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Ihor Zwarycz Re-elected President of TUSM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Ihor Zwarycz of Yonkers, N.Y., was re-elected president of the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM) at the society's 10th congress here at the Holiday Inn Saturday to Sunday, October 23-24.

Mr. Zwarycz, 22, is a business administration student pursuing a master's degree in that field at Pace University in New York City. He is also active in several community and youth organizations, among them the UCCA and SUMA.

The annual congress was attended by 50 delegates from New York City, Hempstead, Yonkers, Irvington, Philadelphia and Detroit.

Besides the normal proceedings, which included reports by outgoing board members and branch representatives, discussions, elections and adoption of resolutions, the delegates also participated in a workshop entitled "The Ukrainian National Revolution."

Panelists were Wolodymyr Zarycky and Roman Zwarycz.

In view of the stepped-up repressions in Ukraine, the delegates adopted in the resolutions a firm stand in defense of

Ukrainian political prisoners. One of the resolutions specifically dealt with the arrest and sentencing of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group.

Other resolutions called on the TUSM membership to organize demonstrations in their cities in support of these and other incarcerated human and national rights advocates. In recent years, TUSM was among the leading Ukrainian American student organizations which frequently protested rights violations in Ukraine, and wrote numerous petitions on behalf of dissidents.

Joining Mr. Zwarycz on the new national executive board are: Andriy Pritatka, executive vice-president; John Jaworsky, eastern vice-president; Yuriy Smyk, western vice-president; Oksana Dackiw, principal secretary; Lidia Kwasnij and Orysia Zazulkewycz, secretaries; Stefa Hryckowian, treasurer; Iryna Kwasnij, press; Roman Zwarycz, ideological instructor; and Walter Iwaskiw, Walter Fryz and Mariyka Jurach, members.

The auditing board is chaired by Lev Iwaskiw, and the arbitration board is headed by W. Zarycky.

Prosecutor Calls Druzhkivka Defendants "Traitors"

Defense Attorneys Toe Official Line

With more and more information about the Druzhkivka trial leaking out into the West, indications are that it will go down in the annals of jurisprudence as the greatest parody of legality.

The press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) recently received copies of statements made at the trial by prosecutors and defense attorneys in which Mykola Rudenko, chairman of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and Oleksa Tykhy, member, were called "enemies of the state" and "traitors", and only a tacit defense was made on their behalf.

Rudenko and Tykhy were the first members of Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union to be brought to trial. Rudenko was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years exile, and Tykhy was sentenced to ten years incarceration and five years exile.

Their sentences were more than what is expected to be handed down to Yuri Orlov, chairman of the Moscow Helsinki monitoring committee.



Mykola Rudenko

Prosecutor Arzhanov, in his two hour and 20 minute speech, severely castigated Rudenko and Tykhy for their alleged anti-Soviet activity. He said that their work was treasonous.

"This is not an ordinary affair, but an extremely dangerous state crime of

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Campaign 77

Ukrainian Scholars Take Part In Slavists' Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Some 40 Ukrainian scholars took part in the annual conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, held here Thursday through Sunday, October 13-16. A total of 1,200 Slavists took part in the parley.

Papers in the course of various sessions were presented by Profs.: Orest Subtelny, John Reshetar, Jaroslaw Rudnyckyj, Larissa Onyshkevych, Oleh Fedyshyn, Roman Solchanyk, Stepan Horak, Lubomyr Hayda, Yaroslav Bilinsky, Roman Szporiuk, Wolodymyr Bandera and Natalie Moyle. Chairing two session were Profs. Jaroslaw Pelenski and Ihor Kamenetsky.

In addition to individual papers on Ukrainian topics, a special session was devoted to the current situation in Ukraine.

Chaired by Prof. J. Pelenski, the session heard papers by Profs. Y. Bilinsky, R. Szporiuk, Kay Oliver, Werner Hahn and Kenneth Farmer.

Taking part in the discussion was also Leonid Plyushch, former Ukrainian dissident now residing in France.

New Jersey Governor Seeks Intercession For Four Ukrainian Dissidents

RUTHERFORD, N.J.—New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne told a group of Ukrainian community activists Sunday, October 23, that he is sending a telegram to Ambassador Arthur Goldberg asking that the cases of four Ukrainian political prisoners be raised at the Helsinki review conference currently in session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

While having difficulty in pronouncing the names of the dissidents in question, Gov. Byrne said that he will ask Amb. Goldberg to place for review the cases of Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Oleksa Serhiyenko.

Gov. Byrne, who is seeking re-election for another four-year term, initiated the meeting with North Jersey's Ukrainian representatives to sound them out on the interests and concerns of prime importance and to impart to them the principal points of his platform. The meeting was held at the home of Atty. Myroslaw and Camille Smorodsky here in the afternoon



Gov. Byrne flanked by the hostess, Mrs. Camille Smorodsky (left) and Olya Stawnychy of the UNWLA.

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Prosecutor Calls Druzhkivka Defendants...

(Continued from page 1)

anti-Soviet activity of Rudenko and Tykhy," said Arzhanov.

He said that both of them "actively" spoke out against the Soviet system. Arzhanov said they are "enemies of socialism, and workers and agents of enemy states."

The prosecutor listed among their crimes the preparation, dissemination, and possession of "slandorous material, which criticized the Soviet state and social system."

Arzhanov cited examples of Rudenko's alleged anti-Soviet activity spanning 17 years from 1960. Among the crimes attributed to Rudenko are: sending in 1960 to the Central Committee of the CPSU his "Lecture on Politics-Economics"; writing so-called anti-Soviet poems, "The History of the Disease" and "Cross"; corresponding with Dr. Andrei Sakharov, Valentin Turchin and Petro Hryhorenko; possession of Valentyn Moroz's "Chronicles of Resistance" and Ivan Dziuba's "Internationalism or Russification"; meeting with known dissidents; supplying Western correspondents with "slandorous" information; co-authoring the Kiev Group's Declaration and Memoranda nos. 1-3; and others.

Arzhanov cited Rudenko's friendship with Hryhorenko as proof that he wanted to continue his anti-Soviet work.

The prosecutor added to Rudenko's list of crimes a telephone conversation he conducted with Bohdan Yasen, secretary of the Washington, D.C. based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee. This conversation was later published in Svoboda and The

Weekly, facts which were brought up at the trial.

Rudenko also requested Yasen to help him make contact with the American consulate in Kiev in order to transmit information about human rights violations in Ukraine to the West easily.

Tykhy was accused by Arzhanov of allegedly authoring several Ukrainian-related works entitled "The Ukrainian Word," "Thoughts about the Native Language," and others. He was also charged with preparing the Declaration and Memoranda nos. 1-3, and possession of firearms.

"Tykhy's dangerous activity is camouflaged and premeditated," charged Arzhanov.

Tykhy's transgressions stem from his placing heavy accent on the Ukrainian identity. Tykhy claimed that the presence of Russian-language schools in western Ukraine was a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty. Arzhanov accused Tykhy of attempting to Ukrainize all foreigners, and this, he said, fostered "hatred between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples."

At the conclusion of the nine-day trial, which ended on July 1, 1977, Arzhanov called for a seven and five-year sentence for Rudenko, and ten and five-year sentence for Tykhy, with the addition that Tykhy be declared "an extremely dangerous criminal-recidivist."

Rudenko's court-appointed attorney began his defense by saying that he cannot "contradict or deny the charges against the defendant, Rudenko." He added that the evidence was faultless.

His counsel, Aleksevinn, attempted to show that Rudenko was mentally and emotionally unbalanced at the time the alleged crimes took place, and therefore cannot be responsible for them.

Aleksevinn said that Rudenko's expulsion from the Communist Party and later from the Writers' Union as a result of one collection of poems had a great effect on his life.

Rudenko began to feel sorry for himself, said Aleksevinn, and he started associating with dissidents who further confused him. Rudenko tried to heal his wounds by writing anti-Soviet essays, said Aleksevinn.

The defense attorney said that his writings could not be used as evidence against him, because they were not written by an emotionally balanced person.

Aleksevinn's best effort in defense of Rudenko was when he said that the Ukrainian writer's only fault was believing in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"Rudenko's mistake was in his false interpretation of our reality. He claims that he seriously accepted article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the U.N. Article 19 deals with human rights. But these rights cannot be used to the detriment of our government and people. That is Rudenko's gravest mistake," wrote Aleksevinn.

The defense counsel said that there is no reason to believe that Rudenko is a dangerous person. Aleksevinn also made an effort to show that Rudenko's works were wrongly interpreted by the

officials, and that most of them were not even published.

Koretsky, Tykhy's attorney, centered his defense on the firearms charge. He explained that the old rusted German rifle, found in the attic of Tykhy's home, was not his, but his brother's.

Koretsky said that Mykola Tykhy, a Red Army soldier, was a collector of weapons and told no one when he hid the rifle in the attic. He was later killed in the war.

Koretsky said that charges of anti-Soviet agitation are more severe, but he cannot disclaim them because "they were proven."

The defense counsel admitted that Tykhy signed the Declaration and Memoranda nos. 1-3, and added that "that in itself is a crime."

Koretsky also managed to read into the court transcripts of a passage from the Kiev Group's writings in which it called the 1933 Kremlin-made famine in Ukraine "ethnocide" and "genocide". He said that these terms can only be used in reference to Nazi atrocities.

Koretsky's defense was an effort in plea bargaining. He argued that the eight years between his first offense and his renewed interest in dissident activity in 1972 did not warrant a recidivist accusation.

"Your honor, please take into consideration that Tykhy is an older person with a very old mother as a dependent. Also, please take into consideration why Tykhy set out on this way of life. Because he was influenced by the likes of Lukianenko and others," said Koretsky.

English Commentator Sees New Revolution in USSR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — An English commentator wrote that he foresees a new revolution in the Soviet Union, fomented by the different dissident movements behind the Iron Curtain.

Bernard Levin, one of Britain's leading television and newspaper commentators, wrote in the London Times: "I do not believe it possible that the thirst for freedom and decency in the countries of the Soviet empire can remain much longer unshackled."

Excerpts of Mr. Levin's commentary were reprinted in the October 24th edition of U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Levin said that dissident movements in the Soviet Union are growing in diversity and numbers, and at the same time they are causing considerable worries for the Kremlin hierarchy. He said that Soviet leadership realizes the dangerous situation they are in, and they are "helpless" in its wake.

Mr. Levin wrote that "a new Russian Revolution is inevitable, and that it may come much sooner than anyone would now dare to hope."

He warned that any attempt to destroy the revolt by outright repression or token reforms "will be cataclysmically destructive of the eroded foundations of the entire state system."

"If there is to be repression, the economic consequences will be appalling — and even more appalling will be the resistance it will provoke," wrote Mr. Levin. "And if it is to be reform, there will be no stopping the tide once the first sluice has been opened."

Mr. Levin cited three principal reasons for a new revolt in the Soviet Union. He feels that nationalism, hu-

man rights, or religious freedom will lead to the downfall of the Kremlin regime.

"Perhaps the most powerful of all the dissident movements has been the one fueled by nationalist feeling: Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Uzbeks, Estonians and other national minorities there struggling — their national pride all the stronger for decades of repression — for what they see as their birthright," wrote Mr. Levin, adding parenthetically: "though they should not expect the United Nations Subcommittee on Colonialism to sympathize."

Mr. Levin described the nationalist forces within the Soviet Union as "destructive" and said that Soviet leaders "have for so long feared it most and treated it most cruelly."

He admitted that while this feeling is voiced by only a handful of brave individuals, the feeling "lies dormant in millions" and can erupt at any time.

Mr. Levin implied how little the West understands the various dissident or opposition movements in the Soviet Union. He said that in addition to the well known rights advocates in the USSR, there are others who share their feelings on freedom, religion, or emigration, but are not as vocal in their dissidence.

"It is simply not credible that forces which have moved men and women in countless millions throughout the ages exist only in sketchy form in the Soviet Union in the hearts of the few who speak openly of them," wrote Mr. Levin. "The charge is there — packed tight, tamped down and waiting. The fuse is laid. All that remains is the match."

Lisovy, Shumuk Returned to Camps After Interrogation in Kiev

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Vasyl Lisovy and Danylo Shumuk, two Ukrainian political prisoners, were returned to concentration camps in mid-September after undergoing intense interrogations by the KGB in Kiev, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Shumuk was confined for a whole month in the KGB headquarters at 33 Korolenko Street in Kiev.

The secret police demanded that Shumuk make false testimonies against Valentyn Moroz in order to provoke a new campaign against that leading Ukrainian national and human rights advocate.

Shumuk refused to cooperate with the KGB.

During his confinement in Kiev, Shumuk was given the opportunity to meet with his wife, Olena Yanovska, and their daughter.

Shumuk was returned to the Sosnovka camp in the Mordovian ASSR.

Lisovy was pressured by the KGB to sign a recantation. The secret police also attempted to force his wife, Vira, to convince him to denounce his views.

Both efforts proved futile. Lisovy was taken back to camp no. 19 in the Mordovian ASSR.

Svyatoslav Karavansky, who is incarcerated in the Sosnovka camp in Mordovia is continuing his hunger strike in protest against the camp repressions. He is demanding a review of his case and the status of political prisoner, reported the Council's press service.

Vasyl Stus, who is currently in exile in the Magadansk oblast, is extremely sick, said the press service. Reports say that he is in a trauma in a local infirmary.

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Over 17,500 Signatures Raised In Defense of Rudenko, Tykhy

FRANKFURT, West Germany.—The Society in Defense of Human Rights (Gesellschaft fuer Menschenrechte) here raised 17,645 signatures in defense of Mykola Rudenko and Oksa Tykhy, incarcerated members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

The petitions will be mailed to representatives attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe currently underway in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Kornelia Gerstenmeier, president of the Society, wrote to Ostop Tarnawsky,

president of Association of Ukrainian Writers "Slovo" that the German group sponsored demonstrations and other defense actions in support of Rudenko and Tykhy. She said that the petitions demands the release of the two Ukrainians.

The Society, which tightly cooperates with the International League for the Rights of Man, will also translate into German the Kiev Group's documents.

The executive board of "Slovo" requested noted German writer, Heinrich Boell, to join the Rudenko-Tykhy defense campaign.

Goldberg: U.S. Will Be Leader at CSCE

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, chief American delegate at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here, pledged that the United States will be a "leader" in the talks.

Replying to a letter from Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the American Council for World Freedom and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Goldberg said: "The United States will be active, indeed a

leader at this conference."

Mr. Goldberg wrote that he shares Dr. Dobriansky's sentiments regarding human rights, which the Ukrainian American leaders stressed in his letter. Mr. Goldberg, however, did not mention human rights outright.

The chief American delegate here reasserted his support for a "thorough, factual presentation" of American views. He called for the need for "better Final Act compliance in the future."

