

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  СВОБОДА  
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25 CENTS

## Ukrainians in Free World Mark 60th Anniversary of Independence

### Matushevych, Marynovych Expected To Be Brought to Trial in February

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych, the second two members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords to be arrested, are expected to be brought to trial sometime next month, learned the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The press service also learned that Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy will be used as witnesses during the trial.

Matushevych and Marynovych were arrested on April 23, 1977. Investigations into their cases were supposed to have concluded by August, 1977. The press service reported that during the extended investigation Matushevych

was threatened with psychiatric confinement.

Matushevych also announced that he will not make any statements during the trial.

Early this month, Olha Heyko, the wife of Matushevych, and herself a member of the Ukrainian monitoring group, was given permission to see her husband.

Since his arrest, Heyko resigned from the Communist Youth League and has been the victim of KGB harassment. Security organs frequently summon her for interrogations. As a result of KGB pressure her father-in-law has asked her to leave his home.

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### Washington Ceremonies Set for January 25th



This is a common scene today in many centers of Ukrainian life in the free world: the flags of the United States and Ukraine flying atop State Capitols and City Halls, as well as many Ukrainian-owned buildings, in observance of the rebirth of Ukraine's freedom 60 years ago today. (Photo above shows the Los Angeles, Calif., City Hall several years ago).

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America annually sponsors several major programs dedicated to the anniversaries of Ukrainian independence and the Act of Union, which are geared to the non-Ukrainian public.

This year, the 60th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine and the 59th anniversary of the Act of Union will be commemorated with a special program in Washington, D.C. Wednesday, January 25, in the Capitol Building, Room S207.

The program is slated to begin at 6:00 p.m.

Among the legislators who have already agreed to participate are Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), Sen. Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.) and Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.)

Also scheduled to address the gathering are Prof. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, and Ivan Oleksyn, executive vice-president. Master of ceremonies will be George Nesterczuk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Admission to the reception is set at \$7.50

The UCCA office said that while a date and time of the annual Ukrainian Independence Day program and prayer in the Congress has not yet been determined, Rev. John Nakonechny, pastor of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Maplewood, N.J., will deliver the invocation once the event has been set.

### Other Communities Also to Celebrate

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The UCCA office has planned a Ukrainian Independence Day reception for ethnic leaders at the Ukrainian Institute of America Saturday, January 28, at 5:00 p.m.

Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, Mykola Liwycykj, president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch, and others are expected to attend. Representatives of captive nations are also scheduled to address the gathering.

Admission to the reception is by invitation only.

The concert segment of the program will include appearances by Christine Petrowska, pianist, and the New York

### National Fund Drive Exceeds \$150,000 Mark

#### Tops 1976 Record Also

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The 1977 Ukrainian National Fund drive, which concluded Saturday, January 14, reached \$153,609, exceeding the UCCA goal by \$3,609, reported the UCCA office here.

This sum also tops by some \$11,000 the amount raised in 1976.

The 1977 Ukrainian National Fund drive also produced another record in that during December and January, the two most intense months of the campaign, \$89,609 was raised. This total was the highest raised in that two-month period in the 27-year history of the campaign.

The UCCA office said that two-thirds of the fund raising work was undertaken by the local branch National Fund representatives and the remaining one-third came from individual contributions.

"It is with great pleasure that we declare that the response of our people to the fund drive announced by the UCCA in December and the first weeks of January was superb. This response is proof of our community's devotion, maturity and awareness. Without these attributes our fund drive would not have been successful," said a UCCA statement.

Following the final announcement in early January that some \$15,500 is needed to reach the goal, the following branches sent in additional contributions: Philadelphia, Pa. — \$3,935; Chicago, Ill. — \$2,500; Lorain, O. — \$2,000; Southeastern Michigan — \$500; and New York, N.Y.; Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Houston, Tex.; Newark-Irvington, N.J.; Passaic, N.J.; Trenton, N.J.; New Brunswick, N.J.; and Allentown, Pa. — \$1,000 each.

The single largest contribution came from the Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America which sent \$5,000 to the UCCA as a donation to the Ukrainian National Information Service.

The Philadelphia UCCA branch came in first in the 1977 fund drive with \$14,000.

During a visit by UCCA executive officers to Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, Saturday, January 14, the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America donated \$500 to the Ukrainian National Fund. His contribution, said the UCCA office, pushed the total over the \$150,000 mark.

### 60th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE



FACTS ON UKRAINE  
AND THE  
UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

UKRAINIANS  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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Cover of the UCCA pamphlet on  
Ukrainian independence.

(Continued on page 4)

## Carter Urged to Renew Efforts for Release of Soviet Faithful

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An advisory group to the U.S. bishops has urged President Carter to renew his human rights efforts for Jews and Christians in the Soviet Union during the holiday seasons of Hanukkah and Christmas, reported the Catholic News Service.

In a letter to the President, dated December 14, 1977, the 16-member advisory committee of the U.S. bishops' Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations decried "the continued harassment and outright persecution of Jews and Christians in the Soviet Union."

The committee particularly criticized the "cruel and inhuman emigration policy of the Kremlin," and said its appeal to Carter was intentionally made while the 35 nations which signed the Helsinki pact were meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to evaluate the implementation of the pact.

"To rightly celebrate the Festival of

Lights, Hanukkah, and the birth of the Prince of Peace, Christmas, may we beg you to do all you can to urge the USSR to grant freedom to Anatoly Shcharansky and to all Jews and Christians who seek to leave the USSR," the committee's letter said.

Shcharansky is a leading Soviet scientist and Jewish activist. A member of the monitoring team evaluating Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement, he was jailed in March and has been held without charges since then. In mid-December, Shcharansky's trial was postponed for another six months.

The letter was signed by Dominican Sister Rose Thering of Seton Hall University, on behalf of the advisory group, which also includes nine priests, four laymen, and two laywomen. Bishop Francis J. Mugavero of Brooklyn is episcopal moderator for the committee.

## Soviets Propose End of CSCE Talks

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—The Soviet Union proposed today that the 35-state European Security Conference close its review here of the 1975 Helsinki agreements for East-West cooperation with a general statement affirming the need for detente but containing only one sentence on human rights, reported Western wire services.

Western diplomats said the three-page draft was inadequate and unacceptable, but they said they welcomed it because it revealed Eastern Europe's bargaining position.

With the conference entering what is supposed to be its concluding phase, the diplomats predicted new East-West clashes in the coming weeks and voiced doubt that any substantial final document would result.

They said the main hurdle would almost certainly be Soviet resistance to Western criticism of Eastern Europe's record on human rights since the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

The West has insisted that the conference's final document assess how the 33 European states, the United States and Canada have lived up to their pledges in Helsinki on human rights, political and military detente and economic cooperation.

The only reference to human rights in the Soviet draft said that participating countries "stated their readiness to continue the expansion of cooperation in humanitarian fields, as provided for in the final act: human contacts, information, culture and education."

## Soviets Crack Down on Christian Human Rights Activists

KESTON, England.—The KGB has launched a fresh attack on members of the Helsinki monitoring groups in Ukraine and Armenia, according to reports reaching Center for the Study of Religion and Communism at Keston College.

The police action coincides ominously with the ending of the present session of the Belgrade Conference reviewing the Helsinki Agreement.

Among those affected by the KGB hostilities is Petro Vins, son of Baptist pastor Georgi Vins, who is presently serving a sentence of five years labor camp and five years exile for his religious activities. The younger Vins, member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, was arrested December 8, 1977. He was taken off a Kiev-Moscow train, charged with hooliganism, beaten up and sentenced to fifteen days detention. Bibles found in his possession were confiscated.

