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25 CENTS

KGB Makes Death Threats Against Ukrainian Prisoners

HELSINKI, Finland.—The KGB has made several death threats against prominent Ukrainian political prisoners, the "Smolosky" Ukrainian Information Service learned here.

Families of Ukrainian political prisoners, mostly those incarcerated in the concentration camps near Sosnovka in the Moldavian ASSR, have received anonymous threats against the lives of their relatives. The UIS said that dissident sources in Ukraine feel that the KGB is responsible for these threats.

Most of the letters contain the phrase "Ukrainian political prisoners will be killed by their own hands," and "your husband" will be killed by a fellow inmate.

This particular camp, no. 1-6, is an experimental one, in which only Ukrainian political prisoners are confined. Among the prisoners they are: Svyatoslav Karavansky, Danylo Shumuk, Mykhaylo Osadchy, Ivan Hel, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, Bohdan Rebrky, O. Murzhenko and Valentyn Moroz.

Camp no. 1-6 is isolated from the rest of the surrounding area, and no one is allowed access to it. Last summer the wives of Moroz and Hel were denied permission to visit their husbands.

The repression in the camp is specifi-

cally focused on Moroz, Karavansky, Shumuk, Romaniuk and Hel. The UIS said that these five Ukrainians have been singled out by the KGB because they are widely known in the West and have been adopted by Amnesty International.

The Ukrainian service said, quoting sources in Ukraine, that the prison camp officials ordered that they be defamed. "They must be tainted and discredited before the world," a camp official was quoted as saying.

After a year-long campaign of harassment, provocation and attacks against Ukrainian political prisoners, some of them decided to hold hunger strikes or irregularly eat in order to show their irrationality.

The Ukrainian prisoners also found in their salt rations chemical crystals which apparently irritated the nervous system. This chemical was not found in the other prisoners' salt.

The prisoners have conducted many investigations into their treatment, and one of them revealed that certain writings of Shumuk, which were disseminated in the West by the KGB, were written by him under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs and while he was suffering from psychological fatigue.

(Continued on page 13)

Campaign '77

Ted Dusanenko Elected County Legislator in Rockland

Four Other Ukrainian Candidates Lose

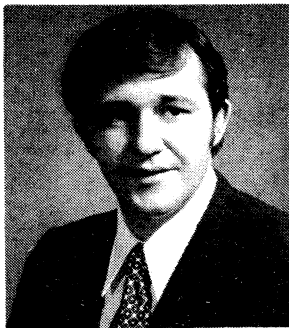
JERSEY CITY-NEW YORK. — Theodore Dusanenko of New City, N.Y., became the only Ukrainian candidate to be elected to public office in the Tuesday, November 8th elections.

Four other known Ukrainian candidates vying for various elected posts failed in their bids.

Mr. Dusanenko, 35, was elected to the Rockland County legislature from Clarkstown, N.Y., for his third four-year term. Mr. Dusanenko, who received 11,435 votes, was running on the Republican and Conservative tickets.

Born in New York City on January 28, 1942, Mr. Dusanenko received his bachelor's and Master's degrees from the State University of New York at Albany in 1964 and 1967. He also did graduate work at Montclair State College, New York University and Fairfield University.

He has been a mathematics teacher and wrestling coach at Clarkstown



Theodore Dusanenko

High School since 1964.

Mr. Dusanenko was first elected to the Rockland County Legislature in 1969. After winning the 1973 elections he was voted majority leader.

(Continued on page 4)

House of Representatives Adopts Human Rights Resolution

Four Ukrainians Listed in Defense Appeal; N.J. Moroz Committee Paved Way for Passage

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A resolution in defense of six human rights advocates in the Soviet Union, and one which broached other rights violations in the USSR and Eastern Europe, became the first legislation of its kind to be passed by the U.S. House of Representatives.

In a voice vote on Thursday, October 31, the House of Representatives, with the U.S. Senate concurring, urged that the President make it known to other heads of state that the United States government "will take cognizance of the extent" of human rights protection they accord to their citizens.

The U.S. lawmakers also said in the resolution, labeled House Concurrent Resolution 387, that the Congress "pledges full support" to the Administration's efforts in defense of human rights.

"The Congress, as the representative body of the American people, pledges full support to the President in his efforts to advance the cause of human rights in the international community and urges the President to inform the appropriate heads of state of other nations at the opportune time that the United States, in evaluating its relations with other nations, will take cognizance of the extent to which they accord protection to human rights within their own nation," the resolution stated.

The resolution specifically cited the cases of seven Soviet dissidents, among them four Ukrainians, who have been repressed for their beliefs — Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Oleksiy Tykhy, Gunars Rode and Sergei Kovalev. During the discussion of the legislation, the name of Anatoli Shcharansky was added to the list.

The legislation, which was introduced Saturday, October 26, by Rep. Donald J. Pease (D-Ohio), said that the continued "harassment of political dissidents and intellectuals in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and in some other countries of Eastern Europe is a source of great concern to the American people and the United States Congress."

The document also scored the emigration restrictions which exist in Communist-bloc countries, and named the case of Galina and Olga Michelson, two Soviet citizens who have attempted for 20 years to get permission to emigrate to join Anatol Michelson, their

husband and father, living in the United States.

The resolution reminded the 35 signatories of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that they are all obliged to adhere to its human rights provisions. It said that "the protection of human rights is a necessary condition for the functioning of a democratic society and its governing institutions."

Drawing its argumentation from American history, the lawmakers said that America "was born with a tradition of respect for human rights" and that the American people are "steadfast" in this commitment.

The resolution was co-sponsored by Clement Zablocki (D-Wisc.), Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.), John B. Breckinridge (D-Ky.), Ralph H. Metcalfe (D-Ill.), Michael J. Harrington (D-Mass.), Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.), Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), John J. Moakley (D-Mass.), Anthony Beilenson (D-Calif.), Clarence D. Long (D-Md.), Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), Charles G. Rosse III (D-N.C.), Berkley W. Bedell (D-Iowa), Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.), Gladys Spellman (D-Md.), James C. Corman (D-Calif.), Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), Edward W. Pattison (D-N.Y.), and Fredrick W. Richmond (D-N.Y.).

While being the first human rights resolution to pass the House of Representatives, it is the second to be adopted by any of the two Houses of Congress.

On August 25, 1976, the Senate passed by voice vote a resolution introduced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) in defense of Valentyn Moroz.

The resolution, numbered S. Res. 67, "requests the President to express the concern of the United States government for the safety and freedom of Valentyn Moroz, historian, writer and spokesman for the cultural integrity of the Ukrainian people."

No action was taken on the resolution by the then President Gerald R. Ford.

House Res. 387 was originally introduced into the House of Representatives as House Con. Res. 385 by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.) and 24 other lawmakers. It dealt solely with the cases of Rudenko and Tykhy. Six other

(Continued on page 2)

Williams Introduces General Rights Resolution Without Mention of Specific Cases

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) introduced on Wednesday, October 12, in the U.S. Senate, a general human rights resolution, which made no mention of specific human rights violations or the names of dissidents denied these rights. The resolution also failed to name the countries which deny their citizens fundamental rights.

Sen. Williams introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 54 calling on the President to instruct members of the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade review conference "to bring to the attention of the countries attending such meeting specific instances of harassment of individuals and of abrogation of human rights by certain countries, particularly the rights of individuals attempting to monitor the compliance with the Final Act signed at Helsinki by such countries; and to urge that countries responsible for such harassment or such abrogation comply with their obligations under the Final Act signed at Helsinki to observe fundamental human rights and to redress the injuries suffered by the victims of past human rights violations."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"We are disappointed that you decided to introduce, in lieu of the Rudenko and Tykhy resolution, a general human rights legislation," wrote Ihor Olshaniwsky of the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz to Sen. Williams.

The N.J. Moroz Committee had asked Sen. Williams and Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.) to introduce concurrent resolutions in support of imprisoned Ukrainian dissidents, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Mr. Olshaniwsky wrote to Sen. Williams, "We support your human rights legislation, but we feel that it should not be introduced as a substitute to the Rudenko and Tykhy resolution. There is room for both of them."

"We are concentrating on gaining equal recognition for Ukrainian dissidents in the USSR, who suffer the most but are mostly unnoticed and ignored by the outside world," he wrote.

In his statement on October 12th Sen. Williams had mentioned the case of Yaakov Gordin, who has been waiting for 14 years to emigrate, and the following political prisoners: Ukrainians M. Rudenko, O. Tykhy and Valentyn Moroz; Lithuanians Victoras Petkus and Antanas Terleckas; Russians Vladimir Bukovsky, Yuri Orlov, Vladimir Osipov, Andrei Tverdokhlebov, Sergei Kovalev, Anatoly Shcharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg; and two signers of the Czecho-Slovakian Charter 77, Valdimir Lastuvka and Alex Machacek.

In an October 14th letter to Mr. Olshaniwsky Sen. Williams explained that "extreme caution must be exercised before advancing any legislative proposals on behalf of Soviet dissidents since any well-intentioned but

Khodorovych Expelled from USSR

VIENNA, Austria.—Tatiana Khodorovych, 56, a Soviet dissident who was forced to emigrate from the Soviet Union under threats of criminal charges, arrived here on a flight from Moscow Monday, November 7, reported Western wire services.

Mrs. Khodorovych said that the KGB had warned her to either emigrate or face unspecified criminal charges. Mrs. Khodorovych was the administrator of a fund set up by the exiled Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to aid Soviet dissidents and their families.

"I succeeded in reaching the free world not because of the generous atti-

tude of the Soviets, but as a result of efforts made in the West," she said.

The dissident said that the Soviets had destroyed her family.

The Soviets, said Mrs. Khodorovych, "also appear decided to destroy the entire Soviet human rights movement unless the West continues efforts to save those in danger of ending up in prisons or labor camps."

Also arriving from Moscow were Dina Kaminskaya, 56, a lawyer who defended Soviet dissidents during trials in the 1960's, and Mark Popovsky, 55, a writer. The two, who organized a dissident news agency, had applied for permission to emigrate.

Mrs. Khodorovych, Mrs. Kaminskaya and Mr. Popovsky were greeted at the Vienna airport by Leonid and Tatiana Plyushch, who emigrated from the USSR in January 1976 and now live in France.

Dozens of friends, including Andrei Sakharov, bade farewell to the three dissidents at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport. Before their departure Mrs. Khodorovych said, "I refuse to live in a state whose constitution I cannot accept."

The Solzhenitsyn fund, according to dissidents in Moscow, will be administered by Mrs. Khodorovych's brother, Sergei, and by Irina Ginzburg, wife of the fund's former administrator, Aleksandr Ginzburg.

Mr. Ginzburg was arrested in February after \$370,000 had been distributed to dissidents and their families. He is now in jail waiting to be charged.

misguided initiative on their behalf could be counter-productive. If a resolution in behalf of particular dissidents were not treated seriously by a legislative committee, did not attract sufficiently important co-sponsors, or did not generate a positive response by the administration, the result could actually be harmful to the dissident. The Soviet observers would quickly determine that the support for the dissidents was inconsequential and the Soviet officials might actually be encouraged to intensify their repressive practices."

"Therefore, I prepared a resolution which I believe is broad enough to attract widespread support but specific enough to focus on the human rights problems which are of such great mutual concern to us," wrote Sen. Williams.

Human Rights...

(Continued from page 1)

legislators introduced an identical resolution, H. Con. Res. 386.

Both original resolutions said Rudenko and Tykhy of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring committee "were seeking, receiving, and imparting information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers as stipulated by Principle VI, Basket 1 of the Helsinki Accords." It also underlined that Rudenko and Tykhy were the only two individuals who are arrested and sentenced for promoting implementation with the 1975 accords.

The resolution said: "That it is the sense of the Congress that the President direct the official United States delegation to the Belgrade Conference to place the issue of the Soviet government's arrest, trial and conviction of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy directly before the Belgrade review of the Helsinki Accords."

House Con. Res. 385 was co-introduced by Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.), James J. Florio (D-N.J.), Edwin B. Forsythe (R-N.J.), Harold C. Hollenbeck (R-N.J.), James J. Howard (D-N.J.), William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), Joseph LeFante (D-N.J.), Andrew Maguire (D-N.J.), Helen S. Meyner (D-N.J.), Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.), Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-N.J.), Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.), Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.), Bill Archer (R-Tex.), James J. Blanchard (D-Mich.), David E. Bonior (D-Mich.), William M. Brodhead (D-Mich.), John H. Buchanan (R-Ala.), William R. Cotter (D-Conn.), J. Eilberg (D-Pa.), Robert N. Giaino (D-Conn.), and Thomas Harkin (D-Iowa).

House Con. Res. 386 was introduced by Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.), J.J. Moakley (D-Mass.), E. Pattison (D-N.Y.), Lester Wolff (D-N.Y.), John

W. Wylder (R-N.Y.) and Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.).

Both resolutions 385 and 386 were referred to the House Committee on International Relations. As a result of additional legislation in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe the Committee drafted its own resolution, 387, which was later passed by the House of Representatives.

The introduction of the original legislations and the passage of House Con. Res. 387 was spearheaded by the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, headed by Ihor Olshaniwsky.

