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# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## UNA Executive Committee Reviews Progress at Meeting

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Assessment of progress over the first nine months of the current year and the diverse areas of Soyuz activity dominated the agenda of UNA Supreme Executive Committee meeting held here Thursday, November 10.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, with all other supreme executive officers present: Vice-President Dr. John Flis, Director for Canada Sen. Paul Zyzyk, Vice-President Mary Dushnyk, Secretary Walter Sochan, Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

Also taking part in the meeting were Supreme Auditors Prof. Bohdan Hnatyuk and Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, who along with Dr. Flis and Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala comprise a special committee elected by the Supreme Assembly at its last annual meeting for the purpose of preparing a set of guidelines, normalizing relations and delineating authority between the Supreme Executive Committee and the Editor-in-Chief.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Flis, chairman of this special committee, presented each officer and the Editor-in-Chief with a copy of the committee's recommendations. Each Executive Committee member should submit his and her remarks to the special committee by November 24th, which will then present the full report to the Executive Committee meeting in a special session. At that time, the special committee will also submit its proposed abbreviated version of the report of the Svoboda Editor-in-Chief submitted to the Supreme Assembly at its annual meeting last May.

### Finances

In rendering the financial report, first on the agenda of the meeting, Mrs. Diachuk, Treasurer, provided comparative data for the first nine months of the current year in the light of income and expenditures for the same period last year.

In the income column, the total through the end of September 1977 amounted to \$4,676,478 by \$120,880 higher than for the same period last year. Considering that last year the UNA collected a total of \$263,017 in interest on loans to its subsidiary, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation, and in the current year only \$10,000, the income was higher by \$283,897. In November an additional \$125,000 was accrued in interest from the UNURC.

Income from dues amounted to \$2,526,897 through October inclusively, a total by \$22,716 higher than for the same period last year. Income from investments in bonds amounted to \$1,190,669, by \$169,342 higher than last year, thanks to higher interest rates and higher amounts invested in bonds. Interest on mortgage loans yielded \$166,615, by \$24,485 less than for the nine-month period in 1976.

Income from rentals amounted to \$412,501. Soyuzivka accrued an income of \$401,924, by \$34,060 higher than last year. The printing shop's income was \$431,415, higher by \$28,432 than last year. The sale of bonds and real estate property netted a total of \$46,943.

Expenditures for the first nine months of 1977 amounted to \$3,937,236, by \$250,359 higher than last year for the same period.

The breakdown shows that the UNA paid out a total of \$204,497 to its members, by 15,793 higher than last year: \$546,724 in death benefits (higher by \$28,000), \$15,000 for ADD certificates (higher by \$12,500), \$664,679 in paid by certificates (higher by \$18,193)

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## Ukrainian Supreme Court Sustains Rudenko, Tykhy Sentences

As reported earlier, the Soviet Ukrainian Supreme Court ruled on Thursday, September 15, not to reverse the sentences handed down to Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy by the Donetsk oblast court.

The two Ukrainian Helsinki watchers were the first two participants of the Helsinki monitoring movement in the Soviet Union to be tried and sentenced. On July 1, 1977, the Donetsk oblast court sentenced Rudenko, chairman of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, to seven years in prison and five years exile, and Tykhy was sentenced to ten years incarceration and five years in prison.

Recently the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) received an unofficial transcript of the hearing, which is being circulated in samydvav in Ukraine.

"The Supreme Court, having reviewed the case of Rudenko and Tykhy, does not find any reasons to reverse the sentences handed down by the oblast court," the judicial body said.

Below is a translation of the unofficial transcript:

September 15, 1400 hours.

Many friends and supporters of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy gathered outside the Supreme Court building of the Ukrainian SSR. All of them, without exception, were permitted into the courtroom.

The chief justice reads the sentence handed down by the Donetsk oblast court on July 1, 1977:

Mykola Danylovych Rudenko, born in 1919, is accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda under article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

From 1972, Rudenko systematically prepared and disseminated slanderous fabrications, which denounced the Soviet society and political order.

In his slanderous diatribes, entitled "Farewell Marx, Greetings Keynes", "Economic Monologues" and others, Rudenko lied about the Soviet people, the Communist Party, and the Soviet way of life.

Having contacts with the West, Rudenko transmitted information to the West, which was later used by subversive foreign radio stations.

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## Myroslaw Shmiegel Re-elected Head of SUMA at 15th Congress

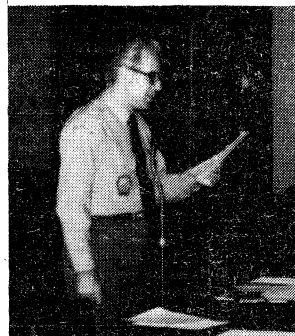
ELLENVILLE, N.Y.—Myroslaw Shmiegel, a longtime SUMA activist and instructor, was re-elected to head the national executive board of the Ukrainian American Youth Association at its 15th congress held at the SUMA camp here Saturday to Sunday, November 12-13.

The deliberations were attended by 125 delegates representing 34 branches from as far away as Minneapolis, Minn. Some two dozen guests also sat in on the discussions, among them was Omelan Kowal, head of the world executive board of SUM, who arrived here from Brussels, Belgium.

The principal activity of the first day of the congress was the reports of the outgoing members of the executive board.

Reporting last, Mr. Shmiegel gave a general overview of the work of SUMA over the past three years, emphasizing three areas of concentration: actions in defense of human rights in Ukraine, internal training and education, and cooperation with other Ukrainian youth organizations.

Mr. Shmiegel underlined that SUMA



Re-elected SUMA head, Myroslaw Shmiegel.

youths have been among the most active in initiating protests against human and national rights violations.

In regards to youth training, Mr. Shmiegel stressed that it is imperative for SUMA, and other similar organizations, to develop a viable education program for its members, in order to insure its growth and the prosperity of the Ukrainian community in the United

States. He suggested camps, performing ensembles, and youth publications as important factors in this field.

Mr. Shmiegel said that inroads have been made for tighter cooperation between SUMA, Plast and ODUM.

Mr. Shmiegel called the assemblage to order in the morning hours, and asked Rev. Roman Mirchuk, a SUMA member himself, to deliver the invocation. Rev. Mirchuk, a longtime SUMA instructor, is a parish priest in the Philadelphia area.

The congress was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution, the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and the 70th anniversary of the birth of the UPA commander-in-chief Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka.

At the start of the deliberations, the participants honored the memory of key SUMA members and Ukrainian civic and political leaders, who died since the previous congress. Among them: Peter Chas, Wolodymyr Honchara, Yuriy Kononiv, Prof. Stephan Lenkowsky, Hryhoriy Drabat, and Mrs. Jaroslawa Bandera.

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## Hryhorenko to Arrive In U.S. for Surgery

MOSCOW, USSR.—Petro Hryhorenko, the former Red Army general turned dissident, was granted an exit visa by Soviet officials and is soon expected to arrive in the United States, reported The Washington Post Friday, November 11.

The 70-year-old Hryhorenko, who is the liaison between the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords and the Moscow Group, received permission from Soviet authorities to travel for six months in America with his wife, Zynayida, and stepson, Oleh. Hryhorenko said he plans to return to the Soviet Union when his visa expires.

The Ukrainian dissident is expected to undergo surgery for a prostate condition. Hryhorenko also said that he will visit his son, Andriy, who emigrated from the USSR in 1975 and now lives in Long Island City, N.Y.

A major general during World War II, Hryhorenko received many decorations and after the war was made chief of the Cybernetics Department

at the Frunze Military Academy. In 1960, he began criticizing the then Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev for returning to Stalin-era rights repressions. Hryhorenko was demoted to private and sent to the Chinese border.

He was arrested by the KGB in 1964, and spent 14 months in the infamous Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry for what was officially described as "temporary insanity."

Western analysts see the action by the Soviet government of ridding the USSR of dissenters as a new major move to silence the opposition movement behind the Iron Curtain.

In recent weeks, about 10 dissidents and their families were granted exit visas at their own request or have been frightened into applying to leave the Soviet Union permanently or face certain criminal charges. This policy of deportation is viewed in Moscow, said The Post, as a slightly modified and less controversial approach by the Kremlin to its dissenters during the period of the CSCE talks in Belgrade.

## Rudenko: Action Against Kiev Group Is Undertaken in Moscow, Not Kiev

HELSINKI, Finland.—Some six weeks before he was arrested, Mykola Rudenko, chairman of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, wrote that action against the group was being initiated in Moscow and not Kiev, reported the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

In a letter to the Moscow prosecutor, dated December 28, 1976, Rudenko accused a certain Tukhonov in the Moscow prosecutor's office with violating Ukraine's sovereignty by signing the order to search the apartments of some Helsinki monitors.

"By conducting these searches, the agents of the Moscow prosecutor's office consciously ignored the historic fact that the Ukrainian SSR is a sovereign state, a full member of the United Nations, which is governed by laws beginning with the constitution of the Ukrainian SSR," wrote Rudenko.

He said that the searches "violated Ukraine's sovereignty, and debases the dignity and honor of its citizens."

Rudenko asserted that these illegal actions again prove that the Soviet Union is set on violating the Helsinki Accords and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. He said that the Moscow prosecutor had no right to order a search in Kiev.

Along with Rudenko, the Kiev police also searched the apartments of Oles Berdnyk, Lev Lukianenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Ivan Kandyba.

Rudenko wrote that the illegality which began in Moscow was continued in Kiev. He said that the Kiev militia

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## 12 Monks Ask Brezhnev to Reopen Kiev's Famed Cave Monastery

MOSCOW, USSR.—A dozen Ukrainian Orthodox monks asked Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev to reopen the famed Kiev Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra), reported the Associated Press November 12th.

The 11th century monastery, which is considered the oldest in this part of the world, has been closed since 1961 and is used as a tourist attraction.

Copies of the petition were given to Western correspondents Friday, November 11, by a Moscow dissident group that monitors religious rights. One of the signers, 70-year-old Very Rev. Provincial Akhil, met with the reporters.

The dissidents, headed by Rev. Hlib

## Terelya Confined in "Psych-Hospital"

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Yosyp Terelya, 34-year-old Ukrainian poet and political prisoner, who became known in the United States through a column written by Jack Anderson, was incarcerated last June in the Sychovka psychiatric asylum, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Terelya, who was released from prison on April 7, 1976, was re-arrested on April 26, 1977, after denouncing the Soviet system and demanding permission to emigrate to the West. Until his latest incarceration in Sychovka, Terelya was temporarily detained in the Transcarpathian oblast psychiatric clinic in Berehovo.

On December 21, 1976, Terelya wrote a letter to the Soviet KGB chief, Y. Andropov, renouncing his Soviet citizenship.

"After all that I have suffered in camps and prisons, and in the face of what I expect in the future, I say no. To be a citizen of the Soviet Union is a crime," charged Terelya.

Terelya already spent a total of 14 years in prison and psychiatric asylums.

"I am forced to leave by native country only because it was wounded by a foreign oppressor," he wrote. "I have no place here, because I am not the kind of person the KGB would like me to be."

While scoring Soviet policies, Terelya expresses belief in the future of Ukraine.

"But I believe that we will return to Ukraine, to a free Ukraine, which will be glad to accept all, who wish it good and prosperity," he said.

Terelya also wrote to Andropov that during his brief period of freedom, several attempts were made to have him recant his views.

One month before Terelya was released from his incarceration his wife, Olena, who is a surgeon, was fired from her job. She has been barred from working ever since. As of late, efforts have been made to evict her from her apartment.

Terelya was born in 1943 in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. Dissidents in the Soviet Union, in a separate appeal on his behalf, noted that he quickly began to "react often and emotionally to all discriminatory actions against Ukrainians."

## Soviet Newspaper Attacks WCFU, Yuzyk, Dobriansky, Svoboda

KIEV, Ukraine.—A Soviet Ukrainian newspaper published here has attacked the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Prof. Lev Dobriansky, and the Ukrainian daily

Svoboda, accusing all of fomenting anti-Soviet feelings and cold war tensions.

In the September 23rd edition of "Literaturna Ukraina" (Literary Ukraine), Rem Symonenko wrote that Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are waging a campaign against the successes in the realm of international relations.

Symonenko said that the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and its president, Msgr. Dr. Wasyl Kushnir are using "underhanded ideological intrigues" against Soviet rule.

The WCFU "makes efforts to take part in all international campaigns of the enemies of peace, and in the most underhanded international intrigues against the USSR, and specifically against the Soviet Ukraine," wrote Symonenko.

Symonenko was particularly irked by the WCFU's human rights efforts, and scored Sen. Yuzyk, who is also the Canadian Senate's representative to the NATO Assembly, for sowing anti-Soviet feelings. The Soviet Ukrainian writer said that Sen. Yuzyk travels around the world with his anti-Soviet

(Continued on page 5)

## Continue Harassing Kiev Helsinki Watchers

NEW YORK, N.Y.—With four members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords already imprisoned, the KGB is now harassing other member of this group, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In October, Petro Vins, the son of the incarcerated Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, was accosted on a Kiev street by the KGB and warned about his behavior.

This harassment against the younger Vins began earlier with slanderous remarks made about him and his friends at school.

Raisa Rudenko, the wife of Mykola Rudenko, the imprisoned leader of the


Kiev Group, has been fired from her job and now faces eviction from her apartment.

