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Ukrainian Hierarchs Installed in Philadelphia, Stamford

Ukrainian Priest Defends Jewish Political Prisoner

In an open letter, which showed that cooperation and friendship in Soviet prison camps crosses ethnic and religious lines, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest wrote an emotional appeal in defense of a Jewish fellow political prisoner.

Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, a Ukrainian priest incarcerated for supporting Valentyn Moroz, described Edvard Kuznetsov as a symbol of the suffering of Jews in the Soviet Union.

"Kuznetsov is a person with many talents, a brilliant organizer, a sagacious authority on people," wrote Rev. Romaniuk in his appeal of September 1, 1977, which was received in the West by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Rev. Romaniuk wrote that Kuznetsov could have settled into a peaceful life of a lackey of the government, but he decided to fight for the rights of his people.

"He selected a different path, and for 15 years now he is carrying the cross of prisoner," wrote the Ukrainian Orthodox priest.

Rev. Romaniuk said that many countries around the world have related histories with Israel. He said that despite the oppression faced by Jews over the centuries, God also blessed them with "endurance."

"Without a doubt, one of the principal characteristics of the spirituality, humaneness and culture of a given nation is its position on the Jewish question," wrote Rev. Romaniuk.

Defending the right of Jews to emigrate to the land of their ancestors, Rev. Romaniuk called the Soviet government's closed door policy in this matter "inhuman." He said that the Soviet government hypocritically bragged that Jews do not want to leave the USSR.

"The right to emigrate is a great human right, and even when it is adhered to minimally, as by the Soviet Union, many people breathe more easily," wrote Rev. Romaniuk.

He said that those who attempted to emigrate, but were arrested and incarcerated "unmasked the hypocrisy of the government." He called Jewish political prisoners "symbols of the enduring struggle of the best elements of the Jewish nation." All Soviet policies in regard to emigration, are assimilatory, said Rev. Romaniuk.

"Assimilation is not the physical destruction of nations, but traditional genocide, which cannot be shielded from the eyes of the world," said Rev. Romaniuk.

"The temporary achievements of assimilation are not the result of its justice, but only the result of Satanical strength," said the Ukrainian priest.

Inmates in Soviet concentration camps come from all walks of life, religious beliefs and nationalities, and Rev. Romaniuk said that Kuznetsov was able to harmonize all the factions. He set an "example for all decent persons," said the priest.

"I appeal to all people of good will, and first of all to the sons of Israel, to do everything possible to free Edvard Kuznetsov and his friends from prison," wrote Rev. Romaniuk. "For many people of faith, their fate has become symbolic. Let their freedom serve as proof of the future freedom for all children of God."

Archbishop Schmondiuk is New Metropolitan, Bishop Losten Succeeds him as Stamford Eparch

by Zenon Snylyk

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Receive this crozier with which you are to watch over Christ's flock that has been entrusted to your care — Axios," recited Archbishop Jean Jadot, Apostolic Delegate to the U.S., in the solemnly hushed Cathedral of Immaculate Conception here Thursday, December 1, concluding the formal installation of Archbishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk as the third prelate in the history of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S. to occupy that post.

High from the loft of the circular Cathedral came the triple confirmation of "Axios" — worthy of the dignity — by the combined choruses under the baton of Osyp Lupan, as the newly installed Metropolitan was led by Archbishop Jadot to the throne.

Metropolitan Schmondiuk, who was 65 in August, succeeds the late Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn who died in September of 1976. Because he was incapacitated by illness, the Philadelphia Archeparchy was administered by Bishop Basil H. Losten since June of 1976. Bishop Losten now succeeds Metropolitan Schmondiuk as Eparch of Stamford for Ukrainian Catholics and was installed by the latter Wednesday, December 7. Metropolitan Schmondiuk administered the Eparchy since November of 1961. The first Ukrainian Metropolitan in the U.S. was the late Constantine Bohachevsky.

After the formal act of installation, as the chorus was rendering the majestic "Te Deum", seven deans of the Metropolitan See paid their homage to the just elevated prelate by kissing the hand cross, his ring



Archbishop Jean Jadot, Apostolic Delegate to the U.S., is about to finalize the act of installation by presenting Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk with the crozier.

and the omorphon on the right shoulder. The ceremony over, Metropolitan Schmondiuk was joined by other Ukrainian prelates and clergy in offering a Pontifical Divine Liturgy.

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by Ihor Dlaboha

STAMFORD, Conn.—In a ceremony which paid tribute to the "sacrificial years" of the Ukrainian pioneers in America and the "blood of countless martyrs" in Ukraine, Bishop Basil H. Losten was enthroned as the third Eparch of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford Thursday, December 7.

Newly installed Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, Archbishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk, conducted the ceremony and presented Bishop Losten with the crozier, symbolic of his new jurisdiction. Present at the ceremony and the subsequent Pontifical Divine Liturgy were Apostolic Delegate to the U.S. Archbishop Jean Jadot, all Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, from the U.S. two Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs from Canada, 15 Catholic archbishops and bishops, clergy, nuns and some 450 invited guests.

In his first address as Eparch of Stamford, Bishop Losten, formerly of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, focused on the role of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States and the suffering of the Catholic faithful in Ukraine.

"The circumstances which encouraged the establishment of our Church here in the United States, the sacrificial years of our founding pioneer immigrants at the turn of the century, the energies and talents of our new immigration following World War II — all combined to form and to enhance a Church which basks in the blessings of Divine Providence," said Bishop Losten in his bilingual speech following the installation.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk, left, presents Bishop Basil H. Losten with the crozier and installs him as Eparch of the Stamford Diocese.

He said that "steadfastness in faith and union with the Apostolic See" are two characteristics of the Ukrainian Catholic Church which were spawned in Ukraine and transferred to the United States.

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Meshko Fears Serhiyenko Was Injected with Poison

Pleads for His Safety

(Below is the full text of an appeal to save the life of Oleksander Serhiyenko written by his mother, Oksana Meshko, and wife, Zvenyslava Vivchar. The appeal was addressed to the United Nations, the heads of the 35 governments which signed the Helsinki Accords, the New York-based Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and "people of good will in the West." The document was translated from the original Ukrainian by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.)

Prisoner of conscience Oleksander Serhiyenko is spending his sixth year in confinement. While being chronically ill with tuberculosis, which had disseminated to both of his lungs, he languished for three years at Vladimir Prison, where he was sent as a "disciplinary measure" by the Kiev and Perm KGB and the heads of Perm labor camp no. 36 — Kotov, Fedorov, Zhuravkov and K. (As in Stalin's time, today trials are held right on the camp premises, without any legal defense or witnesses.)

While he was in jail the medical commission placed the ill prisoner for tuberculin observation by the dispensary, in group GDU-3. But two years later, shortly before being transferred to the concentration camp, Oleksander was removed from observation because he was supposedly "cured from chronic tuberculosis" — and that under prison conditions! This took place with the sanction of the chief of the Medical Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Popov, and the expert physician on tuberculosis, Sarikov.

This act was a countermeasure to the activities carried forth by Oleksander Serhiyenko's mother, who demanded that her son be released before the expiration of his term for reasons of health. The step was also coincidentally taken at the same time that Oleksander Serhiyenko and his family received an invitation to go to Australia.

Can all this be considered as anything else but an uncoined act of revenge on the part of the authorities, who can also always depend on the service of the doctor-professional member of the Medical Service of the MVD?

But Oleksander Serhiyenko survived in prison. In January of 1977 he was returned to the same execution camp no. 36. Within a month he was taken to the hospital at camp no. 35 for treatment of a bronchial cold. And while his condition was growing worse, this man with tuberculosis was given a tuberculin (PPD) test!

For some reason the test was conducted by a woman doctor "X", who was specially sent to the camp after performing this task, the purpose of her business trip was achieved and she left. It is known that she came from Kiev and that she conducted the test contrary to the most elementary medical ruling which forbids such tests to be made on tubercular patients. It was also carried forth in spite of the protests of the patient himself (who is a medic with an uncompleted education.) But now he is merely a prisoner, who can be mocked without any punishment.

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Svitlychny Tells of Camp Repressions, Asks for Red Cross Intercession

Scores Medical Treatment

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ivan Svitlychny, a 48-year-old Ukrainian philologist, complained to Soviet officials about the persistent harassment he is facing because he is unable to complete work assignments, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In a letter to the prosecutor general of the Soviet Union, Roman Rudenko, Svitlychny also requested that the International Red Cross be allowed to investigate the conditions in the concentration camps.

Svitlychny is suffering from high blood pressure and brain spasms, and both his hands are severely deformed. He wrote that he was ordered to work as a compressor operator, and when he refused, the camp officials began harassing him.

"Only after appealing twice to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, did the situation change," wrote Svitlychny to Rudenko in his May 8, 1977, letter.

This reprieve was temporary. After he was moved to a different camp, the repressions surfaced again.

Svitlychny said that medication for his ailments were terminated, and he was assigned to latrine duty.

He said that he was released from a certain amount of hard labor, but he

was still forced to chop wood, carry heavy items and make repairs.

"And when I could not accomplish the tasks, I was given additional assignments and punishments," he wrote.

Svitlychny categorized the medical treatment in the concentration camp as "catastrophical." He said that basic medications are not available.

Besides inadequate medical facilities, Svitlychny said the camps are plagued with tainted water and rotten fish. Local medical authorities, he said, do not deal with this matter.

"Because of this situation, many sick persons who are in need of medical aid do not even seek help in the infirmary," he said.

Svitlychny said that the situation has become unbearable and that intercessions from local or all-union medical authorities will never be forthcoming.

"Therefore I ask you to allow the International Red Cross to conduct an objective and neutral investigation of the medical facilities in the VS-389/36, and allow them to administer the proper medical treatment," concluded Svitlychny.

Svitlychny repeated the inadequacies in the camp to the prison warden in a letter dated June 2, 1977.

He said that if humane conditions are not instituted, he will begin a protest hunger strike.

Supreme Court of Ukrainian SSR Sustains Petro Ruban's Sentence

Marking Bicentennial Results in Nine-Year Sentence for Ukrainian

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR sustained the nine-year imprisonment and exile sentence given to Petro Ruban by the Chernihiv oblast court, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Ruban, a woodcarver, who already served 16 years for alleged Ukrainian nationalist activity, was initially arrested for "engaging in private enterprise" and "theft of state property." His attempt to create a sculpture to mark America's Bicentennial was seen by many human rights activists in the Soviet Union as the real reason for the arrest.

The first trial, which concluded on December 29, 1976, found Ruban guilty as charged and Ruban was sentenced to eight years incarceration and five years exile under article 81, paragraph three of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

During that trial, two Russian dissidents called Ruban a "Ukrainian patriot" and a "talented woodcarver."

Ruban appealed for a review of his sentence to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR. The judicial body

overturned the sentence, and ordered the Chernihiv oblast court to review the case.

The matter was taken before the oblast court, and a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation" was added. On April 19, 1977, the Chernihiv court sentenced him to six years imprisonment and three years exile.

The review lasted seven days, during which 44 witnesses were called. The press service reported that most of the witnesses refuted the charges against Ruban. The prosecutor, however, assured the court that Ruban did in fact have the means of stealing state property.

Ruban worked in the souvenir department of a state factory in Pryluky. In his free time he worked on his Bicentennial sculpture.

Tatiana Khodorovych and Viktor Nekipilov, two Russian dissidents from Moscow, said at that time that apparently somebody did not like the idea of Ruban creating a Bicentennial tribute. The unfinished sculpture was later stolen from Ruban's workshop.

"With one move, the authorities re-

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Times Reporter Claims "Age-Old" Anti-Semitism Exists in Ukraine

KIEV, Ukraine.—Craig R. Whitney, a New York Times correspondent, wrote in a story he filed from here and published in the Thursday, December 1st edition of The Times, that Jews in Ukraine feel that age-old anti-Semitism persists in Ukraine.

Mr. Whitney wrote that the Babi Yar memorial to the 100,000 Ukrainians, mostly Jews, who were murdered by the Nazis in 1941 is a "mute testimony to the anti-Semitism that was a powerful force in Ukraine for centuries before the Nazis came."

The Times correspondent found in conversations with Kievite Jews that they feel that "prejudice was not driven out of here with the Nazis."

