show slides of artifacts on display at the Ukrainian Museum here Sunday evening and Monday afternoon, November 21-22.

The Museum, owned by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, was opened last month with an exhibit of folk art. The city's news media are showing increasing interest in the Museum, with the local outlet of WNBC having already shown some slides during one of its programs.

WPIX-TV will show the slides during its program entitled "New York, N.Y. Events and Places to See in New York." The program will be aired Sunday, November 21, from 12:00 midnight to 1:00 a.m., and Monday, November 22, beginning at 1:00 p.m. through 2:00 p.m.

Dies After Receiving Swine Flue Vaccination

WILLIAM PENN, Pa.,—Stephen Sulich was one of the many elderly people across the country to die after receiving the swine flu vaccination, according to the October 31st edition of The Way.

When Mr. Sulich, a registration clerk at the Schuylkill County courthouse in Pottsville, failed to show up for work Thursday, October 14, courthouse officials went to his home and found him dead. The 63-year-old man lived alone.

Mr. Sulich, a parishioner at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, was hospitalized at Locust Mountain Hospital in September with heart trouble. He received the swine flu vaccination a day before he died.

Funeral services were celebrated by Rev. John Bura, Saturday, October 16. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery followed.

Mr. Sulich, a World War II veteran and member of the William Penn Fire Company, is survived by his sister Anna Comorsky of Shenandoah and Mary Usalis of Shaft.

BAZZAR SPECIAL
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church, women's, veterans, youth organizations, which are holding bazaars before Christmas. We are announcing that we have in stock: enamel paintings, jewelry, ashtrays, and many other objects of interest

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ADD 40¢ POSTAGE PER DECK

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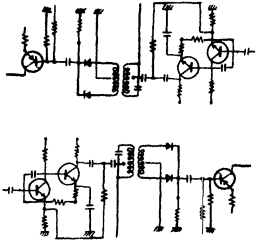
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Additional tips **\$4.00 each**

ADD \$1.00 POSTAGE PER UNIT

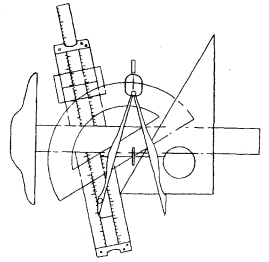
EARN 50¢ PER RING SELLING UKRAINIAN RINGS FOR INFORMATION WRITE:

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: **J. KRAUS.**
2295 PORTLAND AVE., ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14617



Ukrainian Engineers Make New Strides

Illustrations by Roman Lechicky



Roman Halibey Appointed V.P. of New Engineering Firm

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Roman Halibey was recently appointed vice-president of a new engineering company, Carlmont, Inc.

The company is the result of a merger between a large Canadian firm, Montreal Engineering (Monenco) and the New York company of Carlson and Swet. The latter firm has not ceased to exist legally, but has transferred all its operations to Carlmont while keeping controlling interest in it.

While with Carlson and Swet, Mr. Halibey was in charge of the electrical and mechanical work in the construction of the new UNA headquarters here.

In addition to being appointed vice-president of Carlmont, Mr. Halibey is also a shareholder and a member of its board of directors.

Mr. Halibey is a former president of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America, and is currently active in that organization. He is also a member of the Association of Ukrainian Professional Organizations and



Roman Halibey

other community groups. Mr. Halibey is a member of UNA Branch 194.

Savchak Named Contracts Administrator

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The appointment of Michael W. Savchak, as Contracts Administrator for its Metro Construction Division was announced today by Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority Chairman, Chester R. Hardt.

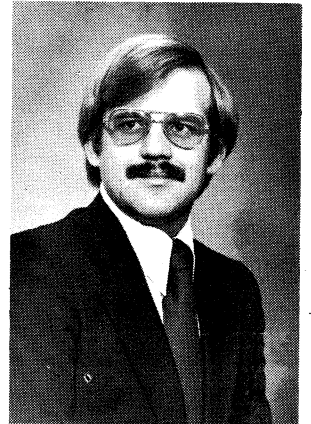
In his position, Mr. Savchak will be involved in the development and administration of contracts for the Authority's \$336 million Light Rail Rapid Transit project. His duties will include contract administration for engineering, architectural and construction services provided to NFTA by consultants and contractors. In this connection, he will assume the responsibility of ensuring that all contracts conform to the guidelines set forth by the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) and the New York State Department of Transportation.