U.S. Attacks Soviet Union For Mail Interference

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American delegation to the Belgrade conference, armed with a legal brief submitted by Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) on the failure of the Soviet Union to honor international postal agreements as required by the Helsinki Accords, earlier this week presented the Congressman's complaint to the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

U.S. delegate Joyce Hughes, a Northwestern University law professor, utilizing the Gilman brief as the basis of her statement, told the 35-nation conference that "Communist barriers to the free exchange of letters and publications represented a continuing pattern of disrespect for the 1975 Helsinki Accords."

This represented the first time that specific nations were mentioned at the meeting. Prof. Hughes noted that besides the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia was a "persistent violator of both the Helsinki pledges and the Universal Postal Convention."

Cong. Gilman was in Belgrade last weekend as a congressional advisor to

the American delegation. He presented two different briefs, one to the U.S. Ambassador to the Belgrade conference, Arthur Goldberg, and another to the Soviet delegation attending the conference.

Rep. Gilman alleged in his first brief that USSR failed to comply with the "human contact" principles listed in the Helsinki text. He charged that the Soviets both interfered with free postal communications, a right which is guaranteed by the Helsinki Accords, and failed to live up to standards contained in the Universal Postal Convention, to which the Soviet Union and the U.S. are both signatories.

Rep. Gilman also cited the Soviet Union for human rights violation involving a Jewish dissident living in the USSR, Mark Nashpitz. Mr. Nashpitz, a dentist, was sentenced in 1975 to five years in a Siberian labor camp for protesting Soviet emigration laws. Claiming that the entire legal proceedings were inconsistent with Soviet law as well as international law, Rep. Gilman is seeking a new trial or commutation of Nashpitz's sentence.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America 1977 Fund-Raising Campaign For Ukrainian National Fund

Dear Fellow Ukrainian Americans:

In May, 1977, 37 years elapsed since the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and 28 years since the establishment at the IVth UCCA Congress in Washington, D.C. of the Ukrainian National Fund (UNF), the sole financial basis on which our central organization could rely in its difficult and responsible work for the benefit of enslaved Ukraine and the betterment of the Ukrainian community in America.

Every year since 1949 the patriotic and enlightened Ukrainian community in the United States has generously helped our national representation to pursue its important goals:

That we become a distinct ethnic community, with a specific national identity and values characteristic of our people;

That we maintain and preserve an uninterrupted link with the country of our origin — Ukraine — and the Ukrainian people who are languishing under the Russian Communist yoke;

That we become an effective auxiliary of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and national independence.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:

Coordinates the activities of Ukrainian communities in America;

Informs the American political world about the enslavement of our brothers and sisters by the Communist regime in Ukraine;

Strives to defend national and human rights in enslaved Ukraine;

Organizes mass protest rallies in defense of the persecuted in Ukraine;

Endeavors to maintain the good name of Ukraine in America and in other countries of the free world.

To carry out these points, the UCCA:

Has published regularly for the past 33 years The Ukrainian Quarterly in the English language, which is being sent to over 50 countries around the world;

Marks solemnly each year the Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence in the U.S. Congress and in State capitols and City Halls. In January, 1977, the UCCA Central Office sent out 2,320 copies of special releases on the significance of Ukraine's Independence.

Also in the same month the UCCA sent to all U.S. Senators and Congressmen, as well as to all foreign embassies in Washington and U.N. Missions in New York City, copies of "Declaration and Memorandum No. 1," issued by the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine.

In March and April of this year two members of the UCCA Executive Board testified on the destruction of national and human rights in Ukraine before a Public Tribunal in New York and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe before the congressional Commission under the chairmanship of Congressman Dante Fascell in Washington. Their testimonies were printed in toto in Volume IV of Hearings before the Commission on Security and Cooperation Europe, published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

In August of this year the UCCA delivered to Ambassador Albert W. Sherer, Jr., head of the U.S. Delegation to the Belgrade Conference, a Memorandum on the persecution of the Ukrainian people and the constant violations of human and national rights in Ukraine by Communist Russia. Five hundred copies of the same Memorandum were sent, with appropriate documentation, to all foreign embassies in Washington and U.N. Missions in New York.

In addition to this every-day work, the UCCA also takes part in various American and international political meetings and scholarly conferences, and cooperates with such organizations as the American Council for World Freedom, National Captive Nations Committee and other consonant American groups.

For more effective information operations, the UCCA Information Bureau was established in Washington, D.C., which will engage in systematic informational and promotional work regarding Ukraine and its problems.

Shortly, the UCCA will open in New York a gallery of historical paintings depicting the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people in the period of 1917-1920. The gallery will encompass some 350 paintings.

UCCA Publications:

In the fall of this year the collection, Ukraine in a Changing World will appear on the book market. It will encompass works of 15 known Ukrainian, American and Canadian authors.

Finally, the work on another UCCA publication, Acts of Ukrainian Statehood, authored by Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn and Prof. Vasyl Omelchenko will be terminated, and ready for print.

The monumental work, The Ukrainian Heritage in America, which will be the history of the Ukrainian immigration in America, will be concluded by the end of the year. It will contain articles of more than 60 authors, who dwell on every phase of Ukrainian life in America.

Dear Fellow Ukrainian Americans:

None of us should remain outside the organized Ukrainian life in America. None of us should weaken the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

We all are aware of our tasks and, therefore, each and every one of us should remit our annual contribution to the Ukrainian National Fund in the minimal sum of \$25.00, according to the decision of the XIIth UCCA Congress of last year.

Last year, thanks to your generosity, the UCCA collected \$142,000 for the Ukrainian National Fund, the highest sum ever collected for the UN Fund in the last 28 years.

We appeal to you to remit your contribution to the National Fund for 1977.

All the successes of the UCCA are also your successes and, therefore, it is upon you, the contributors to the Ukrainian National Fund, that the future accomplishments of the UCCA will depend.

S. Juba, Winnipeg's Ukrainian Mayor for 21 Years, Declines to Run Again

WINNIPEG, Man.—Stephen Juba, Winnipeg's mayor of 21 years, announced Friday, October 7, that he will not seek re-election in this year's mayoral race.

The announcement came two days after the 63-year-old mayor had filed nomination papers with the city clerk, indicating his intention to run for a tenth consecutive term.

Mr. Juba's sudden withdrawal from the race surprised everyone.

On an evening television program Thursday, October 6, Mr. Juba had hinted that he might drop out of the race. Most Winnipeggers, however, thought this was just another of the mayor's teasing tactics. They recalled the 1958 mayoral campaign when he kept the news media guessing until the last minute about whether he would or would not run.

The reason for Mayor Juba's withdrawal from the race was not one particular thing, but "a more general frustration and a feeling that it was time for some new man to take over," wrote Susan Ruttan in the October 8th edition of The Winnipeg Tribune.

Mr. Juba told the reporter that he "had wanted to get out some time ago" and that he was "disenchanted with many things."

"Mr. Juba said he has become increasingly frustrated in his dealings



Stephen Juba

with the council, which he accuses of delaying many important decisions," wrote Miss Ruttan.

The mayor said that he plans to take a long vacation when he leaves office November 1st.

Among Mr. Juba's achievements as mayor are the construction of a new City Hall, the Public Safety Building and the Winnipeg Convention Centre.

In 1967 the mayor brought the Pan-American Games to Winnipeg. This

was the first time the international sports event was held in Canada.

Several years ago Mr. Juba signed a proclamation naming Winnipeg and Lviv, Ukraine, sister cities.

Since 1956 when he was first elected mayor of Winnipeg, Mr. Juba has pushed numerous projects and causes. His latest is a plan for a new municipal rapid transit system—a 22-mile monorail.

He undoubtedly holds the distinction of being Winnipeg's most colorful mayor, and is credited by friends and foes alike with putting Winnipeg on the map.

In 1970 he was awarded the Governor General's Medal of Service.

In an article entitled "The Merchandising Mayor" carried by "The Canadian" magazine of The Winnipeg Tribune, Paul Grescoe outlined Mayor Juba's strategy through the years: "be jealously protective of the city's reputation, pick an easily identifiable issue, attack a single recognizable enemy, use an outlandish gimmick that will attract the attention of photographers, and raise an outrageous ruckus that will command headlines."

"Juba hasn't run a formal election campaign for years," wrote Mr. Grescoe. Nevertheless, he has consistently been re-elected by an overwhelming majority of the voters.

In 1964 he won his bid for a fifth term as mayor by acclamation—it was the first time in 24 years that an incumbent mayor had no opposition.

Stephen Juba was born to Ukrainian immigrants Gregory and Agathia Juba in Winnipeg July 1, 1914.

He worked as a carpenter, plasterer, miner, paint store owner and salesman before and during the Depression. Later he started a distributing house for farm implements, electrical appliances, hardware and furniture. This venture evolved into the Keystone Supply Co. Ltd., an international wholesale business.

Mr. Juba, a self-made man, entered politics in 1949, when at the age of 35 he campaigned for a federal seat from North Winnipeg. He lost in this first bid for government office, as well as in his 1950 and 1951 bids for alderman, and his 1952 and 1954 bids for mayor of Winnipeg.

In 1953 he was elected as an independent to serve in the Manitoba legislature.

Mr. Juba became the first non-Anglo-Saxon mayor of Winnipeg on his third try for the office in 1956. He has held the position ever since, and according to most Winnipeggers would probably be elected for a 10th term had he not withdrawn from the race.

Boris Potapenko Named Director Of WCFU New York Office

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Boris Potapenko, an active member of several Ukrainian civic and student organizations, has been named director of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians office at the United Nations here.

Mr. Potapenko, who holds a master's degree in political science from Long Island University, assumed his responsibilities on September 6, 1977.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America delegation to the WCFU secretariat recommended Mr. Potapenko for the position. He is directly responsible to the World Congress' presidium, and, according to the specially prepared rules and regulations, must cooperate with the WCFU American representation.

Mr. Potapenko, who is an accredited correspondent at the United Nations, files U.N.-related stories from the "Visti" International News Service.

He will also continue with the work initiated by Andriy Semotiuk, the first director of the office.

Mr. Potapenko, 26, was born in Detroit, Mich. He graduated with a B.A. in political science from Wayne State University in June 1973.

After marrying the former Irene Jacik of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mr. Potapenko moved to New York City, where he became executive director of the Ukrainian Information Center.

Mr. Potapenko's education at Long Island University centered on the Uni-



Boris Potapenko

ted Nations. He participated in the university's United Nations Graduate Certificate Program, which he completed with a 4.0 index. He wrote a position paper on international non-governmental organizations and their role at the U.N.

Mr. Potapenko is the son of Petro and Kateryna Potapenko. His father is the conductor of the Ukrainian Girls Bandura Chorus of Detroit.

He is also an active member of the UCCA National Council, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, SUMA, TUSM and SUSTA.

Mr. Potapenko's assistant at the WCFU office is Roman Kudela of Long Island City, N.Y.

Ontario Minister Supports Third-Language School Programs

TORONTO, Ont.—At the October 5th public meeting of the Toronto Board of Education, Education Minister Tom Wells was questioned by community leaders and parents about the Heritage Languages Program.

When asked what could be done if school boards refuse to provide third-language classes for children whose parents request them, Mr. Wells replied, "Bring me some cases and we'll investigate. I want to know why they're not providing the program."

The cost of the program to local property taxpayers was of concern to many attending the public meeting, because the province covers only 28 percent of the total cost. Mr. Wells explained that "the extra amount property taxpayers will pay will be very small."

During a private meeting with the Toronto Board earlier in the day, Mr. Wells acknowledged a need to look more closely at the provincial grant regulations for the coming year, which will be issued next month.

In response to the accusation that the program has disregarded the needs of the black community, Mr. Wells

said that black dialect courses could probably be included in the language program.

The Toronto Board of Education has already approved the implementation of 89 classes. Proposals for another 313 classes, which would bring the number of languages to 21, were to be considered by the Board at its October 13th meeting.

Philly UNA'ers To Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The organizing meeting of the Philadelphia UNA District Committee will be held here Sunday, November 6, beginning at 2:00 p.m., at Soyuz's own home located at 5004 Old York Rd.

With the current membership drive constituting the prime topic on the agenda of the meeting, those attending will hear addresses by UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Auditors Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk and Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, and Supreme Advisor John Odezynsky.

UNA's Lehigh Valley District to Meet

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The current membership drive will be the main topic of discussion at the Lehigh Valley UNA District Committee meeting, slated for Saturday, November 12, beginning at 6:00 p.m., at the American Ukrainian Citizens Club, 706 East Street in Easton, Pa.

The principal speakers at the meeting will be Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and Supreme Advisor Anna Haras.

A dance will follow the meeting, beginning at 9:00 p.m. UNA'ers from the neighboring areas are invited to attend both these UNA events.

Slavic Ensemble to Perform at UIA

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Slavic Arts Ensemble, a new chamber music group comprised of four artists and founded for the purpose of making Slavic composers better known, will give a concert Sunday, November 6, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here beginning at 3:00 p.m.

The group, whose members are all of Slavic lineage, consists of Christina

Petrowska, piano, guest artist Margaret Kalil, soprano, Mieczslaw Gubernat, violin, and Janusz Kubiak, cello. The latter two are relatively recent emigres from Poland.

Among works to be performed are those of Schubert, Mozart, Dvorak, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky, Chopin and Stetsenko.

Marriage in USSR Is Topic of Columbia Seminar

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Columbia University here will sponsor a seminar on Soviet nationality problems entitled "The Blending Soviet Population? The Where and Why of Ethnic Inter-marriage in the USSR," Tuesday, November 1, at 6:00 p.m.

The seminar will be moderated by Prof. Wesley Fisher of the university's department of sociology.

It will be held in room 902 of the International Affairs building at 420 West 118th Street.

HURI Publishes Second Issue Of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies"

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The second issue (June 1977) of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies," the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute's new journal, has just appeared. Like the first issue, which came out last March, the new one contains articles on topics in Ukrainian history, literature and linguistics from early times to the present day.

Although the contributions are written by scholars specializing in diverse fields, they can be read and appreciated by an educated layman.

George Y. Shevelov, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Columbia University, writes about the chronology of "h" and the new "g" in the Ukrainian language, tracing its historical development. Bernard D. Weinryb, professor of history, emeritus, at Dropsie College, surveys the data of the Hebrew Chronicles on Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Kozak-Polish wars of the seventeenth century. Andrzej Kaminski, professor of history at Columbia, discusses the Hadiach Union which created the Grand Duchy of Rus' as a Kozak experiment in "shlakhta" democracy. Taras Hunczak, professor of history at Rutgers University, Newark, presents new data about the role of Sir Lewis Namier, a member of the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office, in the struggle for control of eastern Galicia in 1918-20.