Vladimir Kislik, a 42-year-old scientist who lost his job after applying for permission to emigrate to Israel, said that life for Jews in Ukraine did not change.

"Life for Jews in Ukraine is still worse today than in any other part of the Soviet Union," said Mr. Kislik. "There were always too many of us here."

Mr. Kislik told Mr. Whitney that for the 152,000 Jews out of a population of "2,000,000 Christians," there is only one very small synagogue.

Because of his application for emigration, Mr. Kislik says he fears being tried and sentenced.

Mr. Whitney reported that a Ukrainian-language newspaper denounced Mr. Kislik and other Jews for conspiring to send doctoral dissertations to the West.

The Times correspondent wrote that a quarter of the Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union come from Ukraine. He wrote that officials say that Jewish experiences in the USSR are distorted by their disloyalty, however, according to Mr. Whitney, the officials' attitudes "seem to have changed, at least on the surface."

Mr. Whitney reported that intolerance of Jews is still found in Ukraine. One female student said: "This city is 80 percent Jewish, if you want to know the truth. They've got all the best jobs, too."

Mr. Whitney concluded his report by quoting Izrail Kleiner, a recent Jewish emigrant from Ukraine, who said that Jewish-Ukrainian relations are still strained.

"Such expressions as 'We can still arrange another Babi Yar for you' every Jew in Ukraine has heard a dozen times," said Mr. Kleiner.

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Soviet Psychiatric Abuses Cited at Human Rights Meeting

by Roman Kudela

"Yist" International News Service

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The International League for Human Rights and the New York Consultation and Referral Service sponsored a conference on "Human Rights and Psychiatry in the Soviet Union" Friday, December 2, at the Carnegie International Building. The speakers were Aryeh Neier, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Alexander Esenin Volpin, Soviet dissident and professor of mathematics, and Dr. Boris Zoubok, a distinguished Soviet psychiatrist who is now practicing in the United States.

Dr. Zoubok began his presentation by citing the 1977 resolution passed by the World Psychiatric Association condemning psychiatric abuses in the Soviet Union. He felt this action was largely due to the exposure of these abuses by dissidents like Leonid Plyushch, Vladimir Bukovsky and Alexander Volpin and the international campaign that followed.

The speaker then offered a theoretical framework and historical perspective on the reasons why the Soviet psychiatric profession permitted such things to take place. Prior to the revolution, psychiatrists were leaders in the struggle for human rights. Afterwards the process of collaboration with the authorities began step-by-step. The first open interference came in the 1920's when the profession was told by the Communist Party that the new state provides no basis for personal conflicts, therefore the new man cannot be mentally ill.

Textbooks were rewritten and great emphasis was placed on the environmental approach and treatment. Any illness or deviation was the result of the historical pressures from feudalism and capitalism.

The second change took place in the 1930's, and the number of people incapable of standing trial for mental reasons declined. The only bright spot in the whole history came in the purges of the late 1930's when many psychiatrists used their judgment and diagnosis to save people from the firing squads. A third dramatic change took place in the late forties. Two Pavlovian sessions were held resulting in the adoption of the Pavlovian theory by the All-Union Congress of Psychiatrists and Neuropathologists.

In 1960's the final change took place under the leadership of Prof. Andrey Snezhnevsky. He introduced the genetic approach to schizophrenia, purged the profession of any theoretical opponents and greatly centralized the system. Under this setup a local mental health center serves an area. Patients have no choice of doctors and there is difficulty in the continuity of care. All patients enter the system by direct visit or referrals from health clinics or schools. The average stay is 3 or 4 times as long as the average stay in a New York State institution.

A key feature of the system is the lack of choice in treatment modalities. An

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Evhen Ivashkiv Re-elected President of New York UCCA

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Evhen Ivashkiv, a noted Ukrainian community activist on the local and national levels, was re-elected president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, branch of the UCCA, Saturday, December 3.

The elections meeting, held at the Ukrainian National Home, was attended by 58 representatives of local community representatives and 16 members of the branch's board.

Mr. Ivashkiv emphasized in his report that one of the major accomplishments of the branch was the September 18th manifestation in defense of the rights of Ukraine. Some 20,000 Ukrainian Americans from the northeast attended the rally.

Another significant undertaking of the group, said Mr. Ivashkiv, was the creation of the Ukrainian Defense Committee, headed by Atty. Askold Lozynskyj.

Mr. Lozynskyj highlighted the work of the committee, focusing on seven projects, among them were: greeting President Jimmy Carter at the United Nations, a motorcade in defense of Rudenko, Tykhy, Moroz and Shukhevych, the collection of 20,000 petitions to area senators and congressmen in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, providing assistance in the mayoral election of Rep. Edward Koch (D-N.Y.).

Other activities conducted by the UCCA branch were staging commemorative concerts, setting up displays of Ukrainian artifacts in many areas around New York City and others.

Also reporting were Mykola Chomanczuk, treasurer, and Stepan Chuma, cultural affairs director.

Besides Mr. Ivashkiv, the UCCA branch's executive board includes: Roman Huhlewskyj, honorary president; A. Lozynskyj, Ivan Bazarko, George Honcharenko, Irena Kurovsky, Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky, Iwan Mokriwskyj and Atty. George Wolynetz, vice-presidents; Lesia Goy and Rosalie Polche, secretaries; financial committee: M. Chomanczuk, chairman and treasurer, Jaroslav Oberyshyn, Michael Saldan, Dr. Ivan Sierant and Michael Juzeniw, members; Woldymyr Lewenetz and Ihor Diabohaw, press; Ukrainian Defense Committee: Boris Potapenko, chairman, Mykola Hryckowian, Daria Stepaniak, Stefania Saldan, Roman Juzeniw, Michael Turchyn, Vsevolod Selenko, Myroslaw Jowyk and Nicholas Czorny, members; cultural affairs committee: O. Lucky, chairman, Woldymyr Papuha, Dmytro Barna, Lubomyr Zelyk, Vasyly Magal, and Hryhoriy Jaremchuk, members; Lesia Duma-Lebed, Elizabeth Sydor-Czartorsky and Andriy Priatka, youth liaison; Michael Luchuf and Harry Polche, liaison with municipal administration; program committee: Taras Hirniak, chairman, Jaroslav Rubel and Tymish Shewchuk members; Ukrainian National Fund committee: Mykola Kuzyk, chairman, Lev Pryshlak, Stephan Seleshko and Wasyl Rasiak, members; Iwan Choma, representative from Brooklyn; Iwan Witiuk, representative from Astoria; auditing

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Sen. Dole Asks Soviet Delegate to CSCE about Political Prisoners

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) made a personal appeal about the fate of 14 Soviet political prisoners to Yuri Vorontsov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Belgrade.

During his attendance at the CSCE talks in mid-November, Sen. Dole presented Vorontsov with a list of incarcerated human rights activists in the Soviet Union. The list included Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, Nijole Sadunaitė, Anatoly Shcharansky, Kaliju Matik, Sergei Soldatov, Mati Kiirend, Artym Yusevitch, Feliks Serebrov, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Valentyn Moroz, Aligardas Zypre, Antanas Terleckas and Viktoras Petkus.

Sen. Dole is one of the leading Senate spokesmen in defense of human and national rights advocates in Ukraine and other Soviet republics.

In a letter to Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President, Sen. Dole wrote: "I sincerely hope that this personal approach will help them."

"I would appreciate your keeping me informed of any new developments in the specific cases that your community has a particular interest. You can be assured of my continued efforts on their behalf," said Sen. Dole.

Below is the full text of Sen. Dole's speech before the plenary session of the CSCE Friday, November 25. The speech was printed that in the Tuesday, November 29th edition of the Congressional Record.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to extend my gratitude to the government of Yugoslavia for the excellent job they have done in hosting this historic meeting. Although my duties in the Senate of the United States have prevented me from spending as much time here in

Belgrade as I would have liked, I, along with my colleagues in the Congress, have followed these proceedings very closely and with great interest. The Chairman of my delegation, Ambassador Goldberg, has articulated the views of our government and our people on many occasions during this meeting in a frank and forthright manner. He has expressed the particular concerns of our country that the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act be implemented and observed. In doing so, he speaks for all Americans.

My delegation, however, is not only concerned with the human rights provision of the Final Act. We are dedicated to the fulfillment of all its provisions. Quite frankly, great doubts were expressed by many Americans about the Final Act at the time it was signed in August of 1975. It was not all some Americans wanted and more than others cared for. President Ford was criticized for his participation at Helsinki and the Final Act was a matter of some contention in last year's Presidential election.

To his credit, President Carter not only continued, but personally strengthened America's commitment to implement the Final Act. Just last week, Vice-President Mondale reaffirmed this resolve. American commitment to the implementation of the Final Act is across the board, it is strong, it is bipartisan.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that whatever is accomplished here will be the result of compromise and cooperation. It is significant, however, to note that whatever the end results, there has been a review of the Final Act and there is a consensus for additional

meetings. This, in itself, is progress — painfully slow as it may be.

Politics of Human Rights

Without a doubt, it is popular politically speaking, to pursue the quest for human rights. In most cases, it is also highly appropriate. Some, of course, would have you believe they discovered the dignity of man, while others are quick to condemn but slow to self-examine.

Ambassador Goldberg and other United States delegates have been specific and to the point. They have properly stated our case. Therefore, it is not my purpose to confront, or posture, or pound anyone over the head. Specific "human rights" cases which have been called to my attention have been passed on to appropriate officials. I shall hope for expeditious handling and favorable disposition. My delegation does not seek to confront but to cooperate and we do not seek to confuse but to clarify and not to weaken but to strengthen.

A Nation of Immigrants

We are a nation of immigrants, people who have come from all over the world to participate in the promise of America. Most of our population come from European backgrounds. They have cultural and ethnic identity with most of the participating states in this meeting. They actively maintain their interest in their heritage and in their former homelands.

They express their interest through associations and organizations throughout America. For example, I have met with representatives of or-

ganizations such as the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, the Czech-Slovak National Council of America, the Congress of Russian Americans, the Polish American Congress, the Hungarian Organization in North America, the Ukrainian National Association and the Joint Baltic American National Committee — and many others. They have expressed their concern not only about the human rights provisions of Basket III and Principle VII, but also about the right of self-determination of all peoples.

It is a fact that the United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and U.S. official policy of non-recognition was not affected by the results of the European Security Conference. This longstanding principle is the policy of the United States and is supported by the Congress of the United States.

I cite these groups and their concerns not to be provocative or confrontational. I merely wish to clarify and explain the reasons for the strong concerns of my delegation and my government in the field of human rights. There is — in my opinion — a direct connection between the public perceptions of the integrity of the Helsinki Process and the ability of governments in the West to carry on the process of detente. Public trials of political dissidents, for example, could have a profound impact on pending or subsequent bilateral and multilateral agreements. Most members of the Congress of the United States believe, in my opinion, that human rights cannot be

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UNA's Western Penna Branches Form Convention Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At a meeting here Sunday afternoon, November 27, UNA Branches in the Western Pennsylvania District announced the formation of a local Convention Committee to work on arrangements for hosting Soyuz delegates to the 29th Convention scheduled for the week of May 22, 1978, at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel. Taking part in the conference were representatives from Branches 53, 56, 96, 113, 120, 161, and 264, and Supreme Joseph Lesawyer.

Chosen as chairman was Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor, and secretary of Branch 161 of Ambridge, Pa., Mr. Jula also heads the UNA District Committee. Elected as secretary was Dmytro Holowatyj and as treasurer Charles Sachko, both of Branch 53. Vice-presidents are Peter Kohut, Branch 56, Wheeling, Va.; N. Drapala, Branch 96, Pittsburgh; C. Howanchuk, Branch 113 Derry; and B. Hryshchshyn, Branch 264, Carnegie.

The Committee is working on material for a convention journal and will prepare information about the Pitts-

burgh area for out-of-town delegates. Plans are under way for a cultural program for Sunday, May 21, in the banquet hall in the Hilton Hotel. The convention banquet will be held Thursday, May 25, 1978 and will be open to all UNA members and their friends. Special entertainment will be featured that evening. Ticket sales will be handled by the banquet committee.