Below is the full text of House Con. Res. 387:

Whereas the continuing harassment of political dissidents and intellectuals in the Soviet Union, Czecho-Slovakia, and in some other countries of Eastern Europe is a source of great concern to the American people and the United States Congress; and

Whereas those who have been harassed and/or imprisoned for their political beliefs by the Soviet Union include among others Gunars Rode, Valentyn Moroz, Doctor Sergei Kovalev, Mykola Rudenko, Yuri Shukhevych, and Oleksa Tykhy; and

Whereas travel restrictions and arbitrary visa policies continue to frustrate contacts between friends and relatives in Eastern and Western Europe and the reunification of families; and

Whereas those victimized by such policies include Galina Michelson and her daughter Olga Michelson who have been frustrated in their attempts to obtain an exit visa to join, after a twenty-year separation, their husband and father, respectively, Anatol Michelson who is living in the United States; and

Whereas applicants for emigration

visas in the Soviet Union and East European countries continue to encounter needless delays in the processing of their papers; and

Whereas the Governments of the Soviet Union, Czecho-Slovakia, and thirty-three other nations are obligated to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms (including freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief) for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, in accordance with the Helsinki Accords and with other international declarations of human rights principles, including the Charter of the United States and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and

Whereas several national governments elsewhere in the world are systematically denying basic human rights to their own citizens; and

Whereas the protection of human rights is a necessary condition for the functioning of a democratic society

and its governing institutions and is a commitment of all members of the United Nations; and

Whereas the American Nation was born with a tradition of respect for human rights and our people remain steadfastly committed to the defense of human rights for ourselves and all the peoples of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress, as the representative body of the American people, pledges full support to the President in his efforts to advance the cause of human rights in the international community and urges the President to inform the appropriate heads of state of other nations at the opportune time that the United States, in evaluating its relations with other nations, will take cognizance of the extent to which they accord protection to human rights within their own nation.

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UNA, Gov. Byrne Commend Warvariv, State Department Stands

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, speaking in behalf of the organization's 87,000 members, commended Constantine Warvariv for his stand in the face of Soviet threats and voiced praise for the U.S. State Department for its "firm and unequivocal action."

Apprised of the incident and subsequent Soviet smear tactics against Mr. Warvariv, a Ukrainian-born State Department official, Gov. Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey forwarded yet another telegram to Mr. Vance, commending the Department on its position in the case, adding that "all New Jerseyans join me in saluting his (Mr. Warvariv's) actions."

In a telegram to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, dated Thursday, November 3, Mr. Lesawyer said:

"Our Association heartily com-

mends your firm and unequivocal action, protesting the outrageous attempt of Soviet officials to blackmail Constantine Warvariv. All of our 87,000 members are proud of C. Warvariv. His courage and behavior under fire strengthens our confidence in your Department and your exceptionally capable staff. Such conduct is welcomed not only by all patriotic Americans but by everyone of good will who works and prays for world peace with justice and freedom for all. C. Warvariv deserves not only praise but also your Department's highest award for exceptional conduct."

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee urged its members and other community organizations to convey similar sentiments in response to this latest Soviet attempt to smear a high-ranking U.S. official.

15th SUMA Congress Convenes

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—The 15th congress of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) is currently underway at the organization's camp here.

The sessions were opened yesterday morning, Saturday, November 12, by outgoing president Myroslaw Shmigel. Reports by executive board members and branch representatives followed. Afternoon activities consisted of commission hearings.

Delegates from 35 SUMA branches across the U.S. are present.

A banquet was held last night with the participation of representatives of many Ukrainian civic and youth or-

ganizations, among them spokesmen from the UCCA, UNA, and Plast. Principal speaker was Prof. Zenon Sahhan, honorary member of the SUMA executive board and long time SUMA educator.

Today's sessions will be devoted to reports of the commissions and elections of officers. The congress will conclude with the passing of the honorary SUMA flag to the best branch.

The congress will mark the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution, the 35th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and the 75th anniversary of UPA commander Taras Chuprynka.

UCCA Executive Board Holds Monthly Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Saturday, November 5, 1977 the UCCA Executive Board held its monthly meeting, which was attended by 25 members and presided over by UCCA Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer. Prior to the meeting, the chairman asked all present to rise and in a minute of silence pay tribute to prominent Ukrainians, who died recently, namely, Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, head of the Supreme Council of the OUN, who died in Toronto, Canada; Prof. Stepan Lenkavsky, former head of the Council of the Foreign Branches of OUN, deceased in Munich, and UCCA leaders in the United States: Col. William Rybak (Washington, D.C.); M. Boyar-Hawryliw (Detroit), and Myroslaw Stachiw (Bridgeport).

The meeting heard minutes from the last session, read by UCCA secretary Ignatius M. Billinsky.

Reports of Officers

In his lengthy report UCCA President Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky touched on a variety of problems of direct or indirect interest to the UCCA, namely:

* The publication of 7,000 copies of "The Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations" was a major achievement, as the books covered a wide scope of readers, especially in view of the 20th anniversary of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" next year.

* The UCCA President has been in touch with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg in Belgrade, as well as with Rep. Dante Fascell, head of the U.S. Congressional Commission.

* Rep. Christopher Dodd (Conn.) has introduced a new resolution, H. Con. Res. 382, calling for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Ukraine. Efforts continue on the resolution dealing with the resurrection of the Ukrainian Churches.

* Through its membership in the American Council for World Freedom (ACWF), the UCCA is getting its policies across, especially in the matter of human rights and UCCA stand on the USSR in general.

* The 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence next January should be widely observed by our community within a framework of human rights and captive nations movements. A representative reception will be held in Washington.

* The UCCA should send its delegate-observers to the WACL conference, scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., in the first half of 1978.

Mr. George Nesterczuk, acting director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau of the UCCA in Washington, gave a factual report on the organization of the new office, its equipment, and so forth. The official opening of the Bureau will take place on Friday, November 18, 1977 at 2:00 p.m. The address of the Ukrainian Information Bureau is: Ukrainian Information Bureau, 1241 National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20045, Tel. (202) 638-0988.

In turn, UCCA administrative director Ivan Bazarko, reported on the following matters:

(Continued on page 13)

Self-Determination: A Matter of Dual Morality

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) approved a draft resolution to be presented for adoption by the 32nd General Assembly which condemns "the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with racist regimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage those regimes to continue stifling the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence." The resolution was co-sponsored by 50 primarily African, Arab and Communist states. The draft resolution was introduced under the Committee's agenda item on the importance of self-determination and independence for the effective observance of human rights.

A 12-power amendment to delete the reference to NATO was defeated despite recent efforts on the part of five Western members of the Security Council, notably Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States, to achieve a peaceful transition to majority rule in Namibia. The 12 co-sponsors were from Western Europe with the United States and Canada also participating.

The adoption of the resolution came as no surprise to UN observers since identical resolutions have been approved by the General Assembly in recent years. The overwhelming support for the resolution of 108 in favor to 3 against and 18 abstentions was tem-

pered by a more cautious vote on the 12-power amendment of 25 in favor to 61 against with 41 abstentions.

The condemnation of NATO members in their relations with regimes in southern Africa points up serious skepticism in the international community with respect to Western initiatives on a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. Several representatives speculated whether the initiative undertaken by the five Western powers was not, in fact, in the words of the Kenya representative Mr. Maina: "...designed to buy time and circumvent the UN in order to prevent it from exercising its responsibilities as permitted by the Charter." He went on to indicate that the Kenya delegation was opposed to the negotiations begun by the five Western powers which do not include the South West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, recognized by the UN as the sole legal representative of the people of Namibia, or the Council for Namibia.

The delegate from Syria, Mowaffak Allaf, found it ironic that the Western powers maintain, and even increase their ties with South Africa and act at international forums as its protectors from censure and sanctions, while claiming at the same time their strong opposition to its policies and practices.

Other representatives, in explaining their votes, hoped that the efforts on the part of the five Western powers would lead to a speedy solution. They said that the Western initiative represented the

last opportunity for a peaceful settlement of the problem which must guarantee for the people of Namibia their right to self-determination, independence, territorial integrity, free elections under UN supervision, the withdrawal of South Africa's civil and military administration, the release of all political prisoners, and the right of SWAPO, as the people's legitimate representative, to participate in the entire process.

In introducing the 12-power amendment Patrick Nthomb of Belgium claimed that NATO was a "defensive organization limited to the North Atlantic" and that NATO has no influence on bilateral relations between any of its members and another state.

None of NATO's members, he continued, have ever recognized the pseudo-independence of Southern Rhodesia and they all support independence for Namibia. Diplomatic recognition does not mean acceptance of political policy. All members of NATO are against apartheid. Mr. Nthomb charged that the resolution seems to be aimed at undermining bilateral relations between individual members of NATO and African countries.

The draft resolution's original intent was to emphasize the inherent relationship of human rights and national self-determination and whose operative paragraphs indicate: "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial in-

tegrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights," and "the legitimacy of the people's struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign control by all available means, including armed struggle"; and calls on the Secretary General "to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of December 4, 1960, and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence."

The universality of these paragraphs as they relate to national liberation struggles throughout the world, appears to have been effectively undermined by the exclusive emphasis placed on the rights of Namibians (South West Africa), Zimbabweans (Rhodesia), Palestinians, and Mayottanians (one of the Comoros islands). It seems that the condemnation of NATO to the exclusion of other states or groups of states that pursue genuine policies of imperialism and colonialism is intended to limit the impact of the resolution to the advantage of a select few liberation struggles and to turn the attention of the United Nations away from other colonial situations. Observers at the United Nations have labeled such

(Continued on page 13)

***** Campaign '77 Byrne Wins in New Jersey, Koch Elected New York Mayor

JERSEY CITY - NEW YORK.—Of the major area election campaigns which enjoyed considerable Ukrainian American support, only two concluded successfully Tuesday, November 8.

In New Jersey, incumbent Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, campaigning on the Democratic ticket, defeated Republican State Sen. Raymond H. Bateman in a surprising come from behind finish.

Gov. Byrne received 1,168,468 votes or some 60 percent of the ballots to Sen. Bateman's 870,034 votes. Both figures are based on reports of 90 percent of the precincts.

The incumbent governor's win was startling because throughout the campaign he was trailing his GOP opponent at one by 12 percentage points.

Garden State Ukrainians were active through their party affiliations in both bids.

In New York City, Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), who represents the heavily Ukrainian-populated downtown Manhattan district in Congress, beat out four major opponents to become the 105th mayor of New York.

Rep. Koch, who had the support of New York Ukrainians, including the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations, received 712,976 votes or about half the ballots. New York Secretary of State Mario Cuomo, running on the Liberal line, received

587,257 votes, GOP State Sen. Roy Goodman got 60,599 votes, and Conservative candidate Barry Farber received 58,498 votes.

Mayor-elect Koch was expected to win the election, but he had hoped for a clearer majority. The torrential downpour, which dropped some five-and-a-half inches of rain on the tri-state area frightened many people away from the polls.

In New York City, board of elections officials report that some 55 percent of registered voters came out to the polls, instead of the anticipated three-quarters. The figure is five percent higher than four years ago.

In the Manhattan borough president race, Andrew Stein defeated Robert Wagner, Jr., a Democrat running on the Republican and Liberal tickets, who was endorsed by N.Y. Ukrainian Democrats.

Hempstead Town Supervisor Francis Purcell, who had close contact with Long Island Ukrainians, won the Nassau County Executive race.

Ukrainian-supported Edward Feighan, Democrat, lost the Cleveland mayoral race to GOP candidate Dennis Kosinic.

After the results became known Gov. Byrne, Mr. Koch, and Mr. Purcell thanked Ukrainian Americans for supporting their candidacy.

Ted Dusanenko...

(Continued from page 1)

He is a member of the New York Congress of Teachers, the National Education Association, the New York State County Legislators and Supervisors Association, Branch 204 of the Ukrainian National Association, and is active in many political, civic, and youth programs.

Other Ukrainian candidates did not fare well.

In New Jersey's 28th Assembly District, Oleh Myskiw, a young area businessman and community activist, lost in his bid for a seat in the Assembly. Mr. Myskiw, who ran on the GOP line, received 8,239 votes in an unofficially. There were three other candidates for the two seats in the district. The winners, democrats Peter Shapiro and Mary Scanlon received 18,270 votes and 16,163 votes, respectively while Mr. Myskiw's GOP running-mate, William I. Conway, got 8,610 votes.

In Ulster County, N.Y., Walter Kwas, manager of the UNA estate in

Kerhonkson, lost by a small margin in his maiden bid for the county legislature.

Mr. Kwas, who conducted a positive campaign by not criticising his opponents, placed fourth with 1,893 votes. One hundred forty votes separated him from victory.

Soyuzivka manager had the support of many local community leaders, among them Stanley Rosenstock of the Jewish Center in Ellenville. Mr. Kwas's campaign also gave a great deal of exposure to area Ukrainians and the UNA estate.

Helen Sobotka, Republican, was defeated by Ed Nowakowski 4,674 to 2,983 votes in the second district race for Syracuse, N.Y. city council.

Also in Syracuse, John Lischak, Republican-Conservative, lost to Ed Ryan 3,156 to 2,128 votes in the Onondaga County Legislature race from the 17th district.

The Autumn Issue of 'The Ukrainian Quarterly' Features Timely Articles

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—The Autumn 1977 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly", published by the UCCA since the fall of 1944, features a series of pertinent articles, documents, book reviews, "Ucrainica" and a chronicle of current events among Ukrainians both in the free world and in captive Ukraine.

The editorial, "For a Durable Understanding Between Ukraine and Its Neighbors," discusses the recent declaration on Ukraine, signed by a group of Russian, Polish, Czech and Hungarian intellectuals and printed in the May 1977 issue of "Kultura," a Polish review appearing in Paris.

While endorsing the intent of the declaration and expressing the urgent need for a durable understanding between Ukraine and its neighbors, the editorial takes exception to a statement therein, implying that an eventual referendum should be held in Ukraine to ascertain the will of the Ukrainian people as to their desire for independence.

Prof. George E. Kulchycky of Youngstown State University, in his extensive article, "Dissentism and the Non-Russian Nationalities," dwells on the recognized differences between the Russian dissidents and those of the non-Russian nations in the USSR. The

(Continued from page 6)

Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, Head Of Ukrainian Nationalist Command, Dies

TORONTO, Ont.—Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, the head of the Command of Ukrainian Nationalists and a prominent figure in the Ukrainian liberation struggle, died in a local hospital Friday, November 4, after a prolonged illness. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Shtul-Zhdanovych is the second leader of one of the two major factions of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists to die in one week. On Saturday, October 29, Stepan Lenkawsky, former head of the Foreign Branches of the OUN died in Munich, West Germany.

