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Soviets Attempt to Blackmail Ukrainian American Diplomat

U.S. Says Incident Could "Retard" Relations

MOSCOW, USSR.—A KGB agent attempted to blackmail an American diplomat of Ukrainian descent into working as a Soviet spy, after he forced his way into the U.S. official's hotel room and accused him of being a former Nazi collaborator, reported Western news services Saturday, October 29.

Two weeks after the initial accusations by the Soviet officials surfaced, TASS repeated the Nazi atrocities charge against Mr. Warvariv. The accusations were expanded to include his wife, Elena, who TASS said worked as a Gestapo translator in Dnipropetrovsk.

"The competent Soviet authorities have irrefutable materials to prove that Constantine Warvariv, who is now the permanent United States representative to UNESCO, served with the Nazi SD police and participated in mass executions of peaceful Soviet citizens during World War II," TASS charged on Monday, October 31.

The Soviet news agency went on to claim that Mrs. Warvariv, whose maiden name is Kozar, "worked as a translator for the German Gestapo in Dnipropetrovsk, led a wild life and was in close relations with officers of the Nazi Army."

Mr. Warvariv told UPI in Paris that the charges are a "smear campaign."

"What they want is to keep hounding us. It's smear, smear and nothing but smear. I believe that what the Soviets want is to keep smearing us in the hope that somebody will believe something," said Mr. Warvariv.

The American Embassy in Moscow sent another statement to the Soviet Foreign Ministry late Monday, October 31, after the most recent attack on Mr. Warvariv. The statement reiterated the American view that the Warvariv case constitutes a serious violation of the principles of diplomatic immunity.

In Washington, D.C., the State Department said the same day that it was not satisfied with the Kremlin's reply to its "strong protest."

"We are seeking a further reply from the Soviet government," said Hodding Carter III, a spokesman for the State Department.

Constantine Warvariv, 53, said in a telephone interview that a person who identified himself as "Ivan Ivanovych" of the KGB forced his way into his hotel room and produced documents alleging that the American diplomat took part in Nazi atrocities in Ukraine.

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Constantine Warvariv

Rudenko: "You have Brought To Trial the Word"

Report Witnesses Gave False Testimonies

Mykola Rudenko, the imprisoned head of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, charged in his final statement before the Druzhkivka judges that they have brought to trial the word.

"You are not judging me, you have brought to trial the written word," said Rudenko. "You are judging the universe for not being what the KGB would want it to be."

The press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) recently received the text of Rudenko's final statement, in which the Ukrainian Helsinki advocate reasserted his innocence and scored the Soviet regime for suppressing rights in the USSR.

Among the materials received by the press service was documentation that many of the witnesses provided false testimonies in order to convict both Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, his associ-

ate in the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring committee.

Rudenko's final statement underlined the necessity of freedom of speech. He prefaced his remarks by quoting the Bible's "In the beginning there was the word, and the word was in God, and the word was God."

"Citizen judges, today before you stands the written word," Rudenko bravely declared.

In what turned out to be a lesson on the basics of freedom of speech, Rudenko said that one of the important elements in life is the right to freely exchange ideas.

"The universe has no boundaries. The word must be free to cross the boundaries of hearts and states. Information, which is not allowed to emanate from the brain, self-destructs," said Rudenko.

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Ukrainian Museum Opens Second Exhibit

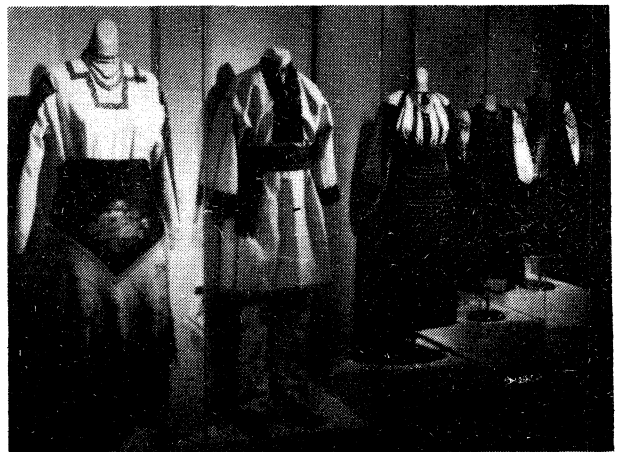
NEW YORK, N.Y.—Slightly over a year to the day when it opened its doors, the Ukrainian Museum unveiled its second major exhibit Sunday, October 29, showing again subtly blending and intricately arranged samples of the rich Ukrainian folk art.

Some 80 pieces of embroidered, printed and woven articles, ranging from "rushnyky" to bed and furniture covers and items of clothing, strike the viewer in myriad colors and designs on the upper floor of the museum.

Eighteen authentic costumes from various regions of Ukraine, dating from the mid-nineteenth century on to the 1930's, form a colorful piece de resistance on the lower floor, eliciting gasps and "wows" from the visitors who flocked to the UNWLA-initiated Museum over the past weekend. The exhibit's theme is "Traditional Design in Ukrainian Textiles."

"This is really beautiful," said New York Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander who dropped in on the exhibit during the preview Friday evening, October 28. "You're doing fantastic work in this area," she told UNWLA president Ivanna Rozankowsky and Museum curator Oksana Grabowicz, pledging assistance "in every way possible".

Words of encouragement and a pledge of assistance was also made by Robert Wagner, Jr., the Democratic Party's candidate for Manhattan borough president, when he toured the



Five of the life-size mannequins dressed in regional Ukrainian costumes, which will be on exhibit at the UNWLA Museum for one year.

(Photos by Ihor Diaboha)

building in the company of Atty. George Wolynetz.

Representatives of the press and some 50 invited members also heard Alexandra Riznyk, chairman of the Museum's board of directors, and Maria Shust, director of the Museum, explain briefly the nature of the exhibit and urge more people to join this institution as members. Both credited the work of several volunteers, as well as

Mrs. Grabowicz, for putting in hours of work, in the last few days deep into the night, to arrange the exhibit.

Congratulating the ladies of the UNWLA and the Museum was Ivan Bazarko, administrative director of the UCCA which shares the Second Avenue building with these organizations.

The project for this second exhibit was designed by Zenon Feszczak, art

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Rename Ukrainian Villages in Five Polish Provinces

WARSAW, Poland.—The Polish People's Republic has renamed scores of Ukrainian villages in five provinces to Polish-sounding names, announced "Monitor Polski", the official government organ, in its September 22, 1977 edition.

The change was ordered by M. Milczrik, minister of regional administration and environmental protection.

The new names of the villages, while in some cases are Polish translations of the original Ukrainian, frequently are different from the Ukrainian meaning.

The renaming was conducted in the provinces of Krosno, Nowy Sanchez, Przemyśl, Rzeszów and Tarnobrzeg.

Below is the list of the renamed villages as they appeared in the September 22nd edition of "Monitor Polski."

Current names	Previous names
Krosno Province	
Brzezina, wieś	Bereźnica Wyżna
Brzeźniczka, wieś	Bereźnica Niżna
Brzeźki, wieś	Bereżki
Brzózka, wieś	Bereżka
Chłodnik, wieś	Hłudno
Czechów, wieś	Wolodź
Dąbrowka, ex. miasta	Dąbrowka Ruska
Długopole, wieś	Wańkowa
Górna Wieś, wieś	Jablonia Ruska
Groszówka, leśniczówka	Jabłońka
Gródek, wieś	Dworniczek
Jablonia, wieś	Muzeum
Jankowa, wieś	Liskowate
Jasień, przysiółek	Ulucz
Jodłówka, ex. wsi	Łodyna
Kanimersowo, cz. wsi	Stuposiany
Liśówek, wieś	Kulaszne
Łąka, wieś	Wierlas
Legi, wieś	Lachowa
Łukaszewice, wieś	Morochów
Międzygórze, wieś	Uherce Mineralne
Międzylesie, wieś	Holuzków
Miodowa, wieś	Wilsznia
Mroczków, wieś	Rosochate
Nowa Wieś, wieś	Orelec
Okreżna, wieś	Skorodne
Olszanka, wieś	Lopienka
Olszyna, wieś	Weremied
Orle, wieś	Rab
Ostra, wieś	Niewistka
Owczary, wieś	Huzele
Podegrodzie, wieś	Przedmieście, wieś
Podgórze, wieś	Przełęcz, osada leśna
Podrzecze, wieś	Przełom, wieś
Podzamecze, wieś	Przemysk, wieś
Przedmieście, wieś	Przystań, wieś
Przełęcz, osada leśna	Rostoka, wieś
Przełom, wieś	Raszki, wieś
Przemysk, wieś	Sady, wieś
Przystań, wieś	Sanniki, wieś
Rostoka, wieś	Sękówka, wieś
Raszki, wieś	Słoneczna, wieś
Sady, wieś	Stanisławów, wieś
Sanniki, wieś	Stoczek, wieś
Sękówka, wieś	Studzienne, wieś
Słoneczna, wieś	Szybistów, wieś
Stanisławów, wieś	Średnia Wieś, wieś
Stoczek, wieś	Świerkowa, wieś
Studzienne, wieś	Świerków, wieś
Szybistów, wieś	Świerżowa, wieś
Średnia Wieś, wieś	Tkaczowa, wieś
Świerkowa, wieś	Ustron, wieś
Świerków, wieś	Wietrzna, wieś
Ustron, wieś	Wola, wieś
Wietrzna, wieś	Wola Sadowa, wieś
Wola, wieś	Zacisze, ex. wsi
Wola Sadowa, wieś	Zakole, wieś
Zacisze, ex. wsi	Zalesie, wieś
Zakole, wieś	Zawadka, wieś
Zalesie, wieś	Zawadówka, wieś
Zawadka, wieś	Zębiedako, wieś
Zawadówka, wieś	
Zębiedako, wieś	

Current names	Previous names
Nowy Sanchez Province	
Skwierzyn, wieś	Skwirtno
Przemyśl Province	
Boguszów, wieś	Werchrata
Chmielowice, wieś	Niematów
Dąbrowa, wieś	Gorajec
Graniczne, wieś	Hurko
Groszowice, wieś	Hruszowice
Ignaców, wieś	Hnatkowice
Jaworowice, wieś	Jawornik Ruski
Kalinowa, wieś	Dachnów
Kopystno, wieś	Groszowa
Kopystów Dolny, wieś	Sierakośce
Kopystów Górny, wieś	Kopysno
Krowica Lubaczowska, wieś	Kobylnica Ruska
Leszno, wieś	Kobylnica Wołoska
Lubice, wieś	Krowica Holodowska
Lomny, wieś	Pozdziec
Międzygórze, wieś	Balaje
Międzylesie, wieś	Chotyłub
Młodzice, wieś	Ułazów
Nadrzeźna, wieś	Drohobyczka
Nadsaite, wieś	Zohatyn
Niwiska, wieś	Molodycz
Niziny, wieś	Gholowice
Nowiny, wieś	Pralkowice
Olszanka, wieś	Hurcze
Osetkowo, wieś	Dusowce
Podgórze, wieś	Nowiny Horynieckie
Podgrodzie, wieś	Dmytrowice
Podlasek, przysiółek	Manasters
Podlesie, wieś	Rożubowice
Pogon, wieś	Witoszyńce
Pograniczne, wieś	Nehrybka
Polanka, wieś	Hobubla
Rozdoże, wieś	Kniażycze
Smolinka Dolna, wieś	Iaska
Smolinka Górna, wieś	Hureczko
Sosnna, wieś	Polanka Horyniecka
Stawiska, wieś	Rairuz
Tomczaków, wieś	Basznia Dolna
Walterów, wieś	Basznia Górna
Wiarska Wieś, wieś	Futory
Witoldów, wieś	Starzawa
Witoldówek, wieś	Brylińce
Zagórze, wieś	Młodowice
Zalęże, wieś	Huwniki
Zawada, wieś	Akamanice
Zawadzkie, wieś	Jakamanice
	Koniusza
	Zaluzie
	Budomiers
	Bihale

Rzeszów Province

Dębiaki, wieś	Chyki-Dębiaki
Jodłówka, wieś	Przychojce

Tarnobrzeg Province

Cisów, wieś	Cisów-Las
Spokojna, przysiółek	Mordownia

Soccer Match Ignites Riots In Lithuania

MOSCOW, USSR.—Thousands of Lithuanians shouted anti-Soviet and nationalist slogans at a recent soccer match and then went on a rampage through the streets of Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania, dissident sources said Sunday, October 30, reported the Associated Press.

The sources reported that cars were overturned, police vehicles set afire, windows smashed and Soviet propaganda banners torn down in the rioting on the night of October 10.

The next morning, they said, troops armed with automatic weapons patrolled the streets of Vilnius, also known as Vilna and the scene of sporadic violence since Lithuania was annexed by Soviet Union in 1940. The 10th century city was heavily damaged by the Nazis, who occupied it from 1941-44.

Contacted by telephone, the duty officer at the Interior Ministry in Vilnius said a minor, and unpolitical, disturbance had taken place after the soccer match. "As often happens, several teenagers got into a fight after the game," he said. "Four of them were detained, spoken to and let go."

Alexander Podrabinek, an ambulance corpsman who speaks out on human rights, told Western newsmen he recently visited Vilnius and gathered the following account from residents: The troubles began at an evening soccer match between a Vilnius team and a Russian team from Smolensk, when members of the crowd began to shout "Russians go home" and "Katsapy", a derogatory term for Russians. Some of the shouting was heard during a live television broadcast of the game before it was cut off "for technical reasons."