Delegates and alternate delegates to the 29th Convention will be elected by UNA Branches during the 60-day period following the announcement of the convention date and place by the Supreme Executive Committee. Such an announcement is expected on January 2, 1978. Branches having 75 to 149 members in good standing and paying fraternal funds are entitled to one delegate. Those with 150 to 229 members, two delegates; 300 to 999 members, three delegates; and over 1000 members, four delegates. Any two smaller Branches having a combined total membership of 75 or more members in good standing can combine to elect a delegate and an alternate.

Stage "Human Rights Day" At Bridgeport U.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (R.M.H.).—The Human Rights for Soviet Citizens Coalition of Greater Bridgeport is holding a Human Rights Day here Sunday, December 11, at 7:30 p.m. in the University of Bridgeport Student Center (corner of University and Myrtle Streets).

The program will feature guest speaker Joshua Rubinstein of Amnesty International and a film about Soviet prison conditions. The Plast singing

ensemble "Hutsulky", led by Oksana Tromsa, will provide entertainment.

The Human Rights Day is planned to bring the plight of Soviet prisoners of conscience to the attention of the public.

For several years the Human Rights Coalition has adopted Valentyn Moroz as the prisoner of conscience of major concern. The coalition also directs its efforts toward aiding other political prisoners.

Philly Moroz Committee Demonstrates



While members of the Moroz Committee hold up placards of the Ukrainian political prisoner, one of them stresses the point by having locked herself in a cage.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz here staged a demonstration Wednesday, November 30, outside the Spectrum on the occasion of the opening of the Moscow Circus. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin carried an account of the demonstration.

The Committee continued the demonstration on Saturday, December 3. Television station WCAU-CBS had extensive coverage of this demonstration on its new programs at 6:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. CBS Radio covered the demonstration and held an interview with the chairperson of the Committee, Mrs. Ulana Mazurkevich, who said: "The Soviets know that demonstrations of this nature are taking place and that this is a great irritant, for they would want everyone to assume that everything is fine and dandy in the Soviet Union. However,

the opposite is true, 65-75 percent of all political prisoners in Soviet concentration camps are Ukrainian. They are held there because they want to be Ukrainians and they are forbidden to be free Ukrainians in Ukraine. In such a city as Kharkiv, there are no churches or synagogues, but there are nine concentration camps."

This news item on radio ran for 4 minutes and was aired hourly Saturday evening and Sunday morning on the CBS all-news station.

Both radio and television accounts stressed the fact that the demonstration was against the Soviet policy of ethnocide of Ukrainian language and culture and against Soviet policy of genocide of the Ukrainian people. Commentators said that the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz was named after the Ukrainian historian.

Bishop Losten Visits St. Basil's Motherhouse

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Most Rev. Basil Losten, newly appointed Bishop-Eparch of the Stamford Eparchy in Connecticut, cut short his presence as a guest at an anniversary celebration in New York, Saturday evening, November 26, to keep a promise made to visit the Sisters of St. Basil the Great at the motherhouse in Fox Chase, Pa., prior to his departure for his new assignment in Stamford.

Accompanied by Msgr. Andrew Baunchalk, secretary, and Roman Polischuk, a Canadian seminarian of the Edmonton, Alberta, Diocese and currently studying at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D.C., Bishop Losten arrived at the motherhouse at 8:30 a.m., Sunday, November 27, for the celebration of a Divine Liturgy in the monastery chapel. The Sisters' chorus sang the responses during the Liturgy.

In the homily following the reading of the Gospel, Bishop Losten thanked the Sisters for being instrumental in leading him to the holy altar, and that he is proud of being a product of the school conducted by the Sisters. The

Bishop urged the Sisters to remain true to their vocation of dedicating their labors to the Ukrainian people. As a parting message he stated that it really was not a farewell, but a going-away for a while, for he would return often to participate in the celebrations sponsored by the Sisters, one of these being the traditional Christmas Holy Supper sponsored by Manor Junior College on December 14th.

After the Divine Liturgy, Mother Theodosia, Provincial Superior, invited the guests, who were joined by Rev. Richard Seminack, Chaplain of St. Basil's, to enjoy a breakfast in a congenial and relaxing atmosphere, in the Sisters' dining hall. Mother, accompanied by her assistant, Sister Cecilia, her secretary, Sister Dolores Joachim and Sr. Paula, House Superior, welcomed the Bishop and the guests and presented a parting gift to him, after which the Sisters intoned "Mnohaya Lita". In turn, the Bishop gave his paternal benediction to the Sisters, extending special greetings to the Senior Sisters, who were present at the breakfast.

Chemical Technician Program At Manor Junior College

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Recognizing industry's ever-increasing demand for skilled technicians, Manor College, a two-year women's college located here, has added to its curriculum a degree program for chemical technician. The interested student should take at least two years of high school mathematics and one year of high school chemistry.

Most chemical technicians are engaged in laboratory work, often conducting or developing tests which measure the safety and efficiency of either new or already existing products. The chemical technician may also be involved in the actual development or in

the sale of such products. The field is a broad one, affording ample employment opportunities in a great many industries.

Manor's program offers practical, laboratory-oriented course work designed to develop the required skills of the chemical technician. At the same time course work deals with chemical theory, helping the student achieve insights into the scope and nature of chemical processes. Field trips and industrial apprenticeships serve to familiarize the student with job opportunities in the field and to give her a realistic picture of what is expected of the chemical technician. In addition to this technical training, the student is introduced to the traditional elements of the liberal arts education.

Manor's program meets the recommendations of the American Chemical Society, and the college is an active member of the Two-Year College Chemistry Conference of the American Chemical Society.

Ukrainian Mission Is No. 8 Scofflaw In New York City

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic's Mission to the United Nations is among the top ten diplomatic scofflaws in New York City, reported the "New York" Magazine in its December 12, 1977, edition.

In the magazine's listing of leading offenders by cars, one of the Soviet Ukrainian Mission's automobiles, with license plate no. 4-DPL-19, has 415 unpaid parking violations from March to October 1977. It ranks number eight.

No other vehicle owned by a Soviet republic's mission or by missions from East European countries is included in the top ten violators.

By countries, however, New York magazine found that the USSR Mission to the U.N., with 4,811 unpaid summonses for all its cars leads that list. Other East European violators include Yugoslavia in ninth place with 2,308 unpaid violations, and Bulgaria in tenth place with 2,223 unpaid parking tickets.

Using \$25 as an average parking violation summons, the Soviet Ukrainian Mission owes the city at least \$8,575, the Soviet Union's Mission owes \$120,275, the Yugoslav Mission — \$57,700, and the Bulgarian — \$55,575.

TUSM Slates Second Political Workshop

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM) will hold its second annual political workshop at the SUMA camp in Ellenville, N.Y., December 26-31.

The week-long workshop will delve into modern-day Ukrainian political science, as well as an analysis of liberation struggle in countries around the world, specifically Ukraine.

Several Ukrainian university professors will deliver lectures.

Last year, 35 youths took part in the workshop and heard some 20 lectures given by seven professors.

The workshop is opened to university-aged students. The cost is \$75. For another \$15, the participants can remain for the New Year's Eve festivities.

Deadline for registration is Monday, December 19. For further information contact the TUSM headquarters at 136 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003; tel.: (212) 228-5189.

Biographies of New Metropolitan, Bishop of Stamford

Archbishop-Metropolitan

Joseph M. Schmondiuk

Archbishop Joseph was born on August 6, 1912, in Wall, Pennsylvania, a small community ten miles east of Pittsburgh. He was the second of four children of Michael and Mary (Bocia) Schmondiuk. His father immigrated to the United States of America in 1909 from the village of Torske, western Ukraine.

His parents died in the influenza epidemic of 1919, and Joseph and his brother, Michael, were taken into St. Basil's Orphanage in Philadelphia by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. The Bishop's younger brother, Emil John, being only three years old at the time of the death of his parents, was adopted by a family in Braddock, Pa., while his only sister, Mary, also fell victim to the epidemic.

In 1921, Joseph and his brother were transferred to St. Paul's Orphanage, Carnegie, Pennsylvania, where he remained until they returned to St. Basil's Orphanage in 1925.

Bishop Schmondiuk received his grammar school education at St. Peter's School. For one year he attended St. Francis Annex of Roman Catholic High School and he completed his high school education at St. Joseph Prep School, graduating in 1930.

On October 11, 1930, the future Metropolitan sailed to Rome for philosophical and theological studies in preparation for the priesthood. While in Rome he studied at the Angelicum, the University of the Propaganda Fide, and St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary.

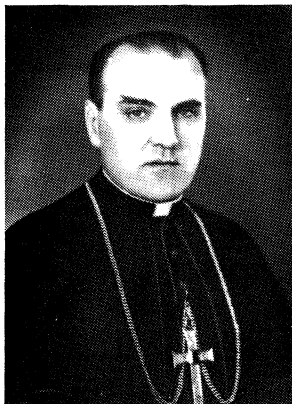
On March 29, 1936, Joseph Schmondiuk received the Sacrament of the Priesthood from the late Bishop Alexander Stojka, Ordinary of Mukachiv-Uzhhorod. That same year he received his licentiate degree in Sacred Theology (S.T.L.).

Returning to the United States after ordination, the young priest was assigned as pastor of St. Peter and Paul Church in Aliquippa, where he served for six years.

Subsequent pastoral assignments saw him serving the Ukrainian Catholic faithful in Rochester, N.Y., Passaic, N.J., and Hamtramck, Mich.

During his tenure as pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish in Hamtramck, he built the new \$450,000 parish school and auditorium and inaugurated the building of a \$150,000 rectory.

In 1953, he was elevated by Pope Pius



Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk

XII to the rank of Papal Chamberlain with the title of Very Reverend Monsignor.

On August 8, 1956, Pope Pius XII named him Titular Bishop of Zeugma in Syria and Auxiliary Bishop to the late Archbishop-Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky.

Metropolitan Joseph was ordained a bishop on November 8, 1956, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Philadelphia, by the late Metropolitan Bohachevsky, the late Metropolitan Senyshyn and Bishop Nicholas T. Elko, the then Exarch of the Pittsburgh Ruthenian Diocese.

While residing in Philadelphia, he was pastor of St. Nicholas Church.

Upon the death of Metropolitan Bohachevsky on January 6, 1961, Bishop Schmondiuk administered, the Philadelphia See until August 14 of the same year, when Pope John XXIII named him Eparch of Stamford.

While Eparch of Stamford, Bishop Schmondiuk brought to completion a multi-million dollar building program at St. Basil's College, Stamford, the diocesan minor seminary; inaugurated the Stamford Charities Drive, in order to put the diocese on a firm fiscal basis; developed a 470-acre tract of land in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., for use as a diocesan cemetery; promoted the renewal and expansion of the Diocesan Museum in Stamford; and by the special appointment of Pope Paul VI served as a member of the Papal Synod this past October.

Archbishop Schmondiuk...

(Continued from page 1)

Following the installation, Archbishop Jadot voiced the Holy See's "admiration for the Ukrainian rite" and praised Metropolitan Schmondiuk as a "symbol of the great faith of the Ukrainian Catholic community." Speaking in English, the Archbishop said that he personally represented Pope Paul VI and recalled the latter's words that "the Holy Universal Church is indebted to the Eastern Churches for enriching, with their rite and traditions the entire Church." He urged the continuous preservation of these traditions.

Archbishop Jadot also recalled the memory of the late Metropolitan Senyshyn as a "man of faith and many

labors." After wishing the new Metropolitan a "happy and fruitful period," the Nuncio extended apostolic blessings to all.

In addition to Archbishop Jadot, the ceremonies were attended by Cardinals John Krol, of Philadelphia, and William Baum, of Washington, Bishops Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago and B. Losten, all six Ukrainian hierarchs from Canada, led by Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, the Byzantine Ruthenian hierarchy, led by Archbishop Stephen Kocisko, as well as several Latin Rite Bishops, over 250 priests and members of Ukrainian monastic orders, leading representa-

(Continued on page 16)

Bishop Basil H. Losten

Bishop Basil H. Losten is the youngest son of the late Julia (nee Petryshyn) and John Losten, Sr. He was born May 11, 1930, in Chesapeake City, Maryland, and was a member of Saint Basil the Great Ukrainian Catholic parish. He attended Immaculate Conception School in Elkton, Maryland, and Saint Basil School in Philadelphia.