He has since been sentenced to a further fifteen days detention, allegedly for refusing to work, although prisoners held in prisons (as opposed to

those sentenced to labor camps) do not work. In any case, as a result of being beaten up and lack of medical treatment for his injuries, he is said by friends who have visited him to be unfit to work. It appears that on this pretext he could be held indefinitely.

Vins, born May 1, 1956, is probably one of the youngest members of the monitoring groups. He has been particularly concerned with the religious situation. He has been informed that a criminal case is being prepared against him. He was warned that he would be prosecuted unless he discontinued his activities with the Helsinki Monitoring Group when he was picked up on the street in Kiev in October.

By coincidence or design the KGB investigator on that occasion was the same man who prepared the case against Petro's father.

On December 12, 1977, police raided the Vins home in Kiev and more Bibles and foreign-manufactured tape recorders were confiscated. The house search coincided with searches at the

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## Soviet Pentecostals Appeal To CSCE Talks

KESTON, England.—The growing campaign on the part of Soviet Pentecostals to be allowed to leave the USSR has met with no positive response from the Soviet government, according to reports reaching Keston College's Center for the Study of Religion and Communism.

Instead, a press campaign has been launched in local papers in an attempt to discredit the leaders of the emigration movement, public lectures are directed against them and their homes have been attacked by unknown vandals.

A number of Pentecostals who have submitted applications to emigrate have been interrogated by the KGB, who attempt to force them into withdrawing their applications. Potential applicants have been summoned by the KGB and threatened with repression if they make application to leave the country. Nevertheless the movement now encompasses 10,000 people, mainly Pentecostals, but also some Baptists.

In Nakhodka in the Far East some Pentecostals were told in July that they would be allowed to emigrate, but many of their applications have been returned on the grounds that they are improperly formulated or illegible.

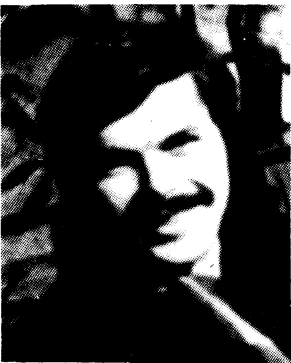
When the applications have been submitted in the correct form the only answer received has been a refusal.

The family of Hryhorii Vashchenko, the initiator of the emigration movement, were told as long ago as November, 1976, that they would soon be allowed to emigrate, yet the latest news from them is that their applications have again been turned down, even though they have paid 3,500 roubles in fees for renunciation of citizenship.

In a move to draw the attention of the Belgrade Conference reviewing the Helsinki Agreement to their situation, 46 Nakhodka Pentecostals began a hunger strike on October 4, 1977, to last until the end of the conference, which was adjourned before Christmas and is due to resume in mid-January. It is reported that Pentecostals from many other parts of the USSR including Siberia, the Caucasus, Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, Lithuania and Latvia have joined in the fast. Appeals to the Belgrade Conference have been received from Nakhodka and the Caucasus, in which Pentecostals describe the persecution that they have experienced in the past and the repressions that they now face because of their desire to emigrate.

## Matusevych, Marynovych...

(Continued from page 1)



Myroslav Marynovych



Mykola Matusevych

In connection with the activity of the Ukrainian Helsinki watchers, known human rights activists in Ukraine have undergone several interrogations by the KGB. Among them are Oksana Meshko, Lidia Ruban, the wife of artist Petro Ruban, Borys Antonovych-Davydenko, Yevhen Oberatas, and others.

The press service also reported that the KGB is hoping to create an atmosphere of terrorism, fear, suspicion by taking advantage of the arrest of the British student Andriy Klymchuk in Lviv last summer.

Last December the prosecutors in-

volved in the case of the youngest Ukrainian member of the Helsinki group, Petro Vins, told his family that he would be released on December 30, 1977. Vins, the son of incarcerated Baptist leader, Georgi Vins, was arrested earlier last month. The younger Vins immediately began a hunger strike, which last for 22 days, in protest against his arrest.

Heli Snehiriov, who was arrested on September 22, 1977, is awaiting his trial. He told his wife and friends not to accept the services of a lawyer because he intends to defend himself.

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## Amb. Goldberg Reports On Belgrade Parley

by T. Zakydalsky

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Tuesday, January 10, a briefing was held at the State Department here for the press and various interested organizations on the progress of the Belgrade review of the Helsinki Accords.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, head of the U.S. Delegation to the CSCE meeting in Belgrade, outlined the aims, strategy and accomplishments of his delegation. With full presidential support, the delegation went to Belgrade to demonstrate America's moral commitment to human rights and international cooperation. It entertained no illusions about its power to change the behavior of the governments of the USSR and its satellites. Without scoring propaganda points, the delegation was to conduct a serious, level-headed review of the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki. Its strategy was to begin with general criticisms and to proceed to an ever more detailed examination of the record. In this way the support of the

Western countries would be secured.

In spite of the fact that the free press gave the talks in Belgrade little coverage, the results are encouraging, according to Ambassador Goldberg. The talks have acted as a restraint on the governments of Eastern Europe in their persecution of dissidents.

The USSR, unfortunately, seems to be little affected by the talks, and has taken some harsh measures especially against Ukrainian dissidents. The very fact that governments are speaking in their defense gives moral encouragement to the members of human rights groups in the USSR and in Eastern Europe.

Ambassador Goldberg pointed out that the first phase of the Belgrade talks, lasting from October 6th to December 22nd, was devoted to a review of the past record of implementation. The next phase will be devoted to amending and strengthening the Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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## Illinois Governor Issues Independence Day Proclamation

### State Assembly Adopts January 22nd Resolution

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois has proclaimed January 22, 1978, as Ukrainian Independence Day in the Prairie State.

In line with this, the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois has adopted a January 22nd resolution, introduced by State Rep. Boris Antonovych.

The resolution, numbered H.R. 608, is as follows:

"Whereas, January 22, 1978, is Ukrainian Independence Day; and

"Whereas, the people of the state of Illinois recognize that this day symbolizes the independence of Ukraine, and that this is of great concern of Americans of Ukrainian descent, who have settled throughout the U.S.; and

"Whereas, there are particularly large settlements of Americans of Ukrainian

descent in Illinois, as well as in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, and California; and

"Whereas, we recognize that the Ukrainian spirit of freedom, nurtured by sacrifices of heroic patriotism, has survived many centuries of foreign oppression;

"Therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we unite with the hopes of Ukrainian emigres and their descendants throughout the world that their 50-million brothers and sisters living within the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will become free from the policy of Russification of their language and culture."

Gov. Thompson, along with Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and Rep. Antonovych are slated to be present at the Ukrainian Independence Day program

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## Form Ukrainian American Bar Association

by Victor Rud

Precedented by local and regional efforts to mobilize Ukrainian American attorneys, a drive to establish a cohesive national organization came to successful fruition in Cleveland, Ohio, during the weekend of September 23-25 of last year with the founding of the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

Thereafter, on November 11, 1977, a special meeting of the officers and Board of Governors of the Association convened in Washington, D.C. resolving issues raised at the Cleveland conference and laying the groundwork for a special mid-year conference devoted to topics of pressing concern to the Ukrainian community.

Most recently, the last few weeks have born stark witness to the tremendous potential of such an association of Ukrainian professionals and to one of the underlying reasons prompting, at long last, their formal organization.