After the game, about 15,000 spectators streamed out into the streets and some of them began turning over cars and ripping down propaganda banners which festooned the city to mark the upcoming 60th anniversary of the Russian revolution, according to the residents.

Militiamen, Soviet security police and auxiliary policemen tried to control the rioting, but when they made arrests, the crowd surged in and managed to free many of the prisoners. An unknown number of persons were taken in, however.

Podrabinek, who is regarded as a reliable source by other Moscow dissidents, said he was told of another disturbance four nights later, but he could not confirm this.

Lithuania has been the scene of several nationalist uprisings since it was invaded by the Russians in June, 1940.

Ukrainian Hierarchs Stress Firm Religious Liberty Stand

VATICAN CITY, Italy.—Two Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, who attended the World Synod of Bishops here, urged that the assemblage should stress the defense of religious liberty, reported John Maher of the National Catholic News Service.

Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, criticized the synod for not speaking sufficiently about those parts of the world in which catechesis of children and the young is impeded, sometimes with violent methods. Such coun-

tries, he said, should be cited by name.

Vatican Radio, he said, "should do all it can to reach those countries, and with better programs."

Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Winnipeg, Man., said: "It seems that Christians who live in an atmosphere of religious liberty do not concern themselves with practical action on behalf of brothers in various parts of the world who are partly or completely deprived of religious liberty."

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TELEPHONES:

Svoboda

(201) 434-0237

(201) 434-0807

from New York (212) 227-4125

U.N.A.

(201) 451-2200

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(212) 227-5251

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Editor: Zenon Snylyk
Ass't Editor: Ihor Dlaboha
Editorial Ass't: Roma Sochan

Bohdan Fedorak Elected President Of American Friends of ABN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bohdan Fedorak of Detroit, Mich., was elected president of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (AF-ABN) at the organization's congress held here at the Chicago Sheraton Hotel from Friday to Sunday, October 21-23.

Mr. Fedorak, 44, is a noted local and national Ukrainian community participant. He is president of the Detroit UCCA Branch, and also serves on the UCCA National Council.

An economist by profession, Mr. Fedorak graduated from Wayne State University in his hometown.

The congress was attended by representatives of the Ukrainian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Slovak, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Albanian, German, Cuban, Croatian and Vietnamese communities in the United States.

The assemblage was convened by Dr. Anatoliy Bedriy, outgoing president of the AF-ABN. After the report submitted by Dr. Bedriy, a motion, proposed by a Cuban delegate was passed to cite the outgoing president for his work.

On Saturday evening a banquet was held with the attendance of 450 persons. Principal speaker at the function was Jaroslaw Stetzko, president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations world executive board in Munich, West Germany.

Joining Mr. Stetzko at the dais were Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Hug O-yang, general consul of the National Republic of China, G.J. Dauvardis, general consul of Lithuania, and representatives of the nationality groups. Master of ceremonies was Atty. Boris Antonovych, Illinois Assemblyman from Chicago.

Appearing in the concert program were the SUMA "Chervona Ruta"



Bohdan Fedorak

octet, and Rumanian baritone P. Liuklyliuz.

Two panels were held in the course of the congress.

Saturday's panel was entitled "U.S. Foreign Policy and the Captive Nations." Panelists were: Dr. A.E. Ronnett (Rumanian), Ernest Anderson (German), Olaf Tamark (Estonian), and Nestor Shcherbij (Ukrainian). The moderator was Dr. N. Labrada (Cuban).

The following day's panel dealt with "National Liberation Struggles and the Captive Nations." Panelists were Slava Stetzko (Ukrainian), Dr. Nohemi Labrada Bernal, former Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Dr. A. Bonifacic (Croatian), and Dr. Do Dang Kong (Vietnamese). Moderator was Dr. Y. Paprikoff (Bulgarian).

Prior to the start of the congress a press conference was held at the hotel. Responding to reporters' questions were Mr. Stetzko and Dr. A.E. Ronnett, president of the Rumanian Congress Committee.

Mr. Fedorak is joined on the AF-ABN executive board by presidents of all nationality groups, with the Rumanian representative serving as vice-president.

Byrne Asks Goldberg to Raise Cases of 4 Ukrainians at CSCE

TRENTON, N.J.—New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne appeared in a telegram dated October 31st to Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, head of the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade conference now in session, to bring up the cases of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Valentyn Moroz and Oleksa Serhiyenko.

The Governor promised to speak out on behalf of the four Ukrainian political prisoners when he met with a group of Ukrainian community activists at the home of Atty. Myroslaw and Mrs. Camille Smorodsky in Rutherford, N.J., on October 23rd.

The purpose of the Belgrade conference, which was convened October 4th, is to review the implementation of the Helsinki Accords signed by 35 nations in 1975.

The full text of Gov. Byrne's telegram to Amb. Goldberg follows.

"On behalf of Ukrainian Americans living in New Jersey I appeal to you on a matter of justice and compassion. The plight of Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR, namely Mykola Rudenko, Oleksander Tykhy, Valentyn Moroz and Oleksa Serhiyenko and others, who are imprisoned for exercising their human rights as guaranteed by the Helsinki Accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, shocks the sensibilities of thinking people around the world. We ask that you convey our appeal to this Soviet government and the Belgrade conference if for no other than humanitarian reasons for the release of these gravely ill prisoners."

Copies of the telegram were sent to President Jimmy Carter, Leonid Brezhnev and Anatoly Dobrynin.

Gov. Byrne is campaigning for election to a second four-year term.

Dr. Stern: USSR is Prison of Nations

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Speaking at the Balch Institute here Monday, October 24, Dr. Mikhail Stern, the former Jewish Ukrainian political prisoner, charged the Soviet Union with being a "prison of nations."

"It's a prison of nations. It's a concentration camp," said Dr. Stern.

Dr. Stern is in the United States with his wife, Ida, by invitation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. His appearance here was sponsored by the Philadelphia UCCA Branch, the local committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, and the Inter-religious Task Force on Soviet Jewry.

Dr. Stern likened the facts surrounding his release to efforts that can be made on behalf of other political prisoners. He said that the international campaign in his defense while he was in

a concentration camp near Kharkiv, Ukraine, can save other prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union.

He also urged that the United States remain firm in its human rights stand. Dr. Stern believes that the "stronger the United States demands on behalf of human rights, the better it will be."

Speaking through an interpreter, Dr. Stern recounted his trial and imprisonment. He said that he was initially charged with poisoning his patients of the Christian faith.

Dr. Stern worked at the Polyclinic of Provincial Endocrinologist Health Center in Vinnytsia. He said, however, that it was "truth that saved me."

"The KGB threatened 2,000 of my patients. But it was the peasants of Ukraine, the men and women that testified against the Russians," said Dr. Stern.

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Human Rights, Detente Discussed at Columbia Parley

by Roman Kudela

"Visti" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A conference entitled "Soviet Threat: Myth or Reality" was held here at Columbia University Monday, October 17, in the university's International Affairs Building, with about 150 persons in attendance.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Academy of Political Science and the Program of Continuing Education at Columbia, examined the nature of the Soviet threat to United States national security, American values and global stability. President Jimmy Carter's stand on human rights and strategic arms limitation were also discussed.

The panel was chaired by Henry W. Morton of Queens College, City University of New York. The main speaker was Dimitri K. Simes of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, and the discussants were Alfred P. Bloch of the State University of New York at New Paltz and Jerry F. Hough of Duke and Columbia Universities.

The first speaker, Prof. Simes, presented his views on Soviet dissidents, human rights and foreign policy. After reaffirming his support for the human rights struggle, he offered a "realistic" view of Soviet dissidents.

Some of his major points were: 1) the dissidents do not have the support of the vast majority of the people and are an isolated force; 2) they are an elite (within the historical tradition of Russian elitist radical movements) whose main support comes from the liberal arts intelligentsia and certain scientific circles; and 3) they are factionalized.

He believes there is a great deal of disagreement over future directions and goals of the dissident movement in the USSR and little respect for opposing views. He used the example of the emigre journal, "Kontinent", and claimed that certain dissidents are not published because of their views. The main exception to this, he said, is Andrei Sakharov "who is a saint, but a lonely voice."

Prof. Simes's conclusions are based on the fact that in 1968 people in the USSR had more reason to be scared than in 1977. In the 1960's everyone remembered Stalin, the "gulags" and the millions of victims. Ten years later, the Stalinist memory and fear faded.

The political climate changed, he said. Under Stalin people were destroyed physically; under Khrushchev they were destroyed politically; under Brezhnev, however, people out of favor are alive and working, though

admittedly at very minor jobs. Nikolai Podgorny, the former President of the USSR, is an example.

Prof. Simes is opposed to the Soviet Union because it is a totalitarian regime. He recognizes that our problem is how to deal with it and that the dissident movement is a threat to dialogue and detente.

If we want reforms, said Prof. Simes, we should deal with those who have the power to affect reforms. He voiced support for concrete foreign policy steps, such as the Jackson amendment, because it is modest and desires only an increase in immigration, not a change in Soviet society.

The Helsinki Pact is another example. Prof. Simes takes seriously specific provisions in Basket Three, but views Principle VII (respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms) as unreasonable because it would make the USSR a "democratic" country. He concluded his presentation by saying that "human rights are sacred, but diplomatic tools are not sacred, and we have to be pragmatic. Moral intentions are not enough."

The next speaker, Prof. Bloch, began by congratulating Prof. Simes on his courage in "criticizing those whom we consider heroes." He feels that the question of human rights extends be-

yond Jewish immigration and that the "dissidents are addressing universal issues."

Prof. Bloch agreed with Prof. Simes on the question of popular support. He ended his presentation by expressing his dislike for the word "detente" and his preference for "accommodation with reality."

In a later discussion, Prof. Bloch objected to the narrow, pragmatic approach to the human rights issue, and asked why we are afraid that if we put a little pressure on the Soviets they will not deal with us.

Prof. Hough, the third speaker, was introduced as the best of the American Sovietologists. He expressed full agreement with Prof. Simes's views. Prof. Hough's major points were that support of human rights has to be balanced with other issues (arms limitation agreements), and that this support is not really in line with U.S. national interest. The crucial foreign policy need "is for reasonable people on both sides." Prof. Hough sees democratization and possible loss of territories as posing a serious problem for Soviet Russian nationalists, and feels that "we must tread with extreme gentleness in the area between nationalism and democratization."

Soviets Attempt to Blackmail...

(Continued from page 1)

The incident was kept secret by the American embassy in Moscow until the Soviet press agency, Novosti, released an article claiming that Mr. Warvariv was a Nazi collaborator. After the article was distributed, Ambassador Malcolm Toon authorized the release of the American protest which was sent to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Wednesday, October 19.

In its release, Novosti wrote: "The fact that a Nazi criminal holds so high a post in President Carter's Administration clearly shows how much those who capitalize politically on human rights care for them in reality."

The American embassy's protest declared that such incidents by the Soviet KGB can "retard the growth of mutually beneficial relations."

"The Embassy of the United States strongly protests this highly provocative unacceptable treatment of a U.S. diplomat as a clear violation of the Vienna Conventions and an impermissible abuse of the norms of behavior which should govern relations between our two nations," said the protest. "Such violations as this can only serve to retard the growth of mutually beneficial relations."

The statement further requested that those responsible for the incident be called to account for their actions.

Mr. Warvariv, who is based in Paris, France, is the deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He visited the Soviet Union in mid-October to attend a UNESCO-sponsored conference on environmental education in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia.

Mr. Warvariv and the American Embassy said that the Soviet secret agent knocked on the U.S. diplomat's room in the Soviet Georgian capital at about 1:00 a.m., on October 16th. After forcing himself into the room the KGB agent attempted to draft Mr. Warvariv into working for Soviet intelligence. When that failed, he accused him of serving with the Nazi police in Ukraine during World War II and organizing mass shootings of innocent persons.

The KGB agent said he would release this information if Mr. Warvariv did not agree to comply with his request.

Mr. Warvariv repeatedly identified himself as a American diplomat attending the UNESCO conference and insisted that "Ivan Ivanovych" leave the room.

The Soviet secret agent did not, and produced a dossier, allegedly containing incriminating evidence, both documents and photos, against Mr. Warvariv and his family.

One of the documents revealed by "Ivan Ivanovych" was a letter written by Mr. Warvariv's deceased father, purportedly incriminating Mr. Warvariv in Nazi war crimes. Mr. Warvariv immediately refuted the letter as a forgery.

After showing Mr. Warvariv a photo of a mass grave, and charging that he participated in the murders, the KGB agent said that "whether it is true or not, is not important because we can produce the witnesses and affidavits."

Mr. Warvariv was born in Rivne in the Volhynia region of western Ukraine in 1924. The Soviet press agency claimed that he participated in many mass slayings there while serving on the Nazi police force.

Mr. Warvariv disputed the allegations saying that during the time in question he was imprisoned in a German labor camp and never held a gun in his hands during the war.

Novosti also charged that Mr. Warvariv later served with British and American intelligence, "selecting people for espionage and sabotage missions in the USSR."

The press agency did not distribute its article through normal channels, but sent it by telex directly to the Reuters news agency in London.