Mr. Savchak replaces Donald G. Glaser, who left NFTA for a position with the Dade County Transit Authority in Miami, Fla.

Chairman Hardt observed that "Mr. Savchak's addition to the Authority's Metro Staff is consistent with our desire to seek capable, well-qualified and experienced individuals to keep our rapid transit project on the right track."

Mr. Savchak comes to NFTA from the New York City Transit Authority, where he was a member of the Contracts Management, coordination and project control of each of 21 Federally-funded Feasibility and Technical Studies—a program with a total cost of over six and a half million dollars.

He also supervised research, coordination and preparation of Environmental Impact Statements for various New York City transit facilities.



Michael Savchak

Mr. Savchak, who is 26, received his Bachelor of Science, electrical engineering degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in June of 1972. He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, N.Y. Section, serving as chairman of its land transportation committee. Also, the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York and the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America. He is also a member of UNA Branch 25.

He presently resides on Slate Creek Drive in Cheektowaga.

Szawranskyj Gets Partnership In Rochester Firm

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—William Szawranskyj, who holds degrees in civil, mechanical and hydraulic engineering, was named a partner in the engineering architectural-surveying firm of Passero-Scardetta Associates here.

The firm is a multi-faceted outfit dealing with all facets of engineering and architecture in the upstate New York area.

Its projects include major shopping centers, residential developments, and highway projects.

Mr. Szawranskyj was named managing partner of the firm's civil and mechanical engineering departments.

He received his degree in civil engineering from the University of Tennessee and his Master's in mechanical and hydraulic engineering from the University of Rochester.

Mr. Szawranskyj is an active member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Professional Surveyors Association, and the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America. He is a member of UNA Branch 316 here.

Married, he and his wife Helen, and their



William Szawranskyj

four children, Peter, Anna, Natalie and Pauli, live in Webster, N.Y., a suburb of Rochester.

Develops News Modes Of Satellite Communication

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orest J. Hanas, a local engineer, was instrumental in the development of two new and significant electronic equipments in the fields of satellite communications. Mr. Hanas, who is cofounder and President of Satellite Communications, Inc. (SCI) of Moorestown, New Jersey, has led the effort to develop a unique receive-only satellite earth station and a satellite - added emergency finder (SAEF).

News about Mr. Hanas' work has appear-

ed in the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, the Burlington County Times, and WPVI channel six news here.

The receive-only satellite earth station is a radio receiver designed to have extended range of sensitivity for directly receiving communication signals from satellites which are located over the earth's equator 24,000 miles in space. The device's significant advantages are that it is small, sensitive and inexpensive. It is currently being considered for use by the giant Mazak Corporation for

Philly Engineer's Invention Speeds Up Mail Delivery

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A package-labeling apparatus that was patented recently is intended to speed mail delivery. It is now being tested in the research and development department of the United States Postal Service at Rockville, Md. Patent 3,984,279, which is assigned to the RCA Corporation, was granted to Bohdan W. Siryj, an engineer in the company's advanced technology laboratories at Camden, N.J. The work was done under a contract with the Postal Service.

A story on Mr. Siryj's invention, penned by Stacy V. Jones, appeared in the October 9th edition of The New York Times.

The Siryj invention is described as a high-speed, yet relatively simple, apparatus that attaches "bull's eye" labels to parcels. The "bull's eye" consists of concentric circles containing coded address information that can be read by laser scanners as a stream of parcels of various sizes and shapes passes

along a conveyor belt. The address information is used in the automatic sorting of parcels for fast delivery.

The labels are coded by an operator using a conventional keyboard. They are applied automatically by a vacuum-controlled apparatus and are held in place by pressure-sensitive adhesive.

Mr. Siryj is confident that the labeling apparatus will speed package delivery. An RCA spokesman said the design eliminated the need for complex, expensive sensors required for earlier equipment. As the label is being fastened to a parcel, the apparatus "irons" it on, minimizing the chance that it will fall off. And labels can be securely affixed, even to parcels that are at an angle to the labeling head.

Mr. Siryj, a resident of Philadelphia, is a member of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America is head of "Tryzub" Sports Center's sport division.

the distribution of its background music via satellite directly to the banks, stores and offices, each having its own receive-only satellite earth station. Also, this receiver station can be used for broadcasting other radio and voice programming, again directly to the customer.