A. Holubiyevska, a resident of Odessa who at one time signed a petition in defense of Vasyl Barladianu, has been questioned by the KGB and threatened with arrest. Barladianu is currently on a hunger strike.

The press service also reports that Leonid Siry, the author of a letter to Brezhnev in which he renounced his Soviet citizenship and demanded an exit visa, also began a hunger strike because he was denied the right to emigrate.

Dr. M. Kovtunen, who broke down under KGB pressure and signed a

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## Dodd Seeks Direct U.S. Ties With Ukraine, Byelorussia

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Rep. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) is initiating action on Capitol Hill for direct American diplomatic relations with Ukrainian and Byelorussia.

In a House concurrent resolution, introduced by him Tuesday, October 18, Rep. Dodd wrote that "the United States, in support of its policy of peace and understanding among nations, should, consistent with accepted diplomatic procedure, proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the governments of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and to create posts of representation in each Republic."

Rep. Dodd said that the American government already recognizes the Soviet Ukrainian and Byelorussian

delegations in international forums, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the two countries is "desirable."

The Connecticut legislator also said that the exchange of ambassadors between America and the two Soviet republics "is in the interest of world peace."

The resolution, numbered 382, was submitted to the House Committee on International Relations.

Below is the full text of Rep. Dodd's resolution:

Whereas the Government of the United States recognizes, in the United Nations and associated international organizations, the delegations representing the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist

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## American Slavists Intercede For Rudenko, Tykhy, Others

WASHINGTON, D.C.—American Slavist scholars attending the ninth congress of the Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies here October 13-16, 1977, voted to send a letter to the participants of the CSCE talks in Belgrade requesting their intervention on behalf of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, and other incarcerated members of the Helsinki monitoring movement: in the USSR, reported "Smolokyp".

"We are asking you to demand the release of nine persons who are currently incarcerated in the Soviet Union for seeking exactly what you are dealing with in Belgrade, that is, being members of the public groups to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, they wanted to see the Helsinki provisions become realities," wrote the scholars.

They asked the 35 nations meeting in Belgrade to demand the release of Ru-

denko and Tykhy, who "were sentenced to prison and exile for defending the human and national rights of the Ukrainian people."

They added to the list Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych, Yuri Orlov, Anatoli Shcharansky, Z. Gamsakhurdia and M. Kostava.

"The continued incarceration of these individuals violates the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act, and subverts the good will and existence of the process which began in Helsinki and which you are attempting to continue," they wrote.

During the congress, which was attended by over 1,000 Slavists and students of Slavic studies, the "Smolokyp" UJS organized a display booth of current works by Ukrainian dissidents. The stand was manned by George Myskiw, Ulita Olshaniwsky and Arkadiy Zinkevich.

## Goldberg: U.S. Will Raise Repressions in CN at Belgrade

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" International News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, head of the United States delegation to the follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said here that "the United States delegation is calling to the attention of all participating states any human rights violations, not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the Soviet captured provinces and Eastern Europe."

Ambassador Goldberg made these remarks during a meeting on the CSCE talks held at the State Department Tuesday, November 15. The conference was convened by George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Attending were some 40 invited

representatives of non-governmental organizations interested in the Belgrade talks.

Mr. Goldberg was in Washington last week for a series of meetings before flying back to Belgrade.

In the past, State Department conferences were organized for much larger number of guests with all branches of the department participating and covering all aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Goldberg stressed the desirability of having many lists of political prisoners, which are being transmitted to the Soviet Union and other violating states. He cautioned that in the plenary it is in many instances counter-productive.

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## Rep. Fenwick Leaves for CSCE Talks

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Millie Fenwick (R-N.J.) departed for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe currently underway in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, armed with the latest information about the violations of rights in Ukraine, reported the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

Rep. Fenwick, a member of the Congressional Committee monitoring international compliance with the Helsinki Accords, met with Ihor Olshaniwsky, a member of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, and requested material on Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusevych, and other Ukrainian political prisoners.

Before leaving for Belgrade, Rep. Fenwick spoke with Mr. Olshaniwsky on Monday, November 14, and as-

sured him that she will speak out forcefully on specific cases of Ukrainian political prisoners.

During the conversation, she expressed her disappointment that defense actions on behalf of Moroz have declined appreciably in the last year.

A few weeks ago, in a handwritten message, Rep. Fenwick urged the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Moroz not to give up actions in support of Moroz.

The New Jersey legislator, who has been instrumental in introducing scores of resolutions in defense of Ukrainian dissidents, also spoke with Bohdan Yashen, the committee's representative in Washington.

She was apprised of the situation in Ukraine by both Ukrainian American Helsinki watchers, and told of the urgent necessity of bringing up the repressions in Ukraine at the CSCE talks.

## P.E.N. Reports 31 Ukrainian Writers Imprisoned

by Roman Kudela

"Visti" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Among the 606 writers imprisoned in 55 countries around the world are 31 Ukrainians, according to a study made by the P.E.N. American Center, the U.S. branch of the international writers' organization.

Mel Mendelsohn, executive director of the Center said in an interview that the criteria used included writers, editors, journalists, translators and allied artists, who were victims of government repression. The sources included data from P.E.N. chapters around the world and many human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and the International League for Human Rights. Mr. Mendelsohn expected the data to be updated on a semi-annual basis.

The report was presented to Ambassador Allard K. Lowenstein, the American representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, other members of the Commission, and to United Nations and State Department officials. Ambassador Lowenstein, in a telephone interview from the State Department in Washington, D.C., stated that he found it an espe-

cially valuable report. He felt that the general atmosphere created by President Carter and U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young on human rights greatly helped efforts by the private sector to bring specific instances of human rights violations to the attention of the international community.

P.E.N. President Richard Howard "announced a year-long campaign to draw international attention to the condition of jailed and harassed writers."

The campaign will include appeals to President Carter and submission of the report to American officials charged with overseeing the Helsinki Accords human rights.

The Freedom to Write Committee, which compiled the report, was chaired by Dore Ashton and included Edward Albee, Allen Ginsburg, Francine du Plessix Gray, Jerzy Kosinski, Bernard Malamud, Arthur Miller, Phillip Roth, and Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.

The list of imprisoned Ukrainians includes:

1. Yevhen Antonenko-Davydovych (although he is not a writer, he is the son of a writer — Boris Antonenko-

Davydovych) — imprisoned; in 1976, he was sentenced to an additional 5 years in prison;

2. Vyacheslav Chornovil (journalist, editor and literary critic) — sentenced in February 1973 to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years exile; threatened with psychiatric confinement;

3. Semyon Gluzman (psychiatrist and writer) — sentenced in 1972 to 7 years imprisonment and 3 years exile;

4. Ivan Hel (technician and art critic) — convicted for alleged possession of "anti-Soviet" writings and samizdat; sentenced in August 1972 to 10 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

5. Ihor Kalynets (poet; husband of Iryna Stasiv Kalynets) — arrested in August 1972 sentenced in November 1972 to 9 years imprisonment and 3 years exile;

6. Iryna Stasiv Kalynets (poet; wife of Ihor Kalynets) — sentenced in July 1972 to 6 years imprisonment and 3 years exile;

7. Svyatoslav Karavansky (poet and translator) — arrested in 1944; served 16 years of a 25 year sentence; re-

arrested in 1965 and again in 1970; sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and the remainder of his previous 25 year sentence;

8. Mikhail Kheifets (writer, historian and literary critic) — sentenced in September 1974 to 4 years imprisonment and 2 years exile;

9. Borys Kovgar (journalist) — tried "in absentia" and committed to psychiatric confinement in March 1972;

10. Zynoviy Krasivsky (writer and poet) — sentenced to 17 years imprisonment in 1968; placed in psychiatric confinement;

11. Vasyly Lisovy (writer and philosopher) — sentenced in December 1973 to 5 years imprisonment;

12. Anatoliy Lupynis (poet and administrator of a musical society) — in psychiatric confinement;

13. Valeriy Marchenko (journalist, translator and teacher) — arrested in June 1973 charged with alleged "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda;" sentenced to 6 years imprisonment and 2 years exile;

14. Valentyn Moroz (historian) —

(Continued on page 10)

## Throng of Demonstrators Greet Soviet Exhibit in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Hundreds of demonstrators, including Ukrainians, staged a protest action Saturday, November 12, during the opening of a three-week Soviet exhibit here at the Convention Center, which culminated in the burning of a Soviet flag by the local Ukrainian Orthodox priest.

The Los Angeles Herald Examiner, in a front-page story in its Sunday, November 13, edition, brought out a three-column photo showing Rev. Steven Halleck of the local Ukrainian Orthodox parish burning the Soviet flag.

Last week, the Baltimore-based "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service and the Philadelphia branch of the Moroz Defense Committee announced that they were sending four young activists to Los Angeles to help area Ukrainians stage protest actions at the exhibit site, which is staged on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

The four activists are: Yuriy Myskiw, Orysia Burdiak and Petro Kachmar (all "Smoloskyp") and Zoriana Lucky of the Moroz Committee.

Marty Beth Murril, a staff writer of the Herald Examiner, submitted the following report on the demonstration:

A gauntlet of protesters, ranging from pro-tsarist Russians to "Save the Whale" organization members, carried signs and greeted thousands of visitors at the opening day of the Soviet National Exhibition at the Los Angeles Convention Center.

The most notable protest spectacles at the first day of the exhibition yesterday included the burning of a Soviet Union flag and a wandering parade of students chained together dressed as Soviet "prisoners."

Apprehensive security personnel



Rev. Stephen Halleck of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Los Angeles burns a Soviet flag at the USSR exhibit.

stood by as about 50 members of the Southern California Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry linked hands and entered the Convention Center, silently snaking their way through the Soviet exhibition.

Screaming "free Soviet Jews," a 27-year-old woman threw a balloon filled with red dye at one of the Russian representatives of the Soviet Trade Exhibition last night.

The balloon burst, covering the man with the red liquid. Although he declined to press charges, police arrested

the woman and took her to Sybil Brand Institute for Women.

All visitors to both the Soviet exhibition and the adjacent Soviet Jewry display are required to walk through metal detection screens before entering the convention hall.

Wearing assorted black-and-white and grey prison garb and led by a man dressed as Moses, the students were told by fire marshals that the chains linking them together presented a fire hazard, and were asked to remove them.

Terry Magaby, a student at Occidental College and leader of the "prisoner" line, said the group symbolized "thousands of Jews who are prisoners in the Soviet Union."

"Moses once said to Pharaoh as we are now saying to the Soviet Union. 'Let my people go.'" Magaby said.

About a dozen representatives from the Save the Whale organization stood outside the convention center protesting what they called Russian slaughter of whales.

Nearby, about 200 members of the Union of Russian Nationalist Organizations held signs and chanted "Communism is satanic." They carried a coffin representing "millions of Russians killed by the same Soviets who are putting on this exhibition," according to Nicholas Sarokin, the group's spokesman.

One woman with the Russian Nationalist organization resented the Save the Whales protest, saying "Save the whales? What do you mean? Save the people from the dirty Communists."

Among the plethora of groups represented at the protest were the Russian Monarchists Party, the San Fernando Valley Young Republicans, Young Americans for Freedom, the Coalition Opposing Soviet Tyranny, and Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Armenian and Estonian nationalist groups.

Nicholas Povov, spokesman for the Soviet exhibition said of the protests. "It is anti-Soviet activity, and what they say is not true."

He denied protesters' allegations that dissidents are not permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union, saying, "We have certain procedures people wishing to emigrate have to go through, and it takes longer than it does here."

## Halt Action on Williams Resolution

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Further action on Sen. Harrison A. Williams' resolution on human rights has been halted, reported a member of the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

Daniel Marchishin, of the committee, said that he was told by a spokesman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that discussions on the resolution have been suspended pending a written opinion from the State Department. The legislation was sent to the State Department Friday, October 21.

The Senate Con. Resolution 54, introduced by Sen. Williams (D-N.J.) Wednesday, October 12, is 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 countries which deny their citizens fundamental rights.

The State Department has 30 days to issue a statement on the resolution.

The New Jersey Moroz Committee also learned that House Con. Res. 387, which passed unanimously the House of Representatives on Monday, October 31, was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. If the Senate concurs on this resolution, it will be sent to the President.

The resolution cites the cases of Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Oleksiy Tykh, Gunars Rode, Sergei Kovalev and Anatoli Shcharansky.

Mr. Marchishin, on behalf of the New Jersey committee, urged all Ukrainian Americans to ask their senators to support both the Senate Con. Res. 54 and House Con. Res. 387.

## UNA Issues New Policy

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A new term policy for young people between the ages of 0 and 15, which is convertible at age 23 to a "life paid-up at age 65 policy," has been issued by the UNA beginning this month, announced the UNA Home Office here.

The new policy is called TP-65 and it can already be obtained from UNA Branch secretaries in the U.S. and Canada, who are in receipt of appropriate letters announcing the new certificate and informative literature explaining its nature and benefits.

The essential information on this new certificate is as follows:

With a single \$75.00 payment, you can provide \$1,000 of term life insurance until the child reaches age 23. Then, the plan converts automatically to \$5,000 of permanent, cash-value life insurance, without evidence of insurability. The dues for the permanent plan, payable to age 65, are only \$75.00 per year.