After expressing his desire to become a priest, young Basil was accepted into Saint Basil's Preparatory Seminary in Stamford, Conn. In June 1953, he received his Bachelor's degree from Saint Basil's College which is also located in Stamford.

The late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, S.T.D., sent Basil to Catholic University in Washington, D.C., for his theological studies. In June 1957, he received his Master's degree in theology, and was ordained into the priesthood on June 10, 1957, at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.

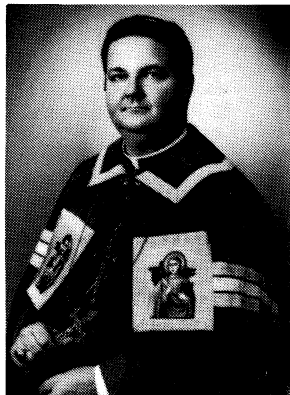
On November 15, 1958, Father Losten was appointed chancery secretary. From 1958 to 1962 he served in several parishes as administrator in and around Philadelphia.

In 1962, Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn appointed Father Losten as his personal secretary and in 1964 as member of the Archdiocesan Building Commission. In 1966, Father Losten was elevated to the rank of Papal Chaplain by Pope Paul VI with the title of Reverend Monsignor.

Monsignor Losten headed the Bureau of Information for the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese and is executive director of the Archdiocesan Insurance Commission.

On May 4, 1971, the Most Reverend Luigi Raimondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, announced that His Holiness, Pope Paul VI elevated Reverend Monsignor Basil H. Losten to the episcopate. Bishop Losten had been appointed Titular Bishop of Arcadiopolis and Auxiliary to the Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia.

Monsignor Losten was ordained a bishop by Metropolitan Ambrose Seny-



Bishop Basil H. Losten

shyn, Bishop Jaroslav Gabro and Bishop Michael Dudick in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on May 25, 1971.

While Auxiliary Bishop Losten headed the Ukrainian Committee for the 41st International Eucharistic Congress and was a member of the Board of Governors, he founded the Metropolitan Choir, which is composed of almost three hundred voices and draws its membership from the five county area of Greater Philadelphia as well as from New Jersey and Delaware, and continued in his posts as president of Ascension Manor, a senior citizens apartment development which Bishop Losten founded, and as diocesan comptroller.

Due to the illness of Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, Bishop Losten was appointed Apostolic Administrator "sede plena" of the Philadelphia See on June 8, 1976.

The Apostolic Delegation announced his appointment as third Eparch of Stamford on October 1st of this year.

Bishop Losten is a member of the United States Catholic Conference and serves on a number of committees of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. He was likewise a member of the Pennsylvania Catholic Conference.

Bishop Losten...

(Continued from page 1)

Bishop Losten said that the blood of "countless martyrs...was truly the seed of the Church which has grown so magnificently here in the Americas."

The new Bishop of Stamford dealt at length with the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church behind the Iron Curtain and criticized the lack of concern for it in the free world.

"We wear a mantle of sorrow, knowing that the land of our forefathers lies in chains and that our brothers and sisters are denied that basic freedom for which every soul hungers: the freedom to worship God," said Bishop Losten.

He said that among non-Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian Church is "forgotten." He added that the leaders of the free world "only occasionally" make "token gestures" and utter "ineffectual words" about its plight.

"This is something we dare not permit to continue; for so long as any people is not free to worship, the entire Mystical Body suffers," he said.

He admitted that the Vatican did show its "solicitude" for the Ukraini-

an Catholic Church by elevation of then Archbishop-Major Josyf Slipyj to the rank of Cardinal.

Bishop Losten described Ukrainian concern for the freedom of Ukraine and the recognition of the Catholic Church in Ukraine as "crucial" because "for no other people is religious commitment and the culture of its faithful so synonymous as it is for us, Ukrainian Catholics."

He said that the Ukrainian Catholic hopes for the establishment of the Particular or Pomisna Ukrainian Catholic Church "under our own patriarch, guided infallibly by the Holy Father, have the approbation, encouragement and blessing of the Universal Church herself."

"With your cooperation and with God's help, I pledge all my talents and energies to doing the will of Our Father in Heaven," pledged Bishop Losten.

The papal document authorizing Bishop Losten to assume jurisdiction of the Stamford Eparchy was read in

(Continued on page 10)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

An Impassioned Plea

Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, himself incarcerated in a Soviet concentration camp for having spoken out in defense of Valentyn Moroz, made an impassioned plea for his Jewish fellow inmate, Edvard Kuznetsov, who "for 15 years now has been carrying the cross of a prisoner."

Rev. Romaniuk, whose earlier appeals in his own behalf to the Pope, to President Ford, and to the United Nations went unheeded, calls on free world Jewry, on the members of the United Nations, on the signatories of the Helsinki Accords, and on people of good will to intercede in behalf of his Jewish friend who is sharing his fate for the profession of his faith.

It should be noted that this is not the first nor the only example of an action in which prisoners of varying national backgrounds, faiths and convictions are joining hands for the cause of liberty and justice. They set their signatures in bold letters under myriad petitions to Soviet authorities, as well as to Western leaders, and staged joint hunger strikes, risking additional punishment, in what has been a most salutary manifestation of spiritual unity in the name of the highest of ideals shared by all human beings.

These stories of shared grief, of common plight, of mutual assistance, and of joint struggle, about which we know not only from the writings of the likes of Rev. Romaniuk, but from eyewitness accounts by such men as Dr. Stern, somehow fail to penetrate the editorial walls of such newspapers as *The New York Times*. Yet the same newspaper, in an article by its Moscow correspondent Craig Whitney, allowed itself to be duped by what appears to be a KGB inspired innuendo about latent anti-Semitism in Ukraine. It is bad enough that Mr. Whitney demonstrated total lack of understanding of the complexity of the problem, notably the now well known fact that it is the Moscow regime which methodically pursues a policy of instigating animosities among its subjugated peoples. But it is inexcusable that the editors of the said newspaper allowed such a distorted story to filter through their hands.

We know that it is the voice of Rev. Romaniuk and of Dr. Stern that is reflective of the real sentiments of the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples, now sharing an unenviable fate. And it is incumbent upon all of us here — Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike — to heed these urgent voices.

Violations Continue

President Carter, in his semi-annual report to the special Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, cited specific cases of violations of human rights by the Soviet Union and its East European satellites, noting that while they are presenting an image of compliance with the Helsinki Accords, they are in fact intensifying repressive measures against dissident and political prisoners.

This was also the thrust of the message of Sen. Dole, a member of that Commission, who late last month addressed the plenary session of the Belgrade review conference. Like President Carter, Sen. Dole stated that arrests of dissidents and harassment of families of political prisoners will have adverse repercussions on the East-West relations, with the U.S. Congress becoming increasingly aware of Moscow's duplicity.

As if to aver these statements of fact, the Soviets led an "unholy alliance" at the United Nations to reject the proposal of creating the post of a High Commissioner for Human Rights. It should be recalled that President Carter supported such a move when he addressed the U.N. earlier this year.

The stonewalling by the Reds can only be countered by forceful actions by the West, in line with President Carter's repeated stance on the question of human rights.

Carter Scores Reds On Helsinki Violations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Jimmy Carter scored the Soviet government and satellite countries for continuing violations of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

In his biennial report to the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, President Carter said that Soviet bloc countries continue to violate the human rights of their citizens while claiming that they are adhering to the Helsinki Accords.

Mr. Carter is required to report to the commission, headed by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), on compliance with the accords.

The American President said that claims of Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Accords are disproved by

"The reality of Eastern societies and by specific incidents," such as the persecution of individuals for seeking their government's implementation of the treaty.

In his report, President Carter mentioned the arrests of Aleksandr Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shecharansky, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy as examples of Soviet violations.

Mr. Carter also scored the Czechoslovak government for persecuting the members of the "Charter '77" movement.

He also criticized the East German government for abusing psychiatry for political purposes, and the religious harassment in most Soviet-bloc countries.

Senior Citizens Corner

UNA Seniors Considering Alternate Housing Project

At the meeting held at the UNA Home Office, Monday, November 21, the executive staff of the UNA Senior Citizens Association and President Joseph Lesawyer discussed at great length possible new approaches to the development of a senior housing project on Soyuzivka grounds. Mr. Lesawyer reported that the request for financial assistance to construct a 140-unit project under the federal government's 202 program was not granted because of higher priorities and a limitation of funds. The Housing Agency suggested that UNA re-apply but gave no indication as to when new monies would be available.

In view of the uncertainty of federal aid, Dr. Wolodymyr Sawchak, president of the Association, recommended that other possibilities be explored. After considerable discussion all present agreed that the most feasible solution would be the construction of a condominium complex with possibly 80 to 100 apartments consisting of efficiency, one-bedroom, and two-bed-

room units ranging in price from \$26,000 to \$45,000. A larger complex would be built if there were sufficient purchasers. A project of less than 80 apartments would greatly increase the price of each unit because of the basic cost of an adequate water and sewerage system. It is believed that mortgage loans of up to 50 percent of the cost of the apartments would be available from Soyuz and other financial institutions.

All senior citizens who are members of UNA and are interested in purchasing a condominium unit in the proposed project at Soyuzivka should immediately write to the Association of Seniors of the UNA, 98 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. If sufficient applications are received the Committee will proceed with ground surveys and architect's preliminary plans to establish more definite costs.

Taking part in the meeting were Dr. W. Sawchak, Dr. Helena N. Hirniak, Marion K. Burbella, Ivan Zayac, L.L.M., and Emil J. Smishkewych.

A Matter of Transliteration

In reporting on the arrival of former Soviet Army Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko (Петро Грыгоренко), (*The Weekly*, Sunday, December 4), the Russian-language English transliteration of the name was used in accordance with the request of his son, Andrew (Andriy Hryhorenko). The young Grigorenko asked that the family name be transliterated in the English language in accordance with the way it appears on official documents. He also requested that his name be written as Andrew Grigorenko.—Ed.

Letter to the Editor

See What You Can Do

(This is in reply to the boy who wrote recently asking what he could do to help the Ukrainian cause.)

Dear Friend:

The most important thing you can do to help the Ukrainian cause is to inform people about Ukraine whenever the opportunity arises. But in order to do this well, you yourself must become well informed about Ukraine, not only about current events but also about its long history, its customs and literature. People will listen to you only if they realize that you know what you're talking about.

One of the best English sources of information is the two-volume "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia." That work contains a wealth of information on every aspect of Ukraine. Another important source of information is people: many of the Ukrainians you know lived through events important in Ukrainian and world history. Ask and listen, for this is firsthand information. Your parents, too, of course, teach you about Ukraine.

Then, take opportunities that come your way to inform people about Ukraine. Because you go to school, you are in a strategic position to do this. Give the information in a calm, firm and courteous manner. And keep your sense of humor.

I know some school girls and boys who rather often, whenever a report or composition is assigned and whenever it is appropriate, write about some as-

pect of Ukraine. They get good marks, too.

Sometimes an opportunity arises in class discussion. For example, the class of one schoolgirl I know was studying Siberia. There was discussion of the mineral and other wealth in Siberia, about the long railroad that crosses it, and so on. At last, this girl joined the discussion and pointed out that, besides those things, Siberia also contains concentration camps where dissidents of various nationalities in the Soviet Union are imprisoned. The greatest proportion of these are Ukrainians, who are striving to achieve national independence. She went on to explain that much of the development of Siberia was accomplished by the forced labor of such political prisoners.

Whenever you discover an error about Ukraine in a textbook or some other book used in the classroom, point it out and give the correct information. You might even write to the authors and publishers of such text books. Even if you receive no reply (but usually you will) both authors and publishers will know that someone is watching and they will therefore try to be more careful in the future.

Big results will come if each of us does what he can, where he happens to be.

Marie Halun Bloch

UKE-EYE

by Anisa Handzia Sawycky

QUESTION: What are the best ways to help Ukrainian political prisoners?



ROMAN SERBYN, Montreal, Quebec, historian: The best way to help is by good publicity and by lobbying in governments, arguing the cause of freedom of expression and religion and other basic human rights. There's got to be a constant pressure on the Soviet government regarding this issue. It's also important to travel to Ukraine and talk to people there. Mass rallies, too, have their usefulness. They keep the USSR violations of human rights in the public eye and increase community solidarity.