The Ukrainian American Bar Association is the culmination of an effort undertaken by the Bar Association Organizing Committee, an ad hoc affiliation of Ukrainian American lawyers who first convened in Washington, D.C., in December, 1976, to commence a concerted nationwide drive, one which culminated with the Cleveland conference attracting more than 50 practicing attorneys and law students, representing approximately 35 cities, some as far as Phoenix, Ariz.

Responsibility for the on-site logistics of the conference had been undertaken by Volodymyr Bazarko, Bohdan Futey, George Oryshkevych and other Ukrainian lawyers from the greater Cleveland area.

The conference was officially opened on Saturday morning, September 24, and was steered by the executive board of the Bar Association Organizing Committee. Prof. Walter Anastas of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., served as parliamentarian.

Victor Borowsky, president of an already established association of practicing Ukrainian attorneys in Michigan, delivered the opening address, outlining the potentialities of a bona fide national bar association

and specifically referring to past instances of activism by Ukrainian lawyers.

Mr. Borowsky observed that the present national assembly of lawyers — the very first in the tortuous history of Ukrainians in the free world — had well within its potential serving as the impetus for an eventual international federation of Ukrainian bar associations representing countries of major Ukrainian settlement.

The morning session concluded with the introduction of Ihor Bardyn, W. George Danyliw and Orest Rudzik, three Ukrainian Canadian lawyers attending the conference as unofficial observers with the view toward possible mobilization of layers in Canada.

Mr. Danyliw, President of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional & Businessmen's Federation, informed the gathering of the workings of the Federation and underscored the unique position of lawyers in Canadian and American social and political life, and the consequent opportunity for fundamentally important activity.

Saturday afternoon saw the adoption of the institutional and working structure of the UABA. A proposed constitution, drafted by the Bar Association Organizing Committee, was reviewed, extensively debated, revised and adopted by the assembly. Authority to review and to conform the proposed by-laws to the newly-adopted constitution was delegated by the assembly to the anticipated Board of Governors.

Saturday's working session was followed by a formal banquet attended by, among others, several representatives of the local bar and judiciary. Guest speakers were Judge John M. Manos of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Dr. Yaroslav Padoch of New York City. A contingent from the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Chorus executed a much appreciated medley of their most popular selections. Officiating as master of ceremonies during the evening respite was Bohdan Futey.

Sunday, September 25, saw the election of the governing body and officers



A partial gathering of attorneys attending the organizational conference of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, Cleveland, Ohio, September 24-25, 1977.

of the UABA. Following corporate organizational form, a Board of Governors was elected with responsibility for the overall direction and policies of the Association. While elected by and accountable to the Association's constituency as a whole, the Board is nominally representative of six geographic districts conforming to the general distribution of Ukrainian settlement in the United States.

Elected to the Board, for a two year term, were: George Stepanenko (Washington, D.C.) — Chairman and Governor-at-Large; Nestor Olesnickyj (Irvington, N.J.) — First District, comprising Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands; George Pazuniak (Wilmington, Del.) — Second District, comprising Alabama, Canal Zone, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia; Walter Anastas (Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.) — Third District, comprising Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin;

Victor Borowsky (Dearborn Heights, Mich.) — Fourth District, comprising Michigan; Taras Modney (Cleveland, O.) — Fifth District, comprising Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia; Olegard Kalyna (Phoenix, Ariz.) — Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Andrew E. Stecki (Buffalo, New York) was elected as Governor representing the Law Student Division of the UABA.

Upon its election, the Board of Governors caucused and appointed the following officers with responsibility for the day-to-day management of the activity of the Association: Victor Borowsky, president; Volodymyr Bazarko, vice-president; Zenon Forowych, corresponding secretary; Ivan Shandor, reording secretary; Dennis Grunyk, treasurer.

Following the election, John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrai-

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## Other Communities...

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School of Bandura, under the direction of Rev. Serhij K. Pastukhiw.

ALBANY, N.Y.—The UCCA office, together with New York State UCCA branches, is coordinating the Independence Day observances in the State Capitol Tuesday, January 24, beginning at 12:00 noon. In addition to a concert program, the program foresees a reading of the proclamation in the Senate chambers, invocations by Bishop Losten and Rev. Ivan Kulish, and statements by Lt. Gov. Mary Ann Krupsak, State Sen. Warren Anderson, the Republican Majority Leader, State Sen. Edwyn Mason, the initiator of the observances, and Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey, who is of Ukrainian heritage on his mother's side.

In line with this year's observances, the UCCA office has prepared and published a special brochure about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people's quest for freedom. The pamphlet also contains information about Ukrainians in the United States.

DETROIT, Mich.—Ukrainians here will mark the 60th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine Sunday, January 22, with a program at Fitzgerald High School, Ryan and Ninth Mile Road in Warren at 3:30 p.m. Principal English-language address will be delivered by Gen. Samuel Jaskilka, assistant commandant of the United States Marine Corps. Gen. Jaskilka, who has been in the Marine Corps since 1942, is of Ukrainian heritage. Also speaking will be Mykola Plawiuk, first vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Appearing in the concert will be the "Trembita" chorus, Christine Lypecky, mezzo-soprano, the Shevchenko Bandurist Capella, and Natalia Maruschak with a recitation.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The local UCCA branch has planned to observe the two anniversaries Sunday, January 22, with a program at St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 5:00 p.m. Principal speaker will be Dr. George Kulchycky, professor of history at Youngstown State University. Master of ceremonies will be W. Prokopyk, president of the UCCA branch. Net proceeds from the event are earmarked for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

OZONE PARK, N.Y.—Youth will comprise the Ukrainian Independence Day program here at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Sunday, January 22, beginning at 3:30 p.m. The keynote address will be delivered by Kornel Wasylky, head of the New York SUMA branch. Also appearing will be the "Zhayvoronky" SUMA chorus, the Astoria SUMA bandura ensemble and pupils of the Ozone Park School of Ukrainian Subjects.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Ukrainians here will observe Ukrainian Independence Day Sunday, January 29, with a Divine Liturgy and a program at the Ukrainian Catholic Church here. Appearing in the program will be the local chorus directed by Bohdan Bemko.

BOSTON, Mass.—After several proclamation-signing ceremonies and the raising of the flag, here Boston Ukrainians will culminate their observance of Ukraine's independence Sunday, January 29, with a banquet and dance at the Sheraton Hotel. Principal speaker will be Prof. Omelan Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

YONKERS, N.Y.—Local Ukrainians will take part in a flag raising ceremony here at City Hall beginning at 1:30 p.m. Following the ceremony, a

## Stetzkos Made Honorary Citizens Of Allegheny County, Pa.

### Freedom for CN Rests with Youth, Says Former Ukrainian PM

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Freedom from Soviet Communist domination for the anti-Bolshevik bloc of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union is in the hands of those countries' youth, said former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yaroslav Stetzko.

Mr. Stetzko, who is president of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, made his statement at a news conference Thursday, January 5, in the County Courthouse, here.

This followed a ceremony in which he and his wife, Sla va, who was dressed in native Ukrainian garb, became honorary citizens of Allegheny County, in recognition of their struggle against communism and as a compliment to the county's Ukrainian residents.

A story about their visit to Pittsburgh, written by Geoff Brown, appeared in the Thursday, January 5th edition of the Pittsburgh Press.

Fourteen representatives of local, national and international Ukrainian organizations filled a conference room to witness Commissioner Jim Flaherty read the resolution welcoming the Stetzkos as citizens.

The Stetzkos were accompanied to the Court House by Wolodymyr Masur, Vice-President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Aid Association, and Ananey Nykonchuk, Supreme Secretary of the UNAA.