The second issue of the journal is the first to contain documents, review articles and a chronicle, as well as articles and book reviews. Jaroslav Stepa-

niv presents new information on the origin of the Ukrainian Kozaks by analyzing a sixteenth-century document. Roman Solchanyk clarifies the role of Mykhailo Drahomanov vis-a-vis the Ems Ukase and the Ukrainian question as discussed at the International Literary Congress in Paris in 1878. Ioan Lobiuc of Al. I. Cuza University, Yassy, contributes a survey of Ukrainian linguistic studies in Rumania. Bohdan Struminskyj, visiting lecturer in Ukrainian linguistics at Harvard, reviews the first six volumes of the multi-volume dictionary of the Ukrainian language under publication in Kiev by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. In reviewing four recent works on Hryhoriy Skovoroda, Richard Hantula highlights their contribution to scholarship about the eighteenth-century Ukrainian poet and philosopher.

The issue also publishes reviews by Profs. Omeljan Pritsak and Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, and an obituary of Orest Zilynsky, the eminent scholar and spiritual leader of Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia, who died in eastern Slovakia in July of 1976.

The journal may be purchased by writing to: "Harvard Ukrainian Studies", Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581-83 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., 02138. Single copies are \$9.00 in the U.S. and Canada, \$10.00 in other countries. Annual subscriptions (four issues) are \$28.00 in U.S. and Canada, \$32.00 in other countries.

Aetna Matches Ukrainian Donor's Contribution to HURI



Leo A. Gallan (right) receives check for \$1,000 in matching monies for HURI from Donald S. Kromer of the N.Y. office of Aetna Life and Casualty Company.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Marking a half century of business and service to the Ukrainian community in Astoria, N.Y., Leo A. Gallan, of the Gallan Agency received an acknowledgement of a matching contribution from Donald S. Kromer, general manager of the New York William Street office of the Aetna Life and Casualty Company of Hartford, Conn.

In recognition of the Gallan Agency's qualifications for the 1977 Great Performers Club, the Aetna Life and Casualty Company matched Mr. and Mrs. Gallan's personal contribution of \$1,000 to the Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund. The 1977 Great Performers Club is a select group of the Company's leading agencies from various parts of the country. In presenting the award to Mr. Gallan, Mr. Kromer noted that "membership in the Great Performers Club signifies the high degree of professionalism which is the real difference between the

independent agency system and other methods of marketing insurance products and services."

The Gallan Agency, Real Estate and Insurance, was established in 1927 by Michael Gallan, who was one of the pioneers in the Astoria Ukrainian community. He was a founder of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood Branch 5 of the UNA in Astoria, of which the Gallan family are members.

Leo A. Gallan resides in Garden City, N.Y., with his wife, Dorette, and their two sons, Michael Aleksandr and Andrew Scott. He is a member of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church parish council, past commander of the Catholic War Veterans Post 1619, treasurer of the Garden City Troop 56 Boy Scouts of America, Director of the Independent Agents of Queens County, and coordinator of their "Operations Identification" program and Yellow Page advertising.

SHU Honors Ukrainian Bishop

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Sacred Heart university's Ukrainian Heritage observance will be concluded with the celebration of a Pontifical Divine Liturgy and the presentation of an honorary degree to the celebrant, Joseph M. Schmondiuk, D.D., Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford and Archbishop-elect of the Archeparchy of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, November 6, at 11:00 a.m. in the university auditorium. The public is invited to attend.

The Liturgy will be followed by a reception in the university cafeteria, and an art exhibit will be on display for the day. The exhibition will include paintings, graphics and icons created by artists of Ukrainian descent. There will also be an exhibit devoted to the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its rite. Throughout the university, examples of Ukrainian crafts and native costumes will be on display.

The event had been originally scheduled for October 30th, but was postponed when Bishop Schmondiuk was called to Rome by Pope Paul VI to attend the Synod of Bishops during October.

Bishop Schmondiuk was born in Wall, Pennsylvania. He completed his priestly studies in Rome and was ordained to the priesthood in 1936.

In 1956, Pope Pius XII nominated him titular bishop of Zeugma, Syria. He was appointed as auxiliary to the Philadelphia Archeparchy and was ordained bishop that same year.

The Holy See promoted Bishop Schmondiuk to the rank of Eparch of

Stamford in 1964. His installation as the third Metropolitan-Archbishop will take place on December 1st at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.

Yatran Troupe Creates Kinetic High, Says Baltimore Paper

BALTIMORE, Md.—After a long absence of dance, the Morris A. Mechanic Theater finally scheduled a dance company for an extended run this season. And they selected a real winner, wrote Chrystelle T. Bond in the Baltimore Sun of October 12, 1977.

The review went on to say:

There is a dedicated and discerning dance public in Baltimore that loves and supports all styles of dance. And a large crowd of these dance lovers was present last night at the Morris Mechanic to enthusiastically greet the award-winning, internationally known Yatran Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble.

If you want a kinetic high, go see the Yatran Dance Company, because these 65 dancers, singers and musicians were specialists in "sock it to them" crowd-pleasing diversissements.

Colorful costumes flashed by like an ever-changing kaleidoscope of intricate patterns. The dancers weaved myriad related circles, diamonds and square designs without missing a step or beat. The pyrotechnics of the male dancers bursting upward defying gravity in bionic-like leaps were contrasted to stately, lovely women in beautiful long dresses gliding gently across the stage accenting their subtle-movements with red boots, headdresses streaming with flowing ribbons and embroidered to-

wels, shawls and aprons.

There was much variety in the 19 diversissements composing this two-hour-long program. One of the highlights was "Yatran Spring Games," which had dancers flipping through their acrobatic alphabet of tricks as nonchalantly as one would effortlessly recite one's A-B-C's. Self-propelled bodies shot into space like human missiles flying in highly arched trajectories. Dancers turned torpedo-fast spins for so long as horizontal human pinwheels that one wondered how long they could zip right from one dance into the next without a second to spare.

Although an orchestra of strings, brass, percussion and miscellaneous instruments provided the vibrant musical accompaniment, frequently the dancers accompany themselves, with singing, shouting, clapping, slapping and stamping producing double vitality to their presentation. Regardless of content, be it a courtship, wedding, Christmas carol, Hopak or loggers' dance, the marriage of dance and music was omnipresent, providing a dual stimulation of the senses.

One can see why Anatoly Krivokhizha, artistic director and chief choreographer of Yatran, possesses the coveted title of People's Artist of Uk-

raine and was recipient of the Order of Lenin. His choreography, grounded in ethnographical research of authentic folk dances of various regions of Ukraine, were spirited theatricalizations performed with polished finesse.

The dynamic impact of his dances was imparted by choreographic devices of masses of bodies delivering the same simplistic movements in perfect unison and the use of accelerando and crescendo building to kinetic climaxes. His entrances and exits were always motivated. Even his encores were choreographed into the performance, producing a fast-paced show of non-stop entertainment persuading the eyes never to stray from the stage.

Although softer and more subtle than other Soviet folk dance companies the Yatran still has its own hot licks of high jumps and high voltage kinetic electricity that thrilled every-one.

The Yatran is on a three-month tour of 46 cities during its first North American tour. The Yatran troupe proved itself to be a fine cultural ambassador which proudly projected a sense of national pride and self-dignity.

The review above by Chrystelle T. Bond appeared in the October 12th edition of the Baltimore Sun.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Our Sacred Legacy

Among milestones of major significance in Ukraine's history, the year 1918 stands out perhaps as the most crucial one in terms of our people's national reassertion.

With the world caught up in the throes of a war that some idealists had vainly hoped would be a "war to end all wars," the Ukrainian people rose once again to advance their claim to statehood. Following in the footsteps of their brothers in eastern Ukraine, the people in the western part of the nation proclaimed the establishment of the Western Ukrainian National Republic on November 1, 1918, liberating Lviv and designating it as the capital.

In swift order, the countryside followed suit setting the stage for the Act of Union of January 22, 1919, which once again brought all Ukrainian lands under the blue and yellow banner.

What followed was a valiant struggle of a young nation, its people perhaps not entirely aware of history's crucial moment, its leadership not quite adroit and forceful, its enemies, however, as greedy as ever, ultimately bleeding it to death.

But what remains in the aftermath of a period that saw our people resurrected only to be shackled again within an order more oppressive than the one it crushed is an ineradicable legacy, a just and righteous claim, an expression of Ukraine's will that no power can deny. November First is more than a memory. It is a right awaiting to be reclaimed once again.

A Test and a Task

Each year at this time, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America accelerates its annual fund drive, reminding us that the months are winding down and appealing to us for contributions.

The key word here is, of course, appealing. Despite the fact that the UCCA is our central representative body, a kind of umbrella organization for Ukrainians in the United States, it is not a government. It can not levy taxes nor does it have an internal revenue service to collect them. All UCCA can do is appeal to our conscience. In that sense it is a test of our awareness and a task for our community to meet.

Last year, the UCCA designated \$150,000 for its annual budget. Our community contributed a total of \$142,000 which, while short of the goal, was the highest amount raised in the Ukrainian National Fund's 27-year history.

This year, the UCCA set the sum of \$175,000 as the Fund drive's goal. We feel it is a modest imposition upon our community considering its growing economic strength, on the one hand, and the many needs that must be attended to, on the other.

As already stated, the UCCA can only appeal. It is up to us to respond. But the response must first be to our own sense of moral obligation and our desire to be a part of our total community life. It then should be translated into a contribution according to that sense and according to our means. We hope that our community will pass the test and meet the task.

Concern Pays Off

While testifying last week before the House International Relations subcommittee, Mark L. Schneider, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for human rights, said that some political prisoners had been released in more than a dozen countries after the United States had communicated its concern. He listed such countries as Chile, Haiti, Cuba, Iran and others. But conspicuous by its absence was the USSR as well as its satellites. Moreover, while Mr. Schneider was testifying, the Czechoslovak authorities, for one, were sentencing four dissidents and preparing, as is the Soviet Union, trials for more.

While the U.S. has voiced its concern over the fate of political prisoners in the USSR, it has been apparently incommensurate with the number of those held behind bars, because thus far only a few were allowed to emigrate. Considering the intensity of repressions in the USSR — in and out of jails and concentration camps — it would be lax of the U.S. not to voice its concern more often and in stronger words.

"What Can I Do?"

(The following letter was sent to the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York by a 13-year-old Ukrainian American boy from Cohoes, N.Y. We are printing it with permission of Eugene Ivashkiv, president of the organization.)

Dear Mr. Flis:

I am a thirteen-year-old Ukrainian American citizen, who is deeply proud of my past Ukrainian culture. I am also deeply concerned for those Ukrainians who are under Soviet domination today. Is there anything that I as an

American citizen can do? If so then please write back and tell me.

Thank You

Paul P. Jeseop
A Ukrainian American Citizen

Ukrainian Museum: One Year After

by Alexandra Riznyk

The Ukrainian Museum is celebrating its first anniversary. Its birth was the culmination of long and difficult labor by a relatively small number of determined women with a vision. Their painstaking efforts were sustained by the financial support of the branches and members of UNWLA.

The museum's professional status has been recognized by many visitors from the academic world and widely noted in the press. Its importance for the Ukrainian cause, however, has yet to be fully understood.

For several generations now, Ukrainian immigrants and their descendants have been striving to correct the misconceptions held by non-Ukrainians concerning Ukraine. Their endeavors have taken many forms. Folk art exhibits have been held in every town and hamlet, letters of protest have been written to editors, countless lectures and demonstrations have been given and numerous clarifying articles have been published. Although a case of two steps forward and one step backward, some small headway has been made. But whatever progress had been achieved is now in danger of being eradicated.

The New York Public Library's picture collection, for instance, has all the Soviet Republics filed under "Russia." In addition, there has been an influx of exhibits from the USSR which have received a great deal of notoriety, i.e., the recent Scythian exhibit and the more recent Russian costume exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Public attention has also been focused on the increasing number of cultural exchange programs from the Soviet Union featuring eclectic presentations of music, art and dance. The most astonishing blunder has come from the highly regarded National Geographic Society which has just published a book with the incredible title "Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today. Once again things Ukrainian are blended skillfully with things Russian, and the uninformed viewer or reader is led to believe that the terms "Russia" and "Soviet Union" are synonymous.

One of the ways these errors are being corrected is through the distribution of written materials. Ukrainian

academic institutions in the United States today are publishing long-awaited and much needed works on Ukraine and Ukrainians. These, however, reach a small and select group.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian Museum is open to the public and has had over 3,000 visitors since its formal opening in October of 1976. With a permanent exhibit, special showings, programs for school children and adults, and ongoing contacts with the media, it is a potent force in the confirmation of Ukrainian identity. The museum's major purpose is to collect, preserve and display examples of Ukrainian culture and tradition. It further aims to inform and educate the viewer about the uniqueness and distinctive character of Ukrainian folk art.

A large number of those visiting the museum these past 12 months have been non-Ukrainians. Many of them had first learned of the museum's existence from the odd mention in a magazine, newspaper or on television. Several had been urged by those who had come earlier in an official capacity. A few were from other small museums and had been advised by various foundations, from which they were soliciting grants, to see the new Ukrainian Museum. The displays evoked great interest and curiosity from these newcomers. A significant number of those coming were "lost" Ukrainians, those who have had little or no contact with any Ukrainian community. These people were especially moved by the exhibits. They invariably recalled childhood memories, the holidays, etc., and all expressed a sudden feeling of pride in their heritage.

Incorporated as an independent institution, the Ukrainian Museum has to date received several small grants. As with all small museums, however, grants cannot provide sufficient funds for continued growth and maintenance. The primary financial support must come from the community at large through memberships and donations. The museum's collection has grown from 800 to 1,300 items through gifts from interested persons and several substantial sums have been

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Viewer Finds CBC Show On Ukrainians Insulting

(The following commentary was written by Marco Levytsky. It appeared in the October 7-15 edition of the Ukrainian Echo in Toronto.)

One of the most popular radio shows of the 1930's was "Amos 'n Andy," a program whose humor was derived from the stereotyped depiction of its two protagonists as the stumblebums people of the time assumed most Blacks to be. Since that time such racist comedy has disappeared from the U.S. airwaves, but it has been resurrected on the CBC. This time, however, the characters aren't Black — they're Ukrainian.

If "Judy and Jim" is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's idea of Ukrainian culture, then Rene Levesque is a bigger monarchist than John Dieffenbaker.

"I hear there's a Ukrainian University in Canada, it's called Uke U, and a second one is being organized."

"What's that called?"

"Uke U too."

"You think the CBC censor will allow that?"

The CBC censor obviously thought that such "risque" humor wouldn't offend the sensitive virgin ears of the viewers...but what about their stomachs?