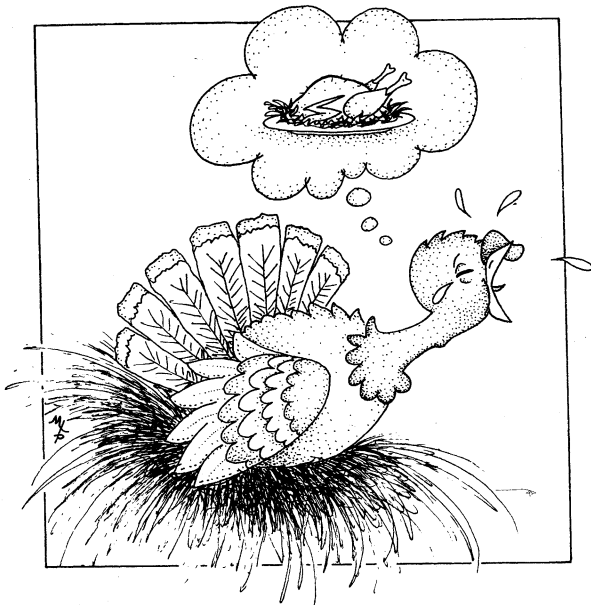
The other device which was developed by SCI under contract with NASA is the Satellite-Aided Emergency Finder (SAEF). This operation, designed to locate downed planes, combines SCI equipment with a satellite, an earth-based computer, several antennas, display and telephone equipment.

Join The
Ukrainian National
Association

And Read
The Ukrainian Weekly

It's Turkey Time!

Illustration by Motria Rakochy



Thanksgiving

On this day of thanks to thee
let me count thy blessings to me
You have blessed me with a wonderful home
but bless those who are so alone
I thank thee for the food that comes my way
but bless those who hunger today
I thank thee for the freedom of my country
but bless those who have never been free
I thank thee for my wonderful health
for this is a blessing far better than wealth
At times my hill may not seem so green
even though I have blessings others have never seen
Forgive me when I stray from thy way
for I will remember thy blessings every day



November

by Musa

The paling sky — a dimming eye
so easily bent to tears;
advancing chillness amplified
by fanning, trembling leaves;
gaunt, drying, dizzy trunks
of shiv'ring, balding trees
extend frail limbs in lean Thanksgiving
for life's few priceless years.

День Подяки

Note: While the English language "Veselka" is not scheduled for this week, we are running a short story on Thanksgiving in Ukrainian for the benefit of our youngsters and those adults who have been learning Ukrainian from lessons in the bi-weekly feature.—Ed.

Кожного року в останній четвер листопада американці відзначають велике всенародне свято—День Подяки. У цей день в Божих храмах усіх віровизнань відправляють Богослуження. Народ дякує Всевишньому за всі ласки й благодаті, які Бог послав Америці. Зокрема люди дякують Богові за те, що дозволив швидко закінчити жива й зібрати всі земні плоди. У цей день при багатому заставленому столі засідає вся родина, щоб спільно спожити дари Божі. Перед їх спожиттям усі моляться й дякують Богові за його ласку, доброту й опіку. Улюбленою стравою на День Подяки є печений індик. Він став символом цього свята.



Перший День Подяки відбувся в грудні 1621-го року. Його святкували американські паломники, перші поселенці, що прибули з Англії до Нового Світу. Після свого приїзду кораблем „Мейфлауер” до місцевості Плимут у Массачусетс в грудні 1620-го року, паломники мали дуже тяжке життя. Зима була суворою. Поселенці не мали ані хат, ані одягу, ані харчів, ані ліків. Багато з них померли. З весною вони почали управляти полем. Допомогали їм у тому індіани, які прихильно ставилися до новопрібулих. Два індіани—Самосет і Скванто, що вміли говорити по-англійськи, навчили колоністів полювати, ловити рибу та засівати зерно. Рік був урожайний. Були гарні жива і восени поселенці збрали багаті плоди. З великої радості вони вирішили величаво відсвяткувати День Подяки Богові за його ласку. При багатому заставленні різними стравами столах засіли спільно паломники й індіани, які принесли на свято диких індиків. Після молитви й обіду відбулися перегони в бігу, гри і забави. Свято тривало кілька днів.