The KGB agent wanted Mr. Warvariv to provide information on U.S. diplomats working at various American embassies. Mr. Warvariv was told that he would be "provided for financially" if he cooperated.

The first agent was later joined by two others, and the three stayed for three hours, acting "in an insulting, peremptory and threatening fashion."

Worked at State Dept. For 14 Years

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Constantine Warvariv, an American citizen since 1954 and a State Department employee since 1963, has been deputy delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris since January 1974.

He was born Nov. 4, 1924 in Volhynia, a region then in eastern Poland that became part of the Soviet Ukraine in 1939 and, in World War II, was occupied by German forces from 1941 to 1944.

According to the State Department, Mr. Warvariv was taken to a German labor camp in Schweinfurt, Germany, in 1943 and was transferred several times until he was freed by the American armed forces in 1945.

After the war, he stayed in camps for displaced persons and was then admitted to the University of Heidelberg, where he studied from 1946 to 1949, when he came to the United States. He was awarded an M.A. in international relations by Columbia University in 1954, the year he became a citizen.

Mr. Warvariv worked in the Library of Congress from 1956 to 1963. He served in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs before being appointed to his position with UNESCO. He won a State Department merit award in 1971.

Winnipeg Museum Has Photo Show

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Osereok Museum here is featuring a display of photographs of Ukrainian churches in Alberta by Dr. Orest Semchishen. The show is being held at St. Andrew's College on the University of Manitoba campus and will continue through January 30, 1978.

Osereok Museum is a component of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre at 184 Alexander Ave. E. The Centre is currently undergoing extensive renovations.

Plast Unit To Hold Dance

PASSAIC, N.J.—The "Orden Khrestonostiv" Plast unit is holding an "Oxtoberfest" dance here at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., Saturday, November 5.

The "Jolly Holly" rock band will provide the music. Tickets are \$3.50, and may be purchased at the door.

Warvariv Describes KGB Harassment in Tbilisi

PARIS, France.—Constantine Warvariv, a 53-year-old United States diplomat, described in a telephone interview here Saturday, October 29, the incident in which he said the Soviet security police attempted to press him into their service.

The reported blackmail attempt took place on October 16th, in Tbilisi, where Mr. Warvariv was attending a conference. He said that three persons had broken into his room at the Hotel Iveria, with one of them presenting himself as a member of the KGB the security police. He identified himself by the unlikely name of Ivan Ivanovych, the equivalent of John Doe, adding that he had come "all the way from Moscow" to see Mr. Warvariv.

Then, dramatically, he opened a folder and extracted a photograph from it. "Do you know who this is?" he asked. The photograph showed a Ukrainian Orthodox minister and his family, and Mr. Warvariv said, "Yes, indeed, I do." It was his own family, including himself as a boy of 7 or 8.

Mr. Warvariv said Ivan Ivanovych commented, "We are quite well documented," then produced another picture, showing bodies in an unidentified mass grave.

"You participated in the executions," the Russian was quoted as having said.

Mr. Warvariv denied the charge and said it was "an outrage, not true."

According to Mr. Warvariv, the Russian replied, "Whether true or not is not important because we can produce the witnesses and affidavits," adding that he did not mean to be unpleasant but that he was there for "a businesslike discussion."

The Russian was quoted as having said that he understood Mr. Warvariv was a senior member of the Foreign Service with access to secret documents; that he would be interested in such documents and in Mr. Warvariv's own interpretation of political developments; that Mr. Warvariv would be "well provided for financially" and that "our people" would be able to keep contact with him "anywhere in the world."

He was then said to have assured Mr. Warvariv that everything would be handled with discretion and to have warned him not to reveal anything about their meeting, or else his future well-being could not be guaranteed.

Mr. Warvariv said the Russian then left — the two other men had left earlier — promising that he would keep in touch.

The diplomat has been back in Paris since October 20th. He said Paris was his first foreign assignment. At the State Department he had specialized in problems of international organization. Without being asked the question, he said he never worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

UMI Holds 25th Anniversary Convention, Banquet

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Music Institute of America held its jubilee convention and banquet here Sunday, October 23. Melania Baylowa was elected president of the organization.

Outgoing president Taisa Bohdanska reported on the activities of UMI and the work of the executive board.

Publications director Kalyna Chichka-Andrienko presented a new book for beginning piano students, which was published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of UMI, and dedicated to the late Prof. Roman Sawycky, the organization's founder. The book was prepared in manuscript form by Prof. Sawycky for his own students.

At noontime a Divine Liturgy and requiem service in memory of deceased UMI instructors were held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church.

A banquet organized by the Parents Committee of UMI began at 5:00 p.m. In her opening address Prof. Bohdanska recalled how 25 years ago Prof. Sawycky doubted that UMI would ex-

ist for even five years. The celebration of a silver jubilee this year proves that the organization has played an important role in the music education of Ukrainian youths, she said.

Prof. Bohdanska reminded those present that jubilee concerts are scheduled for November 27th in Irvington, N.J., and December 18th at Carnegie Recital Hall in New York. At the concerts UMI alumni will perform works by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian composers.

Dr. Stephan Woroch served as the master of ceremonies during the banquet. The program included an address by Prof. Bohdan Lonchyna about the contributions and importance of UMI, and performances by Irene Reshetylovych and Larysa Diachok.

Three UMI alumni, Oles Kuzyshyn, Martha Maczaj and Marko Lutzky, presented bouquets of flowers to the teachers and expressed their gratitude on behalf of all alumni.

At the end of the banquet UMI student Areta and Orest Harasymchuk, Bill, Anita and Marta Ayerbe and Sonia Shereg gave a recital.

SUSTA to Hold 17th Congress

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will hold its 17th congress here at Soyuzivka Friday to Sunday, November 18-20.

Registration will begin Friday at 7:00 p.m., and will continue Saturday from 8:30-10:30 a.m.

The weekend activities will include a wine and cheese party Friday evening, banquet and dance, with music provided by "Iskra" Saturday evening, and a panel discussion on "SUSTA — Past, Present and Future," in addition to the congressional sessions.

Halyna Tarnawsky, eastern vice-president of SUSTA, said that student hromadas sending delegates to the congress must submit updated membership lists. Each hromada is allotted one delegate per 10 members.

Registration fee is \$5.00, while room and board is \$22.00. Miss Tarnawsky advised that reservations should be made in advance by calling Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

For further information contact the SUSTA executive board at 438 Dennison Street, Highland Park, N.J. 08904; (201) 246-1125.

UNA Passaic District Reviews Organizing Progress

PASSAIC, N.J.—Officers of the Branches constituting the UNA Passaic District held their organizing meeting on Sunday, October 16, in the Ukrainian National Home, here.

District Committee chairman John Chomko welcomed UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk and representatives of local Branches, following which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by District secretary Wasyli Maruschak.

Mr. Chomko, in his review of the District's progress in the membership drive, noted that Passaic Branch 42 secretary, Peter Holowachuk, was again the leading organizer and that this performance should be an example for all organizers to help the District attain its quota.

Mrs. Dushnyk congratulated octogenarian Mr. Holowachuk for organizing 16 members to date, as well as Gregory Klymenko (Clifton Branch 182) for bringing in 8 members, and John Burney (Paterson Branch 64) for his 6 members. Two local Branches had not organized any members but were expected to.

The speaker stressed the necessity for all Branches and all Branch officers, not only secretaries, as well as delegate-candidates, to exert every effort in the remaining weeks of the year

to help Soyuz achieve its goal of a plus in membership and for the District to earn a bonus for meeting its quota. She also stated that just as the UNA is surging ahead financially, it must do so in membership growth in order to retain its impact as a leading force in the community. In reviewing sources for new members, Mrs. Dushnyk mentioned the three new UNA plans to be issued, which should help organizers in their work. It was suggested that UNA field organizer Wasyli Orichowsky could aid secretaries with certain prospects.

The 1978 UNA wall calendars, old and new style, were distributed and may be ordered from the Home Office.

In the ensuing discussion, several points were broached regarding the new certificates, greater rewards for secretaries and organizers, the UNA retaining the fraternal foundation upon which it was built, doctors' fees for examinations of new members and other questions. Taking part in the discussion were Mrs. Anastasia Maruschak and Messrs. Chomko, Holowachuk, Zelynsky, Burney, Voinov, Blyha, Maruschak, Klymenko and Tabachuk.

Following a tasty collation prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Maruschak, Mrs. Dushnyk related impressions of her trip to Europe this past summer especially concerning her Lemko roots.

Baltimore UNA'ers Confer on Soyuz Activity

BALTIMORE, Md.—An organizing meeting of the UNA Baltimore District Committee was held on Sunday, October 9, at the Selfreliance Home here.

The new District chairman, Bohdan Yasynsky, invited immediate past chairman Theodore Chay to the podium, together with secretary Ostap Zynjuk and treasurer John Malko, and welcomed the 17 local Branch representatives present, as well as UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk and Advisor Eugene Iwanciw.

The chairman called on Mrs. Dushnyk for the initial remarks. In a review of the Baltimore District's organizing endeavors for 1977, the speaker thanked Mr. Zynjuk secretary of Washington, D.C., Branch 15, for bringing three applications. She appealed for a concerted drive in the remaining weeks of 1977 to not only help the District attain its quota but the UNA as well. Mrs. Dushnyk reviewed possibilities for organizing members, noting that the three new certificates being issued by the UNA should help organizers. She explained that courses will be held and brochures issued to familiarize organizers with the new policies. The speaker reviewed briefly UNA finances, income from investments, dues, rents, and promissory notes.

Mr. Iwanciw stated that the UNA must not rest on past achievements but must continue to grow and thus maintain leadership in the community. With its planned programs the UNA should set an example for the whole community to move ahead. The influence that the UNA now wields must not be squandered; its continuation must be ensured with a steadily increasing UNA membership. As the number of professionals is growing constantly, the UNA must strive to reach this group and the youth through a better understanding of the UNA and its programs.

A lengthy discussion followed on the

need of professional organizers, the need for a different image of the UNA, problems of organizing, more fraternalism between individuals and within the UNA, printing more material about the UNA and outstanding people, and more in English in order to reach the third and fourth generations, try to reach "Ruthenians" and small communities, which should get more attention, comparison of UNA's lower rates with commercial firms, more communication between the Home Office and Districts and Branches, presentation of scholarships, UNA community meetings to which the youth would be invited, and other questions.

Taking part in the discussions were: Messrs. Yasynsky, Cizdyn, Prytula, Pisetsky, Basarab, Stelmach, Malko, Zynjuk, Choma and Chay. The animated discussions continued at the repeat prepared by Mrs. Helen Malko.

UNA'ers From 4 Penna Districts Attend Training Course

LEHIGHTON, Pa.—Thirty-six UNA'ers from four Pennsylvania Districts took part in a special secretary-organizer course arranged by the Home Office and hosted by the Lehigh Valley District Sunday, October 23, at the "Natalia" Motel here owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wyniawsky.

Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz alternated in presenting seven condensed lectures on UNA life protection plans and membership organization.

Officers from the Philadelphia, Shamokin, Lehigh Valley and Wilkes-Barre Districts, led by their respective chairmen, Petro Tarnawsky, Tymko Butrey, Supreme Advisor Anna Haras and Roman Diakiw, took part in the course.

After welcoming remarks by Mrs. Haras, Mr. Hawrysz proceeded with the first lecture on the importance of

Perth Amboy UNA'ers Seek to Spur Drive

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.—Ways and means of stepping up the current pre-convention membership drive, the progress of Soyuz on the local and national levels and its role in Ukrainian community life were the main topics of discussion at an organizing meeting of the Perth Amboy District Committee held here Sunday, October 23, at the Ukrainian National Home.

Twelve officers, representing Branches 104 and 155 from Perth Amboy, 342 from Carteret, 349 from Manville and 353 from New Brunswick, took part in the session. They heard UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and field organizer Wasyli Orichowsky as guest speakers.

The meeting was opened by Cornylo Halushka, District chairman, who reported on the UNA Day in New Jersey, noting that the event was a financial and organizational success and the District will share in the net proceeds that will be divided among the four Districts staging it.

In reviewing the District's organizing activity, Mr. Orichowsky said that with 65 new members enrolled thus far it has attained 50 percent of its annual quota. Best organizers this year are M. Fedynshyn of Branch 155 and J. Jarema of Branch 372 of Plainfield, each of whom has signed up 20 new members.

Four members each were organized by the following secretaries: K. Mazeppa, Branch 332 of Raritan; Mrs. O. Jaworska, Branch 344 of Bound Brook; M. Zacharko, Branch 349 of Manville; and S. Mysak, Branch 104 of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Orichowsky urged all secretaries and Branch officers to step up their efforts so as to reach the District quota for the year. He briefly discussed the new plans that will be offered to membership before the end of the year. He stressed that he was available at all times to help the secretaries that wanted and needed assistance.

At the outset of his address Mr. Lesawyer congratulated Messrs. Fedynshyn and Jarema for their organizing efforts thus far. He then went on to review Soyuz progress over the past nine months, noting that the new membership total of 2,400 was by 20 percent higher than for the same period last year. Assets and income were also ahead of last year and the rental from the new headquarters building will exceed \$1.5 million for the full year. So-

zuyivka is concluding yet another banner year.

Delivery of UNA publications have improved in some areas. Where such problems persist, Mr. Lesawyer urged that subscribers complain to the local post offices. The 1978 calendar-almanac will be completed by the end of the year and will be mailed to Svoboda subscribers during the first week in January of 1978.