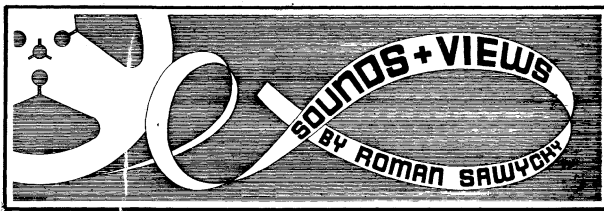
More samples: a Ukrainian bionic man who shakes the change out of little children, a "Kapustahead News" spot, a Loto Ukraine whose winner gets a million dollars — at the rate of a buck a year, and so on.

This type of humor is not only juvenile — it's insulting.

Then of course, there's host Jim Walchuk's repeated reference to an "all-Ukrainian" production crew although the technical credits list such fine old names like Parkhurst, Baldwin, Black, Reid, Groberman etc.

As far as the musical numbers are concerned, there's absolutely no Ukrainian content. Walchuk and sister Judy Ginn's vocals range from banal country

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Historical Premieres

On March 9, 1842, Bologna witnessed the world premiere of Rossini's sacred vocal music "Stabat Mater," conducted personally by Donizette, another eminent Italian composer. One of the leading singers in this first performance was an already famous immigrant from St. Petersburg, the lyric tenor Mykola Kuzmich Ivanov, whose name in Western literature appears usually as Nicolai Ivanoff. The tenor had previously sung in the St. Petersburg Imperial Choir, which "adopted" him along with other singers from Ukraine.

Very famous in St. Petersburg half a century later was Ivan Alchevsky (1876-1917), a tenor with an international reputation who appeared in Paris, London, New York and other big cities. Like Ivanov before him Alchevsky personally knew several famous composers of the West. The French master, Saint-Saens, for example, attended Alchevsky's performances avidly. Saint-Saens was simply ecstatic over the tenor's interpretation of the part of Samson in his own opera, "Samson et Dalila." With such fame Alchevsky was chosen to premiere "Seven Songs" Op. 15 by the accomplished Rumanian composer, Georges Enesco, written to texts of Clement Marot.

The French-Italian composer Gabriella Ferrari (1851-1921) composed an entire opera for Alchevsky. The work, in spite of its title "Le Cobzar" is reportedly not on a Ukrainian topic, and was first produced in Monte Carlo in 1909 with Alchevsky heading the cast.

Heroic tenor Modest Menzinsky, who for many years sang as first tenor of the Stockholm and the Cologne opera theaters, did his share of important performances. He was entrusted by the Austrian composer Franz Schreker to perform leading parts in premiere stagings of his modern operas "Die Gezeichneten" (produced at Frankfurt a/M., April 25, 1918), also "Der Schatzgraber" (Frankfurt a/M., January 21, 1920), and "Irrelohe" (Cologne, March 27, 1924). Menzinsky, incidentally, was the first artist to record a large group of Ukrainian art songs for a Western recording firm. This he did in 1910-11, cutting records in Sweden and in Germany for the Gramophone Co.

Tenor Myroslav Starysty, known also by his stage name Miro-Skala, appeared in most countries of Europe and in the United States; in the 1950's he was first tenor at the Brussels Royal Theater "La Monnaie." Starysty created the leading part in a great master's little-known opera, first produced as recently as 1951 in Bordeaux. The main role (as well as the name of the opera) was "Ivan the Terrible" and the composer — Georges Bizet.

Celebrated Conductor

Not to be outdone by the vocalists are some orchestra conductors. Mykola (billed Nicolai) Malko, who studied under M. Lyenko as a boy, appeared very successfully in most countries of

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Senior Citizens Corner

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

Today's column will be divided into two parts: the writer's impressions during a recent trip to the Midwest and a report on the second fall meeting of the executive staff of the Association of Seniors of the UNA.

Leaving behind a stormy, rainy week in the East, I arrived in the world's busiest airport, O'Hare International in Chicago, on a morning that was as warm and as beautiful as a day in May even though the calendar emphatically showed that it was the last week in September.

Chicago is indeed unique. Many things were seen, many things were heard, many people from around the world were met. Unlike other large cities, the blue sky over Chicago can be seen in all parts of the city. It is not a city of endless tenement dwellings. People live mostly in one-family or two-family homes, or slightly larger complexes. The avenues are very wide, they are clean and they are a profusion of light at night. There was no fear in walking about alone.

Four days of sightseeing proved that the people of Chicago are friendly, courteous and willingly helpful. The funniest scene I came upon was on Lake Street off N. Michigan Avenue. A horse, tied to a post, got a ticket for standing there! Tucked between the saddle and the saddle strap was a formal "parking ticket." I called this to the attention of several passersby, and within a few minutes a large crowd had assembled while many others were taking pictures of the ticketed horse. I took a picture, too.

October 2 had been announced as the Organizational Conference of the Chicago UNA District. As secretary of the Association of Seniors of the UNA, this event would provide me with an excellent opportunity in meeting the seniors of Illinois, seniors in UNA action.

Almost immediately upon entering the UNA Civic Center located at 843 N. Western Avenue, I came face to face with Ulana Diachuk.

"Ulana, what are you doing here? Weren't you the main speaker at the Detroit Regional Conference last night?"

"Yes, I was in Detroit last night but I also wanted to come to Chicago's Conference today. What are YOU doing here?"

"I have been visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Myron B. Kuropas at their new home in DeKalb, Illinois and wanted to be present for this all-important conference."

Two women from New Jersey met unexpectedly at a UNA meeting in Chicago! One of our new, young UNA members might ask, "Who is Ulana Diachuk?" We would explain that she is a petite lady with a petite voice who sits behind a huge desk at the new UNA Building in Jersey City, and as Supreme Treasurer wields the huge finances of our UNA.

Mrs. Helen B. Olek, chairman of the Chicago UNA District Committee, announced that the session would commence within five minutes. The large crowd that had been waiting in an adjacent room promptly filed in, and Mrs. Olek opened the meeting at the designated 2:30 p.m.

Introduced as the first speaker was Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President of the UNA. His presentation was entitled, "Our Pluses and Our Minuses." Part of the "pluses" discussed were: "The financial status of the UNA at the end of September was well over the 40 million dollar mark. The new UNA Headquarters in Jersey

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What Will You Say?

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(Below is the full text of a statement written by Leonid Plyushch, the former Ukrainian political prisoner, on September 26, 1977, and sent to the American delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation currently in session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.)

Thus, if your denunciation of raging Russification, imprisonment and exile of the Ukrainian nation is to be countered with limp arguments of interference in domestic affairs, it can only come from at least a pro forma spokesman for the Ukrainian SSR. The international legal personality of the union republics of the USSR is established by Soviet All-Union and Republican law, and their independent sovereignty in the conduct of foreign affairs has been repeated like a litany by Soviet authorities.

The Ukrainian SSR has ratified or acceded to, among others, the following multilateral treaties or agreements: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Convention on the Political Rights of Women; Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

As a founding Member of the United Nations, the Ukrainian SSR is further a member of the United Nations Eco-

nomic Commission for Europe, the International Court of Justice, the International Tele-Communication Union, the Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, UNESCO and UNICEF.

The Ukrainian SSR is a party to the four Geneva Red Cross Conventions of August 12, 1949, and to the Paris Peace Treaties, and participated in the Vienna Conferences on the Law of Diplomatic and Consular Relations and the Law of Treaties.

Ask, then, of the Soviet delegation, how it is that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic — territorially the largest state in Europe, with an industrial per capita production exceeding that of France or West Germany — was not a signatory to the Final Act and not present in Belgrade, notwithstanding participation by Monaco and San Marino.

Indeed, if there exists "intervention...in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction" of a state, it is Moscow's invasion and continued occupation of Ukraine.

Ask...

— Why are Russian troops stationed in Kiev, where the Final Act declares that "[n]o such occupation or acquisition will be recognized as legal"?

— As the capital city of a nominally sovereign and independent state, why does not Kiev see a proliferation of foreign embassies and legations as an exercise of "rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty, including in particular the right...to juridical equality, to territorial integrity and to freedom and political independence"?

— Why is Ukraine bled white to provide Moscow with over 50 percent of its economic might and reduced to the status of an economic vassal?

— Why is travel to Ukraine invariably routed through Moscow, despite Moscow's avowed "aim to facilitate freer movement and contacts, individually and collectively, whether privately or officially, among persons, institutions and organizations...?"

— Where is Moscow's declared "positive and humanitarian spirit" when it condemns elderly parents to see their children, who fled a tyranny, only through oceans of tears?

— Why is knowledge of the foregoing segregated from the world by strait-jacketed regulation of foreign journalists' reporting from Ukraine, when Moscow's avowed aim is "to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of in-

formation of all kinds"?

The Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, which I am privileged to represent, conveys to you this information. It voices the foregoing questions and implores your attention to the groans, screams and beseechings of 45 million Ukrainians who labor under a foreign despotism that has unwaveringly taunted and wrought havoc with the principles upon which your country was founded.

Our Group has been decimated by peremptory arrests. Mykola Rudenko, a poet and invalid of the Second World War, and Oleksa Tykhyy, a teacher, have been summarily tried and convicted by a perversion of judicial procedure that was the envy of and model for Hitler. Your former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has undertaken to serve as their defense counsel (copies of his two appeals are attached) yet was denied a visa to visit the family and friends of and to counsel the accused.

Members Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych have also since felt the benevolent embrace of the supreme guardian of socialist legality, the KGB.

Oksana Meshko, the elderly mother of Oleksander Serhiyenko (himself incarcerated in Vladimir Prison), was in-

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Campaign '77

N.J. Ukrainian Democrats Endorse Gov. Byrne



Governor Brendan Byrne, center, confers with leaders of Ukrainian group supporting the Governor's bid for re-election, Michael Matiash, left, of the Ukrainian Democrats of New Jersey and Joseph Lesawyer, right, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. The Ukrainian group is part of a statewide coalition of representatives of more than a dozen ethnic communities which has endorsed Gov. Byrne. Mr. Lesawyer said the endorsement was made in recognition of the Governor's support of ethnic groups throughout the state.

Gerald Ford Campaigns For Bateman, Myskiw in Newark



Former President Gerald R. Ford was in New Jersey late last week to throw his support for the Republican ticket in the Garden State. Mr. Ford was met at Newark Airport Thursday, October 20 by GOP gubernatorial candidate State Sen. Ray Bateman and Oleh Myskiw, Ukrainian American candidate for the N.J. Assembly from the 28th District. Mr. Ford toured the 28th District, which includes Newark, Irvington, Vailsburg and South Orange, in the presence of Sen. Bateman and Mr. Myskiw. The trio met with many constituents and exchanged views on problems facing the Garden State. Mr. Ford also remarked that he was "pleased to see a Ukrainian American on the GOP ticket." The photo above, which was taken in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, shows, left to right, Mr. Myskiw, former President Ford, and Sen. Bateman. With one week before the elections, a spokesman for the Myskiw campaign said that the final advertising rush is incurring considerable overhead and requests that Ukrainian Americans send their contributions to Volunteers for Myskiw, 1255 Springfield Avenue, Irvington, N.J.

Nassau Ukrainians Endorse Purcell



Nassau County Ukrainian Americans have endorsed the candidacy Francis Purcell, GOP aspirant for Nassau County Executive. Ukrainian Americans in this Long Island county also formed a "Ukrainians for Purcell" committee. In endorsing Mr. Purcell, who is currently Hempstead Presiding Supervisor, the committee cited his dedication to "preserve the Nassau County suburban lifestyle." He was also called a "fighter for the development of a program to improve the economy, employment and business conditions in Nassau County" and "a great friend of Ukrainians." Photo above shows members of the "Ukrainians for Purcell" committee with their candidate, left to right, Dennis Savitsky, Stephen Chmil, Orysia Dackiw, Walter Yurkiw, Sophie Chmil, Mr. Purcell, Bohdan Kurczak, Nadia Yurkiw, Paul Yurkiw and Mykola Kurczak.

Philadelphia Judge Seeks Re-election



In the photo above: UNA Supreme Advisor John Odezynsky meets with Philadelphia Traffic Court Judge George Twardy. Judge Twardy is a retention judge candidate on the November 8th ballot. He was first appointed to the Traffic Court as a judge in 1969. Judge Twardy is a member of the Special Court Judges Association, American Bar Association, American Legion, Polish Legion of American Veterans, Polish National Alliance Association, Sons of Italy and other organizations. He often attends Ukrainian community functions in the Philadelphia area. Another candidate who has been friendly to area Ukrainians is Louis Vignola. He is also seeking re-election as judge of the Traffic Court.

Maplewood Ukrainians Host Local Candidate

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida hosted a large group of concerned Ukrainian citizens at their Maplewood, N.J., home on Wednesday, October 19, to meet Sue Maybaum, the Republican candidate for the Maplewood Township Committee.

Sue Maybaum expressed her appreciation for the invitation and thanked the Ukrainians for their participation. She pointed out that she was seeking to enter into the day-to-day governing of Maplewood after nine years of wholehearted volunteer service in the municipal

activities of the Township.

Mrs. Maybaum reiterated that it was her resolve "to preserve the vast body of good things which have so distinguished Maplewood" and "to employ imagination and energy to anticipate problems and deal with the increasing complexity of municipal government."

Fiscal sanity is her primary concern, she said, and she emphasized her sound business background which would provide a most valuable plus.

Mr. Keybida, who served on the last two campaign committees chaired by

Mrs. Maybaum, stated his personal observations of the candidate. He said that her meritorious work on the Maplewood Recreation Advisory Board, the Citizen's Budget Advisory Committee and the Maplewood Civic Association, where she demonstrated her ability to coordinate the activities skillfully, has won the respect and admiration of her fellow members for her keen ability, her expertise and sincere devotion.

Maplewood Mayor Robert H. Grasmere expressed his personal opinion on the need for electing Mrs. Maybaum to

his committee because of her drive and creativity as well as the new approach of a woman's view.

Dick Fennessy gave his reasons for voting "yes" on the Essex County Optional Charter Law and urged its passage.

Following refreshments, a film of Ukraine was presented showing the hosts' visit there in July.

The last portion of the gathering was devoted to a discussion of the formation of a Ukrainian American Civic Association of Maplewood and Mr. Keybida was elected president.



Ukrainian Events in The Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak



It's autumn in New York...and the Ukrainian cultural season is in full swing.

* Uptown, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, a week-long showing of oils, pastels and drawings by Martha Hirniak-Voyevodka of Chicago comes to a close today, October 30th, with viewing hours from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Hirniak, a graduate of Kent State University and the Academy of Applied Arts in Vienna, has exhibited her work in Cleveland, Chicago, Vienna and at Kent State. The New York exhibit is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

* On display at the Ukrainian Sports Club, 122 Second Avenue, until 6:00 p.m. this evening is a collection of over 80 unique religious-historical artifacts. Brought together from private collections by Kost Szonk-Rusych of New York, the "Ancient Treasures of Ukraine" exhibit includes icons, enamel miniatures from Kiev of the 18th to 20th centuries, a cross from Lviv, necklaces, and cloth and woven articles. (The collection is available for display in other communities by writing to Norm Enamel Art Gallery, 13 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003.)