Commissioners Thomas J. Foerster and Robert N. Pierce Jr. joined Flaherty in presenting a gift to the Stetzkos — a silver plaque with a view of Pittsburgh from Mount Washington engraved on it.

concert will be held at the SUMA Home at 301 Palisades Ave. at 4:00 p.m. Principal speaker will be Wolodymyr Masur. A bandurist quartet will also appear.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ukrainian Independence Day will be observed here during a program at a local school Sunday, January 22, at South and Side Streets. Keynote speaker will be Leonid Poltava. A bandura ensemble, directed by W. Jurkewych, will also appear in the program.

OMAHA, Neb.—The commemorative program will be held here at the local Ukrainian Church Sunday, January 22nd. On Wednesday, January 18, the Omaha Mayor signed the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation.

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.—Borough President Anthony Gate signed the Independence Day proclamation Friday, January 20, in the presence of local community activists led by Rev. Richard Bryda, of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. A program dedicated to the anniversaries will be slated for a later day.

\*Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor and former special assistant to President Gerald Ford on ethnic affairs, will be the keynote speaker at Ukrainian Independence Day programs in Hamilton, Ont., and Binghamton, N.Y. The program in Hamilton will be held Saturday, January 28, and the Binghamton program will take place Sunday, January 29.



Allegheny County commissioners present Mr. and Mrs. Jaroslaw Stetzko with certificates making them honorary citizens of that county. Standing, left to right, are Ananey Nykhonchuk, Thomas J. Foerster, Slava Stetzko, Jaroslaw Stetzko, Jim Flaherty, Robert N. Pierce and Wolodymyr Masur.

Commissioner Flaherty praised Mr. Stetzko's "reverence for freedom," and he said that the citizens of Allegheny County "hope and pray that the people of Ukraine will soon be blessed with freedom that means the supremacy of human rights."

Mr. Stetzko, 65, said the resolution "helps us in our political and psychological fight" against Russian imperialism "and encourages not only the Ukrainian people but people of other subjugated nations."

He has been fighting subjugation since he was 14, spending three years in a Nazi concentration camp at one time for lack of cooperation with the Hitler

government, wrote Mr. Brown.

Mr. Stetzko said young people are becoming more and more prepared — through nationalistic idealism, demonstrations, fighting for a disintegration of the collectivist system by claiming personal property and battling atheism with underground churches — for an insurrection which will be fatal to the Union.

While he declined to pinpoint a target year for the insurrection, he did say it was inevitable since, thanks to President Carter's commitment to human rights, there is international pressure to end "empires" like those in Africa and, ultimately, the Soviet Union.

## Delegates' Credentials Mailed To UNA Branches



### Addresses Published of Branches With Under 75 Voting Members

Together with their monthly assessments for January, 1978, the Home Office has mailed to all Branches the Convention credentials for as many Delegates as they are entitled to, according to the total number of voting members in the Branch as of December 31, 1977, i.e., all those members listed on the January 1978 assessment list whose premiums include payments to the Fraternal Fund.

For each Delegate and Alternate, the Secretary received two copies of credentials, one completed copy of which the Branch must return to the Home Office with 10 days after the election. The election must take place at a meeting held before March 3, 1978.

In the January 17, 1978 issue of "Svoboda" the Home Office has published a list of addresses of all Secretaries of Branches having less than 75 voting members and has mailed this list to each of these Secretaries.

According to UNA By-Laws, a candidate for election as Delegate must be over 18 years of age, of Ukrainian nationality or descent, has been a member in good standing of the UNA for a period of not less than one year, and of the Branch which he is to represent and to which he pays dues to the Fraternal Fund for a period of not less than six months, and possesses all the qualifications of an officer of a Branch, and who shall have manifested active participation in organizational and promotional work for the UNA.



## Establish First Hungarian Studies Chair in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—Minister of State for Multiculturalism, Norman Cafik announced that following a submission to the Treasury Board, a decision has been reached to provide a matching grant of \$300,000 for the establishment of a Chair in Hungarian Studies at the University of Toronto. This grant is to match a similar amount raised in the private sector by the Szechenyi Society. Individual voluntary gifts to the Society have ranged from \$5 to \$10,000 contributions.

Mr. Cafik expressed the appreciation of his Directorate to the President of the Treasury Board, Robert Andras, for expediting this important grant and for Mr. Andras' personal support of this project during the past couple of years.

Commenting on the importance of the Chair to the development of Hungarian studies in Canada, Mr. Andras indicated that this development could not have taken place were it not for the voluntary contributions of so many Canadians of Hungarian background. The voluntary fund-raising efforts of the Hungarian Canadian community demonstrated academic endeavor.

Mr. Cafik, who is Ukrainian on his father's side, stressed that many Canadian universities offer courses in academic areas such as Asia or Eastern Europe or in specific departments such as Romance languages, but no Canadian university offers a concentrated course of study in the history, language or literature of Hungary or in any facet of Hungarian Canadian studies. It is for this reason that the development of a Chair of Hungarian studies at a major university will contribute immeasurably to Canadian academic life. Mr. Cafik also noted that the University of Toronto welcomes the initiative to bring the Chair to Toronto.

(Continued on page 14)

## Manor Offers Hospital Laboratory Summer Externship Program

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—The Medical Laboratory Technology (MLT) Program at the Manor Junior College, has undergone several curricular revisions for the benefit of the students. The program integrates academic with practical learning experience under proper supervision in hospital settings.

To insure a high professional competency of the MLT graduates, the advisory committee, chaired by Dr. Lester Rauer, director of the MLT program, recommended an increase of the number of hours the student will spend in hospital laboratories. The College's Curriculum Committee approved the recommendation.

The new program will require each student to spend approximately 400 hours or 10 weeks in a hospital laboratory during the summer between their freshman and sophomore years. The students already work concurrently in the classroom and hospital during both academic years. This additional summer externship will allow the students more experience in perfecting the various laboratory procedures learned during the regular academic year.



Student of the MLT program is shown here improving her skills during her "externship" which is required in both the first and second years of the program.

## Institute Publishes Two Books, Third Issue of Journal

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies announced the publication of the first two books in the series. "Canadian Library in Ukrainian Studies," namely "Lectures on the History of Ukrainian Literature (1798-1870)" by Mykola Zerov and "The Vaplite Collection," edited by Prof. George S.N. Luckyj, and the appearance of the third issue of the "Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies.

Zerov's "Lectures on the History of Ukrainian Literature" was published in May, 1977. It is the first publication of the renowned scholar's lectures which he delivered at Kiev University in 1928. Zerov's works were subsequently banned and Zerov himself perished in a Soviet concentration camp. His lectures deal with the crucial period of modern

Ukrainian literary history and are a model of scholarly objectivity. They appear in Ukrainian and are intended not only as a university-level textbook but also as a highly informative book for the general reader (271 pp. \$3.95 paper, \$9.95 cloth).

"The Vaplite Collection," edited by Prof. George S.N. Luckyj, is an expanded edition of previously published materials from the archives of the literary group VAPLITE. It offers a unique insight into the life and work of a group of writers who spearheaded the Ukrainian national and cultural revival in the 1920's. Their attempt to develop a high Ukrainian culture, based on western European models, was cut short by the onset of Stalinism. The collection contains letters, diaries, excerpts from both prose and poetry, and many

illustration. (It is in Ukrainian, 260 pp. \$4.95 paper, \$10.95 cloth). These books may be ordered from Mosaic Press, P.O. Box 1032, Oakville, Ont., Canada L6J 5E9.