The UNA District committee in Pittsburgh, the site of the May 1978 convention, has started working on plans to welcome the delegates and arrange for a comfortable and pleasant stay in their city.

Bohdan Mak, chairman of the Newark District Committee who also heads the UNA Day committee, brought greetings from his District. He noted that problems faced by Perth Amboy were similar to those in Newark. In his opinion, UNA District and Branch officers should be more active in community affairs. He suggested that the New Jersey Districts operate more closely on a state-wide basis. In preparing for the convention the Districts should work closely to elect a representative on the Supreme Assembly.

The following took part in the discussion: M. Fedynshyn, M. Yaniv, D. Stepash, M. Stepash, C. Halushka, M. Zacharko and S. Mysak. Topics included medical examination fees for higher amounts of life insurance, mortgage loans and interest rates, senior citizens home, indigent payments, dividends on paid-up life certificates.

Olenska-Petryshyn Exhibits In Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—Recent paintings and etchings of Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn, an outstanding Ukrainian artist from New Brunswick, N.J., are going on display today at the gallery of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 2395 Bloor Street, West here.

The artist herself will be on hand for the opening of the exhibit and will deliver a lecture on New Realism.

The gallery hours are: Monday through Saturday, except Wednesday, from 12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m. and Sundays 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

The exhibit will remain open through November 19th.



Participants of the courses at the Oleh Kandyba-Olzhych monument at the Ukrainian Homestead.

training and the qualifications and duties of a UNA organizer.

He was followed by Mr. Sochan who spoke in the first of his three lectures

on the basics of life insurance.

Mr. Hawrysz also lectured on: "Our Product; Classes of Insurance", (Continued on page 11)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА
СВОБОДА

Prefabricated Smear

Once again the KGB outdid itself in a crude attempt to entice a person into its infamous web of undercover activity. Except that this time they got burned badly and to save their faces they are reverting to the old smear tactics.

In what was a crassly illegal act, the KGB broke into the hotel room of Constantine Warvariv, a high-ranking U.S. State Department official of Ukrainian descent, and tried to blackmail him into spying for the Soviet Union. When Mr. Warvariv objected to both the intrusion and the overtures, the KGB men, rather typically, threatened him that they will reveal "evidence" of his onetime "collaboration" with the Nazis. Upon denial, the KGB men, again rather typically, told Mr. Warvariv that they can make up any kind of evidence and obtain sworn testimony to substantiate it.

Despite protests of the U.S. Government, the KGB persists in its attacks on Mr. Warvariv, who is back in Paris after participating in a conference on environmental education in Tbilisi, Georgia, where the incident took place. In what appears to be an effort to cover up its brash crudeness, the KGB has now resorted to base smears of the American diplomat's wife and parents.

Apart from demonstrating once again the highhandedness of the Soviet authorities in and out of their domain and the illegality of their actions, this incident also shows what kind of "evidence" the Soviets try to palm off on the West in, say, preparing cases against the dissidents or in seeking out alleged Nazi collaborators. Hopefully, the Western governments will draw appropriate conclusions from this latest incident and will be doubly careful in accepting what the Soviets say is "evidence".

Rising Protests

The resistance movement in the Soviet Union is known to assume varied forms at different points in time. The intellectuals protest through their writing, the workers with strikes, the students by staging gatherings that are not to the tastes of the authorities. On occasions the deeply ingrained dislike for the Russian intruder in non-Russian republics comes to the fore in emotion-laden confrontations on the field of sports.

This was the case recently in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, a nation which, like Ukraine, has been forcibly incorporated into the Russo-Communist empire, but whose people are courageously resisting the dominating heel of the Kremlin. It was during a soccer game between a Lithuanian team and a Russian eleven from Smolensk, a televised set-to, that the crowd gave vent to its anti-Russian sentiments. Anti-Russian slogans surged during the match, which prompted the state-controlled television to break off the broadcast for "technical reasons." The protest later spilled on to the streets, with the Lithuanians tearing off signs hailing the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution and getting into physical confrontation with the police and the KGB.

It should be recalled that several years ago it was the Ukrainian "Karpaty" team from Lviv which provided an outlet for Ukrainian pride when it won the USSR soccer cup. Thousands of Ukrainian supporters traveled to Moscow with the team for the final match and voiced their sense of national pride in song.

These as well as other manifestations are yet another indication that the ferment in the Soviet Union persists and is spreading to the masses in individual republics, averring that the struggle for human rights is essentially a struggle for national rights. In that sense it is no longer dissidentism but a resistance movement that is bound to grow.

News Quiz

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

1. What two anniversaries did Patriarch Josyf I recently celebrate?
2. What Ukrainian Adventist has managed to elude the KGB, while at the same time preaching the Bible?
3. Who was elected president of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna?
4. Who was elected president of the League of Ukrainian Catholics?
5. Who will be the keynote speaker at Manor Junior College's 30th anniversary banquet?
6. Ihor Zwaryczwas elected president of what Ukrainian student body?
7. How long did the Ukrainian mayor of Winnipeg serve in that capacity? What is his name?
8. What two Ukrainians developed a nature center for Baltimore Schools?
9. What is the theme of the current UNWLA Museum exhibit?
10. What is the goal of this year's UCCA Ukrainian National Fund campaign?

(Answers to previous quiz: Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of the Stamford Eparchy; Assemblyman Boris Antonovych of Chicago, Ill.; Roman Rakotchyj; project to restore Ukrainian landmarks; President Carter signed two International Covenants on Political and Civil Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Atty. Serge Radchuk; Burton Hall; Bohdan Mak; Ukrainian Music Institute; Frank Patrick).

Update on the National Women's Conference

by Dora Rak

The National Commission on the Observance of the International Women's Year has been authorized by Congress to sponsor 56 state and territorial women's meetings and to convene in conclusion the national conference in compliance with PL 94-167. All state meetings have been held by the respective state coordinating committees with the attendance of more than 100,000 women. The final reports, which include the approved resolutions, have been submitted to the national Commission in Washington for consolidation and subsequent introduction at the national conference for debate and adoption. Only then the National Commission shall present women's recommendations to the President of the United States and to the Congress "for the elimination of barriers that still prevent women's full participation in all areas and aspects of American life" through appropriate legislation.

The national women's conference will convene in Houston on November 17, with 1,442 elected delegates and with about 400 additional delegates-at-large to be appointed by the National Commission, participating to insure the balanced representation of women from the whole country. Some 20,000 women are expected to gather in the Albert Thomas Convention Center to observe the three days' sessions. The conference is open to the public, although decisions will be made by delegates only. A separate category, the "official observers" roster, will be composed of members of the state committees, non-delegates, who will be involved in various functions during the conference in Houston.

Special attractions are planned for non-delegates, observers, and visitors in the form of sessions, speak-outs, cultural and athletic events, film festivals, etc. A limited number of observers may attend sessions of the delegate business meetings, as space allows.

The preceding 56 meetings revealed that there is consensus on the majority of subjects, with only few being very controversial, to name main issues: ERA and abortion. The pro-ERA movement has its counterpart in the Eagle Forum; the Right to Choose and Planned Parenthood (i.e. pro-abortionists) have their opponents in the Right to Life groups. The ERA amendment to the constitution was ratified by

35 states, but in order to become the 27th Amendment, a ratification by three more states is required. The abortion issue is currently narrowed to the question of the use of federal funds which is subject to prolonged disputes between House and Senate Committees, all men.

The question is whether women will be able to overcome the differences of opinions and unify in the support of the feminist leaders. After all, the main purpose of federally funded state meetings and the national conference is to promote the elimination of discrimination against women. Let the women decide what they want, say the feminists. However, some anti-feminist coalitions are being formed by conservative groups with the intention to influence and/or disturb the proceedings of the conference and to "discredit International Women's Year through factually inaccurate misrepresentation in the press," as the Commission recently stated.

All 56 elected delegations have been accredited by majority vote of the national commission, since no actual fraud in any elections was evidenced. However, there seems to be imbalance in some state delegations due to their unrepresentative composition. This will be corrected through appointment of delegates-at-large, as the law calls for a delegate balance according to racial, ethnic, religious and age groups.

As a preview to the conference, a 2,600-mile-long run started in Seneca Falls, N.Y., on September 28th. Thousands of women will relay the torch until they reach Houston on November 18th, to connect symbolically the place of the first National Women's Convention in 1848 with the IWY conference.

The conference headquarters are located in Houston, Tex., 77002, 515 Rusk, Room 5124; the Housing Bureau at 1006 Main Street. Registration will open at noon on Friday, November 18, at Houston's Albert Thomas Convention Center, located on Capitol, between Bagby and Smith Streets. Advance hotel and plane reservations are recommended.

Delegate-at-large at the conference will be Olya Stawnychy of Rutherford, N.J., from the UNWLA executive board. Official observers will be Lidia Diachenko of Pennsylvania and Dora Rak of New Jersey.

Re: A Matter of Transliteration

To the Editor:

In reference to Ms. Uliana Pasiecznyk's letter which appeared in your issue of October 9. I wish to make the following comments.

As long as the literary and scientific activities of the Ukrainians abroad were centered in Austria, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, the International Standard Transliteration System (ISTS) was satisfactory. After World War II the situation changed; these activities have shifted to the United States and Canada. With the general acceptance of the transliteration introduced by the Library of Congress (LC), the ISTS has become an anachronism. The LC system has been accepted and popularized by Svoboda, in the translations of many books from the Ukrainian and Russian (e.g. Chornovil Papers, Solzhenitsyn), by the National

Geographic Society in the printing of maps and by the Chemical Abstracts which transliterates from Cyrillic about 100,000 titles per year. Consequently, the LC system is known to many in the United States and Canada. How popular is the ISTS?

If the publications of Harvard Ukrainian Studies (HUS) are intended for the use limited to the HUS faculty, students and some selected scholars, it is immaterial which transliteration system is used. However, I think such matters should be simplified, not complicated.

The form of a journal is not less important than its substance. A nicely wrapped gift is much more appreciated.

Mykhailo Dub
St. Louis, Missouri

Chicago Girl Scores Book Editor

Joanna Bayuk is a student at Lane Technical High School in Chicago, Ill. She was distressed by the fact that the textbook used in a world history course she was taking did not even acknowledge the existence of Ukraine. Instead, the textbook entitled "A World History" referred to Ukraine as Russia and everything Ukrainian as Russian. Joanna wrote a letter on her own initiative to Dr. Daniel Roselle, editor of the textbook. She also enclosed a few informative brochures on Ukraine. Below is her letter and Dr. Roselle's Reply.



Joanna Bayuk

Dr. Daniel Roselle:

This is a personal letter to you and other authors who graduated from college with degrees, but seem not to really know the truth of one existing country and its history. The country I'm talking about is Ukraine. I'm a Ukrainian student at Lane Technical High School in Chicago, Illinois, and don't approve of your "A World History" book.

Ukrainians are now under Communist rule, but Ukraine is an existing country like Germany, Poland, or Russia. For the last time stop mentioning our cities being Russian, or any of our monuments or past rulers of our country as being Russian. No! Kiev is not a Russian city! It is Ukraine's capital and nothing else!

I go to a Ukrainian school, church, and organizations. My parents are immigrants, and I know my country's history very well! I don't understand why all you authors teach the young world wrong. I'm sure you have heard the truth of Ukraine. If you haven't, I'll supply you with enough material that you will. If you haven't noticed by now

— I'm furious! So are the rest of my people who are fighting for their identity and freedom for our country. We constantly write letters to tell you people about the truth. Evidently, it doesn't work. I don't know, but perhaps you refuse to publish it the way it is. Yet by other means, we'll make sure that you and others will change this, and put an end to this big confusion of history books today that to every Ukrainian is of great importance.

Sincerely,
Joanna Bayuk

Dear Ms. Bayuk:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your letter concerning the Ukraine. Please be assured that, when I do the next revision of my book, "A World History," I will seriously consider the suggestions that you make.

Once again, thank you very much for writing.

Sincerely,
Daniel Roselle
Editor



Eye On Books

by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn

"The New Jersey Ethnic Experience," edited by Barbara Cunningham. Union City, N.J., Wm. H. Wise & Co., 1977.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Celebration Commission, with Governor Brendan T. Byrne as honorary chairman and former Governor Robert B. Meyner as chairman, has published a concise documentary on the history and cultural traditions of New Jersey's ethnic communities. More than thirty ethnic groups, from American Indians to Ukrainians have found their home in this coastal state. Most of these ethnic groups came from Europe, for various reasons, economic, political, religious and others. The Book Committee of the Bicentennial Ethnic Council, under the chairmanship of August J. Molnar, was able to collect 31 authors from each of the respective ethnic groups.

The chapter about Ukrainians (pp. 435-459), with photos and bibliography, was compiled by Mrs. Dora Rak, a native of western Ukraine. It starts with a brief biography of the author, with indication of her position as coordinator of an ad hoc committee of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Irvington Branch, and acknowledgement of assistance by Taissa Brown, Lydia Hlanda (Seton Hall University Librarian), Andrew Keybida, Ivan Kostiuik, Mitchell Martin, Bohdan Polansky, the Very Rev. and Mrs. A. Selepyna, and Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary.