* A few blocks away, in the UCCA-UNWLA building at 203 Second Avenue, you can visit and admire the 10th annual exhibit of children's art work. This exhibit was organized by Branch 64 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

* Met Opera bass Andriy Dobriansky, soprano Laryssa Magun-Huryk and violinist Adrian Bryttan gave a benefit concert on Saturday, October 22nd in aid of St. George's Church building fund. The concert was held in the Great Hall of Cooper Union.

Mr. Dobriansky, who is currently appearing at the Met in "Boris Godunov" and "Eugen Onegin", will be in the cast of the Met's production of "Peter Grimes" when that opera opens on November 21st.

* Our other Met star, Paul Plishka, who is also singing in "Boris Godunov" (a superb Pimen, said the New York Times reviewer), will be heard in "La Boheme" beginning November 2nd. Interviewed on WQXR-Radio last October 6th during the fund-raising Met Opera Marathon, Mr. Plishka told Robert Sherman, "I'm of Ukrainian ancestry...my grandparents came from Ukraine." He was one of several Met singers who manned telephones to take pledges of \$20 or more from radio listeners who wished to become members of the Met Opera Guild. Last Sunday, Mr. Plishka appeared at Carnegie Hall with an array of world-acclaimed singing stars in the second Richard Tucker Memorial Gala.

* Speaking of opera, the Ukrainian operatic community in the United States has formed a new non-profit organization — Ukrainian Opera, Inc. — the outgrowth of the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble which was headed for 15 years by Lev Rejnarowych of Brooklyn. The corporation, whose board of directors is headed by Alicia Andreadis, has begun work on a new \$50,000 opera "Olha Kyjiwska" (Olga of Kiev), plans to produce a Festival of

Ukrainian Opera in the near future, and is also preparing a new production of Dankevych's opera "Nazar Stodolia". Membership in the new organization is possible by sending a \$10 check or money order (larger contributions are also accepted) to Ukrainian Opera, Inc. P.O. Box 265, Mastic, N.Y. 11950.

* Tenor Ed Evanko, seen earlier this month in CBS-TV's two-part presentation "Songs from the Golden Apple," is singing the male lead in the Queens Festival Theater production of Cole Porter's smash musical comedy hit "Anything Goes." The musical with some of the world's most enchanting song and dance numbers ("I Get a Kick Out of You" and "You're the Top") opened on October 15th at the Queens Theater-in-The-Park in Flushing Meadows (site of the 1964-65 World's Fair).

Reviewing the show in the October 21st issue of *Newsday*, Bill Kaufman calls it "a zippy musical...with a cast that manages to keep the pace brisk... Ed Evanko is Billy, the handsome young stowaway who woos on the waves, and Henrietta Valor plays Reno Sweeney, a vampy speaky bimbo who is escorting her troupe of dance hall broads abroad." A photo of Ed Evanko in a sailor's uniform appeared with the review.

Take in the musical and meet Ed Evanko backstage today at 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. "Anything Goes" is also scheduled for November 3, 4 and 5 at 8:00 p.m. and November 6 at 3:00 p.m. For information, tickets, group rates, etc. call (212) 699-1660 between noon and 5:30 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday.

* The New York School of Bandura, bolstered by a \$2,500 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts, expects to have its Ukrainian textbook on the bandura rolling off the presses any day now and is preparing a matching textbook in English.

Would-be bandurists who do not own a bandura or feel they cannot afford lessons should take advantage of the school's Scholarship Fund by applying to any one of the seven branches in the Metropolitan area (Manhattan, Astoria, Fresh Meadows, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Yonkers, or Jersey City) or to manager Nick Czorny, New York School of Bandura, 140 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

The music of the bandura was heard in Forest Hills on Sunday, October 16, during the third annual Forest Hills Community Festival and Street Fair. Amplified by an excellent sound system, a small bandura ensemble provided Ukrainian music during the outdoor stage show presented by ethnic music and dance groups.

* The Ukrainian children's chorus "Young Dumka" took a one-day bus trip to Albany on October 8th at the expense of New York State. It was all on the level — the group traveled to Albany to participate in Governor Carey's "I Love New York" Festival, a colorful event that drew about 100,000 visitors to the Empire State Plaza. Directed by Semen Komirny, the chorus performed outside the Legislative Office Building, appearing twice during the day with a program

that included selections by its own bandurist quartet and dances by a trio from the "Verkhovynsi" Ukrainian Dancers of New York.

At the annual press reception held last Sunday at the Ukrainian National Home in New York, "Young Dumka's" president, Vasyli Sosiak, and "Dumka" Chorus president Ihor Rakowsky reported on the success of the YD summer camps at Glen Spey, N.Y., the organizing of a new YD branch in Washington, D.C., the release of a new LP record by "Dumka", plans for participation in next year's Shevchenko Concert, and receipt of a \$5,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.

Taking part in the meeting and afterwards, in the "Dumka" Chorus reception attended by some 200 singers and friends were Christina Owad from the New York State Board of Education and George Selak, vice-president of Sabien Meyer Food Brokers. Mr. Selak, a former Dumka member, gave a \$500 contribution to "Young Dumka" and provided food for the reception as well — a very generous gesture indeed.

* Also traveling upstate this month were two well-known patrons of Ukrainian arts, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Shumeyko, who closed up shop last weekend at 157 Second Avenue and took their whole staff with them to Soyuzivka for the annual Kobasniuk Travel tour reunion. They were joined at the colorful autumn fest by over 300 tourists, including 47 residents of Youngstown, Ohio, who were prompted by Nicholas Yurchyk of Youngstown to charter a bus and see the autumn glories of the UNA estate for themselves.

Slides (with commentaries) of this year's tours to Eastern European countries were shown by Myroslaw Kulynych, Jackson Heights, N.Y.; Dr. Stephen Sawruk, Allentown, Pa.; Omelan and Marijka Helbig and Luba Maziar (the "Krokodyl" artist), all of Irvington, N.J.

Highlight of the weekend was the dinner-dance held Saturday evening in the Veselka Pavilion. The "Kobza" girls' chorus, directed by Andrew Farmiga of Clifton, N.J., and accompanied by three guitarists, entertained with a program of contemporary Ukrainian songs and led the gathering in a lively sing-along of popular Ukrainian folk songs. (UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and his wife, Mary Lesawyer, joined in, too.) Representatives of Swissair and Finnair airlines, unable to sing, listened with obvious pleasure to the singing but got into the act later when the Kalyna Ensemble of New York provided music for dancing.

Marijka Helbig, emceeding the dinner proceedings in her uniquely humorous way, introduced the 1977 tour guides and the head table guests, and presented gifts to Marusia Popovich and Marie Luba Trucz of Parma, Ohio, both of whom have attended 15 of the 17 Kobasniuk tour reunions held so far.

Many of the ladies wore embroidered blouses while several trendsetters, keeping up with today's rage for shawls, wore floral-printed fringed kerchiefs as stoles over their long gowns. The fashion spotlight, however, fell on the owner of Kobasniuk

Travel, Mrs. Vera Kobasniuk Shumeyko, who wore an elegant two-piece ensemble. It consisted of a princess-style white evening dress, whose long full sleeves were covered with sapphire blue and silver cross-stitch embroidery, and floor-length sleeveless tunic ("zhupan") of sapphire blue velvet that was caught at the waist with an antique silver clasp.

* Yaroslava Surmach Mills, whose roots are in New York but who now resides in West Nyack, N.Y., is in Chicago this weekend. Her latest glass paintings are on exhibit at the Levy Gallery, 2353 West Chicago Avenue. On Friday evening Yaroslava gave a lecture at the gallery, using slides to demonstrate how she paints her charming Ukrainian folk scenes on glass.

* Glass figures (figuratively speaking) in the five-act French comedy "A Glass of Water" that will be presented at 4:00 this afternoon in Sandy Spring, Md., near Washington, D.C. by the Lidia Krushelnytsky Drama Studio of New York. With music by Ihor Sonevsky and choreography by Olha Kowalchuk-Iwasivka, the play is being given in Ukrainian at Sandy Spring's Sherwood High School.

* The Association of Ukrainian Artists in America is sponsoring an exhibit of drawings, oils and watercolors by Zenoviy Onyshkevych of Ridgefield, Conn. The exhibit opens today at 1:00 p.m. in the Association's newly remodeled gallery at 136 Second Avenue and continues through Sunday, November 13. Viewing hours: 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. on weekdays, 1:00 to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

IN THE NEWS — The Ukrainian Melody Hour, which started on August 6, 1952, over radio station WWRL in New York, and its writer, producer and director, Roman R. Marynovych, received attention from the Ukrainian and Polish press and newspapers in Ellenville, N.Y., when the program's 25th anniversary was celebrated last August with special events at the summer resort of the Ukrainian American Youth Association. (Ellenville Press, Aug. 3 — "25th Anniversary For Ukrainian Melody Hour"; Ellenville Journal, Aug. 4 — "Ukrainian Hour Here for 25th Anniversary".)

* The Rev. Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, told Carter B. Horsley of The New York Times (Sept. 28 — "Reclamation Is Starting in the East Village"): "The neighborhood is going up and has absolutely improved. This is the best place for us. Ten years ago it was terrible, but the hippies have gone." Father Gavlich told Mr. Horsley that the new church building which is nearing completion at 7th Street on Hall Place will provide "a sign that this part of the city will not be abandoned."

* Nestor Chylak, perhaps baseball's most respected umpire, was the subject of a story in the Times by Dave Anderson (Oct. 13 — "The Umpire Nobody Recognized"). Wrote Anderson: "Nestor Chylak, now 57 years old and an American League umpire for the last 23 years, has a tough Ukrainian face with a nose bent by a clunk of a tree that exploded during the Battle of

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Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 7)

City is a joy to all in the New York metropolitan area. When we initially feared that the building would wreck the UNA, it now appears that it has been our salvation. No other nationality can boast of such achievement. The Jewish, Polish and Russian press have pointed out this accomplishment, noting that they were not able to do what the Ukrainians have done. We anticipate rentals of over \$1½ million on our UNA Building and the surplus will be used toward payment of our outstanding debt. On the minus side, it is most essential that we increase our membership in the UNA. We must upgrade our 23rd place among fraternal organizations; remember, at one time we were 4th! Our wealth is not in the money in the banks; our wealth is in future memberships. Otherwise, we will lose what we have struggled for these past 80 years. We must convince ourselves that this is not a financial institution...it is a fraternal organization." The balance of Dr. Flis' address was geared in the direction of secretaries of the UNA Chicago-area Branches and the employment of effective methods in encouraging Ukrainians to join the UNA.

The assembly enthusiastically welcome home UNA Supreme Advisor Dr. Myron B. Kuropas following a Washington-based career, first in the White House and more recently assisting Senator Robert Dole with the Helsinki Agreement in Belgrade. Dr. Kuropas is now principal of the Clinton Middle School in DeKalb, Illinois where he resides with his wife Lesia (Waskiw) and their two sons, Stephen and Michael. In his address Dr. Kuropas assured those present that he is indeed gratified by the growth of the UNA finances, "but the question here today is — what does it give Chicago? Our workers, without any help from the main office, continue to enroll members on their own. We ask Dr. Flis to return to the UNA headquarters and ask Mr. Lesawyer to lay out a plan as to how to encourage new members. I proposed a plan before I left for Washington two years ago." Citing the Norwegian 200 percent growth, Dr. Kuropas stated that "this is a fact. Why? Because they have a plan and because of the plan they grow. Dr. Flis, please listen to me now and in one year you will see that my advice was good."

Anatoly Doroshenko, UNA Supreme Advisor residing in Wisconsin, spoke several times during the course of the meeting. In his first speech he stated, "We need to have Dr. Kuropas tell us what we are to do; his words must be heeded. I agree with Dr. Flis that it is urgent that all branches fulfill their membership quotas for in this way members will have an opportunity to enter the field of the prospective executive staff. As for the May 1978 convention in Pittsburgh, we must go as one unit, not divided into several factions. I agree with Dr. Kuropas that we need a radical change in plans to achieve the growth in UNA membership. You have heard Dr. Stern speak here in Chicago today, why do not our Ukrainian people use avenues towards acquiring many needs for their people? It is the UNA that can be instrumental in this program."

Mrs. Ulana Diachuk delighted the conference participants by her unexpected presence. "I was not listed as a speaker here today but inasmuch as I addressed the Detroit Regional Conference last night, and as Treasurer of the UNA, I wanted very much to speak to you as well." Mrs. Diachuk touched on many UNA matters. However, she accentuated the very dire need of a UCCA office in Washington. "It is absolutely necessary that the Ukrainians seek a liaison between themselves and all the various branches of government in Washington. Through the UCCA office in Washington doors will be opened to various governmental agencies."

Bohdan Deychakivsky of Ohio, UNA Field Representative, presented a detailed and concise report on the membership standing in the entire Chicago area. "It is very important that our secretaries learn the 'know-how' in selling our UNA

policies. This knowledge is needed to compete with the agents of other insurance companies. Other nationalities will not join our UNA, only Ukrainians. On Ukrainians alone rests the preservation of our fraternal organization. The Chicago area has a large number of efficient branch secretaries and I want to believe that we will fulfill our quota goal. We must not be negative because through negativity we will send our Ukrainians to other insurance companies. I will personally call upon each secretary in the ensuing two weeks to discuss UNA matters with them."

The question and answer period that followed proved without doubt that Chicago UNA'ers are vitally concerned about the UNA growth. Among those who spoke, in addition to those mentioned before, were Mrs. Kocij, Dr. Smook, Messrs. Bodnar, Dziubinskij, Iwaniuk, Olshanskyj, Evanchuk, Prypchak, Sencyshak, Siryk.

Two events that lightened the heavy discussions in progress were the address made by the prominent, 50-year UNA Chicago activist Stephen Kuropas. Serious in content, his address was, however, interspersed with humor for which he is so well-known. Secondly, Dr. Flis presented to Mr. Prypchak a UNA check for \$200 for the Ukrainian American Sports Club (Lions — soccer).

Attendance at the conference had been preceded by a three-day visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Kuropas where only Ukrainian is spoken at all times. During a guided tour of DeKalb, I learned that the original 2,400 student enrollment at the Northern Illinois State University located in DeKalb had grown to a present figure of 21,000, with a total campus population of 30,000, involving new buildings beyond count. It was a privilege to see the brand new school where Dr. Kuropas has taken post as principal. Also located in DeKalb is the world's largest Agriculture Research Center. A visit to the large and impressive Pontiac establishment, owned by a Ukrainian, added immensely to my pride in the achievements of Ukrainians. Other highlights: talked to a mailman delivering mail by car, who asked if I would be interested in purchasing a \$150,000 home whose main feature was a covered and heated swimming pool that went right under the home...for convenience sake (!); studied the corn fields visible from my guest room window; gladdened by the warm hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Kuropas and their sons Stephen and Michael. Only a month away from his 12th birthday, Stephen is already a candidate for journalism, editing his school paper Somerset Sun, An Interest Center Newspaper at the Somerset School. Michael's elegant deportment bespeaks of a young man headed for a diplomatic career.