The Plan — it's called "Single Premium Juvenile Term Convertible to Life Paid Up at Age 65" — also offers other important benefits including:

Guaranteed Insurability Option. The insured child is guaranteed the right to acquire additional life insurance, not to exceed the face amount covered, without evidence of insurability, and regardless of occupation at:

1. The contract anniversary at ages 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40;
2. The insured's marriage;
3. The birth of a child to the insured;

4. The legal adoption of a child by the insured.

(The total of all new insurance purchased under this option is limited to five times the age 23 face amount).

Cash and Loan Values. After the certificate has converted to permanent life insurance (at age 23), it begins accumulating liberal, guaranteed cash and loan values — funds for future emergencies or opportunities.

Paid-Up Insurance and Extended Term Values. The converted permanent life insurance also builds paid-up insurance and extended term values that can prevent loss of coverage.

Dividends. After conversion to permanent life insurance, regular dividends for Life Paid-Up at Age 65 plans will be paid starting with the anniversary closest to the insured's 25th birthday.

## Kunitz to Read Poetry

### At N.Y. Institute

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Stanley Kunitz, one of the leading contemporary poets whose works have been translated into Ukrainian, will read some of his selections during an "Afternoon of Poetry" Sunday, November 27, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here beginning at 3:45 p.m. The affair is being sponsored by "Suchasnist" Publishers.

While Mr. Kunitz will read his poems in English, the Ukrainian translations will be rendered by Bohdan Boychuk, Wolfram Burghardt, Wadym Lesytn and Yuriy Tarnawsky.

A reception will follow the program.

## Paper Cites "Forgotten Catholics"

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—The Tablet, the weekly Catholic newspaper of the Brooklyn diocese, carried an article about Eastern rite Catholics in its November 10th edition.

The article explains that there are five principal Eastern rites — Byzantine, Alexandrian, Antiochene, Armenian and Chaldean — and names the ethnic groups and countries which adhere to these rites.

The paper notes that Josyf Cardinal Slipyj is the leader of the Ukrainian rite Catholics, who has been in the news recently because of his appeal for religious liberty at the World Synod of

Bishops, his refusal to concelebrate with the Pope the opening Mass of the Synod, and his call for the elevation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to a patriarchate.

The Ukrainian rite Catholics make up about one third of the almost 11-million Eastern rite Catholics.

The persecution of the faithful in the USSR and other Iron Curtain countries has resulted in the emigration of many Eastern rite Catholics from their homelands, explains the article. Today these Catholics are scattered throughout the world with more than 600,000 in the U.S.

## ADUK Cites State Department For Handling of Warvariv Case

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The American executive board of the Ukrainian Cultural Workers Association (ADUK) and its New York branch sent two separate letters to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, praising his department for the handling of the Constantine Warvariv case.

"We only wish to express our unconditional support of the State Department for its defense of Mr. Warvariv. We wish you all the success in your difficult political and diplomatic work," wrote Leonid Poltava, president of the

U.S. executive board in a November 10th letter.

"In the spirit of truth and fair play, we consider it a privilege to voice our praise of the State Department for protesting this manufactured provocation. You have our numerical and moral support in this matter," wrote Michael Jablonskyj, president of the New York branch, in a November 11th letter.

Both letters denounced the matter as a Soviet attempt to blackmail and discredit an American diplomat.

Some 150 members of ADUK signed the letters.

## Ethnic Paper Sues Company For Removing Stands

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—On Thursday, November 10, "The Ethnic American" filed a suit against the J.C. Nichols Co. in the U.S. District Court of Jackson County, Missouri.

The suit was a direct result of action taken by the J.C. Nichols Co. During the weekend of October 8th, employees of the company removed six news stands located in the Country Club Plaza which belonged to "The Ethnic American." The news stands had been set up in the Plaza area in August. When the J.C. Nichols Co. was contacted after their removal, they said that they did not want the news stands on the Plaza.

Three counts are included in the suit. The first count alleges a violation of constitutional rights; the second count charges discrimination on the basis of

race and ethnic background; the third count is a complaint of damages.

"The Ethnic American" is a newspaper created last summer to print news relating to the various ethnic groups in the Kansas City area. The philosophy behind the newspaper is humanistic. In its concern for the ethnic heritage and background of individuals and groups; the newspaper is concerned greatly with the values that people live by and believe in. Its purpose is to report on these values in an objective manner. For this reason, the kind of news that the paper prints can be characterized as primarily cultural and social. As a result, the public that it appeals to is not only the ethnic groups but anyone who has any interest in the lives and values of other people.

## Dr. Pelechovich-Hayvoronska Dies

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Dr. Neonilia Pelechovich-Hayvoronska, a retired general practitioner and wife of the late composer and violinist, Mykhaylo Hayvoronsky, died here in New York Hospital Friday, November 4. She was 78 years old.

Funeral services were held Thursday, November 10, at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ozone Park, and the body was interred at St. John's Cemetery in Middle Village.

Dr. Pelechovich-Hayvoronska was born in Austria, came to the United States as a child and settled in Boston.

For the past 45 years she was living in Forest Hills, N.Y.

She was a graduate of Tufts Medical School in Boston. In 1929 she opened her private practice in Manhattan. After she was married she gave up her practice and worked as an associate physician for New York Infirmary Hospital. She retired in 1967 because of ill health.

Dr. Pelechovich-Hayvoronska was a member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the New York Medical Society.

She is survived by a brother, Yaroslav Pelechovich, and a niece, Ivanna Roberts, and near and distant relatives.

## New Krushelnytsky Production Premieres Today in New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Lidia Krushelnytsky Drama School will present the premiere performances of "Ivan Vysshensky", a dramatization of the poem by Ivan Franko, and "Everyman", a morality play by an unknown author of the 16th century, here at the Fashion Institute of Technology today at 4:00 p.m.

Atty. Askold Lozynskyj will appear in the title role of "Ivan Vysshensky," supported by a chorus, modeled on ancient Greek choruses.

"Everyman" was translated from the original English into Ukrainian by

Zenon Tarnawsky. The morality play was found in London, and is dated 1510.

The director of both dramas is Lidia Krushelnytsky; Ihor Sonevytsky, music; Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreography; Mariyka Shust, costumes; Yurko Greczylo, lighting; Volodymyr Papuha, stage design. The performance is sponsored by the New York branch of "Samopomich."

Tickets may still be bought at the door at the Fashion Institute, 227 West 27th Street.

## Defense Department Official: U.S. Needs to Stay Ahead

ALBUQUERQUE, N.Mex. — The keynote speaker at the 31st National Conference on the Advancement of Research held at the University of New Mexico on October 3rd was Dr. George Gamota from the Department of Defense.

Dr. Gamota, who has the prime responsibility for the \$400 million research program in the Department spoke to about 300 research and development leaders from government, industry and universities. His main theme was on the need to increase our support of innovative basic research.

In the hour-long lecture Dr. Gamota made comparisons of U.S. technology with other countries, specifically with the Soviet Union. If the U.S. wants to retain its lead in today's scientific and technological world, it has to substantially increase its effort and expenditures for research and development.

He pointed out that lately the Soviet Union has been making impressive progress in these fields. Not only do they spend substantial funds on research but today they produce many more scientists and engineers than the

U.S. A good number to remember is that 10 years ago they graduated three scientists or engineers for our two. Today they graduate five for our two.

He also expressed concern that the total research and development budget in the Soviet Union will exceed that of the United States in a matter of several years if the downward trend here is not sharply reversed.

In introducing Dr. Gamota, the chairman of the conference pointed out that Dr. Gamota was born in Lviv, Ukraine, and while only 37 years old and in Washington not quite even two years, he had been instrumental in changing the funding level in department of defense for basic research by nearly 25 percent, and has succeeded in developing a better balance between basic and applied research. He stressed the need for more fundamental long-range research.

Dr. Gamota lives in Reston, Va., with his wife, the former Christina Dawydowycz, and their three sons. They belong to the Ukrainian community in Washington, D.C., and are members of the UNA.

## Rudenko...

(Continued from page 2)

also conducted the search without consideration for the law.

He said that the search was done during the night, when a procedural code of the Ukrainian SSR stipulates that searches should be conducted in the day. The Ukrainian Helsinki watcher also wrote that the KGB gained access to his apartment under false pretenses. The secret police agent identified himself as delivery person.

During the search, Rudenko said that among the confiscated items were three volumes of his poetry, prose and philosophical writing.

"Agents of the prosecutors office would do well to realize that where creative or philosophical works are confiscated as evidence, there can be no talk of adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the Helsinki Accords," wrote Rudenko.

Many of the Kiev Group's important documents, said Rudenko, were lost without a trace.

Rudenko said that since the entire matter was in violation of the law, the Kiev Group demanded that Tukhonov be held criminally responsible for this breach of conduct.

"If our demands are not heeded, then the Moscow prosecutor's office will demonstrate to the entire world that the judicial body is capable of reversing the laws of a civilized government to the pre-historic times, when might has right was the motto," wrote Rudenko.

The UIS reports that anonymous individual attached a note to Rudenko's statement, requesting that the letter be shown to the International Commission of Jurists.

## Myskiw Thanks For Support

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Oleh Myskiw, who lost in his maiden attempt to win a seat in the New Jersey Assembly, issued a statement thanking all Ukrainians in the 28th District for supporting his bid.

"I want to thank all Ukrainians in and around the 28th District for helping me in my campaign," said Mr. Myskiw. "Even though we lost as an ethnic group, Ukrainian Americans in this district showed that they are a power to be reckoned with."

Mr. Myskiw again stressed the necessity of voter registration, and showing up at the polling booths no matter what the weather is.

Mr. Myskiw, a real estate broker in Millburn, N.J., ran on the GOP ticket, and both he and his Republican running mate, William I. Conway, were defeated by Democrats Peter Shapiro and Mary Scanlon.

## Continue Harassing...

(Continued from page 2)

statement against Mykola Rudenko, recently returned to Kiev. Kovtunenko, who earlier said that he would never cooperate with the KGB and scored rights violations in the Soviet Union, was arrested, and apparently during his imprisonment was coerced into recanting by the secret police.

Sometime in November this year, the Council said, Mykola Bondar is expected to be released from prison.

He was arrested in 1970 after demonstrating against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Bondar was sentenced to seven years incarceration and he sat out his term in the Mordovian and Perm concentration camps.

## Soviet Newspaper...

(Continued from page 2)

speeches and calls for a fight with communism.

Sen. Zuzyk was also criticized by Symonenko for "waging a subversive action against this year's jubilee anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

Prof. Dobriansky, the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was labeled as an "Americanized leader of a nationalist grouping."

He was attacked for his criticism of the Belgrade CSCE review talks, and

for urging congressional action in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Symonenko also scored Svoboda for writing in a recent editorial that the Soviet Union's military strength poses a great danger to the West.

"Emigre scribes are hoping to prove to the American people, against their own interests, the typical convictions about the course of international relations held by the one-time collaborators of the fascist aggressors," wrote Symonenko.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## Give Thanks

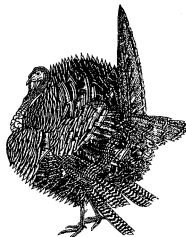
It's that time of the year when virtually every household in America will partake in a family gathering, rallying around a de-feathered, sumptuous bird that forms the centerpiece of the plentiful table. The turkey, the bird the early Pilgrims chose for their first post-harvest feast in 1621, has become the symbol of Thanksgiving.

In most households there will, indeed, be a prayer of thanks delivered before the blade is put to the bird and justly so, because there is much to be thankful for, especially when we think of others around the world who perhaps have not even seen a turkey. But lest the Day of Thanks, instituted as a national holiday by the Congress in 1941, turn into a munching contest among individual members of the family, its original content should be recalled to make it a truly meaningful day.

It was in search of religious freedom that the Pilgrims set out for America in 1620, a right that we today take for granted here. It is ironic, however, that in many parts of the world, including Ukraine, that right is still denied, nor do the people have an opportunity to board a Mayflower and take off for more friendly shores. At Thanksgiving, that should be remembered.

Despite the fact that their ranks had been decimated by disease and the harshness of the Massachusetts winter, the Pilgrims persevered, toiling the land in hopeful expectation that it will bear fruit. Determination and patience, coupled with faith, paid off. They overcame and thanked the Lord for it. At Thanksgiving, that should be remembered.

Flustered with joy, the Pilgrims staged a three-day feast and, in gratitude, they shared what they had with their Indian friends. Even more significant, they did not forget their kin back home, to whom they wrote: "for the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty." At Thanksgiving, that, too, should be remembered by us all.



## The Most Important of Rights

Last Tuesday, Ambassador Goldberg, who heads the American delegation at the Belgrade conference, admitted that whenever the right of national self-determination is raised, the Soviets begin to see red. Mr. Goldberg has recently returned to the United States for a series of conferences before going back to Yugoslavia.

Speaking at the State Department, Mr. Goldberg revealed that the tactics of the American delegation call for the presentation of only some cases, because overloading of speeches with many names of political prisoners incarcerated by the Soviet Union and its satellites would be counterproductive. The correctness of such a stratagem notwithstanding, it should be noted that presenting merely a few cases of Ukrainian dissidents would suffice to hit the heart of the problem.