It starts with a brief review of Ukrainian history for better understanding of the Ukrainian immigrants, of their culture, "national and political aspirations", the geographic location of Ukraine in Eastern Europe. After the condensed history, the immigration of Ukrainians to the U.S. is presented divided into three periods, the first covering 1870 until 1914, when the first priests arrived. At that time the first organizations were established and the first newspaper was published. In the second period, from 1914-1939, Ukrainian immigrants sought political freedom. At that time with the help of Congressman James A. Hamill of Jersey City, the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution and President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed April 21, 1917, as "Ukrainian Day." A substantial amount of money was collected and sent as help to Ukraine. Congressman Hamill and Dr. Kyrilo Bilyk of New York were sent to the Paris Peace Conference to help the cause of Ukrainian independence. The immigrants supported their kin in Ukraine morally and financially.

The third period took place after World War II. President Harry S. Truman's directives and the Displaced Person Act of 1948 allowed 85,000 Ukrainians to come to the U.S. some 8,000 of these settled in New Jersey. After providing statistical data, this section enumerates New Jersey's Ukrainian organizations.

(Continued on page 10)

"Canada Will Continue to Uphold Human Rights"

(4)

(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)

Whether a given course of action will be effective depends as well on our ultimate goals. If we seek to rectify isolated abuses or aberrations in a state's normal performance in the human rights field, the task is generally manageable; but if we seek to alter a firm policy or the fundamental basis of another state's society the issue is not likely to be resolved, at least easily or quickly. As the latter is the case for Ukraine within the Soviet Union, Canada must explore every possibility of opening a consulate in Kiev.

All of you here this evening are very concerned about the first post-Helsinki meeting of the 35 signatories to the Final Act being held in Belgrade. This is a highly political conference on which a good deal of public expectation is focused not only in Canada but in other countries as well.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the Final Act is intimately linked to detente and derives its justification from it. The Final Act is a balanced document; it is a document based on give and take.

Many of the views as expressed in telegrams, letters and briefs, indicate that Canadians do not on the whole take an overview of the Final Act. Attention is directed selectively to those aspects of the Final Act which are most likely to bring about real change in the East-West relationship, if not in the situation of Ukraine itself. I am well aware that your concern is overwhelm-

ingly focused on human rights and the re-unification of families. I agree wholeheartedly with your concerns.

The key issue at Belgrade must be that of human rights. In general, our government believes that human rights and fundamental freedoms in Eastern Europe stand a better chance of being observed in an international climate of detente than they would if the Soviet Union felt its system to be in jeopardy from external forces.

What should Canada's course be in these circumstances? It is, I think to continue to proclaim our own deep commitment to the cause of human rights; to make it clear that the responsibility for ensuring respect for human rights is a responsibility that devolves, in the first instance, on each government on its own territory in accordance with the obligations to which it has freely subscribed; to hold governments to those obligations and to maintain the general right of their own citizens to do so. Finally, we must continue to lay stress, as we did at Helsinki, on the relevance of respect for human rights to "the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation" among the states party to the Final Act.

The discussion of human rights at Belgrade will be a delicate exercise. There are expectations we cannot afford to arouse and there are margins of tolerance beyond which we might do more harm than good to the cause of

human rights in Ukraine. But within those margins we will do what we can to give substance to the commitments we collectively undertook at Helsinki. It is we, after all, who introduced the whole human dimension into the Final Act and it remains central to our conception of detente. We will leave no doubt as to our determination to ensure the full implementation of all the principles and to our expectation that the Soviet Union, as all countries, will be committed to the same goals.

The task of our representatives at Belgrade, as I see it, is to make an objective and dispassionate assessment of how far we have come; to identify the impediments that have stood in the way of more even and more satisfactory progress; and to lay down some guidelines to ensure better performance in the future.

Of course, even the more faithful implementation of the provisions of the Final Act will not be enough to sustain the momentum of detente.

The whole notion of the ideological struggle is an obstacle to detente. Sooner or later it is bound to become intervention in someone's internal affairs. It is not that the notion as such needs to give us grounds for undue concern. Our ideas can stand on their own merits. But we cannot and will not accept a set of ground rules by which the ideological struggle waged in one direction is declared outside the bounds of detente for the other side when we affirm our ideas.

This has especially been the case with scientific, educational and cultural

exchanges. The Soviet Union must realize that Canada's scientists and academics of Ukrainian background are an integral part of any exchange program and can no longer be discriminated against by the Soviet Union by being denied acceptance without similar and severe retaliation on our part.

The Belgrade Conference will not be an easy conference. It would be idle to look for miracles. Although we receive numerous requests to take action in cases of varied gravity, importance to Canada and humanitarian concern, we must necessarily consider the possible consequences of our action of future cases, in the hope that we can continue to be effective in human rights issues.

We have a responsibility, to consider the long-term implications of our representations, especially if they give rise to hopes which we cannot fulfill. If, through our actions, we encourage unwarranted expectations, so that the pressures generated by dissidents become intolerable to a given regime, what guarantees can we provide for their safety, or for the stability of their whole societies, in the event of massive upheavals in their states, such as occurred in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968?

Human rights are a central concern to Canada. You may rest assured that I will continue to promote respect for human rights not only in Canada but also abroad. In Canada, through multiculturalism, we are shaping a society responsive to human aspirations in which people of differing cultures and

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian Museum Opens Second Successful Exhibit



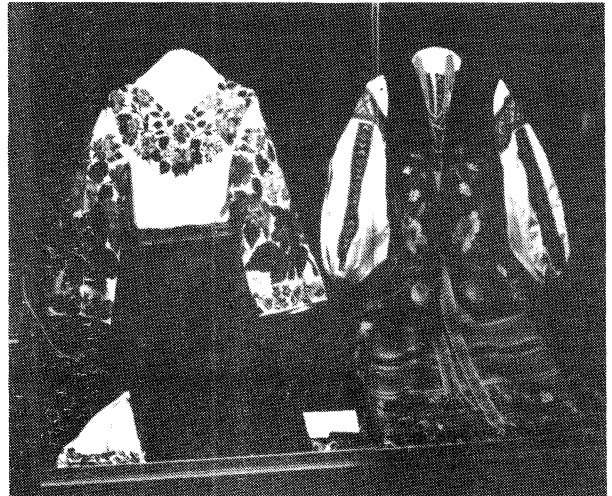
Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander, center, was among many of the guests at the opening of the museum's current exhibit. Flanking her are Mrs. Ivanna Rozankowsky, right, UNWLA president, and Mrs. Oksana Grabowicz, museum curator.



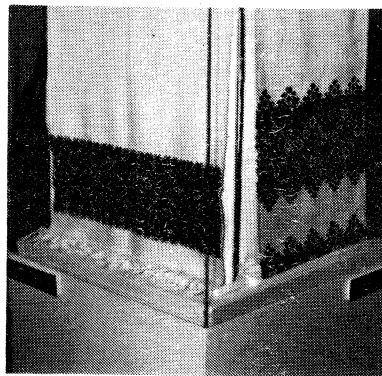
Mrs. Lesia Riznyk, chairman of the museum's board, stands next to a display of woman's vest from the Lemkian region.



Guests view the traditional motifs in Ukrainian folk dress and embroidery.



Women's dresses from the Transcarpathian region, left, and the Ternopil region, right.



Three of the many samples of Ukrainian embroidery on display at the museum.



Male Hutsul costume.

UNWLA Branch 72 Has Anniversary Dinner-Dance at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—After three weekends of rain, Soyuzivka broke out into sunshine to welcome all the members and guests of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 72 for a gala 15th anniversary dinner-dance. The autumn foliage was at its height — brilliant yellows, oranges and reds. Twigs were also used to decorate the stage and murals of the large "Veselka" hall, with pumpkins making the atmosphere even more festive.

Mrs. Dorothy Chupa, chairlady of the dinner-dance, and her co-chairladies Mrs. Ann Bezkorowajny and Mrs. Irene Czarnecky can be proud of this successful sell-out event.

Branch 72 of the UNWLA has reached a milestone since its founding fifteen years ago. Instrumental in founding Branch 72 were Mrs. Mary Lesawyer and Mrs. Mary Dushnyck. The first meeting of the members was held in Mrs. Lesawyer's home and the first elected president was Mrs. Mary Dushnyck. The two co-founders were honored with the presentation of plaques by Mrs. Chupa in appreciation of their long and outstanding contributions to the growth of the branch.

A cocktail hour was followed with a fine dinner under the supervision of Walter Kwas, Soyuzivka manager.

Music was provided by the "Tempo" orchestra. The lighthearted music filled the ballroom with familiar Ukrainian songs, old and new.

Mrs. Anne Malan was chairlady of the raffle, assisted by Mrs. Anastasia Brodin, co-chairlady. Gifts were drawn in the later part of the evening and the winners were:

1st prize — Surprise weekend for two by Kobasniuk Travel, Inc. (Shumeyko) won by Mrs. Kathy Kozulak, member of Branch 72;

2nd prize — \$50 bond by Dorothy and William Chupa won by Mrs. Ellen Robillard of Uniondale, N.Y.;

3rd prize — Black and white 12" portable TV won by J. Mulick of Westbury, N.Y.;

4th prize — Weekend at Soyuzivka for two by Ukrainian National Association won by M. Rascoll;

5th prize — Painting by Norm Enamel Arts Gallery artist K. Szonk-Rusych won by W. Samboj of Jackson Heights, N.Y.

Congeniality and warmth were very much in evidence. The dinner-dance is very much like a reunion where friends meet at least once a year to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. All look forward to next year's affair.



Mesdames Mary Dushnyck and Mary Lesawyer, center left, right, co-founders of UNWLA Branch 72, receive commemorative plaques from Mrs. Olga Liteplo, left, president, and Mrs. Dorothy Chupa.

UNWLA Branch 72 To Stage Annual Musicale

Martha Maczaj, Andrew Jarosz to Perform

NEW YORK, N.Y. — UNWLA Branch 72 will hold its annual Musicale here at the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 East 79th St., Sunday, November 13.

This year's Musicale will feature the performances of pianist Martha Maczaj and tenor Andrew Jarosz. The program will begin at 3:00 p.m.

Miss Maczaj was born in New York City in 1959. She graduated from St. George Academy, and is now enrolled at New York University where she is studying music and biology. She showed an interest in music at the age of 6, and at the age of 13 her parents enrolled her in the Ukrainian Music Institute of America. She has been studying piano with Prof. Melania Baylowa. Miss Maczaj is preparing for final examinations leading to her graduation from UMI.

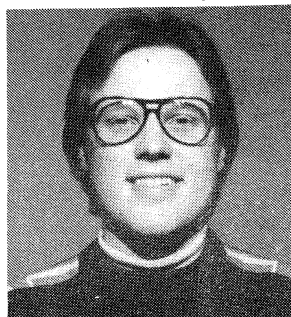
Mr. Jarosz was born in 1953. He attended Horace Mann School and Brown University in Providence, R.I., graduating with a B.A. in 1975. During summer 1974 he attended the Aspen Music School. He is now studying with Ruth Wolpert in New York City. Mr. Jarosz has appeared in operas, operettas and concerts in the Metropolitan area. He is particularly interested in the music of the 16th and 17th centuries.

During the Musicale Miss Maczaj will perform works by Lysenko, Kosenko, Chopin and Liszt.

Mr. Jarosz will sing works by Mozart, Bach, Handel, Dowland and arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs by A. Hnatyshyn.



Martha Maczaj



Andrew Jarosz

Rutgers to Offer Lit in Spring

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Rutgers University at New Brunswick is now holding pre-registration for the spring 1978 semester during which Ukrainian Literature in Translation will be offered. The course will deal with prose works by Ukrainian writers of

the 20th century.

The course provides 3 credits and is going to be taught by Prof. Larissa Onyshkevych Tuesdays 4:30 to 5:50 p.m. and Fridays 11:30 to 12:50 p.m. For further information, contact the Slavic Department at (201) 932-7366.

13,000 Attend "Ukrainian Night"

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"Ukrainian Night", a colorful blend of Ukrainian song and dance, was held late last summer at the Lakeside Theatre in the Eisenhower Park, East Meadow, N.Y. The show included the internationally known opera singer Miss Alicia Andreadis, the talented "Dumka" Chorus, the lively Osenenko Dancers, the Bandura Ensemble from Hempstead, N.Y., and the "Tryzub" Orchestra.

The festival was a great success. In spite of the rainy weather in the morning and the possibility of cancellation, there were about 13,000 spectators, some of whom came as early as two hours before the show to get the best seats near the stage. The appreciation of those present was evident throughout the entire performance. Each number was followed by generous applause. In the second half of the show Miss Andreadis, the main attraction of the festival, received a standing ovation and a request for an encore.

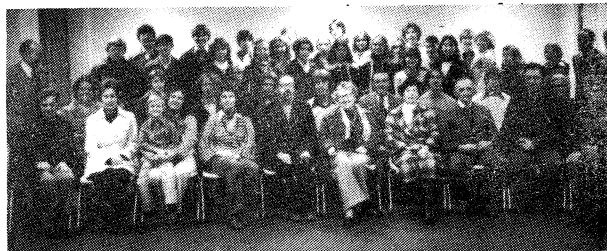
"Ukrainian Night" was the last of the season's international nights, all of which had been sponsored by the European American Bank with the cooperation of the Nassau County Department



Alicia Andreadis

of Recreation and Parks. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Nassau County Branch, promoted and organized the show.