Mr. Shtul-Zhdanovych was born on July 1, 1917, in the town of Lopatytzia in the Polissia region of Ukraine. There he completed his elementary education. He graduated from secondary school in Kremianets, and then entered the University of Warsaw as a student of history and Ukrainian philology. He graduated with a master's degree.

Besides being a key figure in the Ukrainian liberation struggle during World War II, Mr. Shtul-Zhdanovych was also a journalist and many of his assignments with the OUN dealt with publications and cultural development.

His first essay was on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian

National Revolution, and was published in 1937 in "Visnyk" edited by the late Dmytro Dontzov.

Among his responsibilities in the OUN were cultural affairs chairman with various district OUN commands, publications, and instruction of new members.

In 1943, he was arrested by the Gestapo and incarcerated in the notorious Sachsenhausen prison camp.

After the war Mr. Shtul-Zhdanovych emigrated to Paris, France, where he became the editor of the "Ukrainian Word" (Ukrayinske Slovo) newspaper. He was its editor-in-chief for 15 years.

In 1963 he was elected assistant to the then head of the Command of Ukrainian Nationalists, the late Col. Andriy Melnyk. On November 1, 1964, after the death of Col. Melnyk, Mr. Shtul-Zhdanovych assumed the responsibilities of commander.

At the sixth Supreme Congress he was elected head of the Command.

Surviving him are his wife, Kateryna, daughter, Antonina Iryna, and son, Danylo Victor.

Funeral services were held Saturday, November 12, and the body was interred at St. Andrew's cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Col. William Rybak, UCCA Activist, Dies

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—Col. William Rybak, a Ukrainian American leader, died on October 23, 1977 in Washington, D.C., after a protracted illness. He would have been 60 years old on January 2, 1978.

Born in New York, he spent his high school and college years in that city, and took part in a number of Ukrainian American youth associations. While attending New York University in the late 1930's, he was member of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists (MUN), and was on the editorial staff of "The Trident," an English-language monthly magazine, published by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU).

After his graduation with a diploma of civil engineer, he was drafted into the American army, and took part in a combat engineers' unit in Africa, Italy and France, attaining the rank of colonel.

After the war he served for some time on the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, representing the Ukrainian American Veterans; upon moving to Washington he headed the Washington Branch of the UCCA and also served on the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America during the groundbreaking ceremony and the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in 1963 and 1964, respectively.

For the past several years he was associated with the George Hyman Engineering firm in Washington, D.C.

He was buried at the National Cemetery in Richmond, Va. Surviving are his wife Olga, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zadoretzky of New York City, two sons, William Hillary, an artist, and Mark Roman, a civil engineer, and his sister, Olga Slobodian, and near and distant relatives.

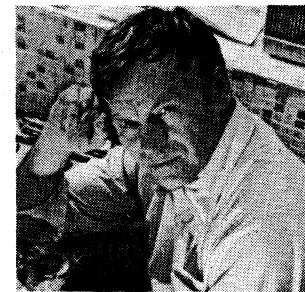
William Kurelek, Noted Ukrainian Canadian Artist, Dies

TORONTO, Ont.—William Kurelek, noted Ukrainian Canadian artist who documented Canadian life in his paintings, died here of cancer, Thursday, November 3. He was 50 years old.

His works were published in 10 books, were displayed in over 30 one-man art shows and in many group exhibits, and are found in numerous private and public art collections.

The son of Ukrainian immigrants, Mr. Kurelek had a great awareness of his Ukrainian background. Many of his works deal with Ukrainian life in Canada.

He was born in 1927 in Whitford, Alberta, north of Edmonton, but spent most of his youth in heavily Ukrainian-populated Manitoba. He grew up in dire poverty as the son of a dirt farmer during the Great Depression.



William Kurelek

Mr. Kurelek graduated from the University of Manitoba with a B.A. in 1949. He studied art at the Ontario

(Continued on page 16)

Kent State Receives Grant For Ethnic Archives Study

KENT, O.—The Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications at Kent State University has been awarded a \$37,761 grant from the U.S. Office of Education, Ethnic Heritage Studies Program.

"Preserving the Cultural Heritage: Ethnic Museums, Libraries, Archives and Art Galleries in the United States" is the title of the research project to be conducted by Dr. Lubomyr R. Wynar, project director, and Lois Buttlar, assistant director.

Dr. Wynar is professor of library science and director of the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications; Mrs. Buttlar is a librarian and a Ph.D. candidate in the College of Education at Kent State University.

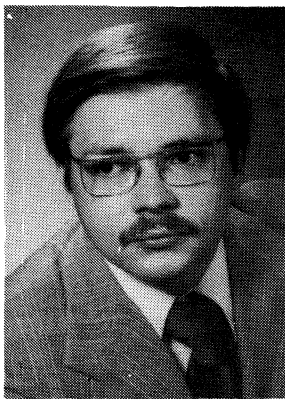
The major objectives of the project are to: 1) conduct the first comprehensive national survey of ethnic museums, libraries, archives and art galleries in the U.S. in order to determine the nature and extent of their resources and special services to the community and educa-

tional institutions; 2) prepare a comprehensive guide to such ethnic institutions covering over 70 ethnic groups, which will serve as a major reference tool for teachers, librarians and students of ethnicity in locating ethnic resources and materials.

The new emphasis on cultural pluralism in American education is based on recognition and appreciation of the nation's rich variety of ethnic customs, art, tradition, language and history. The preservation of the cultural heritage by individual ethnic groups in the United States is directly related to the resources and programs of ethnic museums, libraries, archives and art galleries in this country.

Persons interested in contributing to the project, or having information about institutions which should be included in this survey please write to: Dr. Lubomyr R. Wynar, Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications, School of Library Science, Kent State University, Kent, O. 44242.

Eugene Iwanciw Joins New Mexico Senator's Staff



Eugene M. Iwanciw

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Eugene M. Iwanciw was appointed last July to the staff of Sen. Harrison "Jack" Schmitt (R-N. Mex.).

Mr. Iwanciw, an activist in the Ukrainian community, is a Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. He also served four years as a member of the executive board of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), two of those years as president.

Mr. Iwanciw was appointed legislative assistant to the New Mexico Senator. He is handling legislation in numerous areas including education, labor, veteran affairs, and governmental affairs which include all federal employment. He is also the foreign affairs advisor to Sen. Schmitt.

A native of Elizabeth, N.J., Mr. Iwanciw has been involved in politics for a number of years and has resided in Washington, D.C. for over seven years. He worked for the Republican National Finance Committee during the 1972 election and served as assistant to the former Sen. James L. Buckley (C-R-N.Y.) until last January.

Sen. Schmitt was elected to the Senate in November 1976. A geologist, Sen. Schmitt joined the NASA Apollo program in 1965 and was the first civi-

lian astronaut. As the lunar module pilot of Apollo 17, Jack Schmitt landed on the moon in 1972. He is the second astronaut elected to the U.S. Senate.

Liberty Park Board Urges Recreational Development

Meets at UNA's Ukrainian Building



Members of the Liberty State Park Planning and Study Commission during their meeting at the UNA Main Office. Seated, left to right, are: Nicholas C. English, vice-chairman; Helen Manogue; John T. Connor, chairman of the commission and chairman of the board of Allied Chemical Corp.; and Audrey Zapp. Standing, left to right, are: Brian J. Strumm, executive director; Dean K. Boorman; Joseph Lesawyer; and James A. Sinclair, associate executive director.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Liberty State Park Planning and Study Commission recommended that the Jersey City waterfront park be preserved from industrial, residential or commercial development.

Meeting at the UNA's Ukrainian

Building here all day Friday, October 28, the board decided that "no effort should be made to devote any of the state owned lands to industrial or residential development."

Liberty State Park overlooks the

(Continued on page 13)

Ohio Ukrainian Optometrist Elected Commander-in-Chief of V.F.W.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dr. John Wasylik, a Ukrainian optometrist from Sandusky, Ohio, was elected commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the organization's 78th national convention held here in August.

Dr. Wasylik previously held the offices of senior vice commander-in-chief and junior vice commander-in-chief in the 1,813,000-member V.F.W.

A native of Chester, Pa., Dr. Wasylik has lived in Ohio since the age of 3½. His father, Alex, came to the United States from Galicia, western Ukraine, at the age of 18.

The V.F.W. Magazine wrote in its October 1977 edition that the Wasylik's father came to America because he could "no longer tolerate the oppression and lack of freedom his forebears had known."

John Wasylik began doing yard work when he was 12, after his father, a miner, died of black lung disease. He later got a job at a truck farm, and then worked as a Fuller Brush salesman while he was in high school.

When World War II broke out he tried to enlist, but was rejected by both the Army and the Marine Corps because of a heart murmur. After graduating from high school he worked at a tile factory, an appliance store, and then again as a Fuller Brush man.

John was drafted during the Korean War despite his previous 4-F classification, trained at Fort Dix, N.J., and went to Korea in 1951. He served for nine months as sergeant first class in charge of a machine gun section in the 7th Infantry Division.

He was decorated twice with the Bronze Star Medal, earned the Combat Infantry Badge and shared in a Presidential Unit Citation.

After completing his two years in the service, he enrolled in the College of



V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Dr. John Wasylik with his wife, Jean.

(Photo courtesy of V.F.W. Magazine.)

Arts and Science of Ohio State University in the pre-optometry program.

It was in college that he met his future wife, Jean Wright of Columbus, Ohio. After they were married Jean worked while John attended the College of Optometry.

Upon graduating at age 30 Dr. Wasylik set up practice in Sandusky.

Today he is a leader in his profession and is active in his community. Until this year he was a member of the Ohio State Board of Examiners for Optometry. In 1960 he was honored as Ohio's Optometrist of the Year.

He has served as president of the Sandusky Area Chamber of Commerce, chairman and member of the local Salvation Army and chairman of the Erie County Health Planning Committee, and has belonged to the Sandusky Board of Health, the United

Fund board, the Erie County Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission and the Sandusky Memorial Hospital board.

In recognition of his work for public schools, he was named Man of the Year of the Perkins County Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Wasylik joined V.F.W. Post 2529 after setting up his practice. In six months he became junior vice-commander of the Post. He later held the offices of department surgeon and department commander.

At V.F.W. national conventions in Los Angeles in 1975 he was elected junior commander-in-chief, and in New York in 1976 he became the senior commander-in-chief.

Dr. Wasylik and his wife, Jean, have four children, John 21, Jeffrey, 18, Jill, 15, and Janet, 14.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Forthright Action

The U.S. House of Representatives, acting with speed and acumen, passed a resolution on October 31st, pledging full support to the President "in his efforts to advance the cause of human rights in the international community" and urging him "to inform the appropriate heads of state of other nations at the opportune time that the United States, in evaluating its relations with other nations, will take cognizance of the extent to which they accord protection to human rights within their own nation."

The resolution, numbered 387, is the first of its kind passed by the House and transmitted to the White House. It should be recalled that for the past four years a number of resolutions in defense of political prisoners in the USSR and its satellites were introduced in both houses, but only one such document saw the light. It was the resolution in defense of Valentyn Moroz, passed last August by the Senate and sent to the White House where it was apparently buried in the Kissingerian cobweb.

The current House resolution specifically names six dissidents, among them four Ukrainians — Moroz, Rudenko, Tykhy and Shukhevych, though Congressmen Zablocki, Pease, Gilman and others, in discussing the document during the floor debate, made it clear that the text was formulated in such a manner as to include all other prisoners who have been incarcerated by the Soviet authorities for their political beliefs. It was for this reason that the House Committee on International Relations, the repository of human rights resolutions, prepared its own resolution based on the many submitted earlier relating to specific cases. Consequently, the resulting document is quite embracing and goes deeper to cite various violations of the Helsinki Accords.

Apart from the comprehensive content of the resolution, the speed with which it was expedited is worthy of note. It reflects both the concern of our legislators over violations of human rights behind the Iron Curtain and the support President Carter has in his decision to include human rights as a strong element of America's foreign policy. In this sense the House of Representatives acted wholly in tune with the spirit of the times as world public opinion is becoming increasingly aware of what actually is happening in the Communist-dominated countries. Hopefully, Mr. Carter will take the resolution under advisement as he is urged to do.

From the vantage point of our community, the passage of the resolution is an example of persistence. In this particular case, it was the New Jersey branch of the Moroz Defense Committee that secured the sponsorship of a resolution by Congressman Rodino and the support of the entire congressional delegation from the state. The work of this group should be emulated by others.

Amnesty Soviet Style

The Moscow regime, in what it termed to be yet another humanitarian gesture, proclaimed an amnesty Saturday a week ago on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik takeover.

As on previous occasions, however, the Red rulers showed their magnanimity only to some select drunks, thieves, robbers and other assorted law-breakers, excluding the hundreds of thousands they keep in prisons and concentration camps for having dared to speak out in defense of basic rights.

Of course, this act of outright duplicity is designed primarily for image-making abroad and constitutes an undisguised attempt to cover up the situation at home. For while they are opening the jails to let out minor criminals, they are re-stacking them with decent human beings, incarcerated, as they are, against all norms of legality.

With the resistance movement assuming an ever greater momentum in the republics of the Soviet Union, perhaps the Moscow bosses are emptying the overcrowded prisons of criminals to make room for those that will not be silenced. But the fact of the matter is that even from behind bars the voices are speaking out to the world. And they will not be muted, nor will the world buy amnesty Soviet style.

To Lecture on Rubens Dushnyck Highlights At National Gallery Religious Repression

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Zirka Zarembo-Filipczak, professor of art history at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., will lecture on "Rubens and His Social Context" at the National Gallery of Art Auditorium here Sunday, November 20.