Words cannot describe the beauty and the quantity of Ukrainian art that were found during a two-day visit at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Zukowsky in Warren, Michigan. Slava Zukowsky's embroidery and art work had been on display during the Detroit Renaissance celebration when governors from throughout the country were attending the Governors Conference at the Detroit Renaissance Center. Dr. and Mrs. Zukowsky's home has been classified, most justifiably, as a Ukrainian Museum. It was a very special privilege to have shared both their company and their home during my visit to Warren.

Known from their activities with the Association of Seniors of the UNA during the past two conferences at Soyuzivka, the two-day visit at the home of Anastasia and Joseph Bilovus, also of Warren, Michigan, was equivalent to a continuation of Conference III of June '77. They are a very patriotic and spiritual couple very much

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"Canada Will Continue to Uphold Human Rights"

(3)

(Below is the full text of a speech given by Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, Saturday, October 8, during the congressional banquet at the 12th Congress of Ukrainian Canadians)

The seriousness of this matter cannot be over-estimated. As a result in February of this year both the House of Commons and the Senate gave unanimous approval to motions requesting the Secretary of State for External Affairs to convey to the Government of the Soviet Union, Canada's deep concern about these arrests and to ask for their immediate release.

We are painfully aware even when a state accedes to a convention or signs an agreement, it does not necessarily mean that it accepts its obligations immediately. Moreover, even when states disregard their obligations, for example the continued suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, there is frequently little that can be done to urge compliance.

In the absence of consensus and of effective enforcement machinery at the international level, Canada has been forced to rely upon other methods, essentially political and diplomatic, in which to convey to other governments our concerns about human rights.

Canada can use multilateral bodies, such as the Commission on Human Rights, to make known our attitude towards events in other countries; at such meetings, we can vote on resolu-

tions varying from mild requests for information to denunciations and condemnations. Multilateral bodies may impose sanctions dealing with aid, or trade in specific types of goods; such sanctions may be legally binding or voluntary.

States may, of course, also impose sanctions unilaterally or jointly with other states, by curtailing aid, ending trade relations, or by going as far as suspending diplomatic relations. We can also make direct representations on a bilateral basis; such representations may range from expressions of concern, to requests for redress of specific grievances, to formal protests.

There are no firm and fixed rules for raising and discussing what are essentially the domestic concerns of other states.

When we approach the issue of raising human rights questions with other countries, we generally consider two criteria in arriving at a course of action: the first is what action will likely be effective; the second is whether an action would be appropriate. When we have cordial relations with states, for example, low-key, private discussions are demonstrably more likely to resolve outstanding individual difficulties, and, in turn, create the atmosphere for the

additional reconciliation of problems of concern to Canadians.

When relations are poor, and progress on human rights issues is negligible, we must make our case public, even though public pressure can as often contribute to a hardening of attitudes as it may to a meeting of minds.

The difference between "public" and "private" diplomacy is not always appreciated by Canadians. Public support for dissidents in the Soviet Union may, for example, be of help to their cause, for it provides the very publicity that in turn prevents Soviet authorities from implementing more repressive measures. For Orlov, Ginzburg, Tykhy, and Rudenko it was decided to convey to the Government of the Soviet Union the disappointment and deep concern of the Canadian people at the arrest of certain prominent Soviet citizens who had been speaking out on the question of human rights.

Another concern which our government must deal with is the Soviet Union's denial to its citizens of the right to choose the country of their residence. This is in violation of three aspects of the Final Act, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In the Final Act, all the states declare their readiness to make it easier for those requesting to leave in order to be

reunited with their families and particularly their spouses living in other states. The Soviets have altered some visa practices after Helsinki, and while some see these as mere token changes, they are important because they mark the first time the Soviets have officially spelled out and published rules for emigration. Ukrainians, however, still face almost impossible conditions.

While public attention should be raised about the lack of cooperation on behalf of the Soviet Union, we must exercise some caution in discussing particular family reunion cases in Eastern Europe. These could have severe repercussions because the people concerned do not have the protection offered by the international spotlight, and would have no recourse if Canadian efforts to secure reunion in Canada were blocked as a result of public discussion.

We have a responsibility, however, to exercise delicate judgement as to when to "go public" and when to continue with "quiet diplomacy". The phrase "quiet diplomacy" may seem to some a euphemism for a lack of responsiveness. This simply is not the case. In the proper circumstances, it can accomplish far more in the long run than public appeals that may satisfy an immediate pent-up frustration, but cut off prospects for a satisfactory resolution of conflicting views.

(To be continued)

Sister Marks 50 Years in St. Basil's Order

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—To celebrate her golden jubilee as a Sister in St. Basil's order Sister M. Olga took a three-week trip to Rome, Lourdes and Fatima. She couldn't visit Ukraine where her order was established in the tenth century. The reason? One cannot wear a habit in Ukraine. The Communists have complete control of Ukraine, not of the spirit of the Ukrainians, but of the political body of Ukraine.

Sister Olga's habit is dearer to her than anything in the world. It is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual devotion to God and to the Basilian order of nuns who, from her infancy, cared for her. Born March 13, 1912, in Philadelphia, the child Mary Kish grew up in a complex of buildings at 7th and Parish Streets which she still terms "beautiful" although the city condemned them in the 1950's. St. Basil's Orphanage was her home until on July 4, 1927, at age 15, Mary Kish entered the Basilian novitiate in Fox Chase, emerging as Sister M. Olga.

"When I was a child, I didn't particularly like school, I tolerated it as a necessary adjustment of living," Sister Olga confided. "But I loved to read — more than anything else. When I went to high school and found we were required to read books, I was delighted. This is 'a must,'" she pondered.

All of Sister Olga's education — and it is an impressive list of degrees and credentials — was provided by the Sisters of St. Basil. She attended St. Basil's Academy, received her Normal Diploma from the Catholic University of America, then a B.S. in education from that same institution in 1946. Majoring in psychology, testing and counseling at Fordham University, Sister Olga received her M.S. in 1953. A



Sister M. Olga, OSBM

Master of Arts degree in U.S. History was conferred by Villanova University in 1963. Had she not been made registrar, dean, and later president of Manor Junior College, Sister might have completed her work at Columbia University Teachers' College where she completed most of her courses toward a doctorate of education degree.

In July 1955, when Sister Olga was assigned Dean and Registrar of Manor, Junior College she was well-prepared to be "the everything nun" of the fledgling institution of higher learning. For 23 years she had taught at St. Basil's Elementary School and two other elementary schools — "every grade but third" she reported, toting up the years that she returned to other Ukrainian children the education given her by the Sisters of St. Basil.

Did she have a favorite grade? The question stops Sister Olga momen-

tarily. "We were trained for obedience in the convent; we did what we were told, went where we were sent". We never questioned.

"But," she continued, smiling that jovial smile that has always been her trademark, "I do remember worrying that my vocabulary was slipping after I'd taught nothing but first graders for many years. Being principal, I was able to choose another grade, so I taught the eighth grade for the next few years.

Always with equanimity, Sister Olga accepted her assignments, her transfer to the academy, then to the college, putting into the tasks every ounce of strength and knowledge she possessed. She was the driving force toward accreditation for the college, and the financial wizard who, in 16 years has seen that more than a million dollars of the two mortgages held on the school and dormitory buildings was paid off.

Steadfast in carrying out the purpose of the college to promote knowledge of the Ukrainians and their rite among Americans, Sister Olga instituted various traditional affairs, including Holy Supper with traditional Ukrainian foods, Easter "Sviachene", a customary Easter meal similar to brunch. She held annual "pysanky" making and embroidery workshops. When the dorm was being built she provided for a special room, known as the "Ukrainian Art Room" for Ukrainian artifacts which she was accumulating. Annually, during her years as President of Manor (1970-1976), she, together with Dr. Cisyk, advisory board member, engaged Ukrainian artists and sculptors to exhibit their works, and for many years has helped, and still continues, even though her ties with the college are severed, in collecting original works of

art which hang in the library.

Bazaars, raffles, and other fund-raising affairs blended with the more serious responsibilities of running a school of higher learning; in the last year of her presidency, Sister Olga saw close to \$100,000 realized from fund-raising activities.

After 23 years at Manor Junior College she was transferred. Now a provincial counselor of the Sacred Heart Province of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great and a school counselor at St. Basil's Academy, Sister Olga is able to relax her concerns over money matters and return to the close communication she has always enjoyed with the girls. The daughter of a close friend who works at Manor will be going to college this fall, and Sister Olga has made a pact with her. "Whatever Nadia reads at school, I will read; in this way I intend to keep mentally alert. People should never tire of educating themselves."

If there is anything that annoys her, it is someone congratulating her on her retirement. "I did not retire," she says, "I was transferred. In the Convent one must obey and go where she is sent. I was lucky, for I was given a choice: to go to Detroit, Michigan, or to stay in Fox Chase, as a counselor. Weighing the facts that as a provincial counselor I would have to come ten times a year to Fox Chase; as supervisor I would have to visit 14 schools, which meant 28 days I would be away from school, I elected to stay at the Academy. Naturally I miss the college. The college was a part of me. It took 23 years of my life. That is a generation. But God gives us the grace to do what we must."

Yet, she is very pleased at the Academy. "God is very good to me," she says. "I am always blessed in my work."

Gov. Byrne...

(Continued from page 1)

hours, as the Governor made a stop-over of about an hour during his busy tour.

Earlier in the week, Gov. Byrne responded to a series of written questions from the Ukrainian community, confirming his commitment to human rights, pledging to open up the channels of communications by designating a member of his staff to be in constant touch with the state ethnic communities, to explore the possibilities of giving accreditation and financial assistance to the Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, to broaden ethnic heritage study programs on all levels of public education and to sensitize the federal, state and city bureaucracies to the needs of ethnic neighborhood revitalization.

In addition to confirming his pledges in the course of the informal meeting, Gov. Byrne asked that the Ukrainian community submit a list of potential appointees immediately following the elections on November 8th.

Among the activists present at the gathering — a group of some 40 persons and representatives of the press — were Dr. Myroslaw Bych, head of the N.J. State UCCA Coordinating Council, Mrs. Olya Hnateyko, head of the UNWLA Regional Council, chairmen of UCCA branches, and others.

Mrs. Smorodsky did the courtesy of introducing personally all guests to Gov. Byrne before he left for yet another stop.

What Will You Say

(Continued from page 7)

jured during the stoning of Rudenko's home immediately after the formation of our Public Group.

All this, because we strove to fulfill our "internationalist duty to further the development of friendship and co-operation with other peoples and the maintenance and consolidation of world peace." (Constitution — Fundamental Law) — of the USSR Article 68.)

What better a revelation of demonstrable cynicism than the remorseless persecution of individuals who take at face value the Final Act's confirmation of their "right to know and to act upon their rights and duties in this field"?

Do not allow your attendance at Belgrade to degenerate to a diplomatic jamboree as futile an exercise as the three days of toasting at Helsinki.

Do not permit the 30,000 words of the Final Act stand as yet another convenient catalogue of rights that Moscow can deprive persons and nations of, lest, carelessly, it forgets, and inadvertently permits a human right to survive in, what Lenin said of the Tsarist Empire, a "parishouse of nations".

Ukraine's greatest son, Taras Shevchenko, is memorialized by statue in this capital city. Let your representation of a noble nation also lend substance to the pleas of those who today pray for what Taras Shevchenko dreamed: "When will we, too, have our [George] Washington, with his just

Sounds and Views

(Continued from page 7)

the world. In 1920 his baton led the world premiere of Miaskovsky's Symphony No. 5 based on melodies of western Ukraine. In 1926 Malko conducted in the first performances of Shostakovich's Symphonies No. 1 and No. 2.

The contemporary conductor Ihor Blazhkov (born 1936) specializes in modern music. He led the first performances of avant-garde works Op. 42 by Andrei Volkonsky (1965), and the "Five Fragments for Orchestra" by Shostakovich. On February 5, 1966, Leningrad heard Blazhkov's first performance of Tyshchenko's Concerto for Cello and Chamber Orchestra with the famed Mstislav Rostropovich as soloist.

A different type of a famous first came recently from the magic fingers of pianist Aleksander Slobodyanyk

and righteous law? Someday, we shall."

And for the security of your own people, do not permit the "Spirit of Helsinki" to vaporize as have the "Spirit of Glassboro", the "Spirit of Camp David", the "Spirit of Geneva".

Heed, in Belgrade, the admonition of President Ford at Helsinki: "History will judge this conference, not by what we can say here today, but what we do tomorrow; not by the promises we make, but by the promises we keep."

The End

who recorded the complete set of Chopin Etudes. The critics hailed this release not only for its profound musicianship but also because the set was the very first in music's history to be recorded very successfully live from the concert stage.

Finished at Last

Even great composers have been known to miscalculate or to get distracted by some projects, leaving others unfinished. Especially notorious in this regard were some Russians, especially Mussorgsky, who amassed a catalogue of abandoned works. Tchaikovsky was much more systematic but he left his Symphony No. 7 unfinished. Reconstructed from fragments of manuscripts the work was not premiered until 1957 (by the Philadelphia Orchestra). The man who finished the job and made that premiere possible was the Ukrainian composer and educator Semen Bohatyriv (1890-1960), who, by the way, taught such musicians as Mykola Fomenko and Jurij Oransky.

In a similar case, the Ukrainian composer Boris Liatoshynsky finished and orchestrated the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra Op. 100 by his teacher Reingold Gliere. Thanks to Liatoshynsky's efforts the work received its first public performance in 1959.

Musicians of Ukraine are leaving their own mark on the world of music.

Senior Citizens Corner

(Continued from page 10)

concerned about keeping the Ukrainian youth close to the Ukrainian hearth. They were so delighted with their granddaughter Marijka Bilovus' achievements at the Summer School of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute this past summer that they contributed an additional \$800 to the fund. They have made extremely generous contributions to many Ukrainian causes, to name but one, the founding of the Ukrainian church in St. Petersburg, Florida. The "Bila" crest (Bilovus family) dates back to 1560. They won't know how I learned all these facts but it was from quite reliable sources.