The "Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies" is a biannual publication appearing in the spring and fall of each year. Its contributors are mainly students conducting research in the Ukrainian field on the graduate level. The third issue, which appeared in November, 1977, has 135 pages. Annual subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Checks or money orders should be made out to the Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies and sent to: Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Toronto, Ont., M5S 1A1.

## Say "Kobza" Is a Hit with Ukrainian Audiences

KIEV, Ukraine.—Though you couldn't tell it from their expressions, Ukrainian audiences are enthusiastic about Western-styled rock music played by "Kobza," one of the leading contemporary bands in Ukraine.

"Kobza," whose music influenced many Ukrainian bands in the West, was recently the subject of several articles in Western newspapers on Ukrainian contemporary music.

While a typical concert by Kobza in the 4,000 seat Palace of Culture in Kiev has all the makings of an American "rock" concert, one element is missing — the shrieking and screaming of the fans as one of their favorite players out does himself in a performance.

Dan Fisher of The Los Angeles Times, in a story carried by The Manchester Guardian Monday, January 9, wrote that a recent performance by "Kobza" in Kiev filled to capacity the Palace of Culture.

"Then they (the audience) sat rigidly through the two-hour performance applauding politely. The scene resembled the opening night of a disappointing new play," he wrote. "Much of the fancy lights and sound equipment of western rock concerts is there. But what's missing is spontaneity."

An Associated Press story also

noted that audiences in the Soviet Union are subdued in their expression of satisfaction. Writing about the same concert, the AP said that the audience "merely applauded politely at the end."

Mr. Fisher did find one "demonstrative" gesture on the part of the audience. He said that at the end of one number, a girl walked on the stage to present Henadiy Tatarchenko, the lead guitarist, with a bouquet of flowers and kissed him.

When asked by Mr. Fisher whether the lack of enthusiasm bothered him, Henadiy, 25, said it didn't.

"Our customs are different," he explained.

He told the AP that while screaming and shrieking are customary in the West, the quiet acknowledgement of a performance "is the custom here."

Mr. Fisher wrote that "Kobza" is one of the most popular bands in Ukraine.

"Kobza" puts Ukrainian folk songs, dating as far back as the 14th century, to a modern beat using a wide variety of instruments including a ragtime piano and a barnyard fiddle, as well as the standard electric guitar and organ," wrote Mr. Fisher.

Rock music was once condemned in the Soviet Union as "bourgeois poison," wrote the AP. However,

now Soviet officials are beginning to tolerate it.

Mr. Fisher wrote that the official line is that any music is acceptable so long as it promotes Socialist standards.

"Creativity and individuality are all right up to the vaguely defined point where they turn into a 'cult of personality,' in the Russian view," wrote Mr. Fisher.

The government strictly regulates what kind of music can be published and performed. Mr. Fisher learned that groups like "Kobza" must have their repertoires approved beforehand, and "they invite trouble if they ad lib on stage."

"A 'free and easy style of performance' and 'banal lyrics' are frowned upon," said Mr. Fisher.

Several years ago, wrote Mr. Fisher, "Kobza" was relegated to playing in small towns for two years after a dispute over the repertoire.

This probably stems from the group's allegorical song "Holubivna", which has become popular among Ukrainian youth in the West.

Banishment to backwater towns is in the future of every band that becomes too popular. The government places limits on how much television or record store exposure a band is permitted, he wrote.

Mr. Fisher said that the more popular bands in the Soviet Union

make a comfortable living for Soviet standards, but they get nothing close to what Western bands get.

"Kobza" consists of seven members between the ages of 25 and 30. All of them are graduates of the Kiev Conservatory of Music. The AP wrote that they developed their style by listening to Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation's programs beamed to the USSR, and from black market recordings. After that, they just added a modern beat to Ukrainian folk tunes.

Henadiy said that he was influenced by Alvin Lee of "10 Years After" and country singer Roy Clark.

"Kobza" predominantly plays in the Soviet Union, but once several years ago it performed in Czechoslovakia and Italy. In its seven year existence, though not all of the original members are still with the group, "Kobza" has released one record, and the AP said that another one is expected soon.

The band members appear on stage in black, red and white costumes designed by lead singer Valeriy Viter, 30. It consists of a white shirt colorfully embroidered at the neck and cuffs, black coat and black slacks trimmed at the cuffs.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## Day of Glory Remembered

Today marks the 60th anniversary since the Ukrainian people, for the third time in their history, re-established their statehood in the form of the sovereign and independent Ukrainian National Republic.

It was a day of glory as Kiev once again shone in its majesty as the capital of Ukraine, when the Fourth Universal, dated January 22, 1918, appeared on the walls of its buildings, announcing that "from this day on, the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subordinated to no one, free, sovereign State of the Ukrainian Nation."

The unity of mind and heart of all Ukrainian people was demonstrated once again as a year later to the day, the Western Ukrainian National Republic, established for tactical reasons on November 1, 1918, joined the UNR thus bringing the eastern and western lands under one flag and jurisdiction. More than a dozen states gave full recognition to the reborn state, including the Bolshevik Russia, which, however, almost immediately launched an offensive against the newly established state as the mighty West was looking on with little more than sympathy. Fighting on three fronts, short on materiel, their ranks rapidly depleting by typhus and lack of medications, the Ukrainian soldiers did manage to sustain the state for nearly four years before it became the first victim of the colonial empire known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But might does not make right, and the fact that the Ukrainian people had voiced their will by the Acts of January 22, 1918 and 1919, remains an ineradicable legacy to be reclaimed again.

This has been the thrust of the observances of this anniversary each year, abetted, as it is, by the knowledge that today the Ukrainian people are persisting in their struggle against the Red invader despite painful losses of some of their best sons and daughters.

The West, still wavering in its stand, is gradually becoming aware of why men like Moroz, Rudenko, Tykhy, Chornovil and others could no longer stand the tyranny of Moscow and are speaking out even from prisons at the risk of their lives. For them the ideal, the dream is the January 22nd legacy. Let us join them in this observance not of battles lost, but of freedom attained and awaiting to be reborn again.

## Fund Exceeds Goal

It was with a sense of pride and gratitude that the UCCA Central Office in New York announced that contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, the sole sustaining basis of our central representative organization in the U.S., have exceeded the goal of \$150,000 by \$3,609 as of Monday, January 16, the last day of tabulations. The total exceeds by some \$11,000 the sum collected last year and constitutes the highest amount in the history of the Fund.

Significantly, informs the Central Office of the UCCA, it was the \$500 contribution of recently installed Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk which helped attain and exceed the designated quota.

A factor in this generous response of the Ukrainian community was undoubtedly the fact that after many years of discussions, planning and expectations, the UCCA opened the much needed Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington. In an exemplary gesture, the Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America donated \$5,000 for that purpose as it had pledged to do.

By responding with generosity and understanding to the appeal for contributions to the UNFund, our community, which supports many an other cause as well, demonstrated that it is a mature body, which is aware of the myriad tasks that lie ahead, and is willing to tackle them.

## Red Trickery in Belgrade

The Helsinki review conference in Belgrade, which re-convened last Tuesday after a holiday recess, was but a couple of hours old when the Soviet delegation offered a prepared draft statement of some three pages as a concluding document.

To the surprise of no one, it contained only a brief reference to the question of human rights, one of the key provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords signed by 33 European states and the U.S. and Canada in the summer of 1975. The sentence reads, to wit, that the participating countries "state their readiness to continue the expansion of cooperation in humanitarian fields, as provided for in the Final Act: human contacts, information, culture and education."