The lecture is one of two planned by the National Gallery in celebration of the fourth centennial of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), the great Flemish master.

The lecture is slated for 4:00 p.m. and is free.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—RCDA (Religion in Communist Dominated Areas), a magazine published monthly by the Research Center for Religion and Human Rights in Closed Societies, Ltd., recently printed the statement of Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" and member of the UCCA executive board, on the "Religious Situation in Ukraine."

The statement was made before the Public Tribunal sponsored by the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry.

White Ethnics are Minorities Also

by Ihor Dlaboha

The Bakke reverse discrimination case currently before the United States Supreme Court is not only crucial to black and Asian minorities in America, but also for white ethnic minorities in this country.

Since the late 1950's and early 1960's, when the question of civil rights for blacks came to a head, the definition of minorities in the U.S. boiled down to race. While race is a factor in deciding minority groups, it is not the only one. Culture, language, heritage, religion, ethnicity, are several others.

White House administrations seem to be reluctant to include in their roster of minorities in this country the many different groups of West and East Europeans who came to this country, helped build it, while at the same time did not become a burden on it.

Anti-Bakke proponents argue that affirmative action programs are necessary to atone for the centuries of discrimination against the black, red or yellow man in this country. The color of one's skin did lead to discrimination in this country, but many Ukrainian Americans, who remember tales by their parents or grandparents about life of white immigrants in this country in the last century, can tell of similar prejudice against whites.

The infamous "melting-pot" theory was a result of discrimination against white immigrants. Because of their language, culture or religious practices, white ethnics were treated as second-class Americans. In order to climb the social ladder, white immigrants were coerced into abandoning their heritage. Thus developed the "melting-pot" cartoon, in which immigrants, dressed in their national garb, marched into a boiling cauldron and emerged looking like Uncle Sam.

It goes without saying that educational or professional institutions should not discriminate in their admissions or hiring policies, and that all minorities should be given equal opportunity for promotion. But affirmative action gives certain minority groups unfair advantages over other minorities.

Race could have been a hindrance to success for some people just as running in a track meet with a 30-pound weight around the neck, but affirmative action gives certain minority groups the opportunity of competing on motorcycle in a track meet.

In addressing themselves to the concept of affirmative action during their election campaigns in 1976, both presidential candidates had confirmed that affirmative action is neither discrimination in reverse nor does it mean that present and future generations have to pay for injustices of the past.

Archibald Cox, in his opening remarks in defense of affirmative action, said that there should be instituted a special number, or quota as he later agreed to call it, for the amount of minority people entering colleges or the professions. He said that once these persons have received the necessary training they would return to their ethno-cultural communities and contribute to their development.

Again, this argument could be applied to white ethnic Americans. For example, a Ukrainian American would be better suited to tend to the needs of his ethnic community than an Asian American. He would be able, first of all, to communicate in the same language, and he would have a closer feeling for the social and cultural needs of his community.

The Bakke case will force the Supreme Court into making clearcut definitions about what is or is not a minority group, regardless of what decision it makes concerning Bakke.

The court's ruling, which is expected to be released no sooner than June of next year, will inadvertently define minority groups. It will delineate whether that means non-whites only or white ethnics also.

If the former decision is made, "melting-potism", which has been dying in the minds of many Americans, will be revived. Such a ruling would dump all whites into one socio-cultural group to the detriment of all.

If the latter ruling is presented, then everyone in this country should be given preferential treatment, and that would cause an enormous logistical problem for universities, business and the professions.

The Supreme Court is faced with a Herculean task, and while at first glance there does not seem to be the possibility of a just compromise, the chief justices should keep in the back of their minds the fact that white ethnic Americans faced their share of discrimination, along with racial minorities in America.

The Autumn Issue...

(Continued from page 4)

latter are fighting for the preservation of their ethnic entity, not only against the denial of civil and human rights.

In similar vein, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's article, "Human Rights Are Old Hat for Captive Nations," stresses the cogent fact that the fight of the captive nations in the USSR encompasses the struggle for human as well as national rights.

Prof. Roman V. Kuchar of Fort Hays State University discusses Ukrainian emigre literature in his comprehensive article, "Ukrainian Emigre Literature After 1945," as well as Ukrainian writers and their literary creativity in the free world, outlining major literary trends and their representatives among Ukrainians in Europe and overseas.

"Elimination as the 'Highest Stage' of Sovietization" is an account of Soviet Russian deportations of Jews, Uk-

rainians, Poles and Byelorussians from western Ukraine and western Byelorussia, after their seizure in the second half of September 1939, written by Prof. Ben-Cion Pinchuk, an Israeli scholar. The issue also contains the Memorandum of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

The Autumn 1977 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" contains several book reviews dealing with a variety of subjects related to Ukraine, the USSR policy, and so forth. They were written by Walter Dushnyck, Lev E. Dobriansky, Peter G. Stercho, Roman S. Holiat, Anthony T. Bouscarean, Joseph S. Roucek, J.B. Rudnyckyj, Alexander Sokolyszyn and Tommy W. Rogers.

The "Pertinent Documents" column contains the text of the declaration on the Ukrainian problem by a group of East European intellectuals.

UKE-EYE

by Anisa Handzia Sawyckj

QUESTION: What is the greatest Ukrainian achievement in the free world?

IRENE HERLINSKY, Upper Saddle River, N.J., mother and wife: Keeping Ukrainian culture — in all its aspects — alive in our daily lives and in the lives of our children. The contribution of Ukrainian women, who have preserved the traditional arts, such as embroidery and "pysanky" are considerable. Ukrainians have been able to integrate their culture into an American context and make it accessible to all. We've preserved our cultural, political and religious institutions, but most of all, we've preserved the feeling of Ukrainian identity without which all the rest can not survive.



MYKHAILO IWA-SIWKA, New York City, tailor and community activist: Without a second thought, I'd say the greatest achievement is the Ukrainian Studies program at Harvard University — the three chairs and the Institute. Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada should support this project because it means so much to the future and the identity of Ukrainian people all over the world. Among the things we need a great deal are publications in English coming out of HURI, which would differentiate between Ukraine and Russia.



ROMAN HAWRYLAK, Yonkers, N.Y., mechanical engineer: The establishment of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University has been the best possible investment of the Ukrainian community's financial resources. The world has been badly informed up to now, with most materials on Ukraine representing a Rus-



slan slant. But this will change, now that we have Harvard, an authoritative source of information. Another great achievement for Ukrainians is the large number of professionals in different fields of endeavor. Much of our youth is at least college-educated and this is a great plus for a community.

GEORGE DOBZCZANSKY, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress: Ukrainians in the West have raised the issue of Ukraine and Ukrainians from a remote, local concern to one of international significance. This has occurred as Ukrainian individuals and groups have taken the initiative to establish personal contacts in the media, local and federal governments, and international human rights organizations. In recent years, Ukrainians have acquired a new awareness of their strength and resources and have redirected their priorities to such worthwhile actions as the Harvard Ukrainian Studies program, and the defense of the repressed in Ukraine.



DZVINKA LENEC, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., teacher: Preserving Ukrainian culture has been our greatest achievement. Ukrainian organizations and communities are very active and very successful, both locally and nationally, probably more so than many other ethnic groups. Recently, Ukrainians have been able to establish better contacts with the media to publicize these activities. However, it seems we still haven't done enough. We strive so hard to make ourselves heard loud and clear, but when you go into American society, you always have to restate the Ukrainian case.



A Literary Critic

by Roman J. Lysniak

Nestor Tschaplia and yours truly were sitting in the restaurant at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, lunching on its excellent food, enjoying the relaxed atmosphere, and exchanging thoughts on the recently published essay "From The Annals of Literary Life in Diaspora", written by Hryhory Kostyuk, past president of the Association of Ukrainian Writers "Slovo" (The Word). We were discussing various Ukrainian poets and writers in exile. When the name of one of our foremost writers had surfaced in our discussion, yours truly asked Tschaplia about this writer's latest works — several novels. Yours truly was indeed genuinely interested to get an opinion of one of our noted literary critics, the reputation enjoyed by Nestor Tschaplia, about the works of this important novelist.



In response to the request of yours truly, Tschaplia only shook his head in a negative motion.

"Yes, what is your opinion?" insisted yours truly.

"I'm not in a position to discuss this particular writer's books," he said matter-of-factly.

"And why not?" asked yours truly. "Surely, you, as a literary critic, are familiar with them. Are you not?"

"No, I am not!" answered the noted literary critic Nestor Tschaplia in a tart manner. "I have not read these latest books."

"What is the reason for such an unusual attitude on your part toward this writer?" yours truly asked, bring totally surprised, if not shocked.

"The reason?" asked Nestor Tschaplia reflectively. "The reason?" He repeated again. "The reason is a very simple one. My own critical articles on this author's previous works, notably on his voluminous novel "The River", so prejudiced me against his writings that I could never bear to read any of his books."

Ukrainian Studies Continue in Montreal

MONTREAL, Que.—Off-campus courses in the Ukrainian language and culture, offered here by the branches of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Free University, respectively, are attended by some 25 students. The courses, which commenced September 18th, are scheduled for two more sessions in the fall semester,

November 27th and December 4th. Director of the courses is Prof. J.B. Rudnycky, former head of the Slavic Department at the University of Manitoba.

The December 4th session is slated for the parish hall at Rosemount. Guest lecturer will be Prof. Constantine Bida.

American Human Rights Policy and the USSR

by Andrew Fedynsky

(1)

The question of American policy toward the Soviet Union is enormously complex, involving ethical, military, economic, social, national, religious and political factors. Any attempt to deal with one factor necessarily alters the nature of the others and their relation to each other. Yet each factor must be constantly monitored and American policy toward it updated, since each is subject to historical, social and demographic changes that alter the world situation and the balance of power equation upon which the United States stakes continuing peace.

For many years, American policymakers and analysts emphasized Soviet military strength and minimized the other factors in foreign policy equation. Human rights, however, have recently emerged as an important issue. President Carter's statements in support of human rights have raised hopes in many places, while evoking hostility and protests from others. Human rights, obviously, are an issue that can move people and their minds. Many are now denouncing the human rights policy as dangerous and ill-advised. Soviet protests to it are cited as proof that the policy has already backfired.

I believe that President Carter's human rights initiatives, especially in regard to the Soviet Union, are morally justified and, if judiciously applied, will prove to be practical and successful. Widespread popular and legislative support for his policies will strengthen the President's hand and are necessary to ensure their success.

First, it must be stressed that human rights violations do exist, almost as a basic feature of Soviet society. Arrest, torture and detention in appalling conditions are used by the Soviet state to control the thought and actions of its citizens. Those who suffer from harassment and arrest and the rest of the population, which is controlled by threats and intimidations, are all equal victims of Soviet repression.

Tight control over the population is necessary to harness the labor and wealth of the Soviet nations to carry out a policy of ideological expansion and imperialism. The state is the machine; the individual is the cog. To turn a person into a cog in the machine, he must be stripped of his creativity and individuality, by force if necessary.

That is why artists and intellectuals, almost by definition, constitute an overwhelming proportion of Soviet political prisoners. These brave individuals are only the most obvious victims of Soviet human rights violations. The rest of the population, cowed into almost mindless conformity by the KGB, constitutes the real tragedy of Soviet repression.

In a world grown small with the spread of modern media, the United States can ignore repressive policies only at the cost of appearing to condone them. Detente came under great public suspicion because the United States seemed to be acquiescing to a brutal dictatorship, accepting it as moral and legitimate. Many Americans

construed detente as an alliance of American and Soviet leaders against the Soviet people.

Morality in foreign policy has been a unifying theme for Americans and it should continue to be so. We should speak out against Soviet atrocities because it is the right thing to do. For the same reasons we found the actions of Nazi Germany repugnant, we should condemn the repugnant actions of the USSR.

Morality, however, is only one reason we should support a human rights policy. In a mass media world, forthright statements supporting human rights can be a powerful tool in the ideological struggle our nation has been involved in since World War II.

The Soviet information industry revolves around this theme and produces daily volumes of appropriate propaganda for internal and external consumption. This propaganda assault is backed up with practical measures: financial support for Western Communist parties, as in Portugal, material support and training for leftist guerrilla groups, such as SWAPO and the MPLA in Africa, and economic support for its satellites where the struggle for power was ultimately successful, as in Cuba or Angola.

This combination of massive propaganda and carefully invested money, arms and expertise have proven devastating for American interests and values in many places since World War II. The United States, which has de-emphasized propaganda, but does pro-

vide massive military and economic assistance to further its interests has, for the most part, gained a reputation for imperialism, even among many Americans. A matter-of-fact presentation about Soviet society and a principled defense of those values cherished by Americans and endorsed by the Soviet Union in various documents and declarations can serve as a powerful weapon in countering Soviet ideological imperialism.

Western Communist parties, for instance, have already been forced to react in the form of Eurocommunism to statements of fact regarding human rights violations in the Eastern Bloc. This has presented Eurocommunists and the Kremlin with a dilemma. If European Communist parties endorse Soviet policies, they will lose the votes of those who fear similar policies in the event of a Communist victory. If, on the other hand, these parties dissociate themselves from Soviet policies to win votes, Moscow will lose influence and prestige. Eventually, the Kremlin may be forced to choose between a relaxed domestic human rights policy or isolation within the Communist movement. Either development would be welcomed by the United States. Only silence about human rights would spare the Kremlin this problem.

There is a danger, of course, that the Soviet Union would react even more harshly to human rights statements and enter into a closed society with a fortress mentality. The Kremlin, however,

(Continued on page 11)

Gov. Byrne Visits Newark Parish



Gov. Brendan T. Byrne (seated) signs the guest book at St. John the Baptist rectory during his pre-election visit. Standing, left to right, are: Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, pastor, Damian Korduba, parish trustee, Fr. Dmytro Bybliw, Fr. John Syrota, Fr. John Stuchlak, Joseph Lesawyer, Andrew Keybida, Michael Burke and Michael Matiash.