It was Anastasia and Joseph Bilovus who made it possible for me to visit the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church and its high school, as well as the Ukrainian Museum, all in Hamtramck, Michigan. Peter Staciw, principal, led the tour throughout the building, at which time we met and talked to Sister Marion, SSMI, born in Canada. Added to her regular teaching curriculum is presently teaching students who are beginning to learn the Ukrainian language. Conversations with two other teachers revealed them to be Sonia Peczeniuik (French, journalism, psychology, guidance counselor) and Maureen Floersch of Ukrainian descent (shorthand, accounting, typing and general business). Twenty-five new typewriters were the prize in the typing room. The section of the school library that bore the sign UKRAINIAN contained hundreds of Ukrainian books. A large sign announced JACK PALANCE as the star at the upcoming \$100 per plate dinner for the benefit of both the grade and high schools. One perceived a strong air of Ukrainianism within the walls of this high school. One wanted to linger longer.

A trip to the Ukrainian-American Archives Museum and Library which originated in 1945 and which is located in a beautiful white stone building culminated an enriching day in Hamtramck.

Upon entering its portals, the following inscription was noted:

Hic mortui vivunt et muti loquuntur. (Cicero)

Here the dead live and the mute speak.

When the late Mayor Albert Zak visited this Museum-Library he acknowledged that "more books and materials are found here than in the Hamtramck Public Library." Many date back to 1880. This institution cannot be explained; it has to be seen. This is no exaggeration. Its heart and soul is artist, founder, curator and director for the past 3 years, Roman Dacko. His huge compilation of categorized volumes astonished those attending the Detroit Renaissance celebration during September 1977. Joseph and Anastasia Bilovus are Board Members. Mr. Bilovus' hundreds of letters to the President, senators, governors, congressmen and world figures on behalf of Ukraine's freedom are incorporated in these voluminous files. He began his worldwide correspondence in 1947.

Yes, fellow Ukrainians, Ukrainian culture is thriving in the Midwest!

Exhausted physically but exhilarated mentally by an uplifting visit among Ukrainians of the Midwest, both seniors and non-seniors, the writer greeted her son, John, with these words:

"It has been a beautiful trip and now I am ready to take a long rest. I hope everything is all right on the home front."

"Well...uh...your daughter's leg has been in a cast these past three days and she would appreciate your help. The two boys need a substitute mother!"

PART II

Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak presided at the first fall meeting of the Association of Ukrainian Seniors of the UNA, on September 24, 1977, in the office of Ukrainian Self-Reliance, 98 Second Avenue, New York City. Present were Eustachy Manackyj, Dr. Helena Noskowska-Hirniak, Marion Burbella, Emil Smishkewycz, Ivan Zajac, Ivan Hurik and Prof. Roman Chubaty.

Dr. Hirniak read the minutes of the June 11th meeting and the Resolutions authored at Conference III, May 30-June 3, 1977, by Paula Riznyk, Resolutions chairman, Dr. Irene Padoch, secretary and Mykola Bihun, member. The Resolutions appeared in Svoboda under date of June 16, 1977.

Dr. Sawchak presented the two secretaries, Dr. Hirniak and Mrs. Burbella with the new stationery for the Association, printed at UNA headquarters and donated to the organization.

Dr. Sawchak had received a reply to his letter to Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, inquiring about the application for federal funds for the building of the senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka. It was indicated that a reply from Washington would be forthcoming within a matter of a few weeks.

Dr. Sawchak received a letter of resignation from Wolodymyr Renner of Kerhonkson who regretted that he would be unable to assume treasurership in the Association in view of the traveling difficulties between Kerhonkson and New York City. Marion Burbella accepted the duties of treasurer.

Dues forwarded to Mr. Manackyj amounted to \$94.00. As matters stand now, dues checks should be sent to:

Mrs. Marion K. Burbella

R.D. 1 - Box 604

Highland Lakes, New Jersey 07422

1977-1978

Membership Dues:

\$2 per person

Please specify your UNA Branch number.

All correspondence (Ukrainian) should be addressed to:

Dr. Helena Noskowska-Hirniak

c/o Ukrainian Self-Reliance

98 Second Avenue

New York, New York 10003

Correspondence in English should be mailed to Marion Burbella.

The secretary was asked to write to Stephen Kuropas, chairman of the UNA Senior Committee regarding internal matters involving both the executive staff of the Association and the UNA Committee members, asking for clarification of duties of both groups regarding Conference IV, scheduled for June of 1978.

Ivan Zajac proposed the possibility of proceeding with the building of the senior citizens complex at Soyuzivka without waiting for federal funds. Following a discussion period on this matter, it was agreed to hold the matter in abeyance until further word is received from Mr. Lesawyer.

The next meeting is scheduled for Saturday, November 5.

Ukrainian Events...

(Continued from page 9)

the Bulge in World War II when he was an Army master sergeant." Chylak was the umpire who called Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers out at home plate during the New York Yankees' 4-3 victory in the World Series opener.

* Bill Omeltchenko, a member of CCNY's Athletic Hall of Fame and father of Princeton University's star basketball player, Bill Omeltchenko, was the butt of a joke thrown his way by comedian Alan King at a champagne party honoring winners and near-winners of the Great Neck United Community Fund's fifth annual tennis tournament, according to the Great Neck Record (Oct. 6 — "It was Alan King up there"). On hand to distribute awards, King uncorked some friendly observations (says the Record) as he perused the list of winners. To Omeltchenko he said: "Why aren't you marching in the Pulaski Day Parade?" Omeltchenko's response: "Because I'm Ukrainian."

Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 6)

given by private individuals and UNWLA branches.

The museum is grateful for these donations which helped make the new exhibit possible. The Ukrainian Museum can fulfill its purpose only through the financial support of people who understand its potential and are interested in maintaining the Ukrainian identity.

ADUK Holds 2nd Congress

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Association of Ukrainian Cultural Activists (ADUK) in the United States held its congress here October 8-9 at the Ukrainian Liberation Front Home with 29 members, guests and representatives of organizations in attendance.

President Leonid Poltava, vice-president Zhdan Lasovsky and secretary Alla Davydenko reported on the first year of activities of the organization in the United States. Representatives of local and regional branches also delivered reports.

The Association currently has a membership of 151 in the U.S.

ADVANCED UKRAINIAN COURSES

THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
and the
UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN THE U.S.A.

are continuing advanced Ukrainian courses
for the present academic year 1977/78,

which began October 1, 1977, at the Shevchenko Scientific
Society of America Headquarters in New York.

Topics to be covered: Ukrainian Language and Literature, History of Ukraine, Geography of Ukraine, Ukrainian Art and Ukrainian Culture. Special courses in Education will be offered for prospective teachers in Ukrainian schools.

Advanced courses in Ukrainian are a major requirement for a Master's Degree from the Ukrainian Free University.

Late registration for the courses is being accepted through November 30, 1977, during business hours at the office of the

Shevchenko Scientific Society

located at

302-304 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y. Tel.: (212) 929-7622

Prof. Dr. WASYL LEW, Course Director

- Where to buy gifts to send to Ukraine?
- Where is there a large selection of goods?
- Where is the best value?
- Where are the prices reasonable?
- Where is there a courteous and able sales service?

IN THE UKRAINIAN SHOP:

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Small gifts on weddings from the bride.

"PATRONIZE UKRAINIAN STORES"

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146 First Ave., (Between 8th & 9th Sts)

Ukrainian Brothers Develop Nature Center for Baltimore Schools

With at least two unseen bullfrogs thrumming loudly a few yards away, Wolodymyr C. Sushko waves his hands about his head and says, "It's all waiting. All this is waiting."

He's standing with his brother, Jaroslaw G. Sushko, on a wooden platform extending over a small pond, surrounded by marshy bogs full of cattails and skunk cabbage.

Up the hill in front of him and also within a few acres to his side are forests full of Virginia pines, sycamores and dog-woods, and May apple colonies. Off to the west is a grassy meadow humming with the sound of crickets.

"You'll come here in April, this whole hillside is pink with flowers," he says excitedly in an interview published in the August 25th edition of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

The place is perhaps the city school system's least known and, to date, least utilized "school," the Bragg Nature Study Center. It is situated on the grounds of the Bragg School for special education in the 6600 block Baltimore National pike, near Patapsco State Park. Although in Baltimore county, it is city property.

It is also one of the chief prides of Wolodymyr and Jaroslaw Sushko, who tend toward hand-wringing, synopocated with irrepressible enthusiasm, when they talk about it.

Developed in 1974 and dedicated with a big ceremony presided over by Roland N. Patterson, then schools superintendent, the center for outdoor environmental studies has lain virtually fallow since, un-used in any organized way by most city youngsters. Vandalism is a constant problem.

"How will these inner city children know about these (environmental) problems if they have no touch with nature?" asks Wolodymyr, who is the school system's grounds officer, in charge of land-scaping and main-



Wolodymyr Sushko

tenance for all city schools.

"This is the first step I envision in environmental education...most important to city children," he says in the strong Ukrainian accent that is still with him after 25 years in this country.

"The idea is to give kids who never see it some view of nature," adds Jaroslaw.

But finally, with a commitment from Mayor Schaefer, who was impressed with the center on a visit last spring, there are plans for a regular program of field trips to the center by science students this fall.

A naturalist has been hired with city funds, and city money will also be used for the conversion of an old barn building on the property into a classroom and lab building later this fall, according to William Talbott, educational specialist in the Office of Science.

"It'll be used the first week of



Jaroslaw Sushko

school, we hope," says Benjamin Wallace, the new naturalist for the center. "I think it depends a lot on what kind of bus service they can arrange."

He termed the center "kind of a living lab for the environmental science program."

A difficulty in arranging for and funding transportation to the center has been cited as the chief obstacle to using the center over the last three years.

"As the center opened, there was a fiscal crisis," says Jaroslaw, who is the school system's horticulturist, in charge of growing most of the greenery that adorns school sites.

But brother Wolodymyr notes, "At the same time, I see circulars urging trips to the zoo and Cylburn Park and other places...It's just a matter of setting aside money for this particular trip."

The nature center was developed by the Sushko brothers, pretty much on their own initiative, adjacent to a nursery where plants and trees are grown to be planted at school sites.

Within about three acres, said Wolodymyr, the nature center encompasses surprisingly diverse examples of Maryland floras and fauna.

A sloping stand of hardwood trees on a rocky hill is typical of the mountainous areas in Western Maryland, while the bog and pond exemplify wetlands. Wolodymyr had to import skunk cabbage and cattails from the Loch Raven watershed to create the marsh environment.

Another forest area is like the tangled and rolling woods typical in central Maryland, while an adjacent meadow represents the thousands of acres of open land in the state.

The site is crisscrossed with trails covered with wood chips. They have rustic names: Greenbriar trail, Mountain road and Woodland trail.

In addition to the Bragg Center, Wolodymyr is pushing for use of two other environmental education vehicles, a second but different nature center at 309 Maiden Choice Lane, and a nature trail being developed next to the Martin Luther King Elementary School at 3750 Greenspring Avenue.

The Highwood Nature Center features plantings of a variety of trees, with trails interwoven between them. But it is frequently overgrown with disuse, says Wolodymyr.

The nature trail at Martin Luther King is under development.

Both brothers and their families are members of UNA Branch 320, of which John Malko is secretary.

The article above appeared in the August 25th edition of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Ukrainian Lectures to Be Held at Australian University

SYDNEY, Australia.—Australia's first university-level lectures on Ukrainian topics will begin here at the University of Sydney on Saturday, January 21, 1978.

The first lectures will be given by Prof. Yar Rudnytsky on "Perspectives of Ukrainian University Studies in Australia" and Prof. M. Stepanenko on

"Ukrainian Writers — the 'Shestydesiatnyky'."

Performances of Ukrainian ensembles and a reception for scholars, government officials and media representatives are also scheduled for January 21st.

Other seminars dealing with Ukrainian topics will be held January 23, 25, 27, 30, and February 1.

St. Mary's Academy in Sloatsburg To Close

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—St. Mary's Villa Academy, the Ukrainian Catholic secondary school for girls in Sloatsburg, N.Y., will close its doors at the end of the 1977-78 school year, according to The Way Ukrainian Catholic Weekly of October 30th.

Opened in 1946, the Academy is operated by Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate.

At the present time, said the announcement, there are 48 students at the school, only three of whom are of Ukrainian background. Six sisters plus several lay teachers staff the institution.

nestled in the picturesque Adirondacks.

The shortage of sisters was cited as the main reason for the closing of the Academy. It was also pointed out that the school facilities were needed for a novitiate, said the announcement.

Since its establishment, the school graduated hundreds of young Ukrainian girls. In recent years, however, the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian enrollment in the school has been dwindling.

The Academy has also been the site of an annual pilgrimage that in some years has brought together thousands of clergy and faithful.

PITTSBURGH — WESTERN PENNA — OHIO

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
announces

UNA ORGANIZER TRAINING COURSE

Sunday, November 13, 1977. Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

at the
William Penn Hotel (Parlor D), Mellon Sq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Course is designed for secretaries and other Branch officers of the Pittsburgh District. Invited: also UNA activists from Youngstown, Ohio, and Johnstown, Pa.

PROGRAM:

1. Importance of training and the qualifications and duties of a UNA organizer.
2. "Our Product": Classes of Insurance.
3. Selection of proper classes of insurance.
4. How to obtain new members (psychology of selling insurance).

Lecturer: **STEFAN HAWRYSZ, UNA Supreme Organizer**

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Dmytro Holowaty, secr. Andrew Jula, chairman Walter Reft, treas.

THE 30th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET COMMITTEE of MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO THE

30th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET AND BALL

ON
Saturday, November 12, 1977
IN THE
Manor Junior College Auditorium

<p>PROGRAM...</p> <p>5:00 p.m. — Cocktails</p> <p>6:00 to 8:30 p.m. — Banquet</p> <p>9:00 to 1:00 a.m. — Ball</p>	<p>TICKETS...</p> <p>\$20.00, Adults</p> <p>\$15.00, Students</p>
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ВЕСЕЛКА

Ukraine's Quest for Freedom

Ukraine is a beautiful land, rich in heritage and historic sites, such as the powerful Dnipro River, the grand city of Kiev, the green towering Carpathian Mountains, the winding Dnister, and the capital of Prince Lev — Lviv.

On this golden land, for many ages, have lived the Ukrainian people. More than 1,000 years ago one of Europe's most powerful states existed there — Rus'-Ukraine with its capital Kiev. That first Ukrainian government prospered and became a strong military power. The rulers of Kiev built many houses of worship, monasteries, libraries, and schools.

To defend the city against invaders, the grand princes built castles with moats and high walls around Kiev. The Kievan army frequently excelled in battle, defeating, among other steppe tribes, the Polovtsi and Pechenyh.

Kiev's might was an equal match against all foes, except the Tatars. This Oriental tribe attacked Ukraine from the north for many centuries. In time, Ukraine's rich lands, became targets of invasions by the Poles from the west, and Moscow from the north.

This invader from the north finally succeeded in sacking Kiev in 1169. Moscovites destroyed the city, burned

the churches, and looted many national shrines. From that moment an intense hatred developed between the Ukrainian nation and the Russians in the north. The different rulers of Russia, from the tsars to the leaders of the Communist Party, occupied Ukraine and took advantage of the country's natural riches.