From the writings of such men as Moroz and Chornovil it is clear that the question of national self-determination is of primary importance to Ukrainians and other nations forcibly incorporated into the Red empire. It is precisely this issue that is being raised by the Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Georgian, Tatar dissidents. Moreover, this is confirmed by virtually all dissidents who were allowed to emigrate to the West. The Russian dissidents do not have to fight for their Russianism, but the Ukrainian dissidents have staked their lives on the very substance of Ukrainianism.

The documentation to that effect is quite ample, included, as it was, in the testimonies before the Fascell Committee. And while it may be irksome to the Soviets, the discussion of the case of any non-Russian dissident at the Belgrade parley, consistent, as it is, with the Helsinki Accords, would shed a great deal of light on the most fundamental of issues that underlies the resistance movement in the USSR. And that is the right of national self-determination.

## Pittsburgh U. to Offer Ukrainian Lit

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pittsburgh will offer this coming winter term a three-credit course called "Ukrainian 126 (826): Survey of Ukrainian Literature."

This course in English translations will acquaint the student with the main trends, writers and works of Ukrainian literature from the sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth centuries against Ukraine's historical and cultural background and European literary develop-

ments. Readings will be in English but students with a reading knowledge of Ukrainian will be encouraged to do the reading in original. The course will be conducted in English on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:00 to 8:15 p.m. by Dr. Wasył Jaszczun, professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pittsburgh. The registration will last until December 9th for the students of the University of Pittsburgh, and until January 6th for other students. For more information call: 624-5906 (by day) or 361-0979 (after 6:00 p.m.)

## "Scratch a Tatar, Find a Russian"

by Roman Holiat

Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today, by Bart McDowell, photographs by Dean Conger, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 1977, 368 pp.

After two years of negotiations between the National Geographic Society and the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow, Bart McDowell and Dean Conger received permission to visit the USSR to collect material for the above book.

Under Russian guidance, correspondents McDowell and photographer Conger traveled across the USSR, visiting all fifteen Republics of the USSR, including many places that are normally off-limits to the Western press. According to the agreement, "to ensure 'accuracy and fairness,' our contract provided that the National Geographic Society would submit both manuscript and pictures to the Novosti Agency for review before publication. Not a single controversial point shall be left unsettled."

"For Western correspondents, these restrictions of movement and access contribute experiences both frustrating and harrowing. One result is that this volume is incomplete, and we do not delude ourselves that it will be entirely fulfilling; we know that certain disquieting realities of Soviet life are beyond its purview."

"Let me warn you with words a thousand years old. I found them in Soviet Central Asia where they begin the epic poem Manas, as sung by generations of bards in Kirgizia:

...Half of this is truth;  
Half of this is probably not truth...  
Don't hold it against us if we add something  
Or miss something.  
We're telling you the way we heard it...

"Our goal is to give some notion about the people who live and work in the Soviet Union — something of their history and customs, the atmosphere of their city streets and rural landscapes, the climates of their varied regions: a book of personalized geography. Not politics, not diplomacy, not polemics. Not the whole truth."

For the anthropologist a full page of ethnic faces inhabiting the USSR is interesting as well as an ethnographic map of all fifteen Republics of the USSR. The author states that the USSR is the home of 256 million people who represent over 100 ethnic groups. Great Russians now constitute around 53 percent the total population.

Touching upon history, the author "neglects" or does not know of two schools of history. The Russian school teaches that Kievan Rus' was the beginning of three Slavic groups: Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians. The Ukrainian school of history maintains that Kievan Rus' was the beginning of the Ukrainian nation.

From the text we see that the author accepts the Russian version: "Always, Russian history, like Amur ice-fishing, has required endurance. In tsarist days, people quoted the proverb, 'Moscow is the heart of Russia, St. Petersburg its head; but Kiev, its mother! Though times and names have changed, those three cities still provide an outline of the national history.'"

The authors visited Kiev, Odessa and collective farms in Ukraine. Several photographs give a glimpse of the conditions in Ukraine. In some photos the reader can identify inscriptions on buildings in Ukrainian, for instance: "Ukrainian State University" etc., but those photos are very few in comparison to the pictures of the Russian SSR.

"The origins of the Kievan Rus' state remain as murky as Podol's floodwaters. Even the word Rus' provokes scholarly quarrels. Was the name Slavic or Scandinavian? Or was the principality named for the River Ros, near Kanev?"

"A state is not born as a single event," said Dr. F.E. Los of Kiev's History Institute. But during the eighth and ninth centuries, as the settlements here began to unite, the Russian land was being born." (p.52).

"Vladimir's son, Yaroslav the Wise, gave Kiev its richest architectural legacy, and every modern visitor to Kiev can feel himself to be Yaroslav's heir. Here stands the Cathedral of St. Sophia, 'a great and holy house of God...adorned...with every beauty,' one of the most monumental religious structures in all the Slavic lands and the burial place of Yaroslav. Built in the 11th century as a Kievan Rus' adaptation of the Byzantine style — but with 13 cupolas symbolizing Jesus and the Apostles — St. Sophia set a pattern for other churches in northern cities like Novgorod and Vladimir."

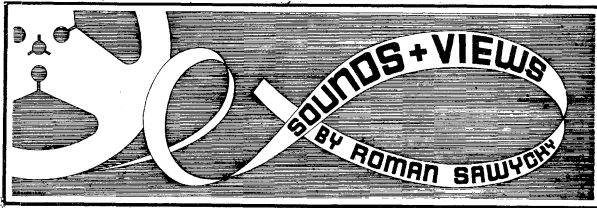
"In 1954, to observe the 300th anniversary of a treaty of union between Russia and the Ukraine, the Crimea was formally ceded by the Russian Federated Republic to the Ukrainian Republic. Only a few years earlier, the Ukraine had received other special considerations. In 1945, Allied leaders agreed to a special concession for both the Ukraine and Byelorussia: Each republic would have full sovereign representation in the General Assembly of the soon-to-be-organized United Nations, thus giving the USSR three seats. The meeting place for that 1945 Allied conference was the small Livadia Palace, one of several tsarist retreats near the Crimea resort of Yalta." (p.169).

"To approach the atmosphere of the real Ukraine, we needed to go to the land of poet Taras Shevchenko, to the rolling wheat fields and rich truck farms southeast of Kiev. There we watched the last of season's threshing. Plows and disks were now peeling up gold wheat stubble to expose the black, rich, coveted Ukrainian topsoil. This is the breadbasket of the Soviet Union, producing wheat, corn, and rye — along with peas, sunflower seeds, sugar beets and beef cattle. Even political symbols reveal the farm touch: Here the Communist Party hammer-crossing sickle shows a blade serrated in Ukrainian farm style. Each time Dean stopped to take pictures, farm workers grinned a greeting. At one stop, sun-burned women on a flatbed truck roared with coy laughter and cheerfully chucked fresh-picked cucumbers our way as a goodwill gift." (p.171).

"For supper last night we had hot Ukrainian borscht, cucumbers, tomatoes, milk and pastries. Then, usually, we watch television before bedtime, but last night we were sleepy. Back at headquarters, I checked the collective-farm bulletin board: cartoons against excessive eating and drinking and the wasteful spilling of grain out of wagons. I asked the chairman the farm's official name. 'Oh, it's named for Shevchenko,' he answered. 'You know his poetry?'"

"I did. Taras Shevchenko's statue stands less than a dozen blocks from

(Continued on page 15)



## "Lastivka" on the Wing

"Lastivka" or "Swallow" is the name of a new group (trio) of women's voices based in Canada, but now on the wing in the form of a new stereo album produced and distributed by the Oriana Corporation, Toronto. The company with Leonid Oleksiuk, producer, has recorded Nadia Kochanska, Donna Worobec (who already gained recognition in the trio "Kalyna") and Kim Worobec in ten numbers consisting of arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs and original pieces.

The singers are joined by conductor Zenoby Lawryshyn, who not only provided orchestral arrangements for the album but also composed four of the songs. Contributing vocal arrangements was Bill Rudy, who, together with Slavko Hryhoryshyn was active in the production of the record.

Starting with album design, the liner notes (by Leda Lubynskiy) given in Ukrainian and in English, through to technical and artistic considerations, this first flight of "Lastivka" on record is most pleasing and successful. The album is in Ukrainian and so complete and attractively designed lyrics were added and may be followed during performance. The playing time of each selection and titles are provided in two languages making the album very suitable for radio. The liner notes are thoughtful and bring out the character of the album. According to those notes "the Ukrainian folk song... is a musi-

cal expression of the history, culture and soul of a nation... the trio of young singers have captured in their own unique manner, the spirit of the Ukrainian folk song. They combine the traditional with the modern; the nostalgia of the past with the exuberance of the present."

This reviewer agrees with the above statement because the repertory for recording was well chosen, executed smoothly in attractive style combining folk elements with the more contemporary sound.

The "Lastivka" trio itself sings quite well in a variety of moods. Their appealing, well-controlled voices can be especially appreciated in the reflective sadness of "The Grey Nightingale" because here the trio appears without the customary support of accompaniment, projecting good intonation, dynamics and alertness to the text. Light flirtatiousness is provided by the rhythmic "Hutsul Girl" while humor dominates the popular "Don't Call on Me" (both in sprightly arrangements of Bill Rudy).

Original works provided by composer Zenoby Lawryshyn were especially rewarding. Mr. Lawryshyn, known for his work in various genres, shows considerable flair for music with the lighter touch. His "Two Clouds" (text by A. Oles) has wonderfully ethereal harmony and ingenious voicing, while "Under the Red Snowball Tree" (text

## J.J.'s War Philosophy

by Roman J. Lysniak

"...As we were leaving the airplane, J.J. said to me: 'Yes, sir, the next time my country calls, I'm taking a crack at the Air Force.'

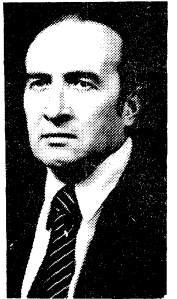
"Then he smiled at me, that probing smile of his, undoubtedly wanting to know whether I believe anything he said in that long monologue of his aboard the airplane.

"Well, I warned you that it was only J.J.'s personal story of his war effort." (From the story "J.J.'s War Effort").

This storiette is a sequel to our story "J.J.'s War Effort", which we ran at the end of the Bicentennial year. It was a personal story of our Ukrainian American "soldier extraordinary" of the Second World War told in a monologue manner, as is today's storiette about J.J.'s war philosophy, which he shared recently with yours truly in a serene atmosphere of J.J.'s favorite Ukrainian "watering place" in the "Little Ukraine" part of New York City.

This was the philosophy of J.J. during the Second World War. But we shall allow J.J. to speak for himself.

"Either you are drafted or you are not drafted. If you are not drafted, there is no need to worry. And if you are drafted, you have two alternatives: either you are at the front or you are not at the front. If you are not at the front, there is no need to worry. If you are at the front, you have two alternatives: either you are in danger or you are not in danger. If you are not in danger, you have no need to worry. If you are in danger, you have two alternatives: either you are wounded or you are not wounded. If you are not wounded, you have no need to worry. If you are wounded, you have two alternatives: either you are wounded seriously or you are not wounded seriously. If you are not wounded seriously, you have no need to worry. If, on the other hand, you are wounded seriously, you have two alternatives: either you recover or you do not recover. If you do recover, you have no need to worry. If you do not recover and have followed my advice clear through, you are done with worry forever!"



by P. Hrabovsky) is likewise successful and contains a delightful ending. The song "Mud" (text by A. Oles) is musically engaging but at times it is too consistently light and sunny for Oles's rather profound message which could be transmitted better by serious program music.

The top number on the album is "The Green Maple Tree" (music by I. Poklad; text by Yu. Rybchynsky; arrangement by Z. Lawryshyn). This features an exuberant cha-cha-like

rhythm around which the charming melody is woven with skillful modulations.

It is interesting how the album focuses on the poetry of flight. At least four songs depict clouds, while others describe eagles, nightingales, cranes, ducks and a cuckoo. And even though "zozulenko" has been wrongly translated as "nightingale", birds, clouds and the sun are fine and appropriate company for "Lastivka" on this exemplary record. Theirs is the way to fly.

## American Human Rights Policy and the USSR

by Andrew Fedynsky

(2)

Whether or not these stories are true is not as important as the fact that they are privately told and repeated by Soviet citizens. This is an issue that can crack the wall of conformity and obedience in the Soviet Union, and the Kremlin cannot ignore the dangerous mood it creates. The problem of food production, distribution and the growing Soviet consumerism, manifested by an active black market economy, must be dealt with if the Kremlin is to avoid turmoil and the sacrifice of decades of difficult progress. At the same time, Moscow would not be willing to divert funds to the consumer portion of the economy, thus sacrificing its military-industrial and foreign policy investments. To juggle all these fiscal problems and to ensure continued progress, the USSR needs American contacts and assistance, which enable it to buy or steal technology its system is unable to produce, largely because repression discourages creativity, initiative and innovation.

Finally, continued contacts with the United States make it possible for the Soviet Union to agree to mutually beneficial arms control agreements that avoid a costly arms race that would leave the Soviet Union far behind in weapons technology and ruin their economy. The Soviet Union, in short, needs us more than we need

them and is, therefore, very unlikely to turn in on itself in response to American efforts in support of human rights and in defense of arrested dissidents.