Of course, Western diplomats rejected the draft statement as unacceptable, insisting that the final declaration include the specific record of the implementation — or its failure — of the Act's human rights provisions. At the same time, however, some of the Western delegates voiced fear that Soviet intransigence in this respect, for obvious reasons, may result in an impasse that would bar any kind of document.

Hopefully, the U.S. delegation, which has been quite outspoken on human rights violations in the USSR and its satellites, will persist even more forcefully in the review of human rights implementation and will not be swayed by Soviet threats. Lest it does, both the Final Act and the review conference, as well as the hopes of thousands behind the Iron Curtain, will have gone up in smoke.

## Rededicate Selves to Securing Fundamental Freedoms

*(The following is the text of Ambassador Goldberg's Human Rights Day speech, delivered in Belgrade CSCE Plenary December 9, 1977, to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.)*

It is altogether fitting that this Belgrade meeting, as you have done, Mr. Chairman, takes proper recognition that tomorrow is Human Rights Day. My government and most other members of the United Nations, as well as many groups and individuals, will be observing the 29th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which as I noted in a prior intervention, is incorporated by reference in the Final Act. Today I would like to suggest that the participating states of the Helsinki Accord have a special opportunity to do more than "observe" this event of transcendent importance. Separately and together, we can, if we have the political will, translate the rhetoric of celebration into the concluding document and into actions that will benefit our citizens as individuals and our nations as members of a stable worldwide community.

At the heart of the Universal Declaration is its recognition that "the inherent and the equal and inalienable rights of members of the human family" lie at "the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." That same concept animate the Final Act. It is paraphrased in the preamble, detailed in Principle 7 and specified in the Act's humanitarian provisions.

comply with these provisions. To this end my delegation, joined by others, has sponsored proposal BM/60 reaffirming Principle 7 and seven other resolutions emphasizing and endorsing other specific humanitarian measures of the Final Act.

We should, in the opinion of my delegation, and in fidelity to the Final Act, also give special and collective acknowledgement to the valuable and privileged, and what should be the protected, role of individuals and organizations in furthering the process of implementation through their public scrutiny of developments and practices in their own or other signatory countries. This too is the subject of a proposal which we and others have tabled.

And we should also jointly pledge our energetic efforts both to protect the rights of religious believers among our citizens and to facilitate international contact among them, as the Final Act stipulates.

Our giving of such commitments will be understood around the world as a fresh contribution to the process begun in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Final Act. We all recognize that much of the Final Act depends for its realization on the unilateral actions of each of our states. In the area of human rights and funda-

*"...Human rights are indeed indivisible, and those who seek detente must recognize that the detente we seek must have a human face if it is to be effective and enduring."*

As a concept, the link between the dignity of the individual and the just ordering of the society in which he lives is an old precept for many of our societies. As a foundation of international order, it is a relatively innovative idea, a vision born of two world wars and the determination to promote justice, liberty, and economic security. The Universal Declaration speaks of "barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind" and ties their prevention to the promotion of "friendly relations between nations."

Our conference in Belgrade has been exploring ways in which to deepen those relations, not least through the promotion of the human rights the Universal Declaration proclaimed. We are approaching the time for action — the drafting of our final document based on this review of our shortcomings as well as the advances we have made and the proposals tabled. It is appropriate to summarize the possibilities and challenges before us.

The United States delegation has consistently adhered to the view that this meeting has been, and is, required frankly and honestly to review the record of the implementation by all of the signatory states, as well as to consider new proposals to further implementation. We also are of the view that we are obligated individually and collectively to reaffirm our determination to fulfill our solemn undertakings in the Final Act. Further, we firmly believe that we must give adequate consideration to the Final Act's innovative commitment on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief and we must

mental freedoms, the initiative and responsibility for action lies very much at home, subject, however, to the type of international accounting we have been seeking in the important review we are conducting at this meeting.

In the United States, the agenda of unfinished human rights business is not fully realized, although we are proud of our overall record. It includes action on ratification of certain international agreements in the field of human rights which President Carter recently signed at the United Nations. It includes programs — none of them yet perfected, but all of them already solid governmental policy commitments — to advance the equal rights of minorities and the economic security of all citizens. And, finally, it includes the search for better ways to implement the policy, enshrined in such legislation as our foreign assistance act, of promoting "the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights."

The effort the United States is making is a sincere one. We would hope that other nations would, in the same spirit, examine their conduct to see, by way of illustration, whether the right to religious education is truly fostered, whether believers can freely profess and practice their faith, whether opportunities for free association of believers to worship and celebrate their religion are honored in fact as well as words.

It is a fact of life that in some nations of Eastern Europe those conditions do not obtain. This is a matter of grave concern to the United States. One hundred and forty million Americans are identified with protestant,

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## Memories of HHH

by John Panchuk

When he looked at my lapel name tag at the airport reception in Battle Creek, Mich., during the presidential campaign in 1968, Humphrey said: "John, your friend Joe Lesawyer asked me to give you his greetings."

Watching on TV the tributes and eulogies to the late Hubert H. Humphrey, recalled to mind the constitutionally historical part it was my fortune to play in his political career.

In the 1968 presidential elections, Hubert Humphrey was the nominee of the Democratic party. I was the duly elected Presidential Elector from the 3rd Congressional District in Michigan, representing 184,000 voters who had cast their ballots. The Constitution of the United States provides for the election of the President and Vice-President by the presidential electors.

The following described procedure for the actual election of the President and Vice-President of the United States is reported from the official minutes of the State Electoral Convention of Michigan:

On December 6, 1968, the Convention of Michigan Electors of the President and Vice-President met in the Senate Chamber at the State Capitol in Lansing. William T. Milliken, now governor of Michigan, then Lieutenant Governor, called the meeting to order. Following the invocation, Milliken called the roll of the Electors. That year Michigan was entitled to 21 Electors. Humphrey had won the popular vote in the State of Michigan. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan administered the constitu-

tionally required oath of office of the Electors.

Next followed the election of the chairman of the convention of Presidential Electors. Otis Smith, former Justice of the Supreme Court, was elected chairman. The next order of business, as reported verbatim from the official minutes reads:

Chairman Smith: Honorable Chairman Milliken, Chief Justice Dethmers, distinguished and fellow Electors. The next order of business is the election of a secretary.

Arsulowicz, 5th Congressional District: For secretary of the college, I would like to nominate a handsome, intelligent and capable member of the Calhoun County Bar, John Panchuk.

Smith, 13th District: I support the nomination. It was moved by Mr. Crim, supported by Mr. Bardelli, that Mr. Panchuk be unanimously elected. In response to the question from the chair, all responded "Aye".

The convention then proceeded to fill two vacancies in the Electoral College. After disposing of that business, the chairman appointed three tellers and declared the floor open for nominations of the President of the United States. One elector nominated Hubert H. Humphrey with a brief nominating speech. HHH had carried Michigan by 6 percent.

It may be of interest to a lot of people that there is no constitutional or statutory requirement that Presidential Electors vote for the nominee of the political party which elected the Presi-

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## Only in New York

by Roman J. Lysniak

One cold day this winter, a young man dressed in rather thin clothes, obviously a tourist from the warmer climate, entered a New York City subway car and seated himself next to a stout-looking elder gentleman. It was midday and there were few people in the car on the Broadway line. The young man, having heard so much about the friendliness of New Yorkers, decided to strike up a conversation with his neighbor. He said pleasantly:

"Pretty cold, isn't it?"

"What's pretty cold?"

"Why, the weather, sir."

"What weather?"

"Why, this weather."

"Well, young man, how's this different from any other weather?"

"Well, sir, it is colder."

"How do you know it is?"