TANYA TARAPACKY Toronto, Canada, student: The best way to help is by having faith in their cause. This means being informed on the issues and actually reading what some of the dissidents have written. It's necessary to work through governments, so we need good contacts with government officials. Petitions to governments are fine, but rowdy or violent ones bring out negative attitudes from the general public. It looks to me that there is only a small nucleus of students involved in helping political prisoners. Unfortunately, it's not a general youth movement.



MELANIE CZAJKOWSKYJ, New York City, student: Obviously, their plight should be publicized as widely as possible among non-Ukrainians. We should join Ukrainian organizations which deal directly or indirectly with this problem. Today, academic conferences are an important forum. It's not enough just to attend; you have to be prepared with arguments, ready to counter any issues not pre-



sented in the best light. Once a political prisoner has been released, and arrived in the U.S., the community should provide a forum to state their views, thereby providing publicity for all other prisoners. They shouldn't be used to solve our community problem of non-cohesiveness. Ukrainians should coordinate their defense activities, instead of spreading themselves too thin and sometimes working at cross-purposes.

VERA ANDREYCYZYK Philadelphia, Pa., housewife and community activist: Political prisoners who have been released and come to the U.S. have told us to work on all fronts: newspaper, TV, international congresses. For example, Simas Kudirka said: "If you stomp your feet, the rats will scamper away. If you don't, they'll eat you alive." It's also important to write to your congressmen — they need to hear from their constituents on a large scale if they are to raise the issue of political prisoners in Congress. Letters to editors and petitions are also important. You'd be surprised how many of our people refuse to sign petitions. Then there's the problem of money.



BOHDAN J. KEKISH, New York City, economist: In addition to what we do within the community, we should try to make an impact on American politicians and government officials in the State Department and in the Congress. This hinges, of course, on our participation in the American party system. Many of the activities we involve ourselves in, such as conferences, mass demonstrations, or student hunger strikes are good attention-getters. They draw headlines. But if we want to influence policy on a long-term basis, we must augment our Ukrainian power in political parties, not only in U.S. and Canada, but in other countries of the world, thereby reaching the top political spokesmen of these countries.

country, a genuine impact, and that impact does not rest in giving out a few grants. My role is bigger than that. It's in the councils of Cabinet, it's with the Government of Canada, to ensure that all government policies, whether it be immigration, whether it be the Citizenship Act, whether it be job creation, or whatever, whether it be external affairs, that your interest and my interest in your behalf is properly taken into account by the whole government of Canada. Mention was made earlier about how many people of ethno-origin are in the Supreme Court of Canada, or in the judiciary at every level. That's important. Surely it's important. But there is more than the judiciary. There is all that multiplicity of boards and bodies, Crown corporations and what have you. And in the past, I am afraid, that the suspicion is, that when we make appointments, at the Governor-in-Council to these great bodies, that all we do is have two wings on a scale and we weigh up whether there is a right percentage of French or the right percentage of English people. Well, I'll tell you, that's not good enough. Over 30 percent of the people of our nation are of neither English nor French extraction. And I believe that there ought to be a third leg on that tripod, on that scale and that we've got to insure that a fair shake is given to those who have contributed so much from other backgrounds in this country.

American Slavic Convention

by Roman J. Lysniak

At one time the Slavic Americans decided to have a big, equal for all, convention. The first day they were busy cleaning up the convention hall and setting out the presidium tables and the chairs for the second day which was going to be a big day for all Slavic Americans.

A Russian American and a Polish American were the president and vice-president of the convention, respectively. They sat on the rostrum just watching everything that was going on. A Serb American was the general manager in charge of getting all the work done, so he appointed a Ukrainian American to be one of the workers and to be at the service of all other Slavic Americans at the convention.

The manager worked the Ukrainian American so hard that day that he said: "I came here to be at this convention and to represent Ukrainian Americans, and you are not doing anything but working me. Therefore, I am not coming back here tomorrow." And he went back to his hotel where he was staying.

Hearing about the Ukrainian American delegate's departure, next morning the Russian American and the Polish American came to his hotel and said: "Mr. Ukrainian American, please come back to the convention today."

The Ukrainian American answered: "No, I am not going up there. The Serb American is trying to work me to death. I demand equal treatment." The Russian American said: "Oh, come on, be a good sport. I am the president of the convention. I will be up there on the rostrum. You come back with me and sit there with me."

So they went over to the convention hall and they all went up to the rostrum. The Ukrainian American was sitting between the Russian American and the Polish American and for the first time he felt so dignified up there, he even crossed his legs.

After a while the convention manager came looking around for the Ukrainian American, but he could not find him. Then, he looked up and saw him sitting there between the Russian American, the president, and the Polish American, the vice-president, of the convention.

When the Serb American saw that he said: "Here, why don't you come on down here and do your work like you are supposed to do?" and he cursed the Ukrainian American out.

The Ukrainian American did not say a thing. He just looked at the Russian American and the Polish American, but neither one of them said anything to the Serb American, the convention manager.

"I thought I told you to come on down here and do your work," the manager screamed.

The Ukrainian American still did not say anything but he kept looking back and forth at the Russian American, the convention president, and the Polish American, convention vice-president. The Ukrainian American cleared his throat but the Russian American did not even turn his head. He just looked straight ahead and said to the Ukrainian American: "You heard what your usual role is at the convention, didn't you?"



Multiculturalism — A Mosaic Approach

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

It is indeed a great honor for me to be here at the 12th Ukrainian Canadian Congress. I am particularly honored, I think, for a second time in a unique way. I am not talking about the important things in life like getting married or having children: those things happen to all of us — but in a very special way.

I recall one instance, and I feel much like that now, when I was first elected into the House of Commons in 1968, a little bit younger than I am now. At that time, I sat in the chamber before the House opened: I wanted to know where my seat was. I sat there in that really quite tremendous chamber and as I sat there and I thought to myself that, you know, this is not a bad country.

I quit school when I was 14 years old. My father came to Canada illegally: he jumped a ship in Halifax, coming from Ukraine. He fought in the Second World War. I never really knew him very much because I was growing up in those days. After the war he came home but he did not live long. I recall him saying to me how disappointed he was as a father being unable to provide for his own children the kind of education and upbringing that he wanted us to have. And I thought that day, how he would have felt perhaps differently when I sat in that chamber.

Tonight I am particularly honored and flattered and humbled by the fact that I stand before you, his people and my people, in this honored position which I feel unworthy of. But I am delighted to come from a country where a man of such humble beginnings as my father, who could come to this land in the way in which he did, and, yet, in spite of our limited resources, be able to provide for his children the greatest place in the world to grow up.

Now, I know that a lot of you are deeply interested in a particular subject area, and I want to talk about that, namely the human rights question, the Helsinki Accords and the Belgrade Conference. But before I do that I would like to share a few thoughts with you as the new Minister of Multiculturalism.

First of all, this department that I am now given the responsibility for, perhaps is viewed by many people as being the dispenser of rather modest grants to ethnocultural people of Canada, in order to help them retain their background and their heritage. We do that. But that isn't the impact that I ought to have as the Minister of Multiculturalism.

I don't want to go down in the history books of this country as a guy who wrote a lot of checks for \$964 for a few groups in this country. We want to have, as ethnocultural people in this

country, a genuine impact, and that impact does not rest in giving out a few grants.

My role is bigger than that. It's in the councils of Cabinet, it's with the Government of Canada, to ensure that all government policies, whether it be immigration, whether it be the Citizenship Act, whether it be job creation, or whatever, whether it be external affairs, that your interest and my interest in your behalf is properly taken into account by the whole government of Canada.

Mention was made earlier about how many people of ethno-origin are in the Supreme Court of Canada, or in the judiciary at every level. That's important. Surely it's important. But there is more than the judiciary. There is all that multiplicity of boards and bodies, Crown corporations and what have you.

And in the past, I am afraid, that the suspicion is, that when we make appointments, at the Governor-in-Council to these great bodies, that all we do is have two wings on a scale and we weigh up whether there is a right percentage of French or the right percentage of English people. Well, I'll tell you, that's not good enough.

Over 30 percent of the people of our nation are of neither English nor French extraction. And I believe that there ought to be a third leg on that tripod, on that scale and that we've got to insure that a fair shake is given to those who have contributed so much from other backgrounds in this country.

But I don't want you to be under any illusions. I have no intention whatsoever of getting the statisticians out and finding out how many Ukrainians there are, how many Polish there are, how many Italians there are, and to put it all into some kind of a computer and to spew out the right percentages, and you get one, and somebody else gets three, and somebody else gets five. No. Because that would be tokenism.

The fact of the matter is that there is something more important than background, and that I think is competence and ability to contribute to this country. I am not going to appoint somebody who is Ukrainian to a board by virtue of that alone because you have got people of competence and ability like all our other ethnic groups and we've got to find them and you've got to help me do that so that when I put forward names there are people who will contribute and if they were not on that board it would not function as well.

All of us, carry with us our history; we carry with it our tradition and our background and all of this makes us a little different than other people. And I think the real shame is that the country of Canada has not benefited from that mixed background and the unique contribution that we can make to those kinds of appointments and to this whole country.

(To be continued)

Ukrainian Hierarchs Install

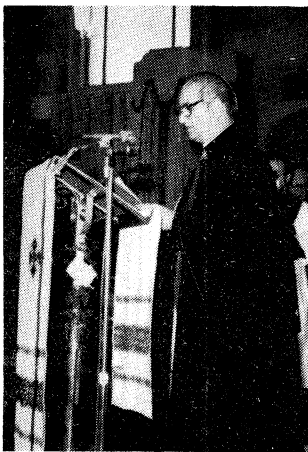


The procession proceeds into the Cathedral.



Archbishop-Metropolitan designate Joseph Schmondiuk enters the Cathedral accompanied by clergy.

Photos of Philadelphia installation by Roma Sochan



Mitred Archpriest Myroslav Charyna reads the Papal Bull in Ukrainian.



Metropolitan designate Joseph Schmondiuk hears the official announcement of his elevation through the Papal Bull.



Archbishop Jean Jadot, Apostolic Delegate to the U.S., speaks after the official act of installation.



General view of the altar and iconostasis of the Cathedral during the Liturgy.



Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, dean of New Jersey, is one of seven deans to pay homage to the newly installed Metropolitan.

I in Philadelphia, Stamford



Ukrainian and Byzantine-Ruthenian hierarchs and clergy bless the congregation at the end of the Liturgy.



Msgr. Stephen Balandiuk reads the Papal Bull in the Ukrainian language.

Photos of Stamford installation by Ihor Diaboha



Bishop Basil Losten delivers his first address as Eparch of Stamford.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk, front right, listens to the service at St. Basil's Seminary Chapel. Also seen behind Archbishop Schmondiuk are, left to right, Msgr. Basil Feddish, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Archbishop Jean Jadot, Msgr. Stephen Balandiuk. Screened behind Archbishop Schmondiuk, is Metropolitan Stephen Kocisko. On the left are other attending hierarchs.



Metropolitan Schmondiuk delivers his sermon after the installation.



Clergy receive Holy Communion from Metropolitan Schmondiuk.

Bohdan Bidiak, Manager of "Young Dumka," Dies

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.—Bohdan Bidiak, the energetic manager of the popular "Young Dumka" chorus, died here Saturday, December 3, of an apparent heart attack. He was 49 years old.

Mr. Bidiak became ill during a meeting of the local Ukrainian community, and despite efforts by a team of five doctors, he was pronounced dead at a local hospital.

A co-founder of the "Young Dumka" chorus, Mr. Bidiak was also its longtime manager and guardian. He was also instrumental in establishing branches of the youthful choir

throughout the New York City Metropolitan area and as far away as Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Bidiak was also active in many community organizations. He was a member of UNA Branch 5 in Astoria, N.Y., and a parishioner of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, November 7, from Holy Cross Church to the Gates of Heaven Cemetery.

Surviving him are his wife, Anna, sons, Andrew and Roman, sister, Eugenia, and near and distant relatives.

Tekla Hawryliw, 87, Dies

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.—Mrs. Tekla Hawryliw died Sunday, November 27, 1977, at Perth Amboy, N.J., General Hospital. She was born Tekla Pazdrey in Toki, Ukraine, on September 20, 1890.