It can, of course, be argued that our human rights initiatives can push the Soviet Union toward war. Warsaw Pact nations are heavily armed and mechanized. Many more divisions are stationed along NATO borders than would normally be needed for defense alone. NATO is described as weak and disorganized, and efforts have recently been made to improve its effectiveness. Continued human rights propaganda could provide the impetus for an attack on what is perceived as a weak Western Europe.

Soviet sensitivity on the human rights issue, however, reveals how politically weak the leadership considers itself to be in its own country and in the satellites. Only if the population is likely to be responsive to human rights messages, is the Soviet Union going to object to them. Public receptiveness to a policy of human rights indicates great subliminal dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs. Worker inefficiency and widespread alcohol abuse are symptoms of the unhappiness. Continued human rights messages from us are likely to bring the low morale of the people close to the surface.

A nation in the midst of economic

and social discontent with rising demographic problems, is unlikely to wage aggressive war, especially with the possibility of a second front opening up with China. Instead, the Soviet leadership will have to deal with the demands and aspirations of its people. An American human rights initiative could turn out to be a wise defense investment that does not cost a fortune for a change.

Here an important question arises, however. Will the human rights initiatives lead to the humanization and decentralization of Soviet society, or will they just cause turmoil, discontent and more repression?

First, it must be understood that any campaign of this kind, which aims to change the essential nature of a society, will take patience. The present dissident movement has endured over fifteen years. Many of those arrested as young men and women in the 1960's were arrested again in the 1970's for continuing their activism. In the meantime, other individuals have joined the movement, especially in response to the Helsinki Accords. The harsh repressions of the Brezhnev regime mitigate against mass activism, but there is evidence of greater awareness and acceptance of the dissidents' message. Soviet society has changed a great deal

in response to the activism of the dissidents.

In fact, the progress that has been made in various areas of Soviet life makes a return to mass repressions on a Stalinist level, punishing millions for class crimes or thought crimes, practically impossible. The disruption to Soviet society would be unacceptable. The post-Brezhnev leadership will have to deal with discontent more reasonably and realistically, much as the 19th and 20th century tsars were forced to do, having found the policies of Peter the Great or Ivan the Terrible unviable. Even now, under Brezhnev, execution has been replaced by internal exile to Siberian villages or external exile to the West for more prominent dissidents. Less prominent individuals, of course, are dealt with more harshly.

Now, however, as those dissidents arrested in the 60's and 70's return from prison and labor camps, they will probably continue their activism, this time among workers, since dissident intellectuals are usually denied white-collar jobs after serving a prison term. Their message will reach different classes and will become more commonplace, especially if it is reinforced by us, with reasoned statements of American principles.

(To be continued)

## 15th SUMA Congress...

(Continued from page 1)

The congress' presidium was headed by Ihor Dlaboha, and consisted of Osyp Rozhka, assistant chairman, and Maryka Jurach, Kateryna Breslavac and Olha Korol, secretaries.

Selected to the honorary presidium were former heads of SUMA: Prof. S. Wozhakiwsky, Lev Futala, M. Furda and Evhen Hanowsky, as well as Rev. Mirchuk, and Prof. Zenon Sahana.

Other activities on the first day of the congress was the election of congressional commissions: verifications, headed by Maria Barna; nominations, headed by Mr. Futala; resolutions, headed by Lev Ivashkiv; youth, headed by Mr. Hanowsky; by-laws, headed by Myron Lushchak; student, headed by Taras Drozd; and financial, headed by Mr. Furda.

With the day's business concluded in the late afternoon hours, the delegates retired to their commissions and deliberated until the evening's banquet.

### Banquet

Some 300 delegates and guests, representatives of Ukrainian American national organizations and area political figures attended the banquet, which was emceed by Kornel Wasyluk, head of the SUMA New York branch.

Principal speaker was Prof. Sahana, who expounded on themes cited by Mr. Shmiegel in his report.

Prof. Sahana, a person who has devoted much of his life to the education of youth, said that the proper training of Ukrainian youth is central to all organizations.

He suggested that in the realm of youth training, the three top Ukrainian youth organizations in the United States should join forces and develop similar programs. Prof. Sahana proposed the exchange of instructors between SUMA, Plast and ODUM, joint festivals and concerts, and cross participation in each other's camps.

This, he said, would give Ukrainian youths the opportunity to meet with their peers, and would also be a factor in decreasing intermarriage of Ukrainians with non-Ukrainians.

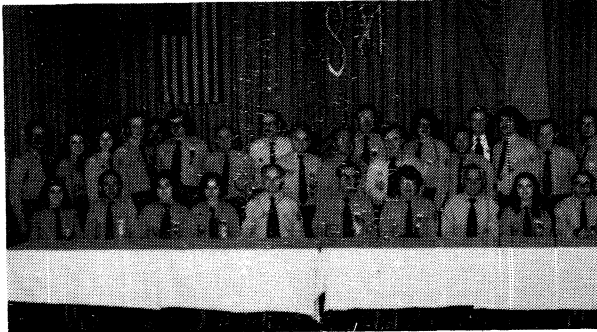
Greeting the congress on behalf of community organizations were: Andriy Sokolyk — Organizations of Ukrainian Liberation Front; O. Kowal, SUMA world executive board; I. Dlaboha — UCCA executive board; W. Swyntuch — Plast; A. Filimonchuk — Odum; Andriy Priatka — TUSM; and others.

The UNA was represented at the congress by Atty. John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President, who presented the organization with a \$1,000 donation.

This gesture from the UNA was seconded by Mr. W. Wasylenko of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn., who on behalf of the branch, relinquished, as a gift, its earlier \$1,000 loan to the SUMA camp.

Financial contributions also came from Dr. Jaroslav Bernadyn, Supreme Organizer of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics, the New York School of Bandura, and the New York branch of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna. The Ukrainian National Aid Association was represented at the banquet by Lev Futala.

Representatives of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, the Society of UPA Veterans, the American Friends of the ABN, and the UCCA Educational Council were also present, along with Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka.



The newly elected national executive board of the Ukrainian American Youth Association.



State Sen. Edwyn Mason, right, chats with UNA Supreme Vice President John O. Flis during the congressional banquet.

Local political figures attending the fete were State Sen. Edwyn Mason, who praised the work of preserving honor and respect for God and country conducted by organizations such as SUMA, Osyp Galandiuk, financial officer for the Village of Ellenville, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Russo, on behalf of Rep. Bengamin Gilman (R-N.Y.).

Written greetings arrived from many senators, congressmen, governors, and mayors.

Ukrainian written greetings came from Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk

of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; Metropolitan-designee Joseph Schmondruk of the Philadelphia Archeparchy; Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of the Chicago Eparchy, Jaroslav Stetko of the OUN, Bohdan Harhay of CeSUS, and others.

In the concert portion of the program appeared humorist Iwanna Klymowska-Jazychynska, and soloists Olha Hirniak, who sang several Ukrainian classical compositions to the piano accompaniment of sonia Shereg.

Dancing to the tunes of "Syny Stepiv" concluded the banquet.

### Second Day

The second day's sessions began after a Divine Liturgy celebrated by Rev. Mirchuk.

Reports of the committees laid the groundwork for the organization's work for the next three years.

Besides Mr. Shmiegel, the newly elected SUMA executive board consists of: Eugenia Kuzmowych, first vice-president; Osyp Rozhka, second vice-president; Roman Zwarych, third vice-president; Maria Barna, secretary; Zenon Halkowych, organizer; Christine Hryckowian, press and information; Peter Kohut, financial officer; Kornel Wasyluk, cultural affairs; I. Dlaboha, external affairs; Roman Hlushko,

physical education; Taras Drozd, student—"druzhynnyky"—affairs; Ihor Mirchuk, youth—"yunatstvo"—affairs; Bohdana Sydor-Czartorysky, coordinator of parents committee; Theodore Wolanyk, administrative affairs; E. Hanowsky, chairman of the National Educational Council; district coordinators: Taras Drozd — Chicago; Myron Fedoriv — Detroit; Gregory Holovka — Cleveland; K. Wasyluk — New York-New Jersey; Tymish Melnyk — New England; Mykola Bachara — Philadelphia; Lesia Balko — Buffalo-Rochester; Kateryna Breslavac — Minneapolis; and Askold Lozynskyj, Ivan Kobasa, Olha Korol, Michael Furda, Michael Shashkevych, Ihor Shpernal, Ihor Oliar, Myroslawa Lewenetz, Stephania Ostapchuk, Myron Futala, Jaroslav Petryk, and Wolodymyr Kostyk, members.

The auditing board consists of Mykola Semanyshyn, chairman; Wolodymyr Lewenetz and Stephan Kira, members; Myron Kornaha and M. Zeles, alternates. The arbitration board consists of Myron Lushchak, chairman, Jaroslav Pochatar and Anna Woch, members, and Wolodymyr Hetmansky and Ihor Moroz, alternates.

Elected to the National Educational Council were: Prof. Zenon Sahana, O. Korol, M. Soltys, O. Halkowych, and I. Fodorniak.

A customary event at the SUMA congresses has been to present a branch with the SUMA flag for exemplary work done during the past three years. This year, the Boston branch was selected for this presentation. Other branches cited were New York, Pallatine, and Passaic.

Among the final acts of the congress was to elevate to educator-third grade: Rev. R. Mirchuk, E. Kuzmowycz, W. Kuzyk, M. Bachara, I. Pavlyk, Dr. P. Nadzikevych, Oksana Ferenc, and O. Rozhka.

Citations were also given to W. Lewenetz, M. Kekish, D. Novoshytsky, J. Kulas, P. Krutiak, M. Kulas, B. Lesiuk, and E. Panchyshyn.

The congress ended with statements by Mr. Shmiegel and Mr. Kowal, and the signing of "Bozhe Velykyi."

## Plast Sorority Meets, Elects Leadership

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—The "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" Plast sorority held its congress here at Soyuzivka Saturday and Sunday, October 29-30.

Elected to head the sorority were: Susanna Rak, president; Roma Sochan, vice-president; Hanusia Rohoza, secretary; Oksana Sydoriak, treasurer, and Lala Wojtowycz, parliamentarian.

Also elected to offices of the sorority were: Donia Sushkiw, candidates' supervisor; Lesia Lebed, New York branch chairman; Lydia Stasiw, editor; Marta Holuka, chronicler, and a color guard composed of R. Sochan, flag-bearer, Lydia Kashchak and Christine Wynnyk, assistant flag-bearers.

Members of this sorority of "starshi plastunky" also ratified a new constitution.

Plans for the upcoming year and the future of the "Shkola Bulavnykh" youth counselors camp which is directed by "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut", were also discussed.

A preliminary meeting of full-fledged members of the sorority was held in the late evening Friday, October 28.

The congress was conducted by a presidium consisting of L. Wojtowycz,



Members of the "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" Plast unit at the conclusion of their meeting at Soyuzivka.

chairman; Liudmyla Kaniuga, secretary, and Lala Bych, voting recorder.

The "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" sorority celebrated its 50th anniversary last

year. Traditions of the sorority are based on Lesia Ukrainka's most famous work, "Lisova Pisma," and on hutsul folklore.



## Paslawsky of Rutgers Joins U.S. Volleyballers in Tokyo Tourney



Nestor Paslawsky

NEWARK, N.J.—Nestor Paslawsky, an NCAA All-American and captain of the Rutgers Scarlet Raiders volleyball team, has been invited to play with the U.S.A. men's national volleyball team at the World Cup tournament already underway in Tokyo, Japan.

Paslawsky and his teammates left last week for Montreal, Que., where they competed in a pre-season invitational tournament, sponsored by the Federation de Volleyball du Quebec, Inc., that featured 11 top teams from Canada and the eastern United States.

Paslawsky left Montreal Sunday, in Los Angeles from where the group proceeded to Tokyo.

National team coach Doug Beal extended the invitation last week from Winnipeg, Canada, where his team had just completed playing in the Canadian Cup tournament.

Raiders coach Alex Popovich said he was extremely pleased that Paslawsky will have an opportunity to compete against the world's top volleyball players.

"It's a fantastic honor for the Rutgers-Newark team," Popovich said, "and this invitation should go a long way in providing credibility on the ability of our team and the growing strength of volleyball on the East Coast."

Paslawsky, a junior majoring in history at the Newark College of Arts and Sciences, is an outstanding hitter and middle blocker, whom coach Popovich considers the team's mainstay in offensive playing.

He played with the Ukrainian Sitch team from 1970 to 1974 and with the New York Volleyball Club from 1974 to 1976, where he was named a junior All-American.

The World Cup is one of the three major international volleyball competitions, together with the World Championships and the Olympics.

Among the 12 teams competing in Japan are the top-ranked national teams from the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, Brazil and Czechoslovakia.

Like Popovich, Paslawsky is Ukrainian. Eight of Rutgers' 11 players are of Ukrainian descent.

## Steck Elected GOP District Leader



Vincent F. Albano (left) congratulates Atty. Walter Steck on his election as District Leader.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vincent F. Albano, Jr., chairman of the New York Republican County Committee announced the election of Atty. Walter Steck, as Republican District Leader of the 63rd Assembly District of New York.

Mr. Steck is a prominent Ukrainian American attorney maintaining law offices at 275 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and is active in numerous Ukrainian organizations in the community. He is presently the president of the Coordinated Ukrainian American Veterans Committee of New York and is the past Commander of the Ameri-

can Legion Post No. 1260 and the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 7. He is a distinguished combat officer of the United States Air Force Reserve.