З того часу кожного року американський народ святкує День Подяки.

Український народ на рідній землі також відзначає день подяки. Це—обжинки, що їх святкують українські хлібороби після закінчення жнив. Молодь і старші, одягнені святково, несуть вінки з колосів і квітів, співають обрядових пісень і вітають господарів із щасливим закінченням збору плодів. Господарі приймають вітальників, гостять їх, і всі весело забавляються при звуках сільської музики. У церквах посвячують оwoчі.

The Ukrainian Herald

(Issues 7-8)

Is now available at the Svoboda Bookstore

The 208-page book, entitled "Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the USSR," was translated and edited by Olena Saciuk and Bohdan Yasen.

This is the first complete English edition of issue 7-8 of the major underground journal in Ukraine. A must for students of the Soviet dissident movement.

Price: \$6.95 (hardbound), \$ 3.95 (softbound)
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BOOMERANG:

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Moroz's poems and protest letters to Soviet authorities

Documents in his case, appeals on his behalf, poetry and articles dedicated to him

Price: \$5.75 (hardbound), \$3.75 (softbound)
New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax

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Lass Chosen Homecoming Queen



Pretty 17-year-old Irene Fuga was chosen as Phoenixville, Pa., High School's 1976 Homecoming Queen. The announcement of Miss Fuga's selection was made Friday, November 12, during the homecoming pep rally. Miss Fuga is a senior at Phoenixville High. She is also a graduate of that community's Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects and a member of the SUMA branch there. For the past several summers Irene worked at the UNA Home Office in Jersey City, where her father, Paul, is a permanent employee. She is a member of UNA Branches 321 and 455. Photo above shows Irene with her escort, Rick White. News of her selection was reported in the Saturday, November 13th, edition of The Evening Phoenix.

Plast...

(Continued from page 1)

Hosting the ceremony was Nestor Kolcio, international liaison officer of the Plast "Bulava," and conducting it were P. Harkay and R. Stankowski, of the Hungarian and Polish groups, respectively.

Joining Plast in the association are the following organizations: World Federation of Estonian Girl Guides, Estonian Boy Scouts Federation; Hungarian Scouts Association; Latvian Girl Guides Movement, Latvian Boy Scouts Movement; Lithuanian Scouts Association, Boys and Girls Divisions, Lithuanian Scouts Association, Collegiate Division; and the Polish Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association.

The preamble to the constitution outlines the basic precepts of the new organization as follows:

* In the countries of their origin, subjected to foreign domination and oppression, the true scouts movement has ceased to exist, and it has become their obligation to preserve the scouting spirit and principles for the youth of their nations;

* The Beys Scouts International Bureau and the World Association of Girl Guides, contrary to the principles of international scouting and brotherhood, have not found it possible to grant recognition to the above organizations;

* The above respective organizations are based on the principles that scouting as visualized by the founder, Chief Scout of the World, Rober Baden-Powell, first Baron of Gilwell;

* They have similar aims, problems, methods and conditions of work relative to the maintenance and guarding of the national heritage and practicing of true scouting

principles and brotherhood among all nations—have agreed to for this association.

The structure of the organization envisions a General Council, including a Chief Scout or Chief Guide of each organization, and an executive committee, elected for a period of two years and composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and a members at large. Each integral organization is entitled to three votes.

Signing the document for Plast, after the presentation of colors, was its Chief Scout, Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky.

An exhibit of various insignia, publications and designations accompanied the signing ceremony, which concluded with a reception and an entertainment program featuring performing groups of the respective organizations. The girls' vocal ensemble from Passaic, N.J., under the direction of A. Farmiga, concluded the event. The joint singing of "Na Dobranich" to the familiar melody shared by all groups reflected the spirit of the event.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of 11 outstanding Ukrainian living painters. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Doubly underlined letters will form the mystery word.