Tsars ruled the Russian Empire until 1917, when the last tsar, Nicholas II, was overthrown by the Communists under Lenin. This changeover of rulers in Moscow sparked the captive nations of Tsarist Russia to stand up and declare their independence.

In 1917, the Ukrainian people embarked on a path to their long-awaited freedom. In Kiev, leaders of the Ukrainian nation established the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council).

Western Ukraine at that time with its capital in Lviv, was under control of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Austro-Hungarian government also oppressed many minorities under its domination.

Freedom for Western Ukraine came on the evening of November 1, 1918, when in Lviv a Ukrainian youth raised the blue and gold flag of Ukraine on the City Hall's flagmast. This act was

copied by Ukrainians throughout Galicia and other western Ukrainian regions.

Both in the Ukrainian National Republic and in what was called the Western Ukrainian National Republic, Ukrainian armies occupied key civilian, military and industrial centers, and allowed control of Ukrainian interests to fall into Ukrainian hands.

January 22, 1978, marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of a free independent Ukraine. This date, together with the Act of Union of January 22, 1919, in which both Ukrainian governments formed one sovereign state, will undoubtedly be marked by Ukrainian communities in the free world, along with our Ukrainian American community, with year-long festivities.

The heroic deeds of 1918 were short-lived. The new rulers of Moscow did not want to see their source of natural resources go on its own path. The Communist government, which came into power in Moscow, led by Lenin, the head of the Communist Party, decided to invade Ukraine with the hopes of again occupying Kiev.

In the West, Poland declared war on western Ukrainians.

The end result was tragic. The new government, faced with invaders from Moscow and Poland, in addition to remnants of the tsarist army, and other enemies, could not withstand the onslaught. Kiev fell into the hands of the Russian Communists, and Lviv was occupied by Poland.

Ukraine was left to fight its invaders alone. No government came to the assistance of Ukraine. Surprisingly enough, even with a short supply of arms, food and medicine, the Ukrainian armies fought bravely for several years before being defeated.

The history of the struggle gave way to many heroic battles, none of which was more dramatic than the stand of 300 Kievan students at the Kruty railroad station outside of Kiev on January 29, 1918. With inferior weapons, they hoped to defend their capital against thousands of Moscow's well-trained frontline soldiers. All 300 Ukrainian youths were massacred.

Ukraine was finally defeated in the town of Bazar in the Volyn province, Russian troops surrounded some 360 Ukrainian soliders and gave them the option of joining Russia or being

(Continued on page 16)

Юрій Тус

ПРО ЛИЦАРЯ ДОБРИНЮ ТА ЙОГО СЕСТРИЧКУ ЗАБАВУ

(5)

(For those of our readers who have been learning the Ukrainian language from the Veselka supplements in The Weekly we offer this serialized folk tale about a knight called "Dobrynia" and sister "Zabava".)

Так сказав вовк і зник. Не знав Добриня, що це був чародій, якого прислав Змій.

Поїхав далі лісом, ген, аж над берег розлогого озера. По воді пливла біла лебідка. Вона звернула голову до Добрині і промовила людським голосом:

— Чого шукаєш, Добрине?

— Змій, друга мого шукаю.

— Нема Змій, — засумувала лебідка, — покинув нас і ніколи, ніколи вже не вернеться.

І тепер не знав Добриня, що лебідка — це відьма, яку наслав Змій.

Добриня, все таки, не поїняв віри цим словам і поїхав далі. Вийшов з лісу: — Куди далі їхати? Який шлях вибрати?

Недалеко в траві щось зашелестіло, аж кінч здригнувся.

— Не лякайся мене, це я, гадючка! — почувся тоненький писклявий голосок.

Добриня побачив у траві маленьку головку, що підіймалася до нього.

— Не пізнаєш? Це я мала тебе вкусити, як ти був ще маленький. А ти пустив мене на волю, не покарав.

Добриня нахилився з коня й зазім'явся:

— Як я можу тебе пізнати? Сам не пам'ятаю тієї події, про це мені тільки розповідали в замку.

— За твое добре серце я тобі віддячуся, — сказала гадючка. — Напийся води з джерельця, напийся води!

І гадючка зникла в траві.

Добриня зісковчив з коня, прив'язав його до дерева, а сам почав шукати джерела. Знайшов, зачерпнув руками води й випив.

Вода була свіжа й холодна. Смакувала йому, а все ж він почув, що з ним щось дивне діється: знепритомнів на хвилину, а коли опам'ятався, глянув у воду, наче в дзеркало. З води дивився на нього гарний молодий олень з великими розложистими рогами. Побіч стояв Добринин кінч і спокійно пасся.

Олень-Добриня зрозумів тепер, що мусить

Ілюстрація П. Андрусевича



знайти інших оленів, від яких зможе усе вивідати. Подався в ліс. Уже під вечір зустрів стадо оленів. Старий, досвідчений провідник стада підійшов до нього й пізнав відразу, що новий олень не справжній, а зачарований.

Привіталися і, коли олень-Добриня спитав про Змій, старий відповів:

— Нема його тут, перейшов у свої сторони. Зайдеш до нього шляхом, що веде на північ. Треба перейти ліси аж до Сумної рівнини. Що там далі діється, ніхто з оленів не знає. Ми з лісів не виходимо.

Ще довідався Добриня, що Змій готує війну проти його батьківщини. Олені були цим дуже збентежені: усяка війна їм не до владоби, а як Змій переможе князя, життя стане просто неможливе.

Добриня подякував і подався до свого коня. Ще раз напився води з чарівного джерела і знову приїхав людську постать. Сів на коня й погнався вказаним шляхом.

[Продовження буде]

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

Церква

У неділю ми ходимо до церкви на Службу Богу. Я люблю бувати в церкві. Там багато образів і там гарно співає хор. У церкві говорять проповіді про те, як треба любити один одного.

В Україні колись було багато церков. Але вороги поруйнували ці церкви.

Ц, ц, ц, Ц, Ц, Ц
цап, цепа, цукерки
Цап, Цепа, Цукор

Пташка

Пташка літає.
Пташка співає.
Крильцем махнула.
Вітром війнула.
Пташки немає.



Чики-чки

Чики-чки-чки-ку!
Іде гуска на кійку,
качечка на дудочці,
курочка на будочці,
зайчик на тачці,
хлопчик на собачці.

THE RAINBOW

День Перемир'я або День Ветеранів

Перша світова війна, яка шаліла понад чотири роки, коштувала всі держави й народи, що брали в ній участь, велетенських жертв у людях, духових вартостях і матеріальних добрах. Тому всі, хто брав у ній участь, з радістю прийняли вістку про закінчення цієї вселюдської катастрофи, хоч на історичному обрії нависали нові хмари — національно-визвольних змагань поневолених народів і комуністичної революції в Росії.

Зокрема ентузіастично прийняло вістку про перемир'я між Антантою й Німеччиною населення ЗСА, які брали участь в тій війні своєю експедиційною армією. З тієї нагоди в цілій країні відбувалися всенародні святкування, походи, паради, маніфестації, віча й гуляння. На пам'ятку цього історичного акту встановлено день підписання перемир'я 11-го листопада 1918 р. все-американським національним святом, відомим під назвою „День Перемир'я” (Armistice Day).

Від 1954 р. цей День прийняв назву „Дня Ветеранів” (Veterans of Foreign Wars) у честь учасників всіх закордонних воєн ЗСА. У 1899 р. заіснувала в Америці зачартерована всенациональна добровільна організація б. воєнів, які брали участь у війнах поза межами ЗСА й які були почесно звільнені зі служби у збройних силах. Ця організація має місцеві станції (Posts), об'єднані в дистриктові й стейтові одиниці. Керує ними виборна надрядна Національна Адміністраційна Рада (National Council of Administration). Організація Ветеранів нараховує коло два мільйони членів. Існує при ній Допоміжна Жіноча Служба (Womens Auxiliary) з коло півмільйона членів.

Поруч цієї добровільної ветеранської організації діє також Федеральна Ветеранська Адміністрація (Veterans' Administration), заснована в 1930 році. Вона об'єднує всі агентства, які займаються справами ветеранів, зокрема правно-допомоговими, фінансовими, бенєфітовими, здоровними, працевдачними тощо.

На терені Америки й у інших країнах вільного світу існують теж українські ветеранські організації, які об'єднують б. воєнів Українських Армій, що боролися за волю рідного краю під час Першої світової війни (Українські Січові Стрільці — УСС), у нас існування Української Держави (Українська Галицька Армія й Армія Української Народної Республіки) та під час Другої світової війни — Українська Національна Армія й Українська Повстанська Армія.

Українські ветеранські органи-

зації не дають своїм членам тієї опіки, правної поради й матеріальної допомоги, що американські, бо не мають до цього можливостей ані засобів. Але вони об'єднують б. побратимів по зброї, опікуються воєнними могилами допомагають воєнним інвалідам, а передусім плекають українські військові традиції.

У час, коли Америка й Антанта підписали перемир'я з Німеччиною, а саме в листопаді 1918 р., на вулицях Львова забагряніла кров українського воєня, коли 1-го листопада українці проголосили в столиці Західньої України власну державу з власним військом — Українською Галицькою Армією, зав'язком якої були створені раніше УСС, що, як самостійне бойове з'єднання в складі австрійської армії боролися проти московського ворога. Потім УГА й Армія Української Народної Республіки спільно боролися проти московсько-большевицьких і польських займанців. Ця боротьба скінчилася невдачею. Червону калину, символ пролитієї крові за свободу рідного краю, підняла під час Другої світової війни Українська Національна Армія й Українська Повстанська Армія. І хоч знову ця боротьба не увінчалася успіхом, то українські ветерани зберігають традицію збройних змагань, щоб передати її наступним поколінням. Бо боротьба за визволення українського народу триває далі, поки не покінчиться нашою перемогою.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of some Non-Ukrainian scholars who wrote about Ukraine. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Non-Ukrainian scholars who wrote about Ukraine

GROMNARST	— — — — —
CORUKE	— — — — —
WESTART	— — — — —
GNIMANN	— — — — —
DWAYERDA	— — — — —
KCNOKERNILL	— — — — —
MEANOLC	— — — — —
RIBD	— — — — —
BRANCHELIM.	— — — — —
THACHENTUB	— — — — —
MNOMISS	— — — — —

One of the above wrote about this aspect of Ukrainianism:

Answers to last week's jumble: Artymiw, Hrynkiv, Fiala, Rudnytsky, Secura, Bohdanska, Osinchuk, Petrowska.

Mystery word: Fantasia.

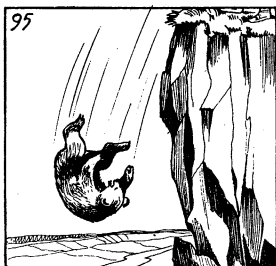
HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholidny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



Bohuta swung — the bear flew into the abyss.



Bohuta замаяхнувся — ведмідь полетів у прірву.



"Grandma, Granny! In the woods someone is battling with a bear — he saved our lives!"

"I thank you, honest lad, for the rescue — from my grandchildren and me!"

„Бобо! Бабуно! У лісі хтось із ведмедем б'ється — він нам життя врятував!"

„Спасибі тобі, парубче чесний, за порятунок — від моїх учучат та й від мене!"

Viewer Finds...

(Continued from page 6)

In western to bland middle of the road pap (and that's not a spelling error). If Judy and Jim can't sing Ukrainian perhaps they could get a guest who could — or even do a few instrumental arrangements of Ukrainian music. The possibilities are limitless.

The show does have an occasional dance number, which some people might consider it's only redeeming feature, but, Holy Holubtsi, is this the sum total of our culture? Like any other blue-and-yellow-blooded Ukrainian I feel a tug at the heart-springs when I see a hopak, but, enough is enough. Just like the Blacks in the thirties were stereotyped as foot-shufflers so Ukrainians are in great danger of being labelled as a nation of happy hunky hopak hoofers.

— Shuffle yo' feet braty — the pan's 'a coming.

For years Ukrainians have been trying to get some of their culture on the CBC. After all we are the fifth largest cultural group in Canada and on the prairies we can certainly be considered one of the "founding races". Ukrainian content on the CBC has been long overdue but let's not have this patronizing and racist dribble.

UNA Engagement



Leo Kenny Koltowski of North Plainfield and Irene Kuzmiw of Somerville have announced their engagement. Leo, 25, who originally hails from Winnipeg, Man., is a graduate of North Plainfield High School and currently attends the Institute of Technology in Boston. He is also a member of Plast. Leo and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wolodymyr Koltowski, are members of UNA Branch 372. Irene, 18, was born and bred in Somerville. She graduated from Hillsborough High School and is currently a student at the Rutgers College of Engineering. Irene and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zenon Kuzmiw, are members of UNA Branch 349.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CLUB OF MIAMI

3595 N.W. 35th St. Miami, Florida 33142

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Saturday, November 5, 1977

THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER DANCE

Thursday, November 24, 1977

Telephone: (305) 635-6374

REMEMBER! December 31 —

FABULOUS NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION

Admittedly, a show which is produced in Vancouver may be hard pressed to find good examples of Ukrainian culture, but they could try. For starters they could contact Prof. Valerian Revutsky in Victoria, an expert on Ukrainian drama, who could certainly give them some pointers. They could even take a trip to Edmonton and find a virtual gold mine.

It is so easy to provide quality material without stooping to cheap shots if only someone in the CBC brass would give you know what.

What can we expect next?

"Look Perogieman, a giant cabbage roll has eaten up the CN Tower and it's heading straight for..."

"No Hopin you don't mean..."

"Yes, Shifty Sevchuk's Shishlyk Shop!

Ble-eech!

machine-gunned to death. All 360 were killed.

Sixty years have passed since Ukraine was independent. Today all of Ukraine is occupied by one foe — Moscow. The end to the Ukrainian War of Liberation did not bring an end to the suffering of the Ukrainian people. Millions of Ukrainians were either killed or died as a result of Russian terror, and that same number of people faced misery.

Moscow rulers thought that with oppression, slavery, prisons, concentration camps, and rifles they could totally subjugate the Ukrainian people.

But their hopes were ill-founded. During World War II, the Ukrainian people again took to arms against their oppressors by declaring again an in-

dependent government and by joining the ranks of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

Today the Ukrainian people continue to fight for national and human rights, though in a different form. While not taking up arms, Ukrainians have picked up the pen, and have struck an equally hard blow against their oppressors, and the leaders of this movement are also well known — Valentyn Moroz, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykola Rudenko, and others.

Despite centuries of captivity, two modern attempts at independence, and the current rebirth of Ukrainian national feeling, the Ukrainian nation has not lost sight of its quest for freedom.

Ukraine's Quest for Freedom

(Continued from page 14)

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