The 63rd Assembly District of New York encompasses the larger portion of the Ukrainian community on the Lower Eastside of Manhattan. This is the same District that Atty. Steck sought to represent as a State Assemblyman during the 1967 elections. In fact, many of his constituents remember the campaign as one of the hardest and closest election battles fought in the area.

## Stage "Kateryna" in Cohoes



PHOTO BY OSYR P. STAROSTIUK

Photo above shows the cast of the opera "Kateryna" by Mykola Arkas, based on the poem by Taras Shevchenko. It was presented by Ukrainian Opera Inc. on Saturday, November 12, at the Cohoes, N.Y., High School Auditorium. The major roles were performed by Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk, Alicia Andreadis, Lev Rejnarrowycz, Bohdan Chaplinsky, Walter Karpinich, Olga Hirniak and Mary Danczuk. Also appearing in the opera were the United Choruses of Cohoes and Watervliet conducted by Yaroslav Kushnir and the "Verkhovyna" Dancers of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church of Watervliet. The corporation's symphony orchestra was conducted by Jaroslav Lischynsky. The presentation was made possible with partial funding of the New York State Council on the Arts. Photo above shows the cast during curtain call.

## U.S. Will Raise Repressions...

(Continued from page 3)

...tive to overload speeches with too many names of prisoners which can detract from the impact of the address.

Furthermore, he said, the individual cases that are raised can be primarily individuals who have achieved some notoriety in the world. Therefore, the U.S. delegation has to date raised the cases of Shcharansky, Ginzburg, Orlov and the Charter 77 movement in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Goldberg charged the Soviet Union has between 10-25,000 political prisoners, and that to name each would be impossible and counter-productive.

"Thus the U.S. delegation supplements the names raised during discussions with extensive lists of prisoners," said Mr. Goldberg.

While answering questions, Mr. Goldberg confirmed that the principle of self-determination is not being overlooked, and that this issue is being discussed for the first time that day in Belgrade. He said that self-determination is a very important issue, which causes considerable friction with the Soviet Union whenever it is raised.

"Nonetheless, I had raised the issue in my opening address in Belgrade, and plan to discuss this problem," he said.

Mr. Goldberg said in his opening speech: "The legitimate interests of national minorities in our 35 states require respect for unique cultural and linguistic heritages, and active policies to preserve these traditions and achievements for future generations."

Although this topic was covered in general terms, he concluded that the delegates knew very well that his comments were directed towards "the imperialism of Soviet expansionism."

Mr. Goldberg indicted the arbitrary nature of the Soviet legal system, and said that when a person requests an exit visa, the government first has him fired from his work, and then, because the person is out of work, he is arrested for partisanship. He confirmed that despite such practices, there has been an increase in emigration from the USSR.

The Yugoslav government plans to give amnesty to 400 political prisoners on their national holiday, he said, and Czechoslovakia will also have an amnesty, but only for common criminals.

Mr. Goldberg charged that it is unconscionable for a government to put criminals back on the street, while con-

tinuing to hold descent people behind bars.

The director of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Human Rights bureau in New York City handed Mr. Goldberg a letter which called on the U.S. delegation "to strive to have the four Ukrainians of the Kiev monitoring group, who were imprisoned, released."

The letter also called on all signatory states to officially recognize the integrity of Helsinki watchdogs, and to investigate governmental interference in their activity.

Mr. Goldberg agreed with the text of the letter, and referred to his statements in Belgrade.

"We are obliged to register vigorous disapproval of repressive measures taken in any country against individuals and private groups whose activity relate solely to promoting the Final Act's goals and promises. Any such repression is contrary to the spirit and letter of our common pledge. Rather at this meeting we should all reaffirm the valuable role played by individual organizations in their own countries and in international associations to help that pledge become a reality," said Mr. Goldberg.

The U.S. diplomat went on to indicate that repressions in Ukraine were the most difficult to raise, but that the United States delegation has spoken up for freedom of religion in that country, particularly the rights of Ukrainian Catholics.

Also, the issue was raised that the Canadian delegation is adamant on completely breaking off cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union because they charged that the Soviet Union does not facilitate access by Canadian cultural groups to that country.

Also attending the meeting was Joseph Lesawyer, executive vice-president of the UCCA.

## Wrong Degree

In the story on Dr. Mstyslaw Andrew Petyk, published in The Ukrainian Weekly of November 13, 1977, the degree which he earned recently was mistakenly identified as a Ph.D. The Ukrainian professional actually earned the Doctor of Psychology degree (Psy.D.). We apologize for this misnomer.—Ed.

## Sister Constance Marks Golden Jubilee

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sister M. Constance, OSBM, building and grounds supervisor at St. Basil's Orphanage in Olney, remembers well the first time she expressed her desire to become a nun, although the occasion was more than half a century ago.

"I was 12, years old and Bishop Sheptytsky, who had come here from Europe, was visiting our orphanage at 7th and Parrish Streets," Sister recalled.

"He spoke to all of the children and inquired whether any of us had ever thought about becoming a nun. I was the only one who spoke up and said yes.

"Then the Sisters passed around some refreshments. But Bishop Sheptytsky didn't want his ice cream. So he gave it to me."

Sister Constance is celebrating the 50th anniversary of her entrance into the Order of St. Basil the Great this year. She is a former member of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cleveland, O.

Orphaned at age 7, Catherine and her sister and two brothers came to St. Basil's in 1915. Before long, Mary Elik came down with tuberculosis and was moved to a sanitarium. Catherine was torn between wanting to care for her sister and yearning to enter the novitiate.

Then, in 1925, the Little Flower was canonized and Catherine began to ask St. Theresa's help. "I prayed to God to give me a sign if He wanted me to become a Sister."

A year later, Mary was dead. Through her devotions to the Little Flower ("who knows all about TB," Sister Constance said), Catherine's resolve to enter the convent became ever more firm. But her turn to serve God had not yet come. The orphanage secretary was on her way to becoming Sister Irene, OSBM. Catherine was needed to take her place in the office.

Finally, on June 15, 1927, Catherine Elik entered the novitiate in Fox Chase, Pa.

Her first assignment as Sister Constance was at the Chancery Office in Philadelphia.



Sister M. Constance, OSBM

"It was so cold there," Sister recalled. "The priest would throw his overcoat over me to keep me from shivering." Sister Constance knew she was suffering from the same disease that had taken her sister's life, but she kept praying to the Little Flower, and refused to listen to Mother's pleas to give up the idea of being professed.

She spent nine months in the sanitarium in White Haven, Pa., so sick that she agreed to take her profession vows on her deathbed. But the Little Flower helped her to regain her strength and she came back to Philadelphia to become the secretary at the orphanage.

When the 7th Street buildings were condemned by the city, the Sisters bought 19 acres of the old Wister Estate from the Wright family and began to build a new orphanage. It was then that Sister Constance showed how truly strong she was.

In 1954, Mother M. Xenobia appointed her as resident construction engineer, remembering how as a child in the orphanage Catherine had helped with the multitude of repairs that had to be made to the old building.

At the construction site, Sister Con-

stance worked from sunup to sundown every day, inspecting water and sewer lines, riding the bulldozers, even taking trowels from worker's hands to demonstrate how things should be done.

She was the chief engineer when the old barn on the property was converted to a home for the Sisters and their girl wards. And the "jungle of wild cherry trees" that had overgrown the property was single-handedly put in order by Sister Constance until today it rivals an arboretum for its beauty.

So well did she do her job that Sister Constance has kept her title as jack-of-all-trades at the orphanage. She tends the switchboard and helps in the preparation and serving of the government lunch program to the 275 children enrolled in St. Basil's School (on orphanage property). And when something goes wrong with the boilers, Sister rolls up her sleeves, pokes her head into the trouble area, determines the problem — and fixes it!

Once, when she was applying mortar to a crumbling wall, she was challenged by a laborer. "Where's your union card?" he asked, gruffly. Sister Constance thrust her crucifix toward him. "Here it is," she said.

This past winter, the heating system worked overtime because of the extreme cold. Sister Constance kept a watchful eye on the boilers, fearing the bearings were going. Finally, she called a repairman.

"It's the bearings," Sister told the mechanic over the roar of the boilers. "They'll have to be replaced." He gave her a patronizing look but held his tongue until he checked it out. At last, he turned to Sister Constance in amazement. "It is the bearings!" he said. "How did you know?"

"I just know," she replied quietly.

Most nuns, upon reaching their 50th anniversary, are feted with dinners and other congratulatory celebrations. But Sister Constance wants no fuss made over her. "It's just between me and my God," she said.

The article above appeared in *The Way* (Shliakh). It was written by Bonnie Dalzell.

## Rev. Sirko Elevated To Archpriest

by Mary Fedak

PARMA, O.—An installation banquet was held on the occasion of promotion of the pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, Very Rev. Yaroslav Sirko, to the dignity of Archpriest and Archdiocesan Consultor. The installation was performed by Bishop Basil Losten on Saturday, October 22, at the Astrodome of St. Josaphat's here.

Over 500 parishioners and guests gave a warm welcome with great applause as Bishop Losten and his assistants entered the hall. The church choir, under the direction of Eugene Sadowsky, sang "Our Father". The main speaker, Dr. Taras Antonowych, spoke of the dignity of priesthood, followed by "Mnohaya Lita" for Archpriest Sirko. Bishop Losten then decorated the chest of the pastor with a gold chain and pectoral cross and delivered a very inspiring speech on the necessity of education of young priests. The Bishop also related on the 36 years of priesthood of Fr. Sirko and his dedicated work in the vineyard of Christ.

Recognition awards were given by Bishop Losten to 12 dedicated parishioners who gave many years of service to St. Josaphat's. They are: Very Rev. Sister Principal Celina, OSBM, of St. Josaphat's School in Parma, Dr. Dmytro Farion, Mrs. Julia Kaczmarek, Michael Kapral, Mykola Kawka, Dr. Alexander Klos, Dr. John Kulick, Atty. George Oryshkewych, Andrew Secers, Mrs. Sophie Sepic, Paul Wladyka, John Woycitzky.

After the dinner, a short program followed, with a piano solo performance by Orest Sadowsky and a solo rendition by Mr. G. Oryshkewych, accompanied by Mr. O. Sadowsky, of "Vladyko Neba i Zemli". The school children of St. Josaphat's honored Archpriest Sirko with a bouquet of red roses and a gift.

The celebration was concluded with words of thanks by Archpriest Sirko, who recalled his priestly life and duties in Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Austria, West Germany, France, Argentina and his 22 years in the United States. This successful and memorable event was sponsored by St. Josaphat's Ladies Guild.

Seated at the main table were: Bishop Losten, Archpriest Sirko and his family, Very Rev. Atanasious Tymkiw, Sr., Rev. John Oryshkewych, Rev. Sebastian Sobol, OSBM, Msgr. Basil Smochko, Rev. Joseph Ridella, Rev. Leo Tymkiw, Rev. Basil Kondusky, Rev. Michael Sop, Rev. Michael Hayduk, Rev. Deacon Wolodymyr Woloshuk, Dr. and Mrs. Taras Antonowych, Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Kawka, toastmaster, Basilian Sisters Celina, principal, Maria and Olga.

The evening was concluded with the prayer "Dostoino Yest."

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## P.E.N....

(Continued from page 3)

sentenced in 1970 to 9 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

15. Iryna Mykhaylivna (poet) — arrested in 1972; imprisoned;

16. Mykhaylo Hryhorovych Osadchy (poet, journalist and literary critic) — sentenced in 1972 to 7 years imprisonment and 3 years exile;

17. Mykola Plakhotniuk (physician) — placed in psychiatric confinement in 1972;

18. Oksana Popovych — arrested in 1974; sentenced in February 1975 to 8 years imprisonment and 5 years exile for alleged "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and distribution of Samvydav;

19. Yevhen Proniuk (philosopher) — sentenced around December 1973 to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

20. Oleksa Riznykiv (writer) — arrested in November 1971; sentenced in May 1972 to 5 years imprisonment; although she was due to be released in May 1977, no definite confirmation has been received;

21. Vasyly ruban (poet) — in psychiatric confinement;

22. Mykola Rudenko (writer and poet) — arrested in February 1977; sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

23. Iryna Senyk (poet) — arrested in October 1972; sentenced in March 1973 to 6 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

24. Stefa Shabatura (tapestry designer; although not a writer, imprisoned for protesting against the repression of Valentyn Moroz, the historian) — arrested January 1972 sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and 3 years exile; released from prison and serving her term of internal exile;

25. Yuriy Shukhevych (writer) — arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

26. Danylo Shumuk (writer) — sentenced in July 1972 to 10 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

27. Vasyly Stus (poet and literary critic) — arrested in January 1972; sentenced in September 1972 to 5 years imprisonment and 3 years exile; although he was due to be released in 1977 so that he can begin to serve his sentence of internal exile, no definite confirmation has been received;

28. Yevhen Sverstiuk (literary critic and essayist) — arrested in February 1972; sentenced in March 1973 to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

29. Ivan Svitlychny (writer, poet and literary critic) — arrested January 12, 1972; sentenced in March 1973 to 7 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

30. Oleksa Tykhy (writer) — arrested February 5, 1977; sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and 5 years exile;

31. Georgi Vins (Baptist pastor, engineer and economist) — arrested in March 1974; sentenced in 1975 to 5 years imprisonment and 3 years exile.