Ukrainian Living Painters

- ELEKRUK K V R E C E K
- DZIVONHYSK H N I Z O V S K Y
- LASTIUHUK L A T S A L I K
- AZKOK _ _ _ _ _
- KYZEMSOB _ _ _ _ _
- ALSAB _ _ _ _ _
- STERYPHYN _ _ _ _ _
- PAMEAZ _ _ _ _ _
- LYTTA _ _ _ _ _
- BYKNYCHAS _ _ _ _ _
- RADNIWUS _ _ _ _ _

Pope posed for this artist:

Answers to last week's jumble: Kobrynska, Olha, Kysilevska, Roxoliana, Tetiha, Pavlykovska, Rudnytska, Lototska, Basarab, Krushelnytska.
Mystery words: Anna Yaroslava.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 76 — 30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

Name

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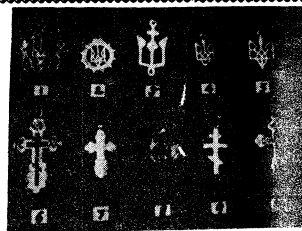
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Stromecky-Coached Alabamans Advance To National Soccer Finals In L.A.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The soccer team of the University of Alabama, coached for the past few years by Dr. Ostap Stromecky, who is also professor of Slavic languages there, has advanced to the national NAIA finals to be played in the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif., beginning Monday, November 22.

Dr. Stromecky's booters will play their first game on Wednesday, November 24.

The team, which represents the southeast region of the country, has two Ukrainians on its roster, Michael Korin, goalie from Yonkers, N.Y. and Bohdan Duda, from Clifton, N.J.

Thanks to Dr. Stromecky, many young Ukrainians studied at the University of Alabama and received scholarships for

soccer. One of the outstanding alumni is Vadim Mishalow, currently goalkeeper for the Los Angeles Aztecs of the North American Soccer League.

To advance to the NAIA eight-team finals, the Alabamans had to eliminate champions of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. They did so in successive matches. The team's overall record of the season was 11-2-1.

"We hope that Ukrainians in the Los Angeles area will come out and root for us," said Dr. Stromecky shortly before departing for California.

He added that young Ukrainian soccer players interested in playing for his team next year should get in touch with him immediately. Dr. Stromecky is losing seven starters from this year's team.

UCCA Washington News

* From various parts of the country and abroad newspaper clippings of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's comments on President Ford's statement of no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe continue to flow in. The Long Island Press of October 7th, The Sun of Baltimore on October 8th, The Washington Post of October 9th, the Herald Tribune International of October 9th, and the Newark Star-Ledger of October 9th are a few received. Others include The New York Times of October 10th and the Norwich Bulletin. Reverberations of this unforgettable event continued to the end of October.

* On October 12th Dr. and Mrs. Dobriansky were received by Ambassador James Shen at the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China. The celebration took place at the beautiful site of Twin Oaks in Washington. The UCCA President met many friends at the festive event, including Dr. Ray Cline, formerly of CIA and State, Mr. Keogh of USI, and Ambassador McCannoughy.

* The UCCA President was interviewed that day over the Ray Brien Talk Show of KABC in Los Angeles. The interview covered the foreign policy debate between Ford and Carter, the shortcomings of detente, and the President's statement on Eastern Europe.

* On October 15th, the UCCA President issued a press release via the National

Captive Nations Committee contesting President Ford's admission of an attitudinal mistake regarding his statement on Eastern Europe. The release was titled, "The Mistake Was Political, Not Ideational." Among other points, the UCCA President stressed: "Indeed, he could have corrected himself the very next morning. Instead, it took him three days to decide how to overcome a patently political, but not ideational, blunder."

* The UCCA President appeared at the Ukrainian American Bicentennial Parade in New York on October 17th. The theme of his speech was "It Was No Slip-of-the-Tongue," referring to President Ford's statement on Eastern Europe. He cited specific cases over the past year to support this theme. Senator James Buckley and Representative Edward Koch and Mario Biaggi spoke at the event.

* On October 20th, the UCCA President attended a dinner-meeting at the Peking Restaurant in Washington with representative of other organizations to plan for a major conference on U.S. policy toward China and the USSR. An ad hoc committee of numerous organizations will sponsor the conference that will be held in Washington on November 30th. Following the death of Mao and its many possible ramifications, the conference should draw national attention.

Newsclips From Ukraine

KIEV.—Preparations for the XXIIInd Olympic Games in Moscow have already started, according to all-union and republican newspapers which carry extensive quotes of Vitali Smirnov, head of the Soviet Olympic Committee in charge of staging the Games. An early indication that the Soviets will be choosy as to whom to admit to the Games is Smirnov's statement that only 300,000 visitors will be allowed into the USSR because of "housing shortages in Moscow." Smirnov also announced the staging of a pre-Olympic meet in the summer of 1979, with the expected participation of some 30,000 athletes from around the world.