Coming to this country, she and her husband, Paul Hawryliw, resided in Jersey City before moving to Perth Amboy and Woodbridge, N.J. Her late husband operated a pharmacy in Perth Amboy until his death in 1955. He served as secretary of UNA Branch 353, of which his late wife was a member.

An active member of Ukrainian women's organizations, Mrs. Hawryliw was well known for her support of her church and Ukrainian causes. In her parish, she was a member of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Her funeral was held Wednesday, November 30. A Requiem Liturgy was celebrated at 9:30 a.m. in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption in Perth Amboy with burial at the parish cemetery.

Mrs. Hawryliw is survived by two daughters: Helen, at home; and Irene Phair of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and four grandchildren.

Bishop Losten...

(Continued from page 5)

Ukrainian by Msgr. Stephen Balandniuk, dean of the Hartford Deanery, and in English by Msgr. Basil Feddish, dean of the Yonkers Deanery.

Following the installation ceremony, which lasted about 35 minutes, all heads of the Stamford deaneries pledged their obedience to Bishop Losten by kissing his ring.

Ukrainian hierarchs attending the combined three-hour ceremony included: Archbishop-Metropolitan Schmondiuk, Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of the Chicago Eparchy, both from the United States; Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk and Bishop Neil Savaryn both from Canada.

Representing the Byzantine-Ruthenian Catholic Church were: Archbishop Stephen Kocisko, Bishop Michael J. Dudick, Bishop John Bilock and Bishop Thomas Dolinay.

All Ukrainian and Byzantine-Ruthenian hierarchs, together with several priests, concelebrated the Pontifical Divine Liturgy. Responses were sung by the combined choruses under the direction of Osypp Lupan.

In addition, Archbishop John F. Whealon of the Hartford Roman Catholic Archdiocese, and 13 Roman Catholic Bishops were present, as well as Archbishop Joseph Tawil, head of the Melkite Catholic Church in the United States.

During the Liturgy, Metropolitan Schmondiuk delivered a bilingual sermon in which he cited the "dedicated work" of Bishop Losten.

"I pray that your episcopate over my friends in the Stamford Diocese will be blessed by Christ," concluded Metropolitan Schmondiuk.

Archbishop Jadot, in his remarks at

the conclusion of the Liturgy, assured Ukrainian Catholics that their Church is "close to the heart of Pope Paul VI."

He urged Ukrainian Catholics to preserve their "unique traditions, which will strengthen the whole Church."

After the services, Bishop Losten said that he could not explain the absence of Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj. He said that Cardinal Slipyj was invited, but that through a secondary source he heard that the 85-year-old primate said the "trip was too long and I don't feel well."

Bishop Losten said that the Patriarch was invited directly and not through the Eastern Congregation. He said that "as far as I know," invitations do not have to go through that body. He added that the Eastern Congregation "was in favor" of Cardinal Slipyj's attendance.

Bishop Losten felt assured that he has the Patriarch's approval for his new position, because he said he received correspondence from him addressed to the "Bishop of Stamford."

Among community leaders attending the installation ceremony and the subsequent dinner were: Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President and UCCA Executive Vice-President; Ivan Bazarko, UCCA Administrative Director; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly"; Atty. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme Vice-President; Mary Dushnyck, UNA Supreme Vice-President; Wolodymyr Zapanariuk, UNA Supreme Advisor; Mykola Chomanczuk, New York UNA District Committee chairman; and representatives of fraternal, community, scholarly, women's and youth organizations.

Steven Danielson, Former UYLNA'er, Dies

by John Panchuk

DETROIT, Mich.—Byron's lines "Oh, talk not to me of a name great in story, The days of our youth are the days of our glory," came back when half a dozen of the pioneer activists of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America gathered at the funeral services for Steven G. Danielson in Hamtramck, Mich., Wednesday evening, November 16, 1977. He was 69 years old.

Steve was the first treasurer of the UYLNA, elected at the Chicago convention in 1933. Anastasia Volker, nee Oleskiw, came with her husband to pay her respects. She was the first secretary of the League and for many years a leader in civic affairs of her community. Michael Wichorek, Elsie Kozachenko (Dodson), Paul Woytishin, Steve Wichar, Steve Dobryden and many others of that unique first generation group whose dynamic interest and unflagging zeal in perpetuating the cultural and historical heritage of their immigrant parents in the decades between 1920 and 1950 contributed a glorious page to the Ukrainian ethnic identity in the U.S., came to bid farewell to their respected friend.

Hundreds of mourners, representing the Ukrainian community, filled the huge chapel and the hallways of the Buhay Funeral Home as they came and left all evening long.

Regular services were held the next morning at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church of which Steve and his brothers and sisters were members, and the church of which his father was founder.

Steve Danielson (Danylyshin) was born in Western Ukraine and came to Hamtramck as a child with his parents,

Theodore and Ksenia. He was active in sports and Ukrainian youth club activities. He graduated from Albion College as a volunteer in the U.S. Army and during World War II. After getting his law degree, he served for 22 years as Wayne County assistant prosecuting attorney until 1973, when he took his seat as judge of the Hamtramck District Court until retirement in 1977.

He was a member of the Hamtramck Charter Commission, the Veterans Memorial Commission, the Hamtramck Urban Renewal Commission, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4162 and the Ukrainian Democratic Club. He was a former Hamtramck "Citizen of the Year," member of Sigma Nu Phi and Delta Theta Phi law fraternities and the State Bar of Michigan as well as the Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan. His civic service was outstanding and brought him many honors. Throughout his long public career, he continued to be very active in Ukrainian affairs as well.

Steve was blessed with a very engaging sense of humor, exemplary dedication to his profession, and a great love of his family and fellow men. Participation in the Youth League brought Steve and his future wife together. Mildred nee Zin was an active pioneer Leaguer and at one time served as vice-president of the League. Also surviving are two children, daughter, Lee M., who is a successful lawyer, currently employed as an associate general counsel of a large life insurance company; she is the secretary of the Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan; son Michael, is a doctor of osteopathy in Wheeling, Ill. Two of Steve's brothers and both sisters are enjoying successful professional careers of their own.

Soviet Psychiatric Abuses...

(Continued from page 3)

official booklet prescribes all treatment possibilities and drug dosages (only a special committee can approve exceptions). There is very little psychotherapy available and what exists is poor in quality and paternalistic. The control features of the system are exemplified by the regulations that all applications (whether for a driver's license or travel abroad) have to be accompanied by a document from the local mental health center stating that one's record there is clean.

Prof. Snezhnevsky and his colleagues developed a theory of schizophrenia with three major types: (1) continuous progressive, with little hope for recovery, (most dissidents are put in this category); (2) shift-like schizophrenia; and (3) periodic schizophrenia.

Dr. Zoubek concluded with the belief that the psychiatric profession in the Soviet Union surrendered its responsibility by accepting the ideological doctrines of the 1920's; surrendering all safeguards (they voluntarily went to the Supreme Soviet in 1961 and asked that a legal protection clause dealing with involuntary confinement be deleted); and now permitting the incarceration of political and religious dissidents. There has been a systematic abuse of the centrally organized psychiatry including injections with drugs like sulfazene and the promise of proper treatment if the dissident recants. Two types of hospitals now exist: the ordinary psychiatric hospital run by medical personnel; and the special hospitals managed by the KGB, where many of the

orderlies are common criminals and the doctors all officers of the military or the police.

The second speaker, Prof. Volpin, spoke of his personal confrontation with the Gulag. He is the son of Sergey Esenin, the famous lyric poet. Dr. Volpin was incarcerated on five different occasions until his expulsion to the West five years ago. In 1950 he was sent to Karaganda in Siberia for five years and was freed during the amnesty following Stalin's death. Under Khrushchev there were no more "political prisoners" so every one was institutionalized. Family members were committed simply for being sons or nieces of incarcerated dissidents. It was a procedure without control. Dissidents were kept in rooms with murderers and rapists. The periods in between the numerous incarcerations for Dr. Volpin were interspersed with continuous harassment.

Mr. Neier, the last speaker, offered views on the parallels and differences in the way psychiatry is used in the United States and the Soviet Union. He states that we do not confine people for political reasons but that the legal rights of the mentally ill could be greatly improved, especially in the area of confinement. Mr. Neier then presented a historical and legal analysis of the mental health field and found the greatest parallel to be the amorphous nature of confinement: "You're there till you're better even though you may get worse."

(Continued on page 11)

Montreal's Cheremosh Releases First LP Album



"CHEREMOSH": Left to right, Danylo Kuka, Petro Kuka, Rick Maronni, Petro Kardasz, and Roman Swoboda.

MONTREAL, Que.—It must be something in the air or water that gives Montreal a suitable environment for spawning Ukrainian vocal-instrumental ensembles.

By conservative estimates of knowledgeable Montrealers, this hub of French Canadian culture already has 10 Ukrainian bands to its credits. Some groups, such as "Rushnychok," "Zoria," and "Syny Stepiv," have gained great popularity among Ukrainians on both sides of the Canadian-American border.

Other bands, like "Cheremosh," are beginning to break into the fast-paced world of Ukrainian contemporary music.

While in existence since the fall of 1972, "Cheremosh," an all-male quintet, recently released its first LP album appropriately entitled "Cheremosh."

The group consists of Danylo Kuka, Petro Kuka, Rick Maronni, Petro Kardasz, and Roman Swoboda.

Their music is a blend of modern-day tunes from Ukraine, contemporary arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs, and their own compositions.

Roman Swoboda, 22, accordionist for "Cheremosh," said during a visit to Svoboda Monday, December 5, that all of the group's members have been exposed to music before they formed "Cheremosh," and each makes his contribution to the musical arrangement of the ensemble's repertoire.

Roman is a commerce student at Concordia University and also sang with Montreal's SUM "Boyan" chorus.

Danylo Kuka, 20, plays the mandolin and trumpet. He also received his vocal training with "Boyan," and in addition he performed with the SUM branch's "Trembita" brass band. Danylo is an electronics student.

His brother, Peter, 23, a computer programmer, plays the guitar and trombone. For the album, Peter also picked up the bass. He also played with "Trembita" and "Boyan."

Not to break away from the mold, Petro Kardasz, 20, performed with "Trembita," as well. A geography major at Concordia University, Petro plays the mandolin, trumpet and bass.

Rick Maronni, 20, the ensemble's drummer, was captivated by Ukrainian music through his acquaintance with the others and he decided to add his talent to the music of "Cheremosh."

Besides playing the instruments,

Danylo, both Petros and Roman vocalize.

The ensemble's first album contains 11 selections, ten of which are popular selections, such as "Oy y poli verba," "Zakuvala Zazulenka," and "Bili Kashtany."

The 11th tune, is an original one, entitled "Char Liubovy" (Love's Magic). The lyrics for this song were written by Roman Swoboda, and the music was composed by Petro Kuka.

"Cheremosh" is known in Canada from its appearances in Montreal, Toronto, the "Vesna" Festival in Saskatoon, Sask., the Place des Arts in Montreal, and other localities. South of the border they performed at the SUMA camp in Ellenville, in Detroit, Glen Spey, and Trenton.

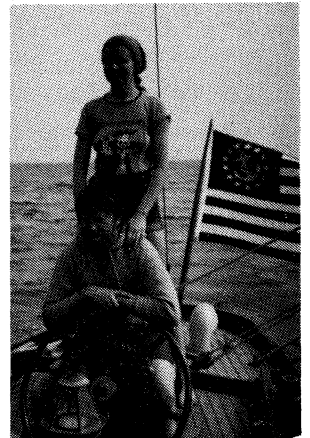
In upcoming weeks, "Cheremosh" will appear at a New Year's dance in Detroit, followed by performances in Chicago and Cleveland in later months.

One of their performing goals is to appear at Soyuzivka during the summer. Roman said that to make it on the Ukrainian music scene, an ensemble has to perform at Soyuzivka.

Some 2,000 records were released in the first pressing. They are available at major Ukrainian outlets in the U.S. and Canada. Roman said that once that initial amount is sold-out, another pressing will be made.