Trenton Youths Visit UNA, Svoboda



Several dozen smiling-faced youths from the Trenton School of Ukrainian Subjects and Plast branch in the Garden State capital visited the UNA's Ukrainian Building Saturday, October 15. The youths were accompanied to the Soyuz Main Office by Nicholas Weremijenko, president of the Parents Association, and teachers: Halyna Kostyuk, Pavlyna Skremeta, and Liubomyra Onyshkevych. Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan told the group about the UNA and its role in the Ukrainian community, while Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan gave the youths and their teachers a tour of the editorial offices and print shop. Photo above shows the group seated in the UNA's main conference room.

Manor Junior College to Kick Off 30th Anniversary Celebrations

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College, the sole accredited Ukrainian Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States, operated by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, will kick off its 30th anniversary celebrations Saturday, November 12, with a jubilee banquet and ball.

The banquet and ball will be held in the college's auditorium, beginning with cocktails at 5:00 p.m. and dinner at 6:00 p.m.

Principal speaker at the banquet will be Dr. Irene Pylypchak-Matejko, an alumna of Manor Junior College who is currently a professor of biology at Jersey City State College.

Also during the repast, a tribute will be given to the past presidents of the college.

Providing music for dancing after the banquet will be George Hirniak's "Izmarahd" band.

Tickets for the banquet and ball are priced at \$20.00 for adults and \$15.00 for students. They can be ordered by telephoning (215) 885-2360.

Recently three members of the Manor staff and faculty, and two students visited Svoboda in Jersey City, N.J., to outline their plans for the 30th anniversary observances. The group consisted of Sister Miriam Claire, president of Manor; Sister Dia, academic dean; Joseph H. Tozzi, director of development; Diane Leahan, an allied health transfer student, and Merle Pastrick, a library technical assistant student.

The observances began early this semester with a Pontifical Divine Liturgy, celebrated by Bishop Basil H. Losten. Other events so far commemorating the 30th anniversary included a



During the visit by Manor representatives to Svoboda, seated, left to right, are: Joseph Tozzi, Sister Dia, Sister Miriam Claire, Diane Leahan, Zenon Snylyk, The Weekly editor, and Merle Pastrick.

parents-faculty dinner, an art exhibit and an open house.

After the banquet and ball, the remaining event this semester will be a Ukrainian Christmas Holy Supper Wednesday, December 14, at 6:30 p.m.

Sister Dia, who was well versed in the statistics of the college, said that this semester there are some 400 students at Manor. Of that number there are 200 full-time students, including some 20 of Ukrainian heritage.

While Manor is a Ukrainian Catholic institution of higher education, Sister Claire said that the student body comes from all faiths and national origins.

This semester's student population represents an increase of 10 percent over last year's enrollment, said Sister Dia. She added that this has been the trend for the last few years.

aspect of the school that caught her eye. A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Pastrick performed with the famous "Tamburitzans" of Duquesne University. The group specializes in Slavic and East European dances.

"The Ukrainian at Manor was up my ally," said the Manor freshman.

The girls said that Manor's student body calls many diverse American communities home. They said that the farthest traveling student is Komiko Sato, who hails from Japan.

With festivities being the centerpiece of the 30th anniversary observances, Mr. Tozzi said that a fund-raising campaign will also be included.

He said that for the various new and expanding programs to be instituted at Manor, the school needs \$125,000.

The funds, said Sister Dia, will be earmarked for increasing the number of courses, revitalizing the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

The college has already sent out letters in this respect to Ukrainians across America, as well as to pastors to announce the fund drive in church.

The Ukrainian Center at Manor, which was established last spring, will include a Folk Arts Museum, a Ukrainian Library, an archives division, and more courses on Ukrainian language and culture.

A separate appeal went out to Ukrainians to donate their artifacts to the Museum.

After talks with Svoboda editors, the Manor representatives toured the new editorial premises and were treated to a luncheon.

Manor to Honor Past Presidents At Anniversary Banquet

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The president and the 30th anniversary banquet and ball committee have scheduled, as a special feature of the program, on Saturday, November 12, the honoring of the past presidents of the college.

The courage demonstrated by the noble women who assumed the presidency of the college, despite tremendous odds and obstacles, is noteworthy. The foundress of the college, Mother Josphata Teodorovych, laid the foundation of Manor and forged the chain, link by link, of what is today the college complex of Manor Junior College. She nurtured her college with great care and total dedication from its establishment in 1947 until 1950. Her untimely death in 1954 was a great loss to both the college and religious communities.

Mother Marie Dolzycka, the capable assistant of Mother Josphata, became the first president when Manor College opened its doors to 11 young women in September of 1947. Mother Marie was president from 1947 to 1950. An educator of note in Europe, having received degrees from the finest European universities — Berlin, Germany, Vienna, Austria, and Lviv. Mother Marie was active as a teacher and administrator in the U.S. She was the first principal of St. Basil Academy, prior to becoming president of Manor. Nearing her nineties, Mother Marie is still quite active today and directs the Sacred Heart Home in Astoria, Long Island, in New York.

Mother M. Eusebia Bilas, president from 1950-51, until her appointment as General Superior of the Order made

her field of endeavor the works and needs of the Order. Mother Eusebia died while opening a mission in Brazil in 1972.

Sr. Jerome Roman was president from 1951 to 1954, until her appointment to the Generalate in Rome, Italy. She returned for a six-year term (1964-70), as president of Manor. During her administration, Manor received the Middle States Association accreditation in 1967, the Board of Trustees was modified to include members outside of the religious community in 1967, and the Basileiad Library-Administration Unit was built in 1969. Sr. Jerome holds the B.S. in Education and M.A. degrees from Fordham University, a Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America, and has pursued theological studies at the Pontifical Institute Regina Mundi in Rome. Currently, Sr. Jerome is the public relations officer at Manor.

Mother Euphrosyne Gewetchka, president of Manor from 1954 to 1964, undertook the erection of two buildings which grace Manor's complex today — the academic building, Our Lady of Perpetual Help hall in 1961, and St. Josphat residence hall in 1964. She finalized the approval of Manor as a non-profit organization by the State Council, in 1964. Currently, Mother Euphrosyne serves on the Board of Trustees of Manor, and directs the publications in the printing house at St. Basil Home, North Philadelphia.

Sr. M. Olga Kish, president of Manor from 1970 to 1976, assisted Mother Euphrosyne in the erection of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Hall and St.

Canada Will Continue...

(Continued from page 7)

heritages can live side by side in peace and justice.

This example must be well reflected in our foreign policy. We must continue to press for a world responsive to human aspirations in which nations of differing cultures and histories can live side by side in peace and justice.

I have spoken frankly this evening about the problems and the types of considerations that govern our attitude to human rights issues. As most of you consider human rights a matter of utmost priority, I hope, nevertheless, you will agree that the way in which we seek to deal with human rights viola-

tions is delicate and difficult and is subject to numerous considerations. The question of human rights is one of the most complex issues in foreign policy because it strikes to the root of our traditions and therefore constitutes a potential challenge to other societies whose traditions may essentially be different.

Despite the need for delicacy and balanced judgement, Canada will continue to uphold internationally the course of human rights, in the legitimate hope that we can eventually ameliorate the conditions of our fellow man.

The End

Eye On Books

(Continued from page 7)

zations. It mentions that Jersey City is the seat of the Ukrainian National Association, the largest and oldest fraternal society, established in 1894 in Shamokin, Pa., now in its new headquarters building, a skyscraper overlooking the Hudson River. This Ukrainian fraternal organization, pursuing also cultural, social and educational objectives, is publishing the Ukrainian daily Svoboda

Josaphat Hall. She holds a B.S. from the Catholic University, an M.S. from Fordham University, an M.A. from Villanova University and has pursued advanced studies toward the Doctor of Education Degree at Columbia University Teacher's College. Currently, she is a Provincial Councillor, and school counselor at St. Basil Academy.

The administration of Manor Junior College is deeply indebted to the valiant women who gave of themselves to make Manor one of the finest institutions in higher education.

the English-language Ukrainian Weekly and the children's monthly, "Veselka". Activity of three other Ukrainian fraternal societies is also noted. Among political organizations, the UCCA with its branches is included, indicating its various endeavors including the Bi-Cen observances in 1976. Ukrainian women's activities are described in a separate section, another deals with religious life, mentioning the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America with its seat in South Bound Brook.

A special section is devoted to Ukrainian culture, notably folk art, woodcarving, embroidery, ceramics, "kylyms", "pysanky" and the like. The section on education deals with schools, libraries, publications.

At the end of this essay on Ukrainians a list of some 25 selective sources and suggestions for further reading is included. This essay deserves to be expanded, and published as a separate publication.

Rudenko...

(Continued from page 1)

To appraise society, said Rudenko, it is essential that the word be free. Quoting from Tykhy, Rudenko said: "The language of the people is the people."

Rudenko said that freedom of speech is guaranteed by article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since this document was signed by the Soviet government, then this principle was to be law in the USSR, he said.

The Ukrainian writer said that for philosophers and writers the word is the most important vehicle of action.

"Millions of Soviet citizens, writers, and scholars were sentenced for saying that democracy does not exist in the USSR. For this they were thrown behind a barbed wire. The Soviet government cannot convince them otherwise in this manner," he said.

Rudenko tauntingly asked the KGB to prove that it did not violate article 19 of the Universal Declaration by arresting him for freely expressing his views.

He compared the current Kremlin regime to Tsar Mykola I, who, he said being the most despotic of all Russian tsars, did not dare to incarcerate dissidents, but today's government does imprison certain writers.

Warning the Soviet Union against continuing with this policy, Rudenko declared: "Nothing shatters despotism as much as prisons."

"I did not commit any crime against the Soviet government. All my activities were directed against bureaucratic distortions. All my social passions were

aimed at liquidating them, and not destroying the Soviet government," said Rudenko.

False Testimonies

Transcripts of the trial revealed that at least one witness purposely testified against Rudenko.

Ilyya Stebun, a member of the Union of Soviet Writers, said that both Rudenko's and Tykhy's works could be considered anti-Soviet.

In cross-examining him, Rudenko asked if Stebun remembered when in 1949 he was accused of cosmopolitanism and Rudenko was the only one to defend him. Stebun denied any assistance from Rudenko.

When Rudenko asked him why he pours salt into open wounds of those who suffer, Stebun replied that "there is no suffering in our nation, and spreading such talk is a crime against the Soviet state."

Tykhy questioned Stebun about critiques he had written about Tykhy's works. Stebun replied that the KGB asked him to review the works.

Stebun testified that during a conversation he had with Tykhy the question of Russification emerged. Tykhy responded that while he did meet with Stebun, the topic of Russification did not enter into their talks.

Tykhy concluded his remarks by charging Stebun with slanderously informing on him to the KGB.

The press service reported that another witness, Bakhayev, supported Stebun's remarks.

Shevchenko Society to Participate In Ethnic Conference

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Shevchenko Scientific Society will exhibit its recent publications here at Columbia University Teachers College during the Ethnic Heritage Conference, Friday and Saturday, November 11-12.

The purpose of the two-day conference is to assist participants in developing programs for funding under the Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, Title

IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended in 1972 and 1974.

Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn, assistant secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and senior librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library, will be in charge of the exhibit and will represent the Society at the conference.

Dr. Stern...

(Continued from page 3)

He said that the Ukrainians he treated saved him.

"We categorically deny that Ukraine is a nation of anti-Semites. It's a lie and a fabrication by the Soviet Union to divide and conquer," he added.

Dr. Stern said there are eight concentration camps around Kharkiv alone. "You can just imagine how many of these camps are in the whole

area of the Soviet Union," he said.

The Jewish Ukrainian dissident reminded Americans of their well being in this country, but emphasized that "in this world there are entire countries that are enslaved."

Dr. Stern's appearance here was reported by the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Philadelphia Daily News, and The Evening Bulletin.

UNA'ers...

(Continued from page 5)

"Selection of Proper Classes of Insurance" and "How to Obtain New Members (Psychology of Selling Insurance)".

Mr. Sochan dealt with the "Processing of Applications and Insurance Service to Members" and "New Classes of Insurance".

Each lecture was followed by a question-and-answer period in the course of which specific aspects were discussed in detail.

The participants voiced satisfaction at having acquired broader and more detailed knowledge about Soyuz business and the methods of membership organization.

During the break, all participants joined in a luncheon and then visited the nearby Ukrainian Homestead where last July a monument to Oleh Kandyba-Olzhych was unveiled. The statue of the late Ukrainian revolutionar here is the work of sculptor Mychajlo Czereshniowskyj.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Hawrysz called on the activists to make certain that all of Pennsylvania's Branches have delegates at the forthcoming convention which will be held in Pittsburgh next May. He thanked them for cooperation and for the 14 new membership applications that they handed over to him.

Prof. Stepan Lenkowsky, Former OUN Head, Dies

MUNICH, West Germany.—Prof. Stepan Lenkowsky, former head of the Foreign Branches of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and a key person in the nationalist movement in Ukraine, died here Saturday, October 29. He was 72 years old.

Prof. Lenkowsky was a participant of the first congress of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in 1929, and one of the co-founders of OUN.

He was also a leading figure in the formulation of the Ukrainian liberation struggle before World War II and during it. Prof. Lenkowsky served on the OUN national executive board in western Ukraine, and was also the ideologist of the Union of Ukrainian Nationalist Youth.