KIEV.—The "socialist way of life" should be given much more exposure in every type of literary publication, urged the party committee of the Union of Writers of Ukraine at one of its recent meetings, according to "Literaturna Ukraina" (Literary Ukraine). While praising some of the works which reflect the "Soviet way of life," the committee members noted a series of "low quality" publications and called for the application of "higher standards" in selecting manuscripts for publication.

KIEV.—The oblast party committee, said a recent issue of "Radians'ka Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine), criticized sharply the staging of "weddings that last three to five days," while the fields remain untended. Moreover, said the committee, the people staging these weddings do not think of inviting the collective farm party officials thus making these events "inconsistent with Communist morality." Citing a wedding in Sofivka, near Kiev, which saw some 400 collective farm workers, of the total 425, dancing "frivolously while only 26 of a total of 160 hectares of beats had been collected." The party committee recommended to lower organs that they "introduce new Soviet customs and traditions."

KIEV.—According to an account in "Radians'ka Ukraina," a set of new lampoles has been put up in the village Pustovity, Myroniv district. The trouble is that only those near the collective farm office work, while those in other areas of the village are out of commission.

KIROVOHRAD.—An official of the Kirovohrad administration in charge of the construction of movie houses in the oblast took a field trip recently, during which he was hosted with such hospitality that he eventually found himself in a special "sobering up" facility. After spending 24 hours in the place and, having apparently sobered up, the official returned to Kirovohrad and was promptly awarded a medal. The certificate for the medal did not specify what the award was for.

KIEV.—A couple of imaginative sales ladies at the supermarket No. 106 on the Saksahansky street in Kiev applied a purely "capitalistic" technique in selling fish, report the Soviet newspapers. Bent on profit, the women, V. Halchynetska and T. Holub, charged 1 rouble and 10 kopeks for fish that they said was carp. Fish connoisseurs soon discovered, however, that what they had bought was not carp, but inferior type of fish that really cost 56 kopeks. Of course, the two women were accosted and dealt with appropriately, said the papers without specifying.

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ANNUAL REPORT on MEMORIAL FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN For the Building of a Ukrainian National Shrine in Washington, D.C. Press Release No. 5

We are happy to present our Annual report of the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Shrine Memorial Campaign. During the past year we have been issuing Press Releases quarterly, publishing—in our Ukrainian dailies "America" and "Svoboda"—Individual Memorials and Donations offered by our Benefactors—Friends from 24 States of America, 5 Provinces of Canada and some even from Europe and Australia. As of November 1, 1976, this Annual Report is as follows:

105 Memorials have been chosen by Members of Holy Family Parish in Washington, D.C. for a total of	\$ 512,667.00
1 Memorial by Ukrainian Redemptorist Fathers	50,000.00
30 Memorials from our Friends and Benefactors from the United States and Canada for a total of	41,144.00
170 Smaller Donations from Donors in the U.S.A., Canada & Elsewhere	3,167.00
GENERAL CAMPAIGN TOTAL - 181 Memorials and 170 Donations	\$ 606,978.00
Cash Received From (as of November 1, 1976)	
150 Memorials - of Holy Family Parish in Washington, D.C.	\$ 70,128.00
1 Memorial - of Ukrainian Redemptorist Fathers	16,000.00
30 Memorials - of Non-Parishioners in the U.S.A. and Canada	15,735.00
170 Smaller Donations - of Donors in the U.S.A., Canada, etc.	3,167.00
TOTAL CASH RECEIVED FROM MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN, as of Nov. 1, 1976	\$ 105,030.00

We cordially thank all our Parishioners, Benefactors and Friends for their generous Memorials and Donations. We pray that Almighty God may bless each and everyone of you abundantly.

Upon request we will send you without charge our 110 page "Memorial Book" about the Shrine-to-be in Washington, D.C. At present we are in the process of preparing plans and specifications to start building this Shrine as soon as possible. We will also send you at your request a List of Memorials still available. Please write to Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, 4817 Blagden Avenue, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20011.

Fr. Stephen J. Shawel, C.S.S.R., Pastor
Fr. Joseph Denischuk, C.S.S.R., Director
Michael Waris, Jr., Esq. General Chairman of Memorial Campaign

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