(Photo by Bohdan Polianskyj)

NEWARK, N.J.—Gov. Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey, who was re-elected for another four-year term in a come-back victory last Tuesday, November 8, met with the clergy and some of the parishioners of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here while on his campaign trip Thursday, November 3, and confirmed his earlier pledge to provide assistance to Ukrainian schools.

Despite a heavy rain, the Governor toured the parish premises, including the Church, and the new gymnasium, after a brief stay at the rectory where he also answered a few questions in the presence of accompanying reporters.

Gov. Byrne was officially welcomed by the Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, CSsR, and the parish trustee Andrew Keybida. He was then introduced to Remedtorist Fathers John Syrota, Dmytro Bybliw and John Stuchlak, as well as other parishioners present, including

UNA President and New Jersey Ukrainian Democratic leader Joseph Lesawyer, Essex County Ukrainian Democratic activist Michael Matiash and others.

In reference to school aid, Gov. Byrne said that a total of \$13 million has been earmarked in his budget for the state's parochial schools within the existing legal framework.

Queried again on the Ukrainian community's Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Subjects, the Governor defined them as "ethnic schools", not parochial schools and, therefore, subject to a different set of rules. He pledged to explore the possibilities of according state accreditation to these schools and provide some funds for them.

While at the gym, the Governor chatted with the youngsters playing volleyball and then tried his hand at ping-pong, showing a vicious back-hand.

Gets Ph.D. in Psychology

VILLANOVA, Pa.—Mstyslaw Andrew Petyk received a Ph.D. in psychology from the Rutgers University Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology in New Brunswick, N.J., in June.

Dr. Petyk, a resident of Villanova, Pa., has been a practicing clinical psychologist since 1970. He was recently appointed instructor in the department of psychiatry at Thomas Jefferson University Medical School and joined the Jefferson Psychiatric Associates Medical Practice Plan.

Dr. Petyk completed his undergraduate work cum laude at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1967. He earned a Master's degree from Temple University in 1970.

He has been employed at the Psychiatric Partial Hospitalization Program of Jefferson's Community Mental Health Center since 1970.

At Rutgers University, Dr. Petyk studied under renowned psychologist Arnold A. Lazarus, and specialized in the clinical treatment of sexual dysfunctions.

Dr. Petyk's dissertation, "A Study of Day Treatment," evaluated psychiatric partial hospitalization as a treatment approach.

He is a member of the American Psychological Association and is licensed by the state of Pennsylvania. He is a former member of Plast and other youth and student organizations.

Dr. Petyk is married and has two



Dr. Mstyslaw Andrew Petyk

children, a five-year-old son and a newborn daughter.

Ukrainian Girl To Appear on TV Show

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Roksolana Stojko of Highland Park, N.J., will appear on the ABC TV game show "\$20,000 Pyramid" November 15-17, 1977.

Miss Stojko, a history major at Douglass College, is a member of the Rutgers Student Hromada and the SUSTA executive board.

Plans Christmas Show in Chicago



Looking at plans for the 36th annual "Christmas Around the World" Festival at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry are Maria Chychula (left), representing Ukrainians, and Toni Laakso, representing the Finnish group. Members of participating groups met recently at the Museum to discuss their festival preparations. Thirty-six ethnic groups will participate in this year's event, being held November 25th through January 1st. Decorated Christmas trees and creches, an international holiday buffet, daily choral concerts, and yuletide pageants are among the festival's highlights.

Detroit Bandurist Capella Marks 20th Anniversary



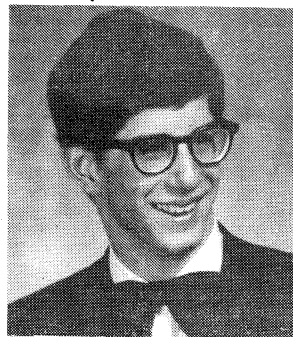
The bandura is almost synonymous with Ukrainian music, and hardly a festival or concert goes by without the performance of a bandurist or an entire capella. This genre of Ukrainian folk culture is very popular among Ukrainian Americans, and this year one capella is marking two decades of continuous existence. The SUMA Bandurist Capella from Detroit, Mich., under the baton of Petro Potapenko, is currently observing its 20th jubilee. The capella, which consists solely of girls, has four records to its credit, the latest one only recently being released. A fifth one is in the planning stages and will feature compositions by M. Fomenko, W. Vytvytsky, O. Zalesky, M. Fedoriv, and other Ukrainian composers. Also, in line with its anniversary, the capella is planning a cross-country tour, hopefully this year. The tour will be made together with mezzo-soprano Alicia Andreadis. Photo above show Mr. Potapenko seated in the first row, center.

Gets Scholarship

BALTIMORE, Md.—Walter M. Evanowicz, 18, has won a scholarship at Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., majoring in music.

He was one of the youngest musicians ever to perform as a cellist with the Maryland Youth Symphony starting at the age of 10 and continuing through age 16 at which time his parents moved to Indiana. He has performed in many concerts throughout Maryland and was a member of the Pendleton Symphony of Indianapolis for the past two years. He has attended three successive summer sessions of the International String Festival held at Immaculata College in West Chester, Pa. In addition to being an accomplished cellist, he is also proficient on the violin, viola and piano.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Evanowicz of Anderson, Indiana, and



Walter M. Evanowicz

grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George Evanowicz of Baltimore, Md. All are members of UNA Branch 320.

Chicagoans Stage UNA Golf Tourney



Back row, left to right: John Sewczyk, who won 1st prize by shooting 70, which was the lowest score in net low; Steve Borysevich; standing, Alex Sokolohorsky and John Zull; front row, left to right: John Gawaluch and John Evanchuk.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Ukrainian National Association 5th annual golf tournament was interrupted by overcast skies and pouring rain, but was nevertheless held Saturday, September 17, at the Pheasant Run Country Club in St. Charles, Ill.

It was anticipated that the 1977 tournament was going to be one of the largest area because advance reservations totalled 14 foursomes plus 10 dinner reservations for non-golfers. But due to the prediction of rain and the pouring rain at 10 o'clock tee-off time, only 44 golfers showed up, of which only 28, who believed "it never rains on the golf course" stayed. In about half-hour the rain stopped, the sun came out and 18 holes were played.

By 4:30 p.m. the last foursome came into the clubhouse and in a short time, John Gawaluch, chairman of the UNA Sports Committee of Greater Chicago, was ready with the results, compiled according to the Peoria System.

The winners were: 1st prize: UNA

Youngest UNA'er



Meredith Stedman, daughter of Christine and John Stedman of Stonington, Conn., was born March 28, 1976. Her grandparents are Eryka and Nicholas Lisaczenko of Plainwell, Mich., formerly of New Haven and Milford, Conn.. The family are members of UNA Branch 171.

trophy and cash prize went to Victor Kurpeta, who grossed 107 and netted 56; 2nd place winner was Dmytro Wesolowsky, gross 96 and net 58; 3rd place winner was Ted Dunski, gross 89 net 67. The next three winners with low net were as follows: 1st: John Sewczyk, who scored 70; second, Joe Uchanski scoring 83; and third, Walter Sipko, with a score of 84.

John Evanchuk spoke briefly and thanked the members of the committee. He also invited all the golfers present and others who may be interested to participate in the 1978 UNA golf tournament, and encouraged ladies to join. Afterwards Mr. Gawaluch and Tony Bachir, secretary of the Chicago Sports committee, distributed miscellaneous prizes and small token-souvenirs of the golf outing.

Since locales such as Munster, Indiana (about 50 miles from Chicago) was represented by Mr. A.J. Woloch and Wisconsin Dells (about 185 miles) had a delegation headed by G. Kuzyk, Mr. Evanchuk suggested that the UNA open championships be held in Wisconsin Dells. Centrally located between Chicago, Gary, Ind., Milwaukee, Wisc., and St. Paul, Minn., the tournament held in the Dells would give Ukrainian golfers in these neighboring areas an opportunity to participate. The event may be scheduled either during the middle of June or after Labor Day in September. At the informal dinner held later that day, everyone present was enthusiastic about the possibility of holding the 1978 UNA open in Wisconsin Dells, and were already looking forward to the event.

The Greater Chicago Golf Committee consists of Mr. Evanchuk, national co-chairman of the UNA Sports Committee; Mr. Gawaluch, chairman; William Semkiw, co-chairman; Mr. Bachir, secretary; and Gloria Paschen, treasurer. This committee worked very diligently this year to make the tournament a success.

Inasmuch as Ukrainian golf tournaments are gaining momentum in the east, and although the Midwest Ukrainians have been having golf tournaments for over five years, it seems as if a 3-day national Ukrainian open is just around the corner.

Former UNA Scholarship Winner Wins Award



Photo above shows Mrs. Snihur receiving plaque from James Reddig, husband of the late Geraldine Reddig. First left is Alfred M. Hallenbeck, chairman of the RAETA board of trustees.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Halya Matkowska-Snihur, a former UNA scholarship winner in journalism who worked on the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly during the summer of 1972, became the first recipient of the Geraldine Badenoch Reddig Memorial award, which will be given yearly to a staff member of the WXXI (Channel 21) television station here. The presentation was made Monday, October 24.

The award is made to the staff member who has demonstrated the enthusiasm and dedication for public broadcasting always exemplified by the late Rochester Area Educational Television Association trustee.

Mrs. Reddig, who died December 28, 1976, was instrumental in the effort to put an educational television channel on the air in the Rochester area. From 1961 until 1966 she was Vice-President of RAETA and was a trustee when Channel 21 went on the air in 1966. In 1969 she played an instrumental role in the first Channel 21 auction as assistant general chairman for Advance Public Relations and Trustee Liaison, and was

also Chairman of the dedication committee for WXXI's new Public Broadcasting Center.

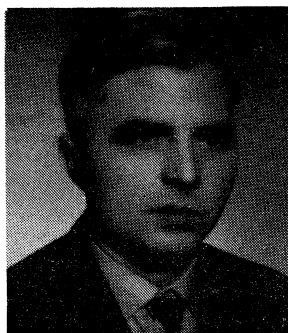
Announcement and presentation of the award was made by former chairman of the RAETA board of trustees, Alfred M. Hallenbeck, and James Reddig, Mrs. Reddig's husband.

Mrs. Snihur joined the staff of WXXI in February 1976, as public relations assistant. She was named promotion coordinator in January 1977. As award winner her name will be inscribed on a plaque to hang in the station reception area. She received an award certificate and \$100 check.

Mrs. Snihur has been active in Rochester since her teens. A member of Plast, she also teaches at the Shevchenko Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. She was also on the editorial staff of the "Credit Union Opinion," a quarterly published by the local Ukrainian Federal Credit Union.

Before joining station WXXI, Mrs. Snihur worked as a reporter for Wolfe Publications, a chain of area weekly newspapers, for two years.

Found New UNA Branch in Canada



Mykola Feculak

EDMONTON, Alta.—A new Branch of the Ukrainian National Association was founded here last August on the initiative of Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz from Montreal, who while in Edmonton, Alta., on official UNA business visiting officers of the already existing Branches 497 and 503.

Instrumental in the establishment of the new Branch were Mykola Feculak, who was elected president at the charter meeting, and Miss Dania Michalyk, secretary.

The Branch received the number 482



Dania Michalyk

and chose Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Chuprynka, the late UPA commander-in-chief, as its patron.

In addition to Mr. Feculak and Miss Michalyk, other officers chosen are: Miss Arlene Tymoczko, treasurer, Miss Sophie Krill and Myron Feculak, members. Heading the auditing board is Miss Helen Tymoczko.

At the time of its founding the Branch had 20 members. The officers pledged to double the number by the end of the year.

Restored Chicago Cathedral Blessed

CHICAGO, Ill.—The story of St. Nicholas Cathedral began in December 1905, when a small group of Ukrainian immigrants gathered to discuss the formation of a parish for the ever-increasing number of immigrants from the western parts of Ukraine, who chose to settle in Chicago. All saw the need for a Ukrainian religious center. The following month a wood-frame church building, located at Superior and Bishop Streets in the near north section of Chicago, was purchased to fill this need. And so the first Ukrainian Catholic parish in Chicago was founded and dedicated under the patronage of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker.

More and more Ukrainian Catholics migrated to Chicago from their European homeland. The modest wooden structure was inadequate to accommodate the ever-growing number of parishioners. Hence, the parishioners sought a new site for their parish. After lengthy deliberations the Oakley and Rice Street site was chosen and the property purchased.

Construction of the new St. Nicholas Church began in 1913. The cornerstone was laid on November 7, 1913, and work was completed in 1915. The first Divine Liturgy was celebrated in the new church on January 7, 1915.

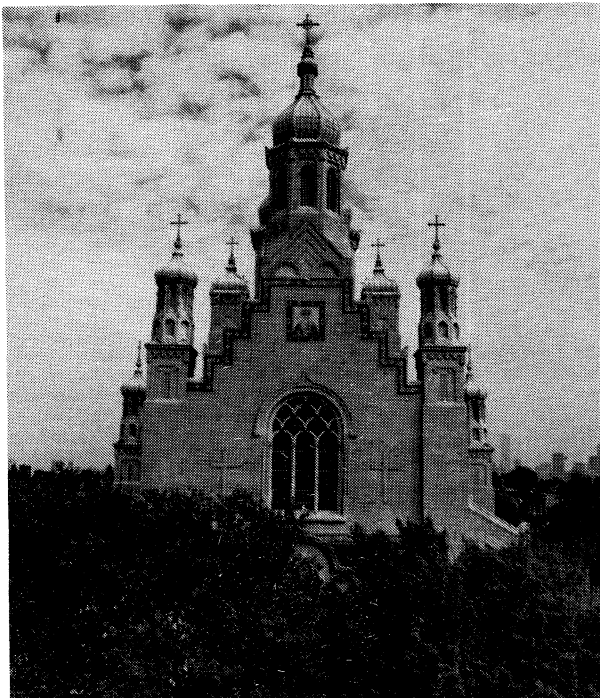
The stately, 13-domed Ukrainian Byzantine edifice was designed by renowned architect I.G. Steinbach and built by the contracting firm of M. Ryan, during the pastorate of Rev. Nicholas Strutynsky. It is 112 feet high, 155 feet long and 85 feet wide, with a seating capacity of over 1,000 people.