Ukrainian Woman Crosses Atlantic in Sailboat

Olena Boyko-Smith, a pharmacologist from Orange, Conn., is currently sailing around the world with her husband in a sailboat named "Simoon." She is probably the first Ukrainian to sail across the Atlantic — a journey that took 21 days from Virginia to the Azores and nine days from the Azores to Gibraltar. The couple is now spending the winter along the coast of Spain. In the spring the Smiths will continue their journey which will take them to southern Europe, the Suez, Mideast, Far East and Australia. In an article in the Wednesday, December 7th edition of *Svoboda*, Mrs. Smith described an unexpected meeting with two other Ukrainians, students from Germany, in — of all places — an African coastal town. The students were traveling around the Mediterranean, also on a sailboat. Mrs. Smith may be familiar to our readers, since she is often seen on the volleyball courts of Soyuzivka.



Ukrainian Bandurists Perform At Queens Christmas Festival



The Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble of New York was the featured attraction at the "Holiday Festival" in Flushing Meadows, N.Y., Sunday, December 4. The group performed during the Hall of Science's first annual ethnic Christmas program. On display throughout the festival, which will conclude Sunday, December 18, is a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve supper. Photo above shows the ensemble accompanying Larissa Magun-Huryh, standing, dressed in embroidered blouse, in a rendition of a Christmas carol.

Adult UNA'er Finds New Rewards in College

UTICA, N.Y.—UNA'er Ted Kibiuk, 55, was one of four "non-traditional" students featured in an article about the growing number of adults over the age of 35, who have become full-time college students at SUNY Utica-Rome and Mohawk Valley Community College. The article was written by Don Knorr, and appeared in the November 6th edition of the Utica Sunday Observer.

Mr. Kibiuk, who has three daughters in college and a fourth who will soon join them, is a senior at SUNY Utica-Rome. He will graduate in June, and is looking forward to a new career in accounting.

He decided to return to school four years ago when he was forced to retire from his job of 20 years because of a

chronic lung condition. He had been in the artificial insemination business on central New York dairy farms, but the barn dust and other elements in the working environment finally got to him, wrote Mr. Knorr.

Mr. Kibiuk felt insecure and out of place when he first started going to college full-time, but later he began to relax and feel like everyone else.

According to the Observer, he has been on the dean's list during several semesters, and has found that "there is so much more to life than earning dollars. There's so much going on around you that you're never aware of when you're busy making a living."

Mr. Kibiuk and his family are member of UNA Branch 484.

Soviet...

(Continued from page 10)

During the question-and-answer period, Dr. Zoubek listed several measures to prevent future abuse; (1) the profession should stand its ground and not become agents; (2) the profession should recognize where its vulnerability lies; and (3) the profession should support the position that the primary responsibility is to the patient.

Prof. Volpin, in a personal interview, stated that the most effective measures to aid incarcerated dissidents like Valentyn Moroz are public pressure and the creation of international commissions. In response to this writer's question as to where people like himself, Moroz and Plyushch find their strength, he quoted Newton's third law of motion (every action always generates an equal reaction) and said that for them personal dignity and the justice of their cause has the highest meaning.

Evhen Ivashkiv...

(Continued from page 3)

committee: Iwan Wynnyk, chairman, Atty. John O. Flis, Stepan Chuma, Pavlyna Andrienko-Danchuk and Olena Hentisz, members; arbitration board: Dr. O. Sokolyszyn, W. Palidvor, O. Hermaniuk, Dr. Iryna Padoch and Mykola Turecky, members.

Several changes to the UCCA branch's by-laws were proposed, such as creating a branch policy council, but the participants voted to have a specially selected by-laws committee review changes and propose them next year.

The participants did approve a \$32,000 budget for the upcoming year, which will include \$15,000 for the Ukrainian National Fund, \$1,500 for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and \$2,000 for the Ukrainian Defense Committee.

Greeting the assembled on behalf of the UCCA executive board was Mr. Bazarko, Administrative Director of the UCCA office in New York.


The election meeting was conducted by a presidium consisting of Mr. Lewe-

netz, chairman, Maria Nesterchuk and I. Dlaboha, assistant chairmen, Miss Czartorysky and Mrs. Goy, secretaries, and I. Bazarko, R. Huhlewych, Wasyl Palidvor, I. Wynnyk and Dr. Wolodymyr Sawchak, honorary members.

Emigre from Soviet To Speak in N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Igor Sinyavin, a leader of the newest Russian emigre movement which advocates independence for nations held captive within the USSR, will speak on "The National Problem in the USSR" at a conference sponsored by Americans to Free Captive Nations Sunday, December 18, beginning at 1:00 p.m. at the Biltmore Hotel here, Suite L-M (first floor).

A question-and-answer period will follow, said the announcement issued by the Americans to Free Captive Nations, a multi-ethnic organization headed by Dr. Valentina Kalynyk.



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Meshko Fears Serhiyenko...

(Continued from page 2)

These are the symptoms that followed: for two weeks Oleksander Serhiyenko had a high temperature, his blood pressure went up, there were heart palpitations, dizziness, the lymph glands swelled, his entire arm ached and a wound developed on the spot where the test was made. The reaction was most severe, there was even some fear that Oleksander may not survive. Secretly, he made his way to camp zone no. 35 in order to warn the other prisoners and tell them of what had happened. For transmitting this information, Serhiyenko was immediately taken out of the hospital and placed in a punishment cell for 15 days, although at the time he was still running a high fever.

After this, Oleksander's health continued to deteriorate; he felt worse than he had ever felt, even during the three years that he had spent at Vladimir Prison. In July he was confined to bed and displayed symptoms characteristic of leukemia: subphlebral temperature, weakness, chills, sleepiness, loss of appetite, a swollen spleen, pain under the ribs. It is difficult for him to write. During the past two months Serhiyenko has been dying; he is in the medical section of camp no. 36 but is kept without any clinical observation, diagnostic tests or treatment.

On August 11, 1977, we sent a telegram to the Medical Service of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs with the request that Oleksander Serhiyenko be immediately transferred to the Leningrad prison hospital, but we received no answer.

We addressed ourselves to the Medical Service, whose doctors had at one

time sanctioned his removal from observation because he had supposedly been cured of chronic tuberculosis.

Is it not possible to presume that during the tuberculin test something else was injected into Oleksander Serhiyenko's body? If anything should now happen to him — and there is reason to believe that an act of premeditated murder was planned — then the state institutions which had sanctioned all of this will be held responsible.

I am convinced that my son's suffering is the outcome of the authorities' revenge for my membership in the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

This is our reality: by appealing to the Law and Truth, you place your son, yourself and your family under jeopardy and the vengeance of the petty bureaucratic apparatus.

Sen. Dole...

(Continued from page 3)

subordinated to development, cooperation and security.

Our basic goal is to promote genuine understanding and relaxation of tensions between the participating states, greater respect for human rights, freedom of religion and self-determination of all peoples. We view CSCE as an important step toward achieving these objectives. We also understand that ours is not a perfect system, that we too have our own problems and failings — but we are making efforts to do better, and we will continue our work toward full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act in our own country.

American Proposal

Finally, it is in this spirit that the American delegation, with the support of other delegations, will put forward a proposal which will, among other things, recognize the importance of the CSCE process and its continuation. The proposal will resolve to implement unilaterally the relevant provisions of the Final Act relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms and to ensure their implementation bilaterally and within the context of the CSCE and other multilateral fora.

December 10th is Human Rights Day, Anniversary of the U.N. General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. May it serve to remind all nations of how far we have come and the distance yet to travel as we strive for future cooperation and security in Europe.

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NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers Of the UNA

The 1977 Membership Campaign ends December 31, 1977 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 31, 1977.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 31, 1977.

UNA Home Office

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces the issuance of a new life insurance policy for children, namely:

YOUTH TERM POLICY

With single payment, automatic conversion to P-65 class and dividends

This certificate is available for ages 0 to 15 years.



Now with pride I can say
I'm a member of the UNA.

- **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.

THE IDEAL GIFT...

Is there a better way... or a better time... to start a young person on his or her own life insurance program? And, can you think of a better gift, a more lasting expression of your love for the children in your world than the security of life insurance?

Ask your Ukrainian National Association representative for details or write to the Home Office.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

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.

BUT, THAT'S NOT ALL...

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

ВЕСЕЛКА

Култ св. Миколая Серед Українського Народу

Найпопулярніші народні святи в Україні — це св. Юрій і св. о. Миколай-Чудотворець. Оба святи напів-історичні, напів-легендарні постаті. Саме ця легендарність робить їх такими близькими й дорогими українській людині, обдарованій навіною вірою й буйною поетичною уявою.

Легенди, що створилися кругом постаті св. Миколая, мають подвійне походження: одні постали в країнах, де народився, жив і діяв св. Миколай. Вони ранішого походження й поширилися скрізь по світі та мають міжнародний характер. Це розповіді про допомогу, яку ніс св. Миколай ще за життя убогим, підкидаючи їм вночі мішки й коші з харчами, вузлики з одягом, гаманці з грішми. Це його опіка над покритими ув'язненнями, над вдовами й сиротами. Відомою є зокрема легенда про придане (dowry), яким св. Миколай вивінував три убогі дівчинки, щоб могли піти заміж, як їхні багаті подружки. Відомий теж св. Миколай чудами, зокрема рятуванням від смерті, чи виведенням із критичної ситуації. Ці надприродні дії притривали йому придомок Чудотворця.

Друга група легенд — пізнішого походження. Вони постали тоді, коли різні християнські народи адаптували собі цього Божого Угодника за свого національного святого. Ці легенди мають локальний характер і забарвлені національним кольоритом. Сюди належать і легенди українського народу.

Багато християнських народів вважають о. Миколая-Чудотворця святим, який і після смерті продовжує свою поміч людям — чи то в формі матеріальній, чи в формі вислухання молитов і сповнення просьб моливників у нещасті, загрози життя, недугі, тяжких життєвих обставинах, безвихідних ситуаціях.



відує дітей через комин. У перед-різдвяний час цю популярну постать можна зустріти на рогах вулиць, як дзвониками заохоче прохожих складати пожертви на бідних. Постаць Санта Клос-а нагадує Діда Мороза, що популярний у Східній Україні і приносить дітям дарунки під ялинку.



Він урятував Микольця, сина київського купця. Хлопець потонув, впавши з човна в дніпровські хвилі. Батьки, що гаряче молилися до св. Угодника за порятунок сина, знайшли хлопчика живим у церкві св. Миколая перед іконою Мирликійського Чудотворця, з якої скапувала дніпровська вода. Св. Миколай є заступником і опікуном рибалок. Перед виїздом на улови вони наймають молебен до свого покровителя. Легенда оповідає, що на передодні Різдва Христового під час риболовлі на Озівському морі лід почав лопати і св. Миколай, що з'явився рибалкам в єпископських ризах, перерівав лід на суходіл. Або спомина дівчинки-волянянки, якої дідуся-священика большевики вели на розстріл. Бабуна з мольбами припала до ікони св. Миколая і... чудо! Набігли козаки, розгромили большевицький загін і спасли дідуся. Або надзвичайна пригода дівчинки, що ввечір під св. Миколая пішла по воду для хворої матері. На дорозі стрінула в саях сивобородого дідуся. Спитала його навіно, чи він, може, св. Миколай. Виявилось, що це лікар, який вертався від хворого. Він врятував життя матері й заопікувався дівчинкою, зворушений тим, що вона вважала його Божим Угодником.



У Західній Україні людська уява бачить св. Миколая в єпископських ризах, як в зимову ніч в товаристві ангелів і чортика-Антипка з небесних висот прибуває саями, запряженими кіньми й підкладає чемним дітям дарунки під ялинку. У навечір'я св. Миколая влаштовують для дітей сенки з прибуттям Небесного Гостя в оточенні небесних помічників-янголів і пекельного збиточника-чортика Антипка, чи Арідника.



Ікона св. Миколая почеплена в українській хаті на почесному місці. Його іконою благословляють ново-женців і врядають у подорож, чи на довге розстання. Під час проц народні малярі розповсюджують ікони св. Миколая.

Нарід створив багато пісень про св. Миколая, а найпопулярніша з них, це:

*А хто, хто Миколая любить,
А хто, хто Миколаю служить,
Тому святий Миколай
У всякий час помагає...*

І хоч тепер московсько-большевицький режим забороняє відкрито віддавати честь св. Миколаєві, народ далі почитає його і вірить, що його опіка дозволить перебути невольо, а його поміч принесе визволення.