He was a prisoner of Polish and German prisons and concentration camps, and after the murder of Stepan Bandera in 1959, Prof. Lenkowsky became head of the Foreign Branches of the OUN.



Stepan Lenkowsky

Many of his writings on Ukrainian nationalism were published extensively in the free world Ukrainian press.

Prof. Lenkowsky was buried in Munich Friday, November 4.

World War II Vets Gather at Church

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—On Sunday, September 11, a Divine Liturgy was held in Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church here which was filled to capacity. This service was a special tribute in commemoration of all the Ukrainian war veterans, deceased and living, who fought courageously in World War II in Europe to preserve peace and freedom.

The first donation to the church was a Gold Chalice by the family Muzika.

The second donation was the red carpeting by Dr. Myhichuk.

After the service, a special prayer was held outside the church, under beautiful sunny skies and crisp, clear air.

During this brief ceremony a 7-light candelabra was blessed by Rev. Konstantyn Kalinowskyj, which was donated to the church by Mrs. Irena Venke in honor of her late husband. This candelabra will be placed on the

church altar permanently.

Peter Woynowsky, who built this church, stood outside with his fellow comrades in formation, bedecked with medals, as the services took place.

Rev. Kalinowskyj was given a document to be placed in the cornerstone of the church to remain there forever.

All who attended these services were invited to Soyuzivka for a banquet.

On the dais were seated Ukrainian war veterans, including Mr. Woynowsky, Rev. Kalinowskyj and his wife Anna, and Prof. Wolodymyr Bakum, choir leader and master of ceremonies during the banquet.

Entertaining were soloists, Hanna Schery and Tamara Lycholaj, and a group of bandurists. The banquet ended with various veterans recalling their hardships during the war years. After prayers by Rev. Kalinowskyj, all present sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

To Hold Chess Championships in Philly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The annual USCAK chess championships will be held Friday through Sunday, November 25-27, at the "Tryzub" Home here, announced Bohdan Myndiuk, chairman of USCAK's chess committee.

The Swiss system will be employed in the tourney which is open to men and juniors. Cash prizes in the amounts of \$250, \$125 and \$75 will be awarded in

the men's group. A prize of \$50 will go to the junior group winner.

The format of the tournament calls for two rounds each Friday and Saturday at 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and Sunday at 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Registration fees of \$15.00 (men) and \$7.50 (juniors) should be sent to: Sydir Nowakiwsky, 1331 Rascomb St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19141, tel.: (215) 455-9789.

Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 1)

director of the Civic Center Museum in Philadelphia. Informative literature about the Museum and the exhibit was designed by Oksana Kushnir, a professional book designer who is employed by New York publishing firms. The triangularly elongated glass display cases for the costumes were executed by Wolodymyr Papuha.

The New York Historical Society donated nine mannequins for the exhibit's costumes. The New York State Council on the Arts provided public funds to partially fund the exhibit.

Viewing hours at the Museum are: Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. and Fridays

from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. Admission is \$1.00; senior citizens, students, children under 12 — \$.50. Special group visits can be arranged at reduced rates by calling (212) 228-0110.

Ukrainian Hierarchs...

(Continued from page 2)

"Often many Christians," the Ukrainian Canadian prelate said, "do not know how to make proper use of religious freedom nor to protect the freedom of their brothers, while those who fight against the rights of man and above all against religious freedom are very active."

***** Campaign '77 *****



Gov. Brendan T. Byrne

Garden State Gubernatorial Candidates Respond to Ukrainian Questions

The following questions, prepared by the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly, were submitted to two major party candidates for governor of New Jersey, incumbent Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, Democrat, and State Sen. Raymond H. Bateman, Republican. Below are their responses, which are being published for the benefit of Ukrainian American voters on the eve of this year's elections.



State Sen. Raymond H. Bateman

Question: High on the list of priorities of Ukrainian Americans in the State of New Jersey, as well as in other parts of the country, has been the concern over the plight of their kin in Moscow-dominated Ukraine. Repeated violations of human rights by the Soviet authorities in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR have been in the limelight of world public opinion. Granted that state governors do not directly formulate foreign policy, they can have an impact on it by voicing the concerns of their citizenry. What is your stand on the question of human rights and how would you reflect the concerns of your constituents in this respect?

Gov. Byrne

This administration has been committed to supporting the human rights of your brothers and sisters in your native countries, and that commitment

continues. I hope that my friendship with President Carter will provide me with opportunities to address your concerns at the highest levels of government.

State Sen. Bateman

A large part of my answer to this question rests on my conception of the role of a Governor. It is not enough for a Governor merely to administer the state and pay attention to the daily pressing concerns of government. The Governor is the focal point in the state and his articulation of broad issues can serve to raise the consciousness of citizens who otherwise might not concern themselves with certain topics. Human rights violated are a concern to all citizens, for I am in agreement with the

sentiment that "as long as there is a man unjustly imprisoned, I am not free." The history of the United States has shown an increasing tendency toward expansion of civil rights to all segments of our population. It is my hope that during the rest of this century, world history will demonstrate expansion of human rights to citizens of all oppressed countries and I believe that, at least in a small way, public officials who voice their concern over such rights can contribute to such a historical development.

cultural heritage. These schools, while fostering the American mosaic and contributing substantially to the total education process of our children, have been totally devoid of attention on the state level. Would you consider giving some accreditation to these schools and subsidizing them through the State Education Commission?

Gov. Byrne

This administration is committed to the continued promotion and strengthening of ethnic education with the State of New Jersey. Rutgers, the State University has already begun this type of program which can be expanded. In the graduate department of education the Inter-Cultural Relations and Ethnic Studies Institute has made a positive start in maintaining ties with the various ethnic organizations in the state and providing information for the study of ethnic cultures.

Through the Departments of Higher Education and Education, including the State Library, the State Archives and the State Historical Commission, more intensified efforts must be made to place materials regarding cultural heritage before the students of our state.

I will direct the Commissioner of Education to meet with leaders of your community to discuss mechanisms for incorporating ethnic studies into public school curriculum and for state recognition of your language, history, and cultural "Saturday Schools"

State Sen. Bateman

I appreciate the efforts of ethnic groups to transmit their heritage. No other vehicle is better suited for this effort than teaching new generations the language of their forefathers. After my

election I will call together a group to examine all educational areas in the State and will ask they look into the feasibility of some form of state accreditation for foreign language programs sponsored by groups such as the Ukrainian American community.

Question: Urban blight is one of the most crucial problems that plagues the State and our nation, for that matter. One of the most effective preventive measures to arrest urban decay is the preservation and development of ethnic neighborhoods. To what extent would you strive to channel federal, state and city funds to foster the development of these neighborhoods?

Gov. Byrne

The maintenance of our ethnic communities is a difficult but vital task. While the number and size of ethnic neighborhoods have decreased, this administration has been able to stabilize working class and middle class neighborhoods through two major programs.

Our record in attracting federal monies has been excellent. We have increased urban aid by 50 percent from \$24 million in FY 1974 to the current \$39 million level and added four more communities for a total of 28 urban aid cities. We enacted the Qualified Bond Act which strengthened the marketability of municipal and district bonds by pledging state aid on their repayment. Already \$6 million has been saved by Newark and \$3 million by Jersey City in interest charges.

First, my administration and the Democratic Legislature have enacted tough anti-redlining legislation to protect urban neighborhoods from decay. By making available \$100 million dollars in urban mortgage money through the neighborhood loan program, residents of transitional neighborhoods can obtain loans for housing improvements or rehabilitation.

We have become the national leader in housing construction under the Section 8 program. We enacted legislation requiring that at least 20 percent of Mortgage Finance Agency lower-interest mortgage loans go to urban aid communities. We also created a special MFA bond series, sold specifically for use for home purchases in urban aid communities. This administration is committed to the continuation of support for our urban areas and our ethnic communities to the greatest extent possible.

Second, my program of tax reform through homestead rebates and increased state aid to public schools has decreased the total property tax burden in every municipality but one. This property tax relief is enabling senior citizens and other hard-pressed homeowners to remain in their homes.

State Sen. Bateman

I strongly favor preservation of ethnic neighborhoods. New York City, for example, when faced with the deterioration of its Italian section,

moved to preserve the neighborhood's historic physical structure. Such efforts serve to keep us in contact with ethnic traditions which can broaden the outlook and views of all citizens.

Question: For 25 years now the Ukrainian American community has supported with its own monies the so-called Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, where children and youth are exposed to bilingual programs of learning the Ukrainian

Question: What are your views on affirmative action programs and to what extent would you consider applying them to white ethnic minorities in the State?

Gov. Byrne

I have taken a very strong stand on Affirmative Action through Executive Order No. 14 and No. 61. Executive Order No. 61 provides for the creation of an Affirmative Action Advisory

Commission which will have 11 members.

I am now soliciting names for that commission. I plan to appoint a representative of the Eastern European Community to this Commission.

State Sen. Bateman

While I believe in affirmative action, I do not advocate a quota system, which in any event is illegal in New Jersey. I strongly feel positions in my administration must be broadly repre-

sentative of New Jersey's ethnic and racial composition. The failure of the present administration to pay attention to certain ethnic groups for top level positions is inexcusable and will not be tolerated after I take office.

Question: One of the perennial problems, as seen from the vantage point of the ethnic communities, has been the lack of communication between them and the State Capitol. What procedures would you devise for two-way communication between your office and the white ethnic communities to be constantly apprised of the latter's needs, interests and concerns?

Gov. Byrne

During the past four years, increased accessibility and better recognition has been afforded to the ethnic leadership of our state. More of this leadership should be channeled into government service. This is an educational process for both state officials and for community groups on how to identify and recommend possible appointees. The State has a responsibility to reach out

for applicants from within your communities for civil service positions and then inform them fully of the State's examination procedures.

To accomplish this goal, I am going to designate one member of my staff to work with the leadership of ethnic communities to enhance ethnic participation with government. I am also willing to meet regularly with the leaders of our ethnic groups.

State Sen. Bateman

One of the perennial problems of the Byrne administration has been the Governor's lack of communication not only with ethnic communities but with all groups in the state. The Governor has erected a wall between himself and New Jersey's citizens. I intend to tear this wall down immediately. The Go-

vernor has been particularly remiss in paying attention to ethnic groups, particularly those of Eastern Europe which he has ignored. I will not give more lip service to communicating with all segments of New Jersey. I intend early in my administration to have a conference of all ethnic organizations in the state to identify their problems and suggest solutions.

***** Campaign '77 *****

Myskiw Motorcade Tours 28th District



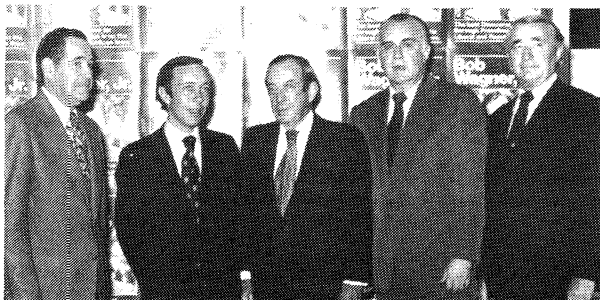
(November 2, 1977) An "Elect Oleh Myskiw Assemblyman" motorcade will be touring the 28th Assembly District in New Jersey Saturday, November 5. The motorcade will begin at 9:00 a.m. at the Myskiw Campaign headquarters at 1255 Springfield Avenue. The procession of cars will traverse throughout the 28th District, which includes the communities of Newark, Irvington, Vailsburg, and South Orange. Robert Miller, mayor of Irvington, who is supporting Mr. Myskiw's candidacy, is slated to join the motorcade. In the course of the day, the Myskiw motorcade is scheduled to join the Bateman motorcade and make campaign stops throughout Essex County. Rep. Matthew Rinaldo (R-N.J.) and John Renner, Essex County GOP chairman, are scheduled to be present. Bohdan Wyshotycky, a spokesman for the Myskiw campaign, in a separate statement, urged all local Ukrainian Americans to take part in the motorcade. Mr. Myskiw, a young Irvington businessman, is making his maiden attempt for a seat in the Assembly. He is active in local GOP politics, the Ukrainian Federation of Republican Nationalities Division, and other civic organizations. He is also a member of SUMA, TUSM, the Newark Division Veterans bandura chorus, branch 76 of the Ukrainian National Association, and other Ukrainian organizations. Photo above, shows Mr. Myskiw, center, with two of his campaign co-workers, Osy Kormylo, left, and Mr. Wyshotycky, standing in front of the campaign car.

Kwas Winds Down Campaign For Ulster County Legislature



Walter Kwas, the longtime manager of Soyuzivka, the UNA Estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y., and area civic activist, is winding down his campaign for the Ulster County Legislature. Mr. Kwas received the endorsement of The Ellenville Press, The Ellenville Journal, and the Middletown Record. Writing in its Wednesday, October 26th edition, The Ellenville Press wrote that Mr. Kwas "will bring a refreshing attitude to the hallowed halls of big-time politics in Kingston, where his experience as a businessman coupled with his overall sincerity, should make him a potential success." Also throwing his support for Mr. Kwas was Sen. Edwyn Mason (R-48th District), a close friend of Ukrainian Americans in Ulster County, and a frequent visitor at Soyuzivka and other Ukrainian camps and estates in the area. Sen. Mason wrote: "He (Mr. Kwas) sincerely believes in service to the people and the community, and, in my judgement, he would be an outstanding member of the County Legislature, a devoted public servant, and a great credit to the people of his district." Photo above shows Mr. Kwas stepping into his car to embark on his campaign trail.