Not until 1928 was the first decorative work begun on the interior: the beautiful and artistic stained glass windows were installed. The pastorate was that of Rev. Philemon Tarnawsky. Original decorations were prepared by the Rev. Hlib Verhovskiy and painted by artist Theodore Katamay. (A few of the original decorations were still retained during the renovation of the Cathedral.) The stained glass windows were created by Munich Studios of Chicago.

St. Nicholas Church was elevated to the rank of a cathedral church when its native son, Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, became the first bishop of the St. Nicholas Diocese in Chicago for Ukrainians.

Sixty-five years of Chicago weather and air pollution took their toll on the exterior and interior of the cathedral. The edifice was in dire need of restoration, and the parishioners under the leadership of their pastor, Msgr. Peter Leskiw, undertook the task. What made it more significant was that the parish was in a rapidly declining neighborhood. Nevertheless, the announcement met a positive response with generous pledges of financial and moral support from Ukrainians throughout Chicagoland.

The parish decided to renovate the entire structure beginning with alteration of the basement area, making it useful for religious and social activities



St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church

and providing additional storage area.

This preliminary work began in June of 1971 and was completed and sanctified in dedication ceremonies held six months later on December 5, 1971. This area is utilized for a variety of functions, such as meetings of parish groups, choir rehearsals, small socials, and chiefly as a meeting place for parishioners on Sundays, where they can join their fellow parishioners on Sundays and share a cup of coffee and some sweets, a truly popular gathering place for our parishioners.

The first phase of the renovation program completed, attention turned to the St. Nicholas Cemetery on Higgins Road, just west of Dee Road. Rehabilitation of the cemetery took precedence over renovation of the cathedral. Work at the cemetery began in September of 1973 and was completed in the spring of 1974.

In anticipation of the major renovation of the cathedral the parishioners happily responded to the pastor's appeal for cooperation and support. And so the second phase of the cathedral renovation program got under way. In April of 1974, Msgr. Leskiw formed a committee to plan and oversee the entire renovation program.

The basic renovation began in September 1974 with the restoration of the exterior masonry walls. The church domes were repaired and reinforced. Even the entire roof had to be replaced. All stained glass windows were removed for repair and restoration and

protective lextan was placed over all windows. All retaining walls surrounding the cathedral were rebuilt and faced with brick to harmonize with the church walls. New stairs were built in front of the cathedral. Open land areas were sodded and landscaped. An addition was made to the apse providing larger sacristy areas and an ambulatory around the sanctuary of the church.

To mark one of the moments of progress in the renovation program, Bishop Gabro blessed 13 new crosses that surmounted each of the domes. The solemn ceremonies took place on June 15, 1975.

Work on the church interior began in June 1975. This entailed extensive scaffolding. As a result, church services had to be transferred to the school auditorium. Despite the great inconveniences, the parishioners were determined that the work on their church begin. They contributed generously. Before decoration could start the heating and ventilation had to be refurbished. New furnaces and piping were installed.

The entire electrical system was outdated and new wiring had to be put in. There were new conduits, modern electrical fixtures, a new sound system and a new switching system installed.

To conform with the Liturgical requirements of the Ukrainian rite, the sanctuary had to be redone. There was to be only one riser on which the main altar was to stand. The entire sanctuary was covered with marble thus adding

elegance to the church and providing durability and easier maintenance. To match this marbled area the wainscoting around the entire church was constructed of true marble. The preparation and vesting tables are of similar marble as are the apsidal chair and sedilia. The Bishop's throne, pulpit and tetrapod are also of marble. The old iconostas was replaced by an elegant one made of matching Italian marble.

The committee decided to retain the existing church pews and doors, because of the quality of the wood. Many interior and exterior church windows were plain glass. The committee decided to replace them with symbols of stained glass. Giannini and Hilgart Studios were engaged to do the work under the supervision of Lubomyr Wandzura, a Ukrainian craftsman.

By the spring of 1976, most of the basic remodeling was completed. The next venture was the cathedral art work. The committee devoted countless hours of discussion and planning before concluding that very little of the existing art work was salvageable and that it would not fit the general plan of worthily restoring the cathedral. Fresh art work had to adorn the walls, ceilings and sanctuary. The only depiction that would be retained in its original state for a while was the apsidal Eucharistic icon with Christ and His apostles and the Mother of God "Oranta". And even this would be eventually done in mosaic.

Boris Makarenko and Associates were selected to do all the art work. In assuming this monumental task they were keenly aware of the significance St. Nicholas Cathedral had not only for Ukrainians everywhere but for Chicagoans in particular who had grown familiar with St. Nicholas church as part of their skyline and their way of life. And so they devoted more than two years of hard work in producing one of the most adorned Ukrainian churches in the world.

Soft carpeting was laid over the entire floor of the nave of the church providing comfort underfoot and acoustical cushioning for the sound reverberations in the cathedral.

The old pews were refinished and set in place. New confessionals were conveniently installed at the back of the church and solid oak vestment and wardrobe cabinets were built in the sacristies.

A beautiful mosaic icon of Our Lady of Pochaiv was erected over the Cathedral entrance. This miraculous image was blessed by Bishop Gabro on September 11, 1977. A replica of the Traveling Icon of Our Lady of Pochaiv, it stands as a constant reminder to the faithful who enter the cathedral to worship that she is the token of God's protection and grace.

The newly restored St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral was rededicated in ceremonies on Sunday, October 30, 1977 "For the glory of God and the Ukrainian people".

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Bless Decor of St. Constantine's in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sunday, October 23, 1977, entered into the history of Minnesota Ukrainians as the best example how much success can be achieved through community cooperation and good leadership. Thanks to the efforts of Rt. Rev. Canon Stephen V. Knapp and the remarkable generosity of his parishioners, the relatively small Ukrainian community of Minneapolis became enriched with a new church, a rectory, and an art gallery named after Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipij.

Erected five years ago, the church with its beautiful iconostas and mosaics, became an appealing place for worship, and the best example of Ukrainian church art in this area.

Last year, the parish engaged a well-known artist, Mychajlo Dmytrenko, to complete the interior decor of the church. After fifteen months and many hours of hard work, Maestro Dmytrenko successfully fulfilled his undertaking. Thanks to his artistic depth and talent, his religious spirit and zeal, he created an impressive work which very well demonstrates the mystique of the Eastern Church, and the beauty of the Ukrainian art which is linked to it.

Decorated with gold leaf and the lively colors which are typical of Dmytrenko's works, the church strikes the visitor with its impressive beauty, richness, and the festive appearances. Created by the artist, the typical Eastern Church religious scenes, the "Eucharist", inspired by the similar ancient work which is preserved in St. Sophia's Cathedral in Kiev, the image of Christ which appears as Apocalyptic Pantocrator, "God Creator", the four Evangelists, and several other biblical episodes, combined with the ancient religious symbols, obviously demonstrate that the members of this church are descendants of people with a rich, centuries-old culture. Ornamental motives which still can be seen in the ancient churches of Ukraine — palm and olive leaves, vines, crosses, symbolic birds, fishes, rosettes — add much splendor to the decor, beauty and sanctity.

In such an artistic environment, the biblical quotation written in gold on the front wall appears very appropriate: "For I have chosen, and sanctified this place, that my Name be there forever, and My eyes and My heart remain there perpetually".

Dedication Ceremony

The solemn blessing of the artistic decor of the church was performed by the Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago. At the entrance to the church he was greeted with bread and salt by members of the church committee, Dr. John Doroschak, and Robert Dymanyk. Representatives of the parish school children, Stefa Luciw and Tom Gallagher, presented the Bishop with a bouquet of flowers.

During the Divine Liturgy, the Bishop was assisted by the Very Rev. Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, of Detroit, Rev. Leonard Korchynsky, and Rev. Bohdan Kocur of Chicago. Inspiring Ukrainian and English sermons were given by Rev. Lotocky and Rev. Korchynsky. A welcome greeting to the Bishop, guests, and the faithful was voiced by the parish pastor, Rt. Rev. Knapp.

Bishop Gabro spoke at the end of the religious service to a large crowd of faithful who filled the church to capacity. He expressed his enthusiasm for the splendor of the church and

congratulated the pastor and the parishioners for such an outstanding achievement. Recognition was also given to Maestro Dmytrenko for his artistic and deep understanding of Ukrainian church art.

After the Divine Liturgy, the Bishop moved to the vestibule where he unveiled and blessed a commemorative bronze tabloid which is permanently immured in the wall. The tabloid displays the names of the Bishop, pastor, architects, artist, and a long list of benefactors who generously donated not less than \$2,000 each to the new church fund.

Banquet

After the religious ceremonies, a banquet was held in the school auditorium which was attended by about 500 parishioners and guests.

When the Bishop and the invited guests entered the hall, they were greeted by Helen Senyk and Adrian Stec, representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Organization. At the head table, beside the Bishop and the pastor, were also seated the Auxiliary Bishop of the Latin Rite Diocese, the Most Rev. Joseph F. Kinney, Very Rev. Lotocky, Rev. Korchynsky, Rev. Kocur, several pastors from neighboring churches, Maestro Dmytrenko, Attorney General Warren Spannaus, and representative of the Governor of Minnesota, Betty Allen. Also present were Mayor of Minneapolis Charles Stenvig, and his wife, Audrey, former mayor of Minneapolis Al Hofstede, alderman Walter Dziedzic, editor of the Catholic publication "Remnant" Walter Matt, a good friend of the Ukrainian community Walter C. Rasmussen, and local Ukrainian artists Oleksa Bulavitsky and

his wife, Nina, Leonid Papara, and cinematographer Slavko Nowytsky.

After the convocation and greetings by the chairman of the banquet, Gregory Lytwyn, further conduct of the program was turned over to Dr. Michael J. Kozak, who served as master of ceremonies.

In his remarks, Dr. Kozak pointed out that the erection of the newly built church has a symbolic link of two generations of Ukrainian people from two different continents. The building construction was initiated and carried out to its successful completion by a son of some of the first Ukrainian settlers in America, Rev. Knapp. The crosses for the church were blessed by the Confessor of Faith from Ukraine, the late Archbishop Wasyl Welychowsky. The church art gallery was blessed by the Spiritual Head of the Ukrainian Catholics, and also a former Soviet prisoner, Patriarch Josyf. The artistic decor for the church was created by an artist from Kiev, the heart of Ukraine, and upon completion, the church was dedicated and blessed by Bishop Gabro, also a son of some of the early Ukrainian pioneers. This fact places an obligation on all of us to work toward the assurances that in the newly built church the descendants of the Ukrainian people will continue to gather and preserve the faith, rite and traditions of their ancestors, Dr. Kozak concluded.

On behalf of the parish organizations, greetings were extended by Dr. John Doroschak (church committee), Katherine Zastawny (Sisterhood), Maria Iwanok (the ladies who for many years prepare and sell "pyrohy"), and thus earned the church \$100,000, Ann McHugh (Women's Guild), and Don Erko (Men's Club). Greetings on behalf of St. Stephen's

Ukrainian Catholic parish of St. Paul were extended by Bohdan Gamota.

Greetings were also extended by Bishop Kinney, in the name of the Latin Rite Diocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, by Betty Allen on behalf of the Governor, who was unable to attend because of President Carter's visit in Minneapolis, Attorney General Spannaus, and Mayor C. Stenvig. The Mayor presented Bishop Gabro with a certificate of honorary citizenship of Minneapolis and a symbolic "peace pipe". Both the Bishop and the parish pastor were honored with the Distinguished Service Award.

Much variety to the program was given by the singing of the church choir, conducted by Jaroslav Karpiak, the songs by the girls ensemble "Trojandy", directed by Sally Pawlyshyn-Gallagher, and the dances by the members of "Zahrava" ensemble, directed by Myron Pawlyshyn.

The Bishop's remarks were received by prolonged applause. He again complimented the parish and the pastor and wished them a successful future.

Closing remarks were made by Rev. Knapp. He thanked everyone for attending the event, and expressed his gratitude to all those good people who were helpful in achieving such a remarkable accomplishment. As expression of appreciation for the job well done, he presented Maestro Dmytrenko with a special recognition plaque. Visibly moved, the artist pointed out that he has experienced much pleasure and deep satisfaction while performing his work, and will leave Minneapolis with many pleasant memories.

With a spiritual Ukrainian song sung by all participants, this celebration was ended, but the memory of it will remain for many years in the minds of many, especially youth.

American Human Rights Policy and the USSR

(Continued from page 7)

would probably find such a development intolerable and is unlikely to permit it, especially in a post-Brezhnev society with younger leadership that neither participated in Stalinist horrors nor benefited from the vacancies in the Party created by them.

The USSR has made great economic progress since 1917. This progress, won at great human cost, has brought the Soviets military might, relative prosperity and a new and growing consumerism. The Soviet economy, though better than ever, is still in a precarious state, with widespread shortages and shoddy products. A large proportion of Soviet economic progress was made possible by the active assistance of American engineers, businessmen and journalists in the 1930's and would be impossible to sustain now without continued Western trade and assistance.

Swedish construction firms, Italian auto plants, American truck plants, parts factories and wheat shipments, all paid with Western currency, make it possible for the Soviet rulers to fend off internal economic disturbances, while pursuing and maintaining military parity with the United States and exporting revolution to distant parts of the world. Even the fact that the West permits ruble transactions at an artificially high rate aids their efforts enormously. The American taxpayer, of course, ultimately subsidizes these deals.