### URGENT! URGENT!

A recent emigre from the USSR is looking for a relative in the U.S., a woman whose maiden name is Loyko, who was born in Lviv, Ukraine, who visited the USSR in either 1969-70-71, who at the time of the visit worked as a secretary in the Chicago, Ill., area, whose age at the time of the visit was between 50 and 60 yrs., and who at the time had no children.

That person or others who know of her whereabouts are asked to contact Dr. Myron Kurapas, 107 Ileshamwood Dr., DeKalb, Ill. 60115, tel.: (815) 758-6897.

# UMI Presents Two Anniversary Concerts

NEWARK, N.J.—The Ukrainian Music Institute, in observing its 25th anniversary will present two concerts. The first will be held Sunday, November 27, at the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington, N.J., and the second on Sunday, December 18, at Carnegie Recital Hall in New York City.

The performers at these concerts will be former outstanding students of UMI, who have received a grade of excellent and are now pursuing their musical education at top universities and conservatories. Their repertoire will consist of works of Ukrainian composers: Lysenko, Revutsky, Barvinsky, Fomenko, Zhuk, Groudine, Hnatyshyn, Skoryk, Saprun, in addition to those of world-renowned non-Ukrainian composers.

The performers will be:

\* Martha Machay, class of Melania Baylowa, performs at various UMI concerts and community affairs. Her marks received at the auditions of the Associated Music Teachers League of N.Y., have allowed her to participate in student recitals in Carnegie Hall and perform on the radio. Now she is preparing for final examinations leading to her graduation from UMI, and is enrolled at New York University where she is studying music and biology.

\* Larissa Diachok studied piano and voice with Olha Suchko-Nakonechna (UMI Washington, D.C.). She received her B.A. and M.A. in music from the University of Maryland, where she is presently working on her D.M.A. in composition. In 1976 Larissa received first prize for her String Quartet, in competition sponsored by the Annapolis Fine Arts Foundation. For this concert she selected two preludes and one fantasy out of her own compositions.

\* Ulita Olshaniwsky studied at UMI under Daria Karanowycz and continued her musical schooling at Juliard Preparatory and the Manhattan School of Music. In competing for the title of Miss New Jersey she performed Chopin's Revolutionary Etude. Ulita also takes an active part in Ukrainian community life.

\* Larissa Magun-Huryn, soprano, was a student, class of Eugenia Chapel-sky, and studied voice in the class of Valentyn Zdrykowsky. She performs at UMI concerts, community affairs and has performed main arias in the Bronx Philharmonic Mini-Opera. Larissa also plays the viola, guitar, and the

bandura. Her second major was pharmacy which she completed in 1976 at St. John's University.

\* Robert Durso began his music education with Genia Voltz and continued it with Daria Karanowycz, until he graduated from UMI. Achieving the highest scores at the Associated Music Teachers League of N.Y. auditions he performed at Carnegie Recital Hall and on the radio. He is now studying at the Peabody Conservatory. Robert participated in one student recital at Soyuzivka.

\* Oleh Sochan, student of Olha Chypak, graduated from UMI with high honors in 1976. He has taken part in two festivals staged by the Music Educators Association of N.J. In the festival commemorating Beethoven in 1971 he received first prize in his selected category of works. In 1976, during the festival in honor of American composers he also received the first prize in the highest category of works. In addition to this Oleh performed as a soloist in his high school and was the permanent accompanist for all musicals, chamber and choir concerts. He has also taken part in many concerts presented by Ukrainian organizations. Oleh is now a student at Princeton University and participates in many university musical productions.

\* Zirka Derlycia studied voice with Claudia Taranowa and Eugene Krachno at UMI and continued at Indiana University. Zirka was presented in a recital of young artists sponsored by UNWLA Branch 72 and also gave a recital sponsored by the Steuben Society of America. She was a finalist in the annual N.Y. Singing Teachers Association contest. Last year she gave two recitals sponsored by the American Landmark Festivals in a Ukrainian Centennial Salute. Miss Derlycia is a teacher of Ukrainian subjects at St. George's Academy in New York and is an instructor of Ukrainian at the School of Continuing Education at N.Y.U. She is now completing her dissertation in Slavic linguistics at New York University.

\* Maria Sochan, student of Olha Chypak, graduated with high honors from UMI in 1974. In the 1971 Beethoven Festival, being only 14 years old, she received a third place award in the category of sonatas. In her high school she performed as a soloist, was the main accompanist for her school choir and performed the piano part for school musicals. Maria often appeared



Marta Maczaj



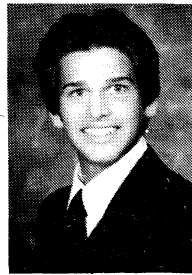
Larissa Diachok



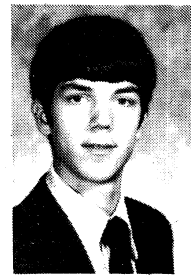
Ulita Olshaniwsky



Larissa Magun-Huryn



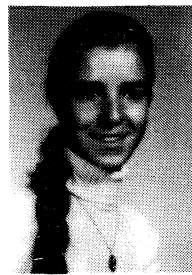
Robert Durso



Oleh Sochan



Zirka Derlycia



Maria Sochan



Irene Pelech

at musical affairs presented by Ukrainian organizations. She is now studying at the Manhattanville College in New York, music and mathematics being her two majors. Here she frequently takes part in solo and chamber concerts, accompanies the Opera Workshop and has performed for the Fordham University radio.

\* Irene Pelech studied under Halya Klym until she graduated from UMI with high honors in 1973. Being only 13 years of age, she gave her first recital in Irvington and New York. Two years later she performed a concert of Ukrainian works. She repeated part of that concert for the teachers and students of Columbia High School (which

she attended), and the Voice of America carried her renditions to Ukraine. At age 14, in the Beethoven Festival, she received first prize in the highest category of sonatas. A year later she received first prize for the Young Artists Grade. She was active in community affairs as a soloist and accompanist. She is now studying music at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pa. Irene performed in various benefit recitals, always including Ukrainian works in her repertoire.

Piano accompaniment for the singers, Larissa Magun-Huryn and Zirka Derlycia, will be provided by Kalyna Cziczka-Andrienko, pianist and teacher at UMI in New York.

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## Creative Arts Page

### Ukraine

by Volodymyr Sosyura

translated by Zoria Orionna

*Clang of swords, the songs, the marches,  
Falcon's free demesne,  
Peaceful stars, pellucid waters —  
My Ukraine.*

*Blue of groves, the fields, the dawning,  
Nightingale's refrain,  
Tender whispering and sighing,  
My Ukraine.*

*And within your eyes, beloved,  
Shifts and flames again,  
With the sun of joyance lighted,  
My Ukraine.*

### The Discovery

by Romana A. Rudnyk

It rained last night.  
The wispy air stung with the night's vibrancy.  
I dared not speak.  
I felt — something  
Undetectable, Translucent.  
The fog lifted as the beams of warmth filtered through,  
And the clouds gave way to  
This new sensation.  
With my usual flair,  
I entered into this vast expanse —  
And surrendered.  
I recall it remotely...  
And yet with a strange passion  
Long to re-live my discovery,  
Though I now know that  
The real ecstasy comes but once.

### Looking for You

People are looking for the Lit-Art page. We've been getting top-notch material, and it has drawn interest. Sure, it's a page for young artists and young writers, but it's a page where you find the best new work. Our contributors are from all over the States and Canada. If you think you're good enough, send in your photo, your illustration, your short story, poem or translation. If you're not sure, sent it in anyway. It can't hurt, and who knows...you might be "discovered."

The Ukrainian Weekly  
c/o Andrij Chirovsky  
30 Montgomery St.  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

When sending something for publication include basic information about yourself so that we can introduce you to the reading public.

### Don't Interrupt This Sorrow

Woodcut by Andrij Maday



Єдиний Бог,  
Один Святий  
Та все ж для всіх Ти є усім  
Суворим — сила,  
Ніжність — для слабих,  
Ти таїнство для вчених мудреців  
Єдиний Бог,  
Один Святий —  
Ісус Христос.

Григор Даф

### Afternoon Tea

by Olga Pastuchiw



## Ukrainian Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 1)

In 1976, Rudenko had a telephone conversation with Bohdan Yasen, who lives in the United States, and requested him to arrange for contact between himself and the American consulate in Kiev.

For several years, Rudenko prepared anti-Soviet material which he revealed to his friends and acquaintances, among them (Oksana) Meshko, (Valentin) Turchin, (Oles) Berdnyk, (Vasyl) Barladianu, and others. In 1975, he wrote an anti-Soviet document, entitled "To People of Good Will," which he typed out 20 times and sent to individuals whose addresses he obtained from the telephone directory.

He was helped in the typing by his wife, Raisa.

In October, 1976, Mykola Rudenko prepared and transmitted to the West slanderous material entitled "If You Don't Not Want to Be a Villian — Into Prison." This material was exploited by enemy radio stations.

In 1976, Rudenko wrote the Poem "Cross" in which he slandered the nationalities policy of the Communist Party.

In May, 1975, Rudenko was arrested and detained for a short time. However, he did not make the proper deductions about his conduct and continued with his anti-Soviet work.

In November 1976, Rudenko, together with the mentally sick Petro Hryhorenko formed the so-called Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. The group was headed by Rudenko, and he was responsible for its memorandums.

In December 1976, Rudenko prepared memorandum no. 1, with which he acquainted Berdnyk, Meshko, Marynovych, and Matushevych, and allowed them to sign it.

Memorandum nos. 1 and 2 contained slanderous conjectures, which denounced Soviet order and cited as a goal the subversion of the Soviet government.

In January 1977, he prepared memorandum no. 3, with which he acquainted Vasyl Barladianu.

In the course of several months, Rudenko received from L. Siry, V. Barladianu, and others, anti-Soviet material, which he transmitted to the West.

After reviewing the case of Mykola Rudenko, the Donetsk oblast court sentenced him on July 1, 1977, in accordance with article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, to seven years incarceration and five years exile.

Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhy, born in 1926, twice already was sentenced for anti-Soviet agitation, but nonetheless, he did not want to be rehabilitated. For many years he made verbal and written slanderous statements which defamed Soviet society and political order.

In 1974, he sent to the newspaper "Soviet Donetske" his anti-Soviet work "The Problem of Russification." Without waiting for a response, he went to the editorial offices and began to expound his ideas to the editorial staff.

In 1976, Tykhy sent a letter to the Donetsk oblast prosecutor, in which he made libelous statements about the prosecutor. In public places, such as trains, buses, and theaters, he also initiated anti-Soviet conversations.

Tykhy attempted to convince his son and daughter-in-law to leave Moscow and settle in Ukraine. Tykhy was a member of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and signed all materials emanating from this group.

In December 1976, during a search of Tykhy's home, firearms were discovered.

The Donetsk oblast court found Tykhy guilty as charged under article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment and five years exile.

The Chief justice read Rudenko's appeal to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR:

I do not consider myself guilty, inasmuch as my activity conformed to existing Soviet laws.

Of all the evidence brought forth against me, I disagree with the following:

1. That my wife, Raisa, helped me type and disseminate incriminating materials.

2. That I showed Barladianu the text of memorandum no. 3, as was stated during the hearing.

If indeed I made mistakes in anything, then in the future I would not make the same mistakes.

The chief justice quotes from the appeal of Oleksiy Tykhy to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR:

I do not consider myself guilty, and I feel that in my case the law was violated by the officials because I was detained without an arrest warrant.

I do not request anything from the court, inasmuch as I know that it will be fruitless, I also refuse the services of the attorney.

Next came statements from the defense attorneys:

Mykola Rudenko is not a little boy who begs forgiveness. He is an adult, with a lifetime of knowledge, and to quickly change is views at this stage is difficult for him. While in the Soviet Union we do not bring to trial people for their convictions, individuals are tried for certain actions, similar to the mistakes he committed.

The court should take into consideration that none of the witnesses gave contrary testimony. All evidence was based on testimonies by Rudenko. For example, who could have known about Rudenko's conversation with Yasen. B. Yasen did not testify to that effect, therefore Rudenko himself openly told the court about that. The court did not consider this.

Rudenko was a participant in the great war for the fatherland, an invalid, a person who shed his blood for his fatherland, and he cannot be an enemy.

Rudenko wrote many works which glorified our people and the accomplishments of our country. He was for many years the party secretary of the Union of Soviet Ukrainian Writers. Mykola Rudenko received many government awards, a war invalid, he is ill and is need of medical attention.

Rudenko's character was documented in 47 volumes totaling 100 pages.

The court did not take into consideration all this, and handed down a sentence, greater than one which would be given to a recidivist under article 62, and also the court did not take into consideration that Tykhy's first sentence was suspended.

Therefore we request the court to reverse the earlier sentence, and issue a more lenient punishment for Tykhy and Rudenko.

The statement by the prosecutor was in a well-defined artistic voice.

I am sorry that Mykola Rudenko, "a good writer", set out on a path of crime. Nothing can excuse treason against the fatherland. Rudenko set out on a path to subvert our society, and no past achievements can excuse that. The sentence given to Rudenko is wholly justified.