Ukrainian Dems Endorse Wagner For Manhattan Boro President



Ukrainian Democrats in New York City endorsed Robert Wagner, Jr., for Manhattan Borough President. Mr. Wagner, Jr., is the son of the former longtime mayor of New York City, Robert Wagner. The photo above shows a group of Ukrainian Americans meeting with the two Wagners at a reception on behalf of the candidate Friday, October 21. Standing, left to right, are Vladimir Atlas, Robert Wagner, Jr., Robert Wagner, Sr., George Wolynetz and Walter Bacad.

Cleveland Committee Endorses Feighan for Mayor



Myron Staruch (right), of the "Ukrainians for Feighan Committee" shows mayoral candidate Edward Feighan (center) a 1961 photo showing his uncle Michael Feighan, then running for U.S. Congress, with a Ukrainian couple. Second left is Michael Migielicz, head of the Ukrainian committee which has endorsed young Feighan's candidacy for Cleveland mayoralty.

CLEVELAND, O.—A "Ukrainians for Feighan Committee", representing a cross-section of the local community, was formed here last month and launched a drive to elect the young state assemblyman to the mayoralty. Formed on the initiative of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland, headed by Atty. Bohdan (Continued on page 14)

Rev. Sharanevych Marks 45 Years of Priesthood



Rev. Emile Sharanevych, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, N.Y., recently marked his 45th anniversary in the priesthood. Many Long Island clergy and Ukrainian Americans attended a reception in his honor at the parish center. Also present was Francis Purcell, town supervisor of Hempstead and GOP candidate for Nassau County Executive. Mr. Purcell was endorsed in his candidacy by Long Island Ukrainians. Standing, left to right, are Vladimir Atlas, Rev. Lubomyr Mudry, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ozone Park, N.J., Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter Skrincosky, Francis Purcell, Rev. E. Sharanevych, Mrs. Barbara Purcell, Rev. Peter Fedorchuk, dean of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Diocese and Stephen Chmil.

Sen. Ray Bateman's Statement On Human Rights

America is unique in many ways but perhaps nowhere more so than in having created a multi-ethnic society. Over 200 years ago, at the founding of the American Republic, our society was largely homogeneous consisting of descendants of English origin. Our history during the last two centuries is in large part the story of the addition of other national immigrants into American society. We can indeed say that every American has two heritages, his own and the country from which his ancestors came. America is not a melting pot. A unique quality of our history has been assimilation of diverse nationalities without those groups losing contact with their original national heritages.

As a multi-ethnic society, we have a particular responsibility in the area of human rights. The ingredients of human rights can be traced in our own history back to the Declaration of Independence, our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. "Nothing is unchangeable in a free society," wrote Jefferson, "but the inherent and inalienable rights of man."

Our moral sense, developed over the course of 200 years, dictates a clear-cut preference for those societies which share with us an abiding respect for individual human rights. While our own ideals in the area of human rights have not always been attained in the United States, the American people have an abiding commitment to the full recognition of these ideals.

Yet it is not enough merely to restate these ideals. The truth is that human rights not constantly defended are rights instantly lost. One generation can never protect another and thus each must continually maintain a constant vigilance. Government must use its powers, not merely to administer the state but to provide a climate of decency, compassion and moral strength to create a climate responsive to both human aspirations and human rights.

New Jersey is in many respects a microcosm of America's ethnic heritage. We are not only the most densely populated state in the country but, because of immigration patterns, one of the most ethnically diverse. For too long it has unfortunately been true that some ethnic minorities have been shut out of state government, particularly in managerial positions.

You can depend on the Bateman administration to reverse this trend and see that the new administration represents a cross-section of New Jersey's population. You can also depend on the Bateman administration to be sensitive to your own concerns and aspirations, to welcome your advice and to resolve your problems in a spirit of cooperation.

Cleveland Committee...

(Continued from page 13)

Futey, UNA Supreme Advisor, the committee informed Edward F. Feighan on October 15th that it is endorsing his candidacy.

Mr. Feighan is the nephew of former Congressman Michael Feighan, a long-time friend of the Ukrainians who was instrumental in forging many projects and programs conducive to the interests of Ukrainians and other ethnic groups in America.

The young Feighan is equally attuned to the interests of Cleveland area Ukrainians. He has spoken out in defense of human rights and, like his predecessor Ralph Perk, is strongly in favor of neighborhood preservation and revitalization programs. He has pledged to channel funds into neighborhood programs and to support community initiatives in this respect. His close advisor is Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar.

Heading the "Ukrainians for Fei-

ghan Committee" is Michael Migielicz. Serving as secretary is Ihor Olijar, while Eugene Wasylow is treasurer.

Opposing Mr. Feighan in the November 8th elections will be Dennis Kosinic, a Republican.

Syracuse Pair Vies For Public Offices

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Two local Ukrainian Americans have also thrown their hats into the 1977 election campaign.

Helen Sobotka, a parishioner at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, is campaigning for a seat on the Syracuse City Council from the second district.

Atty. John Lishchak, an active member of the area Ukrainian community, is vying for the Onondaga County Legislature from the 17th district.

Philly to Host Ethnic Festival

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The International House here at 3701 Chestnut Street will be the site of a three-day "Ethnic Folklife Festival" Friday to Sunday, November 11-13.

Taking part in the program will Ukrainian, Irish, Greek and African communities.

The Ukrainian segment will consist of workshops Sunday afternoon, and a concert that same evening.

Beginning at noon and lasting until 5:30 p.m., there will be demonstrations of Ukrainian embroidery by Tania O'Neill, a lecture on Ukrainian music

by Roman Sawycky, presentation of the award-winning film "Eye on Ukrainians", demonstration of "pysanka" decorating by Orysia and Peter Hewka, bandura playing by Mark Bander, viewing of Slavko Nowytski's film on the Ukrainian Easter egg, lecture by Halyna Kozak, and a film on the "Dancing Sopilka" ensemble.

Sunday's concert will include appearances by the "Dancing Sopilka," "Zelene Zhyto," and the "Cheremosh" ensemble.

Daily workshop admission is \$2.00, and daily concert admission is also \$2.00.

UNA Couple Weds

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Christina Barbady of Vailsburg, N.J. and Myron Bytz of Hamtramck, Mich., were married at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church here Saturday, September 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Bytz are residing in Vailsburg following a honeymoon in Los Angeles, Hawaii and Las Vegas.

Mrs. Bytz is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barbady of Sanford Pl., Vailsburg. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bytz of Hamtramck, Mich.

The couple was wed at an afternoon ceremony in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, with the Rev. Michael Kuchmiak and the Rev. John Syrota officiating. A reception followed at the Ukrainian Community Center, Irvington.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Anna Barbady of Vailsburg, as maid of honor. Bridesmaids were Romana Bilanych of Cedar Knolls; Stella Bucik of Union; Zirka Bytz, sister of the bridegroom, of Hamtramck; Lesia Bodniowycz and Kathy Sherman, niece

of the bride, both of Irvington. Andrea Sherman of Irvington, also a niece of the bride, was flower girl.

George Smyk of Detroit served as best man. Ushers were John Barbady, brother of the bride, of Dover Air Force Base, Del.; Paul Bytz and Steven Vailsburg, the bridegroom's brothers, both of Hamtramck; Dennis Grunyk of Mason, Mich., and Matthew Zacharchuk, nephew of the bridegroom, of Mississauga, Canada. Edward Whitaker of Randolph Township was ring bearer.

Mrs. Bytz, a graduate of Vailsburg High School and Berkeley Secretarial School, is employed by the Irvington law firm of Pitio, Olesnyckyj and Pitio.

Mr. Bytz, an alumnus of Immaculate Conception High School in Michigan, is employed by the Carter Savings and Loan Association, Cranford.

The newlyweds are members of UNA Branch 20. They also belong to SUMA, and during his student days Mr. Bytz was a member of TUSM, serving on several national executive boards.

De Voss Named Quartet-in-Residence

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The New World Quartet, formerly the De Voss Quartet, was named the quartet-in-residence at Grand Rapids Junior College here by its president, Richard Calkins.

The quartet consists of Yosef Yankelev and William Patterson, violins, George Woshakiwsky, a Ukrainian American, viola, and Ross Harbaugh, cello. They are former artists-in-residence with the Grand Rapids Sym-

phony Orchestra.

The New World Quartet will give four public performances at the college on October 13, November 17, January 26 and March 9. It will also perform in classes devoted to music theory and literature.

The group has signed a contract with Vox Records and will record seven chamber works composed by foreign-born artists who have lived and worked in the U.S.

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ANNE WINNIZKI, Esq. — Chairperson, Ukrainians for Cuomo

Easter Eggs for Christmas

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Several months ago, Hallmark introduced a gift ideal for the Ukrainian holiday season — a circular jigsaw puzzle featuring 11 Ukrainian Easter eggs on a carved and encrusted wooden platter.

The jigsaw puzzle, entitled "Ukrainian Folk Art," contains over 500 pieces, measures 20 3/8 inches in diameter, and sells for \$5.50.

The package pictures the finished puzzle in actual size on the front and relates the Ukrainian legend of Easter eggs on the back. The description goes

on to say that the puzzle features "authentic Ukrainian Easter eggs by Annette Hricko-Czuplyo" and briefly describes the process for making "py-sanky" and their symbolism.

The puzzle is copyrighted by Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1977), is put out by Springbok, and bears the stock number PZL 6507.

It makes an ideal gift for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians on one's list, especially for shut-ins, the elderly, and the young.

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with the assistance of **JOHN T. von der HEIDE**

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WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of heads of Ukrainian national organizations in the U.S. The names are spelled in the manner they themselves choose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Heads of Ukrainian national organizations in the U.S.

HRLUTYC — — — — — = — —
STRANIE — = — — — — — — — —
GHEMSIL — — — — — = — — — —
KNOSPATEEN — — = — — — — — — — —
YICOM. — — — — — = — — — —
ORDAKNIBYS — — — — — = — — — — — — — —
HOCERNAHOKN — — — — — = — — — — — — — —
CZYWRAZ — = — — — — — — — — — —
SZWAYKORNOK — — — — — = — — — — — — — —
YOBAWLA — — — — — = — — — — — — — —

The founding convention of the UCCA was held in 1940 in this city:

Answers to last week's jumble: Armstrong, Roucek, Stewart, Manning, Redaway, Kirkconnell, Coleman, Bird, Chamberlin, Huttenbach, Simmons.

Mystery word: Nationalism.

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UCCA Washington News

* On September 27th the UCCA President participated in the reorganization of the Committee For A Free China. The meeting was held in Washington and presided over by the Honorable Walter Judd. Plans for the support of our relations with anti-Communist China were mapped out in detail.

* Over 12 weeks of reporting on the '77 Captive Nations Week was concluded with the "Congressional Record" issues of September 27 and 28. Congressman Flood spoke on both days and declared in part, "the recent 19th Captive Nations Week observance throughout this country centered in part on human rights and the Belgrade Conference." The massive material he appended to his speeches was selectively collated by the UCCA President and fully support this observation. The criticism of the President's delay on the presidential proclamation was nationwide and is in full print in the "Record" for future use.

* On October 3rd, the UCCA President attended the celebration of Korea's National Day at the Shoreham Americana in Washington. He and Mrs. Dobriansky met and spoke with the new Korean Ambassador Yong Shik Kim. The UCCA President was introduced to him in Seoul, Korea, two years ago. Numerous friends were met on the occasion, including Representatives Samuel Stratton and Larry P. McDonald, representatives from the State Department and national organizations headquartered in Washington.

* The annual meeting of the American Council for World Freedom was presided over on October 4th by the UCCA President. The meeting was held at the Statler-Capitol Hotel and attended by UCCA representatives Ignatius Billinsky and Dr. Walter Dushnyck. Miss Vera A. Dowhan represented the National Captive Nations Committee. In his capacity as President of ACWF, the UCCA President guided the preparation of the meeting's agenda, which stressed the need for monitoring the performance of the U.S. delegation at the Belgrade Conference. This and a dozen other items were discussed and passed in the one-day session.

* On October 10th, the UCCA President sent a message to the Most Reverend Joseph M. Schmondiuk, congratulating him on his election to the Metropolitanate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. He stated in part: "We are most fortunate to have your leadership, and I know that despite many existing problems, the course you will chart will be beneficial to the Church and the community at large."

* Released this month is the published summary of the International Conference held last January on "The U.S. and the USSR After Detente." The conference was sponsored by the ACWF, which the UCCA President

heads. It covers the captive nations in the USSR and the other subjects discussed. The UCCA President chaired the conference. The AFL-CIO, the American Legion, the Jewish Rights Council and other organizations participated.

* On October 11th, the UCCA President attended the celebration of the 66th Anniversary of the Republic of China. He and his daughter, Paula, met with Ambassador James C.H. Shen at "Twin Oakes". The UCCA President spoke with many friends, including Congressman Robert Bauman, Cardinal Yu-Pin, Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns and others.

* The book on the "10th WACL Conference Proceedings" in Taipei was recently received. The UCCA President's address on the occasion last April is published, as well as his representations during the conference.

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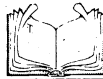
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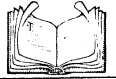
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