Yet even with Western economic assistance, the Soviet Union finds the line between internal stability and food

riots precariously thin. Last year's price riots in Poland demonstrate vividly what can happen when price supports are removed from the consumer economy. Similar occurrences are entirely possible in the Soviet Union. The August issue of "Atlantic" reports of workers slowdowns in the USSR over

meat shortages. My brother spoke with a young person in Ukraine a few years ago, who reported that people in Odesa, who were going without butter, attacked a cargo ship loading butter for Cuba.

(To be continued)

UCCA Washington News

* On October 12th, the UCCA President challenged Ambassador Goldberg to take an aggressive stand for human rights at the Belgrade conference. A cablegram was sent to the Ambassador and a press release was issued to this effect. The message read in part, "We respectfully request you, in the name of Andrei Sakharov, Valentyin Moroz, Anatoly Shcharansky and the countless other dissidents in the Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe, to take an uncompromising aggressive stand for human rights..." The message was sponsored by the American Council for World Freedom, of which the UCCA president is head.

* Congressman Christopher Dodd of Connecticut submitted on October 18th a concurrent resolution to establish direct diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia. The measure is H. Con. Res. 382. It is poised on a people-to-people basis. The UCCA President is solely on a consultative basis with regard to the measure's implementation.

* The September newsletter of the Council Against Communist Aggression, received recently in Washington, quotes the UCCA President at length on his battle with the White House over the President's Captive Nations Week proclamation. A commentary by Marx Lewis on "Carter's Human Rights 'Crusade' An Exercise In Duplicity" relates the issue. It states in part, "when it was learned that the President did not intend to do so, a campaign to compel him to do so was hurriedly organized by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee."

* On October 16th, the UCCA President received from Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, chairman of the U.S. delegation in Belgrade, a reply to his message. It read in part: "The United States will be active, indeed a leader at this conference and has been greatly assisted by the excellent, thorough data compiled by private groups to buttress our presentation." Further action on this is planned.

Ukrainian National Association

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1977

Financial Department

INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER, 1977

Dues from Members	\$ 227,525.20
Interest from:	
Bonds	192,802.35
Loan to UNURC	100,000.00
Mortgages Loans	20,195.63
Certificate Loans	1,319.55
Banks	106.85
Stocks	1,637.12
Total:	\$ 316,061.50
Real Estate:	
500 E. 11th St. New York, N. Y.	1,577.10
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 2,577.10
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	83,831.80
Income of "Svoboda" Operation	50,647.93
Refunds:	
Investment Expenses	65.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan	526.23
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	3,888.26
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	7,215.33
Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan Employee Wages	5.25
Cash Surrender10
Premium Reinsurance	142.62
Telephone	9.36
Total:	\$ 11,852.15
Miscellaneous:	
Donation to Emergency Fund	821.87
Reinsurance Recovered	680.00
Total:	\$ 1,501.87
Investment:	
Bonds sold and/or Matured	67,038.55
Mortgages Repaid	50,453.59
Certificate Loans Repaid	4,752.96
Total:	\$ 122,245.10
Total for September, 1977:	\$ 816,242.65

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1977

Paid to or for Members:	
Cash Surrenders	23,725.03
Death Benefits	61,475.28
Matured Endowment Certificates	81,310.53
Payor Death Benefits	349.81
Benefits Paid Out from Fraternal Funds	1,708.00
Total:	\$ 168,568.65
Operating Expenses — Real Estate:	
"Soyuzivka" Resort	88,770.59
"Svoboda" Operation	50,453.62
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	2,718.50
Medical Inspections	441.45
Traveling Expenses Special Organizers	2,155.74
Reward to Special Organizers	1,197.00
Reward to Branch Organizers	12,758.50
Field Conferences	824.65
Total:	\$ 20,095.84
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Canadian P.P. & P.U.I. Employee	11.70
Employee Hospitalization Plan	108.76
Employee Pension Plan	433.33
Salaries — Executive Officers	6,666.67
Salaries — Office Employees	23,945.74
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	7,367.01
Canadian Corp. Income Tax	1,825.00
Insurance	662.00
Total:	\$ 41,020.21
Official Publication "Svoboda"	\$ 33,600.00
General Administrative Expenses:	
Books & Printed Matter	6.00
General Office Maintenance	658.06
Postage	707.00
Printing & Stationery	2,334.05
Rental of Equipment	1,688.76
Telephone	1,117.52
Traveling Expenses — General	5,120.76
Operating Expenses — Canadian Office	500.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds	2,008.88
Auditing Comm. Expenses	2,972.70
Dues to Fraternal Congresses	15.00
Collection Charges	23.23
Furniture & Equipment	708.46
Total:	\$ 17,860.42

Miscellaneous:	
Scholarships	300.00
Loss on Bonds	34.75
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	23.12
Donation — Support	5,180.00
Youth Sport Activities	811.20
Total:	\$ 6,349.07
Investment:	
Bond Purchased	398,925.00
Certificate Loans Granted	4,249.55
Capital Improvements at "Soyuzivka"	2,305.02
Stock Purchased	1,637.12
Electronic Data Processing Equipment Purchased	83.70
Total:	\$ 407,200.39
Disbursements for September, 1977:	\$ 833,918.79

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$ 289,757.98	Fund:	
Bonds	28,460,081.06	Life Insurance	\$ 41,104,254.46
Stocks	531,426.63	Fraternal	250,809.97
Mortgages	3,241,703.28	Orphan's	200,701.55
Certificate Loans	537,002.79	Old Age Home	285,121.52
Real Estate	668,656.10	Emergency	49,309.65
Printing Plant & Equipment	161,569.31	Total:	\$ 41,890,197.15
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00		
Total:	\$ 41,890,197.15		

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF AUGUST, 1977	22,730	58,286	6,360	87,376
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER, 1977				
New Members	83	144	61	288
Reinstated	24	39	13	76
Transferred in	3	20	4	27
Change of class in	6	7	—	13
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	20	—	20
TOTAL GAINS	116	230	78	424
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER, 1977:				
Suspended	48	53	28	129
Transferred out	3	19	2	24
Change of class out	26	7	—	33
Transferred to Adults	2	—	—	2
Died	—	62	—	62
Cash Surrender	34	44	—	78
Endowments Matured	53	46	—	99
Fully Paid-Up	61	56	—	117
Reduced Paid-Up	—	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	—	2	—	2
Certif. Terminated	—	3	6	9
TOTAL LOSSES:	227	292	36	555
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER, 1977:				
Paid Up	61	56	—	117
Extended Insurance	19	27	—	46
TOTAL GAINS:	80	83	—	163
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER, 1977:				
Died	—	12	—	12
Cash Surrender	24	14	—	38
Reinstated	—	10	—	10
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	29	41	—	70
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
As of SEPTEMBER, 1977	22,670	58,266	6,402	87,338

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

UCCA Board...

(Continued from page 3)

* The forthcoming plenary session of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, to be held on November 18-20, 1977, in Toronto, which ought to set the date and place of the 3rd Congress to be held in 1978.

* Dr. Mikhail Stern's visits to some 12 Ukrainian communities in the United States brought extensive publicity in the American press as well as differences of opinion in the American Jewish community.

* The fund-raising campaign for the 1977 Ukrainian National Fund is in full swing, and UCCA executive board is making appeals to its branches and member organizations

Executive Vice-President Lesawyer reported on the congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC), held in October, 1977 in Winnipeg. The congress was marked by the presence of a number of Canadian officials and the absence of the League for the Liberation of Ukraine.

Liberty Park...

(Continued from page 5)

Hudson River. It offers an excellent vantage point for viewing the New York City skyline, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Tour boats regularly depart from there to Liberty and Ellis Islands.

In its recommendations, the board ruled that emphasis in the park's development should be placed on recreational facilities.

"Active recreation areas of the park should be placed closest to the residential sections of the city," the board urged. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the UNA, is a member of the commission.

Among the commission's other recommendations are: set up public transportation to the park, construct jogging and bike paths, set aside areas for boating and canoeing, build museums, an amphitheater and a gym, and provide facilities for a children's playground.

Self-Determination...

(Continued from page 3)

practices as "politization" and "dual morality" which infringe on the universality of various international instruments established to promote human and national rights in the world.

Western nations have been reluctant to support resolutions in the Third Committee and the Security Council which call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa in all spheres of governmental bilateral relations. They maintain that such steps go too far and would totally isolate South Africa from the international community making a negotiated peaceful settlement impossible.

Other members of the UN have rejected these contentions and are pushing hard for a complete embargo on all economic and military trade with the white minority regime. The fourth Committee (Decolonization) is considering a resolution not dissimilar to the one approved by the Third Committee. The Fourth Committee draft, sponsored by 29 states including the Ukrainian SSR, would strongly condemn all states which collaborate politically, diplomatically, economically and militarily with South Africa specifically condemning by name the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Israel, Japan, Belgium and Italy. The resolution was introduced under an agenda item which was to consider the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the General Assembly's 1960 Declaration on Decolonization. The resolution condemns the United States, France, West Germany and Israel for a second time for "collaborating with South Africa in nuclear matters" and requests all states

to refrain from supplying the regime with installations that may enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and nuclear reactors.

The United States representatives have cautioned that a complete withdrawal of U.S. involvement in South Africa's nuclear program would also eliminate U.S. influence and efforts to keep the South African nuclear program within the economic sphere and away from military application.

It is expected that the draft resolution will be adopted by the Fourth Committee and that both Third and Fourth Committee resolutions will be approved by the General Assembly since the membership of the Main Committees is identical to the composition of the General Assembly.

KGB...

(Continued from page 1)

The UIS also learned that the secret police is stepping up its campaign against families of Ukrainian political prisoners, especially their children.

Sources in Ukraine report that the KGB has prepared for mailing abroad letters allegedly from children of Ukrainian inmates, which inform on other dissidents. The letters denounce the dissidents as "deviates," "provocateurs," "informers" or "traitors."

The aim of the letters is to discredit the opposition movement in Ukraine.

Efforts are underway in Ukraine to bring to the attention of the United Nations and the World Association of Psychiatrists the torture in camp no. 1-6, said the UIS.

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ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN SEPTEMBER, 1977

District:	Members:
1 Philadelphia, Pa., chairman P. Tarnawsky	259
2 Chicago, Ill., chairman Helen Olek	246
3 Cleveland, O., chairman J. Fur	234
4 New York, N. Y., chairman M. Chomanczuk	214
5 Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Didyk	119
Branches:	Members:
1 51 Chicago, Ill., secretary M. Olshansky	49
2 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary J. Skira	41
3 78 Minnersville, Pa., secretary J. Petruncio	37
4 163 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary T. Duda	37
5 121 Rome, N. Y., secretary Ch. Kobito	36
Organizers:	Members:
1 M. Olshansky, Branch 51	45
2 Tekla Moroz, Branch 465	41
3 J. Petruncio, Branch 78	37
4 T. Duda, Branch 163	37
5 Ch. Kobito, Branch 121	36
TOTAL number of new members in September	288
TOTAL number of new members in 1977	2,365
TOTAL amount of life insurance in 1977	\$ 6,075,500

STEFAN HAWRYSZ,
Supreme Organizer

GRAPHICS:

HOLOWCHAK DE BARRY
GERULAK

MARYSHCHUK
NAWROCKY

NOVEMBER 19-27, 1977

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OPENING: Saturday, November 19, at 4 p.m. with demonstration of printing techniques.
HOURS: Sundays 12-5 p.m., Friday 5-7 p.m., Saturday 1-6 p.m.



UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL

at the
GARDEN STATE ARTS
CENTER

THE UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL COMMITTEE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
NEW JERSEY UCCA COORDINATING COUNCIL
ANNOUNCES

AUDITIONS

FOR GROUP DANCES at the 4th U. KRAINIAN FESTIVAL

TO BE HELD

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1978, at the GARDEN STATE ARTS CENTER in HOLMDEL, N.J.

Time: Saturday, November 19, 1977, 4:30-6:00 p.m., 6:30-8:00 p.m.
Place: 62 St. Marks Pl., New York, N.Y.

For information call:

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, (212) 677-7187 daily until 12:00 noon
Bohdan Domaratzyk, (201) 445-3644, Wednesday and Thursday evenings

Auditions will be conducted in two age groups: girls and boys 8 to 15 yrs., women and men 16 yrs. old and up. Ukrainian dancers and choreographers are encouraged to participate in the auditions and try out for a spot in an original production planned for the Festival.

ВЕСЕЛКА

Thanksgiving Day — День Подяки

Пілігрими-піонери, які кораблем „Мейфлавер” причалили в 1620 р. до берегів Америки, мали за що дякувати Богові. Першою причиною їхньої вдячності Господеві було те, що допоміг їм врятуватися від релігійного переслідування й політично-економічного утиску якого зазнавали в Англії й у країнах північно-західної Європи, де початково шукали пристановища й захисту. В Америці вони могли вільно прославляти Бога за своїм звичаєм і втішатися особистими й громадськими вольностями.

Була й друга причина вдячності Богові — побутова. У початках свого перебування в новій країні поселенці зазнали голоду, холоду, та небезпек від диких звірів і вояничних індіанських племен. Багато пілігримів згинув від пошестей і недуг. Але згодом вони побудували собі оселі, викорчували ліси, завели управні поля. Приязні індіанці навчили їх засівати ріллю, полю-

вати й користуватися земними плодами, якими багата американська земля.