Oleksa Tykhy is a dangerous state criminal, who already spent two terms in prison, and was not rehabilitated. I feel that the sentence handed down to Tykhy was too lenient.

There were no transgressions of the law in Tykhy's case, Everthing was conducted in accordance with the law.

After a one-hour adjournment, the supreme court handed down its ruling:

The Supreme Court, having reviewed the case of Rudenko and Tykhy, does not find any reason to reverse the sentences handed down by the oblast court.

## UNA Executive Committee...

(Continued from page 1)

and \$507,000 in dividends to certificate holders.

A total of \$57,091 was paid out in awards and bonuses for membership organization, by \$22,319 higher than last year, salaries of field organizers amounted to \$10,438 (higher by \$4,100), their traveling expenses amounting to \$15,030 (higher by \$10,000), rewards to secretaries amounting to \$215,391 (higher by \$5,300), advertising grew by \$6,536 to a total of \$13,414.

The UNA and Svoboda payroll increased by \$22,319, amounting to a total of \$197,667.15. Expenditures for real estate amounted to \$398,071. Soyuzivka's expenditures amounted to \$385,791, by \$67,121 higher than last year for the same period of time.

Expenditures of the printing shop amounted to \$431,719, by \$27,000 higher than last year.

In July the UNA contributed a total of \$6,400 in assistance to 25 Ukrainian families victimized by the flood in Johnstown, Pa. This raised the total paid out in assistance to \$25,186. The bust in honor of the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, erected last summer near Dauphin, Man., cost a total of \$8,994.32, including \$1,294.32 for brochures, and the like. The bust itself cost a total of \$7,700.

As of September 30, 1977, the UNA total membership was 87,338, which

number included 67,482 active members, reported Mr. Sochan, Secretary. In the nine months of 1977 the UNA lost 391 of its total membership, while its active membership decreased by 847 members, resulting from great losses in both the adult and juvenile departments tempered somewhat by the gain of 218 members holding ADD certificates.

In ten months of 1977, UNA secretaries and organizers enrolled 2,726 new members, with 784 of these joining the juvenile department, 1,457 the adult, and 485 taking ADD certificates.

The losses through suspensions were unusually low, but losses through cash surrenders, matured endowments or certificates becoming paid up, were as numerous as in 1976. A comparison showed that the 1977 figure for new members was significantly higher than those of the two preceding years, but all three figures fell far short of the 1973 pre-convention total of new members.

Mr. Sochan submitted a comparative list of new members for the years 1966 to 1977.

The Recording Department's normal work of preparing and mailing bills, certificates, etc., is proceeding according to schedule. As usual the Recording Department carries on extensive correspondence with Branch secretaries, organizers and members.

The Department has engaged the services of Mrs. Marta C. Shevchuk,

who is well-versed in both the Ukrainian and English languages. She can work only three days per week.

The 7th. Conference of Ukrainian Fraternal Societies is planned for mid-December and will be hosted by the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. The previous conference, held in April, of 1975 was hosted by the UNA.

As in previous years, the Department must complete the acceptance of bills and reports from Branches by the end of the year. The deadline this year is Friday, December 30, for bills and Saturday, December 31, for new membership applications.

Immediately following, the Department will begin work not only on the regular monthly routine and on preparation of annual statements for State Insurance Departments, but also on the following preparations for the 29th Convention:

Announcement of the convention will be published January 4, 1978, in the first issue of "Svoboda" in the new year.

Delegates' credentials will be mailed to Branches early in January, for the eligible number of delegates, according to the number of voting membership, by December 31st.

Election of delegates must be held in Branches within 60 days, that is by March 5th, and ten days later marks the deadline for mailing the delegates' credentials to the Supreme Secretary.

On or about January 20th the UNA will publish a list of Branches having less than 75 voting members as of December 31st, giving the names and addresses of Branch secretaries and the total number of voting members, in order to assist them in uniting, for electing their delegate.

Delegates will receive hotel registration forms from the Home Office, along with greetings on their election as delegates.

No later than 30 days prior to the convention, the Supreme Executive Committee will meet in order to approve all delegates and alternates and will nominate the following convention committees: Credentials (5 delegates), By-Laws (5 delegates), Finance (5 delegates), and will publish the official list of delegates and alternates, the names of the members of the convention committees, and the convention program.

Prior to the convention, the UNA will print ballots for the election of members of the Elections Committee (11 delegates), Committee on Petitions (5 delegates), well as ballots for the primary election of Supreme Assembly members.

The convention will be held May 27, 1978, at the Hotel Hilton in Pittsburgh, Pa.

By the end of October 1977, P. Hawrysz reported that 2,726

(Continued on page 16)

## Dodd Seeks Direct U.S. Ties...

(Continued from page 3)

Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic;

Whereas it is in the interest of world peace to further our understanding of, and our relations with, all peoples and nations, including the fifty-seven million people of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics;

Whereas the Constitutions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that each Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements, and to exchange representatives with them; and

Whereas it is desirable to realize the

opportunity to establish direct diplomatic relations with the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representative (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States, in support of its policy of peace and understanding among nations, should, consistent with accepted diplomatic procedure, proceed to establish direct diplomatic relations with the governments of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and to create posts of representation in each Republic.

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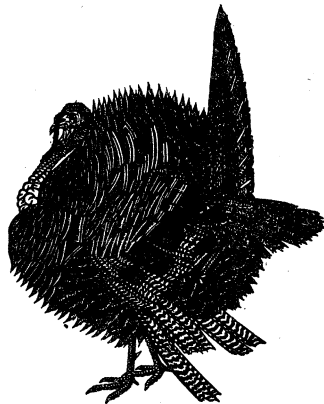
**PASSAIC** — Saturday, December 3rd  
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Ukrainian Center  
240 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N.J.

**ASTORIA** — Saturday, December 10th  
Showings: 6:00 and 8:00  
SUMA Building  
34-14 31st Avenue, Astoria, N.Y.

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Showings: 6:00 and 8:30  
Ukrainian Center  
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### Клівленд, Огайо

П'ятниця, 25-го листопада 1977 року, год. 7-ма вечора  
Аудиторія — Parma Senior High School  
6285 West 54th Street, Parma, Ohio  
Під патронатом Українських Злучених Організацій міста Клівленду.

### Чикаго, Іл.

Субота, 26-го листопада 1977 року, год. 7-ма вечора  
Аудиторія — Школи Шопена  
W. Rice Street and Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Під патронатом „Молодої Думки” та Хорів Чикагської Метрополії.

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N.Y. ODUM BRANCH

# "Scratch a Tatar..."

(Continued from page 6)

my office in Washington, a statue raised by Americans of Ukrainian descent still nostalgic for the old country. He is loved no less in the land of his birth. Shevchenko lived between 1814 and 1861, and by virtue of pure genius he rose from serfdom to high acclaim, first as a painter, then as a poet fiercely dedicated to freedom for his Ukraine. 'It's sometimes hard to tell folklore from his poetry', said V.S. Borodin, of the Shevchenko Institute of Literature in Kiev. 'You should see his grave at Kanev.' We took Professor Borodin's advice, traveling down the wide Dnieper to Kanev by hydrofoil..."(p.172).

Oh, great Fulton and great Watt,  
Your child grows not by the day but  
by the hour  
And will soon devour whips,  
thrones, and crowns...  
What encyclopedists started in  
France  
Will be completed on our planet  
earth by your colossal and genial  
child.  
"Those words, written in 1957, to-

day enscribe Shevchenko's gravestone. He is buried atop a windswept bank with the broad Dnieper below, and on the horizon, fields of Ukrainian grain." (p.173).

If the authors in the foreword to this publication had not mentioned Moscow's "censorship", then we could have said much more regarding this book which costs a thousand days of hard work, sixteen separate trips to the USSR and many-many thousands of dollars.

Winston Churchill once described the USSR as "a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma."

In this presentable book, which is printed on a heavy glossy paper, 345 color photographs came out beautifully. Moscow reviewed and approved this book for publication in October 1976.

It makes one laugh when the author, in a conversation with a Tatar in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, heard a statement: "Scratch a Tatar, find a Russian." (p.151).

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The jumbled words below represent the names of current Ukrainian members of the Canadian Parliament. The names are spelled in the manner they themselves choose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

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- YOKRESOK     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- CKIFA     = \_ \_ \_ \_
- THYNNASHY     = \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_
- NERDA     \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_
- WUHECKY     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_
- SPRAKIPO     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_
- KIANSUM.     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_
- UKYZY     \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_
- CHIKRINSOK     = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

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Mystery words: Mykola Plawuk

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## UNA Executive Committee...

(Continued from page 13)

members have been organized for a total of \$7,054,000 worth of insurance. The month of October was the best period in the campaign, he said, with 361 new members brought into the UNA fold for a total of \$979,500 worth of insurance in force.

The first ten months of this year netted 451 more new UNA'ers than did the same period last year, said Mr. Hawrysz.

Three new Branches were formed during the reporting period: Branch 166 in Cincinnati, O., Branch 212 in Flushing, N.Y., and Branch 482 in Edmonton, Alta. These three new UNA Branches already contributed 56 new members.

Mr. Hawrysz reported on the District meetings held in the U.S. and Canada, with the participation of Supreme Assembly members, and on the secretarial-organizing courses, in which he and Mr. Sochan took part.

Leading in the membership campaign this year is the Philadelphia District Committee with 295 new members. It is followed by Chicago with 277, Cleveland with 273, New York with 248, and Detroit with 145.

In terms of insurance sold, Cleveland is first with \$841,000, Chicago is second with \$695,000, and Philadelphia is third with \$562,000.

Mr. Hawrysz said that it is expected that 10 Districts will fulfill 100 percent of their quotas by the year's end, and 14 Districts will fulfill three-quarters of their quotas.

Membership-wise, the nine Districts with 125 Branches, supervised by Wasyl Orichowsky, organized 807 new members, and the four Districts, supervised by Bohdan Deychakiwsky, with 83 Branches organized 727 new members.

The five leading secretaries as of October, according to Mr. Hawrysz, are: Michael Olshaniwsky (Br. 51) — 52 members; Tekla Moroz (Br. 465) — 45 members; Charles Kobito (Br. 121) — 43 members; Joan Hewryk (Br. 445) — 43 members; John Petrucio (Br. 78) — 40 members; and Theodore Duda (Br. 163) — 40 members.

Leaders among the female secretaries are: Tekla Moroz (Br. 465) — 45 members; Anna Haras (Br. 47) — 29 members; Maria Deychakiwsky (Br. 233) — 27 members; Kvitka Steciuk (Br. 25) — 23 members; and Vera Napora (Br. 291) — 23 members.

The four Canadian Districts netted 295 new members in the first ten months of 1977. Broken down by Districts the figures show Winnipeg first with 96 members; Toronto with 86; Montreal with 79; and Niagara with 34.

Mr. Hawrysz concluded by reporting on ongoing organizing actions, new policies, and with an appeal to all the members of the Supreme Assembly to organize at least 10 new members, which is in accordance with the resolutions of the Supreme Assembly of May 1977.

### Representation

Mrs. Dushnyk reported on her organizing efforts and her participation in UNA and community affairs, as well as her endeavors in popularizing Soyuz by means of written articles.

Sen. Zyzyk reported briefly on the meeting of the Canadian Representation held October 30th, the re-opening of the UNA office in Toronto and the new expectation that this step has

generated among the UNA'ers in Canada.

Dr. Flis also reported on his organizing efforts, his participation in UNA and community affairs, his work as a member of the special committee that he heads, and his involvement in preparing a new system of electing Supreme Assembly officers at the next Soyuz convention.

In his overall summary, Mr. Lesawyer noted rather satisfactory progress of Soyuz in all phases of its activity. Everything is going up, he said, including expenditures. The income from rent in the new building is bringing a total in excess of \$1.5 million, with the net amounting to approximately \$450,000, which goes toward the payment of interest on UNA's loans to the UNURC. Soyuz's investment in the new building has increased recently by a half million dollars, which had to be paid to

subcontractors following an unfavorable court decision. Despite the fact that there was an interested buyer of the old UNA buildings on Grand street, the transaction could not be concluded because the city considers two of these buildings as historic landmarks. The case is still pending.

The success of the membership drive depends on the willingness of Branch secretaries to work hard or the Executive Committee's constant pressure on them to do so.

The Svoboda Press showed a higher income, but equally higher expenditures. The UNA has paid out in excess of \$300,000 to Svoboda thus far this year. This total includes only some \$60,000 received from members in payments for Svoboda. The UNA can not afford to contribute additional funds, thus necessitating cutbacks in expenditures.

Soyuzivka, which is having a banner jubilee year, accrued an income of some \$50,000 higher than last year, but expenditures were also higher.

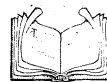
Mr. Dragan, reporting for the Svoboda Press cited some of the most pressing problems in the Ukrainian community, noting such issues as the cultural exchange program, the patriarchate, political consolidation, some aspects surrounding recent appearances of Leonid Plyushch, and others as confronting the editorial staff in its daily work.

At the outset of the meeting, Leonid Poltava gave a brief report on the preparation of material for the 1978 Calendar-Almanac, stating that all material should be submitted for printing by the end of November. Mr. Poltava was engaged by the UNA Supreme Executive Committee to prepare the annual almanac.



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