"I suppose it is."

"Isn't the weather the same everywhere?"

"Why, no, no, sir, it's colder in some places, like here in New York, and it's warmer in others, like in my native state of Florida."

"What makes it colder in some places than it's warmer in others?"

"Why, the sun — the effect of the sun's heat."

"Makes it colder in some places than it's warmer in others? Young man, never heard of such a thing."

"No, no, no. I didn't mean that. The sun makes it warmer."

"Then what makes it colder?"

"I believe it's the ice"

"What ice, young man?"

"Why, sir, the ice — the ice that was frozen by-by-by the frost."

"Have you ever seen any ice that wasn't frozen?"

"No, sir, that is, I believe I haven't."

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## Egypt: A Land of Contrasts

by Myron E. Nowosad

Egypt, crossroads of Occident and Orient, focal point of the current peace effort in the Middle East, was our destination during Christmas vacation. We arrived in Cairo on Christmas Eve after an 18-hour flight from Chicago via New York, Rome and Athens.

Already at Cairo airport we were fascinated by the strange combination of East and West: sheiks in flowing white robes and elaborate head dresses and black-clad women mingled with elegant Westerners and soldiers in khaki.

We were met by Moustafa, an extremely well-dressed, well-educated and soft-spoken young Egyptian who accompanied us throughout our stay in Egypt. He greeted us with the news that our hotel, located by the Pyramids, was occupied by diplomats attending the Cairo Peace Conference and therefore, we had to stay at the Nile in downtown Cairo.

The road from the airport to the City was festooned with billboards and banners lauding Anwar Sadat's peace effort and an atmosphere of hope and support was very apparent. Pro-peace and pro-American statements seemed to be everywhere — this first impression was deepened and reaffirmed throughout our stay in all the contacts we made with Egyptians.

Christmas Eve at the Nile Hilton was festive and beautiful. After dinner we sat on our balcony overlooking the Nile, which reflected the lights of modern Cairo, a huge fountain, and the Cairo Tower, a construction of steel and cement in the form of the stem of a lotus flower. The outside of the 550 ft. tower is decorated with 12 million multi-colored mosaic stones.

On Christmas morning we visited the Coptic Quarter of Cairo. The Copts are the descendants of the early Christians in Egypt and they are the keepers of some beautiful art and traditions. Coptic Egyptians are generally better educated than Moslem Egyptians; they hold an important place in the country's economy and development and the 3 million Copts are thus a powerful minority among the 34 million Mo-

slems. We attended Christmas Services at St. Sergius, the church built on the legendary site of the Holy Family's stay during their flight to Egypt. Ben Ezra Synagogue, with traces its history back to the time of Moses, was our next stop. The current synagogue building was erected 1115 A.D. but the Old Torah, a part of which is kept inside the synagogue, was written on deer skin about 475 B.C. 42 Jewish families still worship here and, as we were told by a member of the congregation, they live in harmony with the Copts and Moslems.

We were shocked at the poverty prevailing in the overcrowded non-Western quarters of Cairo. (The population of Egypt has multiplied by ten within the past 150 years, while Cairo's population has risen from 2.5 million to over 7 million within the past few years). Poor sanitation; chickens, goats, and sheep sharing the hovels and unpaved streets with the human population; school-age children loitering around; small fry with hungry eyes and signs of malnutrition on their bodies begging everywhere — these were impressions we will never forget. A re-definition of the concept of poverty seemed in order. We returned to the posh Nile Hilton with rather sober thoughts. Egypt definitely has two faces.

In the afternoon a tour to Memphis, the first capital of Egypt founded by Pharaoh Menes who united Upper and Lower Egypt about 2850 B.C. and of Sakkara, the necropolis of Memphis, introduced us to the art and way of life of the ancient Egyptians. King Djoser's step-pyramid and temple, several beautifully decorated mastaba-tombs and the descent into the unlighted depth of the Unas-Pyramid impressed us deeply. In Memphis we met a unit of Polish UN troops and had an interesting exchange of ideas regarding the peace effort. It became rather clear that the Poles applauded the eviction of the Russian "advisors" from Egypt.

The drive back to Cairo along the Nile was an added bonus, as it illus-

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## Book Review

### Two New Books Tell Of Early Life in Canada

All of Baba's Children, by Myrna Kostash; Edmonton, Hurtig Publishers, \$12.95.

Greater Than Kings, by Zonia Keyvan and Martin Coles; Montreal Harvest House Publishers.

(Reviewed by Ron Kustra in The Winnipeg Tribune of December 31, 1977).

Three weeks after my wife and I married in 1975 we spent a gorgeous August Sunday afternoon driving in the countryside west of Dauphin.

We stopped first at the old Kustra homestead and silently stared at the granary-sized house where my father, his four brothers and two sisters were raised.

The unpainted wooden structure was a weathered grey color and its diminutive size seemed incapable of having housed nine people.

Then to the Malowski homestead which my mother's only brother still farms. There we toured through the straw-and-mud cottage built by my baba and long deceased grandfather.

The cottage had a large kitchen, dining-living room, two very small bedrooms and a root cellar. My uncle was using the deteriorating building for storage.

I was swept back 15 and 20 years to the summers when my brother and I would spend several weeks holidaying with baba and thinking life was pitchers of orange drink and fresh raspberries.

"All of Baba Children" and "Greater Than Kings" had a similar effect to

that visit two-and-a-half years ago, only in a more poignant and more philosophical way.

While this isn't the first time the Ukrainian Canadian story has been chronicled, the two volumes form a solid effort. The books complement each other and it's difficult to imagine reading only one and not the other.

"Greater Than Kings" copies a school social studies book with a relatively straightforward text and a judicious use of photographs and quotes from the pioneers and their children, the first generation of Ukrainian Canadians.

It's an easily readable account of the Ukrainians as they permanently left the serfdom and abject poverty in Galicia and Bukovina for the 6,000-mile trip to the bounty promised by Clifford Sifton from the Canadian Prairies.

#### Women's Role

When Ivan Pylypiw and Wasyl Eleniak arrived in Montreal in September, 1891, the immigration was started: 20,000 would come before the First World War, another 70,000 between 1918-39, and 30,000 after 1945.

"Greater Than Kings" is an excellent primer of this settlement, from the problems faced when the immigrants arrived in the dead of a fearfully cold winter through the mechanics of clearing the land, farming, and digging a hole in the ground as a first home.

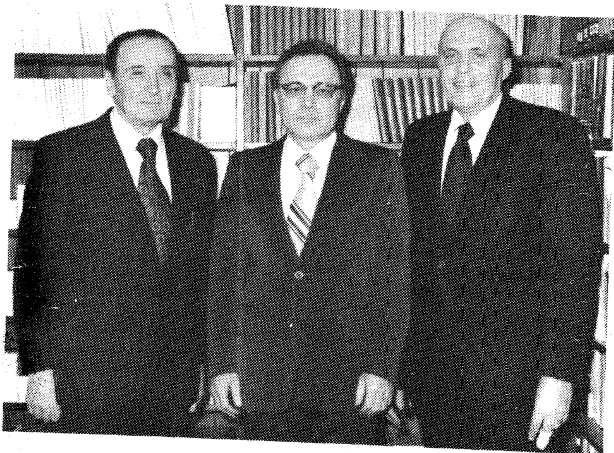
The heroic and superhuman contri-

(Continued on page 13)

# UCCA Officers Visit Ukrainian Church Leaders



In line with its policy of extending Christmas and New Year's greetings to Ukrainian Church leaders in the United States, UCCA executive board and national council representatives visited on Sunday, December 25, Bishop Jaroslaw Gabro of the Chicago Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, and Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Alliance of North America. On Saturday, January 14, UCCA officers visited Bishop Constantine of the Chicago Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. Photo above shows UCCA leaders with Bishop Gabro. Standing, left to right, are Omelan Pleshkewych, Dr. P. Mociuk, Atty. Julian Kulas, Bishop Gabro, Ulana Celewych, Very Rev. Canon William Bilynsky and M. Panasiuk. Photo below shows UCCA representatives with Pastor Harbuziuk. Standing, left to right, are O. Pleshkewych, Pastor Harbuziuk and M. Panasiuk.