Тому, коли перші поселенці зібрали гарний урожай, який давав їм змогу перебути зиму, вони встановили в листопаді 1621 р. День Подяки — Тенксівінг Дей. Родини й мешканці оселі у святкових одягах спільно засіли до обильно заставлених столів і після збірної молитви споживали Божі дари — диких індиків, якими обдарували їх індіанці, картоплі, городину, кукурудзу, коржі з гарбузів, динь і з м'ятки, лісні горіхи, овочі, ягоди й солодоці. Індики були начинювані, з підливою й журавлиним узваром (cranberry sauce). Кожний учасник спільного обіду, зокрема діти, хотів дістати „кістку сповненого бажання” (wish-bone).

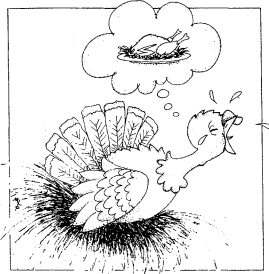
Після трапези відбувалося народне гуляння при звуках музики і вистрілах з рушниць та з мортарів (mortar), фазерверки, спортові ігри, дитячі забави.

Звичай святкування Дня Подяки прийнявся згодом у цілій країні. Він став всенародним святом в останній четвер листопада. Збереглися теж страви, які

страви стали традиційними так, як в Україні різдвяні — кутя, борщ, вареники, голубці, узвар. Тому що головною стравою у День Подяки є індик, це свято популярно називають теж Днем Індики (Turkey Day).

В Україні люди теж дякували Господеві за його ласки, хоч відмінно від американського звичаю. На Спас (в серпні) відбувалося в церквах свячення овочів, а після закінчення жнив українські селяни-хлібороби величаво обходили обжинки. Свят-вечір, це теж подяка Богові за його ласки, а виявом цієї вдячності є сніп-Дідух з пшеничних колосків і квітів, як символ обильності Божих дарів. Ще й тепер в Україні святкують потаємно, бо московсько-більшовицька влада заборона релігійні й традиційно-національні святкування.

Інші народи за своїм звичаєм складають подяку Всевишньому за його опіку.



споживали в цей день пілігрими, зокрема індик, журавлиний узвар, коржі — гарбузові й м'яткові. Ці

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



цітка

Дощик

Іди, іди, дощику, — зварию тобі борщину у новому горщику. Тобі каша, а нам борщ, щоб густіше падав дощ.



В Україні варять борщ з шавелем або кваском.

В Україні варять борщ у горщику. — Що це? — Це горщик.

и, ш, щ, ц, ч, щ



На річці

Івась з Петром сиділи на березі. Вони ловили рибу. Позакладали вудки й чекали.

— Петре, тягни скоріше! Петро витягнув з води щуку. Він обережно поклав її серед трави, де ріс шавель.

І П Руба Руба.

Юрій Тус

ПРО ЛИЦАРЯ ДОБРИНЮ ТА ЙОГО СЕСТРИЧКУ ЗАБАВУ

(6)

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

Уже давно переїхав ліси й бори, далеко залишив за собою квітучі леведи й поля. Скавав тепер чужою, сумною землею. Трава була низька й пожовкла від холоду. Морозний вітер дув з півночі, а довкола була пуста — ні села, ні міста!

— „Як оборону мою батьківщину? — думав Добриня. — Як визволю Забаву?”

Доїхав до роздоріжжя. При дорозі, що звертала направо, почув голос:

— Поїдеш туди — багатим станеш!

Глянув наліво — там ішла друга дорога. Звіти залунали:

— Поїдеш туди — згинеш!

Добриня глянув, хто це говорить, але нікого не побачив. Сіпнуло вудила й поїхав наліво.

Незабаром побачив напіврозвалене хижу. Воно стояло сама-самісінька серед рівнини. Коли наблизився, з вікна вихилилася старезна голова з довгою сивою бородою. Борода маяла від вітру сюди й туди, замітаючи землю перед хатою.

— Спізнився, Добрине! — захихотіла голова.

— Змії уже під Києвом!

— А я таки його вб'ю! — відповів Добриня.

— Е-е, не нахваляйся! Змії має велике військо. Поїдь далі — побачиш сліди на землі: могутнє військо пройшло туди! Що ти сам відеш? Змії забрав і в'язнів з собою, і твою Забаву теж! Вони вже під Києвом, а тобі прийдесть їхати туди хіба з тиждень. Поки прибудеш, Змії здобуде місто!

Добриня скочив конем уперед. І справді, вперек степу тягнулася сіра смуга землі, стоптаною людьми й кіньми. Смуга тягнулася на південь. де ген далеко, за обрієм, була його батьківщина.

Добриня стягнув поводи коня і помчався в сторону Києва. Кінь біг, як вихор; його біла грива розвіялася на вітрі, як прапор, копита ледве торкалися землі. Що ріка — перескакував її з берега на берег, що гора — пролітав понад нею, наче орел. Під вечір Добриня з'явився позаду Змієвого війська. Воно нігроз готувалося до облоги.

Ілюстрація П. Андрусєва

Добриня глянув на місто. Лицарі стояли на мурах із зброєю в руках. Отже, прийшов саме вперу!

Скочив Добриня конем уперед, і вже був у гущі ворожого війська. Вдарив мечем направо й наліво, і за кожним ударом падало сімдесятеро ворогів, за кожним скоком десятеро їх топтав кінь. За хвилину став він по середині табору на великому майдані. Там було зелене шатро, як гора, а перед шатром лежав Змії.

— Боронися! — гукнув Добриня, підсакаючи до потвори.

Змії скопився, заревів, витягнув усі три шні, і з пащек його сіпнуло вогнем.

— Ставай до бою! — крикнув Добриня і блискав мечем. — Ми обидва вирішимо війну!

Змії знову заревів з люті й замахнувся могутньою лапою на Добриню. Але він враз відскочив конем убік.

Так почався бій. Змієве військо, опам'ятавшись від переляку, оточило майдан великим колом. З мурів Києва княжі воїни приглядалися до незвичайної події.

Змії кидав своїм могутнім тілом, палив вогненним подихом і бив хвостом з такою силою, що аж гора дримали й мурі міста хиталися. Кілька разів Добриня досягнув мечем Змія, зранивши його шию й хребет. Але сталь сковзалася по твердій шкурі, і тільки раз удалося Добрині сильніше зранити одну з голів Змія.

Раптом Змії замахнувся хвостом, щоб ударити Добриню. Від цього помаху вийшло бурело, так що шатро завалилося, а половину війська змело з поля. Добриня не сподівався вдару. Тільки кінець хвоста зачепив його, але вдарив так сильно, що лицар полетів у повітря, високо, аж поза хмару. Летів, сидючи на коні, і згори добре бачив замок, Змія й усе його військо.

Добриня не збентежився. Він цупко тримав поводи і спрямував коня додолу. Великими кругами, наче орел, злітав тепер униз. За хвилину знову стояв перед Змієм. Завваживши, що Змії реготався з його пригоди, Добриня скочив з коня, підняв меча і підбіг до Змія. Бій почався наново.

[Продовження буде]

THE RAINBOW

Dnister's Historical Course

Many rivers criss-cross Ukraine's countryside, and one of the more famous ones is the Dnister River which witnesses many historical events on its shores.

When Ukraine was invaded by the Mongolian war lord Ghengis Khan, the people of Halychyna and Volhyn united their armies and sailed along the Dnister to meet their enemy. Over one thousand boats were used in this battle. They sailed down the Dnister until the Black Sea and attacked the Mongolian horde from the rear. The Ukrainian armies were able to inflict great losses on Ghengis Khan's warriors.

This event took place some 1,000 years ago, but history tells us that the Dnister River was used in the Old Testament by many surrounding rulers. The Persian King Darius sailed along the Dnister in 513 B.C. He waged many wars against the Scythians, who then inhabited Ukraine. Darius was unable to conquer the early settlers of Ukraine.

The shores of the Dnister River are dotted with fortresses and castles. Even today, as you travel down the Dnister towards Rumania, these remnants of days of yore can still be seen. The shores of this river are also lined with cliffs, and in some of them there are many man-made caves which were used for shelter against invaders. Near

Studenta, on the left bank, there can still be seen the White Cliffs, and its caves where, as legend tells it, over 15,000 people hid from the Tatars.

The Dnister River also served as an avenue of transportation. Goods and services frequently went up and down the river in the course of history.

Towards the end of the last century an interesting vessel traversed the river. This four-sided barge carried different sorts of cargo. When it arrived at its destination, the cargo was removed and the barge was disassembled and carried back to its original port. These barges made their final journey in 1900. Since then large ferries were put into use.

About 100 years ago a plan was developed to join the Dnister River with the city of Odessa on the Black Sea by canal. It was hoped that this would provide an inexpensive and easy access to Odessa. These plans, however, were never realized.

Throughout history the Dnister River also saw many different nationalities invade its shores: Greeks, Romans, Genoans, Tatars, Turks, Poles, Rumanians and others. All invaders were beaten back by the Ukrainians. One invader which saw the Dnister is still in Ukraine — Soviet Russia. But if history is a lesson, this foe too will be defeated.

How the Goat Outsmarted the Wolf

In the woods there lived a goat. He was a happy goat with no worries. He could graze in the clearings, drink water from the lakes and streams and take naps in the pine groves. What else did he need?

One day, however, he had a good reason to worry.

The goat was thirsty and ran to the nearest lake. There he was confronted by a hungry wolf. The wolf had not eaten anything for several days and he was so skinny that the goat could see his ribs. The wolf asked the goat, "Where are you going?"

The goat was very frightened. The wolf was in front of him, the lake was behind him — he had no way to escape!

Then he thought of a plan. He said to the wolf, "I came to meet you. I knew that you were hungry, that you had not eaten for six days. I came to offer myself to you as a meal."

The wolf was so happy to hear this that he howled with joy. He said, "You are very smart, goat. Lie down here and I will eat you."
"Why make things so complicated?" asked the goat. "You should just lie down comfortably in this ditch, close your eyes, open your mouth, and will jump right into your open mouth."

The wolf liked this plan and agreed

to it saying, "Just make sure you jump right into the middle of my mouth." The wolf lay down comfortably in the ditch and waited with his eyes closed and his mouth open.

The goat did not hesitate, got a running start and jumped right over the ditch where the wolf was lying. Before the wolf even opened his eyes, the goat had run away far into the woods.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of leaders of Ukrainian International Organizations. 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 words.

Leaders of Ukrainian International Organizations

- ZODVAH _ _ _ = _ _ _
- KWARONMI _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- HYAHRA _ - _ _ _ = _ _
- KMALSAHHCU _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- OLAWK _ _ _ _ _ = _
- TKOKWWSYK _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _
- HRIUNSK _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- RABANSHYCKU _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- SZARKY _ _ _ _ _ = _
- TSYKYN _ _ _ _ _ = _

He is the First Vice-President of the WCFU:

Answers to last week's jumble: Truchly, Sierant, Shmigel, Stepanenko, Mycio, Dobriansky, Honcharenko, Zwarycz, Rozankowsky, Baylowa.

Mystery word: Washington.

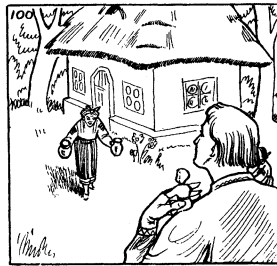
HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



"I am Grandma Zozulycia, the forest sorceress, and I invite you my unknown friend to be my guest."

Bohuta sits near the grandmother's cottage and until the meal will be ready, plays with the grandchildren.

Comes Grandma Zozulycia carrying two jugs, one white, one black — what's inside of these jugs, only she knows...

„Я, баба Зозуліця, знахурка лісова, прошу тебе, гостю незнайї та добрий, до себе в гостину”.

Сидить Богута коло бабїної хати і, поки буде гостина готова, грається з унучатами.

Їде баба Зозуліця, два глечки несе, бїлий і чорний — а що в тих глечках, лише вона знає...

Join the Ukrainian
National Association

William Kurelek ...

(Continued from page 4)

College of Art and the Allende Institute in Mexico.

In 1952 he traveled to England to further his art studies. While there he went through a mental breakdown which culminated in an attempt to commit suicide. In 1957 he converted to Catholicism, to which he attributed his salvation.

Having given up hope of making a living from his painting, Mr. Kurelek returned to Canada in 1959. He had intended to open a picture framing business when he walked into the Isaacs Gallery in Toronto with samples of framed paintings. The owner of the gallery, Avrom Isaacs, offered him not only picture framing work, but a one-man show as well. Thus started Mr. Kurelek's career.

Mr. Kurelek had been affiliated with the Isaacs Gallery ever since this first meeting.

In an article in The Ukrainian Weekly December 12, 1970, Nestor M. Rzepecki, described the artist's work:

"Kurelek is a message painter, and as he says, 'The message is much more important than any aesthetic contribution I can make.' The message he is sending is one of concern for the well being of his fellow man, the sincere concern that only a new-found Christian can possess.

"Kurelek has a very sharp perspective on his fellow man, an optimism about the future and a wry wit. His optimism of the future is based on a belief that we will go through a Dark Night, towards which present materialism is heading us, but that after we pass through it, all will be well."

The Ukrainian Canadian artist's works were published in 10 books: "Canada," "O, Toronto," "A Prairie Boy's Winter," "Someone With Me," "Lumberjack," "The Passion of Christ According to St. Matthew," "A Prairie Boy's Summer," "The Last of the Arctic," "Jewish Life in Canada" and "Fields."

"Lumberjack" was named a best illustrated book of the year by The New York Times. "A Prairie Boy's

Winter" made The New York Times best books of the year list.

Mr. Kurelek's paintings are found in the private collections of prominent persons such as Queen Elizabeth of England, and in many public collections, among them the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto and the Kolanikwsky Gallery in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Kurelek, who The Globe and Mail of Toronto said "made something of a dedicated career out of documenting Canada on his canvasses," had planned to complete books depicting the lives of the Irish, German, French and Polish ethnic groups in Canada.

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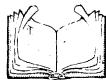
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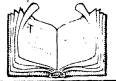
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