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



У лісі

— Ходімо в ліс! — каже Ніна.
— Ходімо, — згодились хлопці й дівчата.

Гарно в лісі! Над квітами лігають бджоли. Ось чути, як дуде джміль.

Ніна нарвала багато синіх дзвіночків. Івась знайшов коло дуба джерельце.



п'с

Що я п'ю?

Ранком я завжди п'ю овочевий сік. Від овочів я набираю здоров'я й перемагаю усіх хлопців. Коли хлопці б'ються, я їх розбороняю. А молоко ще корисніше. Увечері я п'ю молоко.

В Голландії св. Миколай у єпископських ризах прибуває з дарунками для дітей на білому коні. В Еспанії — з океану на човні. В Америці початково св. Миколай прибував жолобнями, запряженими сарнами і через димар діставався до коминка та наповняв дарунками панчохи. Про це написав чудову казку-поему Клемент, Кларк Мур „Гостина св. Миколая” (Clement, Clarke Moore “The Visit from St. Nicholas” — “Twas the night before Christmas”), яку кожного року передруковують великими накладками.

Через те, що населення ЗСА складається з людей різних національностей і різних віровизнань, постає св. Миколая і зв'язана з ним легенда зазнала деякої модифікації і тепер в Америці відомою є постаць добродушного дідуся Санта Клос, що в червоному одягу, в чорних чоботах і високій шапці з китичкою прибуває саями, запряженими сарнами і від-

... не, де, згорова



THE RAINBOW



Christmas Eve

Translated from a short story by Lesia Ukrainka

All around, as far as the eye could see, nothing but white. The path is barely visible as it appears and disappears in the evening's blizzard. The sleigh is glancing over the snow as fast as it can, but to the young traveler the ride is too slow. The young pupil is heading home from school, and the poor child is late.

His eyes are intensely watching the roadside for the first flicker of a light.

Oh, how long the ride is. If only the sleigh could travel faster, fast enough to make it home in time for the Holy Supper, the youngster thinks, to be

with his brothers and sisters and to eat "kutia" and spend Christmas Eve with them.

The cold weather is merciless. The youth rubs his hands together, stomps his feet, but the biting cold is not ward- ed away. No time to bundle up. It seems as if his village is nearing, yes it is the youngster's village. One by one the houses appear, the fires flicker brightly in the night, and children greet the young pupil crying out "Christmas Eve, Christmas Eve."

His family is already sitting behind the dinner table, and the "kutia" and "uzvar" is before them.

The inside of his home is bright, somehow more pleasant than on an average evening.

The household is humming with happiness. Everyone wants to say something joyous, and each family member is feeling great and full of hope, but no one really knows what to expect, or whether his or her dreams will be fulfilled.

The happiness reflected in one person's face bounces off everyone else, intensifies and fills the eyes with bright- ness. The joy is seen during the meal, and in the laughter of the children.

All around is the sound of joyous talking and laughter, but not the kind of loudness which some people use to hide tears and sorrow, but truly peaceful and happy laughter.

How beautiful, how glorious is the greeting of "Christmas Eve — good will to all on Christmas Eve."

New Young UNA'er



Jodi Taras Pachowka

Jodi Pachowka, 15-year-old daughter of Sophie and Paul Pachowka, who at baptism was given the middle name of Taras and is often addressed that way, recently became a new member of UNA Branch 388 in Chester, Pa., courtesy of her parents.

Jodi Taras likes gymnastics and has practiced the sport for the past four years. She also likes ballet and attends a school, but she is most enthused over Ukrainian folk dancing and is looking forward to attend the folk dancing workshop at Soyuzivka next summer.

Stage Bazaar In Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N.J.—The local Plast unit and Plastprijat are staging a Christmas Bazaar Sunday, December 11, at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Grier Avenue and South Street, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

In addition to baked goods, Ukrainian ceramics and embroidery articles, Ukrainian Christmas tree decorations, will be on sale.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of past Svoboda Editors-in-Chief. The names are spelled in the manner they themselves chose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Past Svoboda Editors-in-Chief

- SAHMUYH — — — — — = — —
- KRAUHSH — — — — — = — —
- ARMAK = — — — — —
- KLOYSOTT — — — — — = — — — —
- NRADA — — — — — = — —
- MIRVTYD — — — — — = — —
- SVORTUKSYK — — — — — = — — — — —
- UVREKI — — — — — = — —
- THESTYVCEK — — — — — = — — — — —

He was the first editor of The Ukrainian Weekly:

Answers to last week's jumble: Glova, Kyrchiv, Hrytsey, Bonchevsky, Talpa Yadlovsyky, Kapitula, Khyliak, Murashko, Halychyn.

Mystery word: Stefanovych.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

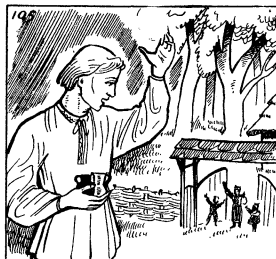
Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Cholodny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



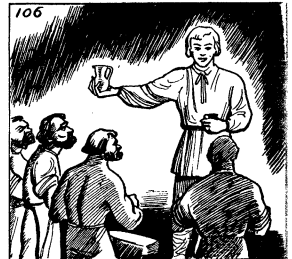
One gulp — Bohuta became young and strong as before.

Один ковток — Богута став молодим і могутнім, яким перше був.



"Thank you, grandma, for the gift. It will come in handy. Farewell to you!"

„Спасибі, бабуся, за подарунок! Придасться. Бувайте здорові!”



"My dear smithies! I brought your reward for making me such a fine weapon. This white jug... Drink from it, to your health!"

„Ковалики мої любі! Я вам плату за зброю приніс. Ось білий глечик... Пийте на здоров'я!”

Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 2)

paid Ruban for his idea of honoring the United States of America, and for possessing differing ideas," said Khodorovych and Nekipilov.

Ruban's attorney tried to prove his innocence, and the defendant did not plead guilty.

"I am being tried because I wanted to see Ukraine secede from the Soviet Union, and because, after five years in incarceration, I did not change my opinions," said Ruban in his final statement.

Ruban again appealed to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR for a review, but on June 28, 1977, the high court sustained the sentence.

Ruban's name appeared on a list of 15 political prisoners, whom Dr. Andrei Sakharov included in his famous letter to President Jimmy Carter on January 21, 1977.

"It's very important that the U.S. President should continue efforts for the release of those people who are already known to the American public and that these efforts not be in vain. It is very important to continue the fight for the very sick and for the women—political prisoners," wrote Dr. Sakharov.

Rutgers Club Has Exhibit

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The Rutgers Ukrainian Students Club of New Brunswick is sponsoring an art exhibit at the George Street Playhouse in New Brunswick, N.J.

From December 4-11, Arcadia Oienska-Petryshyn had her work on display; from December 12-17, Rem Bagautdinov will have his work on display.

This art exhibit is open to the public.

A good Christmas gift idea!

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N.Y. Students to Stage Dance

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian student clubs of Hunter College and New York University are joining in staging a dance Friday, December 16, at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue here.

Music for dancing, scheduled to begin at 9:00 p.m., will be provided by the Jolly-Holly rock band from Philadelphia, Pa. Admission is \$2.50.

UCCA Washington News

* Received in Washington is a copy of the current "Latvian Republican Magazine" in which V. Korsts comments on the UCCA President's encounter with the White House over the President's Captive Nations Week proclamation. The full text of the UCCA President's charge of the Administration's retreat on human rights is reproduced.

* The October 24th issue of "The Rising Tide" reported on the UCCA President's cable to Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, head of the U.S. Delegation at the Belgrade Conference, under the caption "Belgrade Delegates Should Speak Out." The publication is a Washington organ with both domestic and international circulation. The report gives the full text of the UCCA President's cable which calls for action on specific human rights violations by the USSR.

* On October 14th, the UCCA President was interviewed for three radio spots over the "Washington Newswire" regarding the Belgrade conference. He covered Baskets I and III of the Helsinki Accords with reference to Ukraine and the other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR. The Newswire is transmitted over the American Security Council radio network and is now sponsored by the American Council for World Freedom. Over 300 stations carry the news spots. The three spots have been carried in October.

ROOM-MATE

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GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT IDEA!

Archbishop Schmondiuk...

(Continued from page 5)

tives of Ukrainian community life in the U.S. as well as several political dignitaries from the City of Brotherly Love led by Mayor Frank Rizzo. The cathedral was filled to capacity by some 2,000 faithful.

The afternoon ceremonies commenced with a procession of all clergy, as well as representatives of religious organizations, school children, members of SUMA, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, the "Providence" Association officers, and members of the local Hutsul ensemble "Cheremosh" in their colorful costumes.

The ceremony commenced with Msgr. Robert Moskal, chancellor, announcing the designation of the new Metropolitan, followed by the reading of the Papal Bull to that effect, rendered in Ukrainian by Mitred Archpriest Myroslav Charyna and in English by Mitred Archpriest Stephen Chehansky. The bull was signed by Joannes Cardinal Villot, the Vatican's Secretary of State, and Joseph del Ton, Apostolic prothonotary.

During the Liturgy, Metropolitan Schmondiuk delivered two sermons, speaking first in Ukrainian and later in English.

In his Ukrainian sermon, the newly installed Metropolitan called for the continuous preservation of the Ukrainian rite and traditions, for persistent efforts towards the erection of the Pomisna Ukrainian Catholic Church to the status of a patriarchate, which he called an "undeniable desire of all Ukrainian people," for more intensive propagation of Christ's teachings on all levels, a theme that predominated at the last Synod of Bishops in Rome, which he had attended on the Pope's instruction.

While pointing to the urgent need for more priests and sisters, Metropolitan Schmondiuk stressed the specific task of "our Church and faithful in helping our persecuted brethren in Ukraine," so that "after the suffering Friday, they may experience the Sunday of Resurrection."

In his English language homily, the Metropolitan recalled the resolution of Vatican Council II regarding the fostering of individual rites and traditions, stating that this is consonant with "our government's attitudes towards ethnicity and the American mosaic."

"Our Church in diaspora," said the Metropolitan, stands as a beacon of light for our persecuted brothers and sisters, and we must help them together

with our Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, who takes the place of our Patriarch until duly appointed."

After the Liturgy, Metropolitan Schmondiuk intoned "Mnohaya Lita" for Pope Paul, Patriarch Josyf, for Cardinals Krol and Baum, for Archbishop Jadot, and for all attending hierarchs. Bishop Gabro intoned the hymn for Metropolitan Schmondiuk, the latter then taking his turn in wishing same for all Ukrainian clergy, faithful and people.

Hundreds of faithful, including the Latin rite prelates and clergy, as well as the Ukrainian priests and nuns, received holy communion from Metropolitan Schmondiuk and Bishop Losten. Also, from the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers in the U.S., and Very Rev. Michael Hrynychshyn, Provincial of the Redemptorist Fathers in the U.S. and Canada.

After the ceremonies, Metropolitan Schmondiuk told this newspaper that, while he was happy to have risen to this dignity, it was "immaterial" in the light of the great tasks that lie ahead. He said the teaching of Christ's truth and of the Ukrainian right among the faithful of all levels is of paramount importance and "we intend to go to all of our lay organization, including youth groups such as Plast and SUMA to help us in this task."

He confirmed that when he was in Rome last October, he called on Patriarch Josyf, asked for his blessings and invited him to attend the installation ceremonies. He said the Patriarch imparted his blessings and suggested that he call on the State Secretariat to obtain permission for the Patriarch to travel to Philadelphia. He said that he was told that "it may be difficult." He had no other communication from the Vatican in this matter, he said.

Some 1,600 persons attended the subsequent banquet at the Cathedral annex hall in honor of the Metropolitan.

Among scores of leading Ukrainian representatives and community activists attending the day's events was a large UNA contingent led by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. Other supreme officers present were: Dr. John Flis, Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Dushnych, Vice-President, Walter Sochan, Secretary, Ulana Diachuk, Treasurer, Stefan Hawrysz, Organizer.

The installation ceremony received wide coverage by the local media and was taped by the Voice of America.

NOTICE

To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon,
of December 30, 1977

Money received later cannot be credited to 1977. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1977.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office