# Maplewood Mayor Signs Independence Day Proclamation



Mayor Grasmere (center) flanked by the Ukrainian delegation at Maplewood Town Hall.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.—Mayor Robert H. Grasmere signed a proclamation Tuesday, January 17, designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" at the regular Maplewood Township Committee meeting at Town Hall.

Prior to the signing, Mayor Grasmere stated that he looks forward each year to this commemorative occasion because he has observed for many years with deep affection the boundless energy and vigorous vitality of the Ukrainian people in Maplewood in the preservation of their heritage. He commended all Ukrainians for continuing their struggle for a free Ukraine.

In the presence of a large delegation of Ukrainians, as well as all members of the Township Council, the mayor read the entire proclamation.

Mayor Grasmere then formally presented the proclamation to Andrew Keybida, vice-president of the Essex

County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and ordered that the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag be flown Friday, January 20, in front of the Town Hall, alongside the American flag to "pay tribute to the Ukrainian people for their courage in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine".

Others in the Ukrainian delegation were: Rev. John Syrota of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Rev. John Nakonechny of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Daniel Gulak, president of the Young Adults' Club of Holy Ascension, John Holowko of the Teenagers' Club and altar boys of Holy Ascension, Zenon Semanyshyn and Daria Semeniuk of the Irvington Student Hromada, Mrs. Evelyn Keybida, Mr. and Mrs. Jaroslaw Bihun, Jaroslaw Rak, M. Semenyshyn, Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Basniak, Alex Napora, Damian Koroduba, Bohdan Polansky and Wolodymyr Levitsky.

# Queens Borough President Signs January 22nd Proclamation



Queens Borough President Donald Manes signed on Tuesday, January 17, a proclamation designating January 22, 1978, as Ukrainian Independence Day in that region. Participating in the ceremony were several Ukrainian community activists from Queens. Photo above shows Mr. Manes, second left, handing the proclamation to the Ukrainian group at Borough Hall. Standing, left to right, are: Maria Nesterczuk, president of the Astoria branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Mr. Manes; Sofia Naum, secretary of the Women's Association branch; Myron Buryk, Astoria SUMA branch; Wasyl Kowal, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine in Astoria; Wasyl Naum, vice-president of the Astoria branch of ODFFU; Steven Samboy, president of the Ukrainian American Political Action Committee of Queens, and Andrew Malan, vice-president of UNA Branch 5 in Astoria.

(Photo courtesy of A. Malan)

# New Haven Proclaims Ukrainian Independence Day

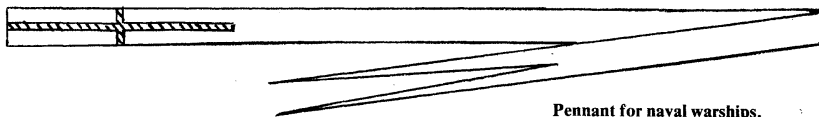


New Haven Mayor Frank Log signed a Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation on Wednesday, January 11. Photo above shows the Ukrainian delegation at the mayor's office. Left to right are: Taras Romaniuk, Raissa Markiw, Prof. John Teluk, Marian Mikovska, Rev. John Terlecky, Mayor Log, Ivan Zakovorotny, Very Rev. Nicholas Cherniawsky, Roma Figol, Lida Fitsalovych, Wasyl Koziupa and Dr. Michael Snihurowych.



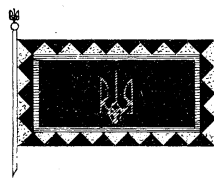
# The Ukrainian Flags

(These are only some of the flags of Ukraine in the author's archives).



Pennant for naval warships.

by W. Trembicky



Presidential flag

The present flag of the Ukrainian SSR is only a modified Soviet Union flag designated for Ukraine by the Soviet government in Moscow on November 2, 1949. The Ukrainian national flag, however, has a great historic past and tradition. It has two horizontal stripes: sky-blue (upper) and yellow (lower).

The old historical literature mentions flags used in the early period of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine (9th-13th centuries). For instance, the Chronicle of Nestor, the famous monumental epos "The Tale of Ihor's Armament", and others, as do Bulgarian sources. However, these sources do not spell out the colors that these flags bore. Yet it is known that the sky-blue and yellow colors were used on flags in the Galician Principality, later in the Galician-Volhynian Kingdom, which was an extension of the declining Kievan empire in the 13th century, after the invasion of the Tatar-Mongolian hordes (1240). These colors were also carried in the Galician coat-of-arms (a golden lion on a sky-blue shield) in the 13th and 14th centuries, at the time of King Lev (1264-1300), King George II (1300-1308), King Andrew (1308-1323).

After the fall of the Galician-Volhynian Kingdom in 1349, the Ukrainian national colors were used in the Galician Kingdom (1349-1378), in the Volhynian Principality until 1435 and later in the quasi-autonomous Galician province under Polish rule approximately until the 18th century.

In modern times, the Ukrainian national colors were used for the first time during the First National Congress of the Supreme Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Council (the highest national political representation) in Lviv between April 19 and May 2, 1848. At that time the National Congress accepted the design of the two-color flag, upon the suggestion of Ukrainian scholars.

The Ukrainian colors were used by the first Ukrainian military formations created in 1848-49 under Austrian rule. The Ukrainian flag was flown for the first time at an international forum — the Pan-Slavic Congress held in Prague on June 2, 1848, at which a 61-member Ukrainian delegation was present.

During World War I, Ukrainian flags were carried by the first Ukrainian military units known as the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, created in 1914 in the Galician province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. These flags were carried into the Russian-occupied Ukraine by these military formations during the struggle for Ukraine's independence.

The blue-and-yellow flag adorned all Ukrainian national military and professional congresses, meetings and important proclamations, that followed the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917 and of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918 and culminated in the declaration of independence of the Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1918. The Ukrainian flag was officially accepted by the National Executive Council of the Ukrainian Republic on January 18, 1918, and passed by government decree on March 2nd and again, along with the national emblem (golden trident on a sky-blue shield), on March 22nd of the same year.

On March 15, 1918, by order of the Ministry of the Navy and the Ministry of Trade, all Ukrainian merchant marine vessels hoisted the Ukrainian national and trade flags. On April 29th of the same year, Ukrainian flags were flown by war ships anchored in the naval port of Sevastopol.

On July 18 and 28 and on September 18, 1918, respectively, new government laws (Nos. 192/44, 372/159, and others) were passed for many state service flags, especially for the Royal Hetman Standards, for the Navy, the Ukrainian foreign

diplomatic and consular services, and for the Army staff. Many service flags, which featured the Ukrainian coat-of-arms, the trident, added a cross above the trident which was a carry-over from the Ukrainian Kozak Navy flags of the 16th and 17th centuries. This attested to the Christian character of the reborn Ukrainian state as opposed to the non-Christian character of the Soviet Russian state after the Bolshevik revolution.

Following the collapse of the Hetmanite government in Ukraine on December 15, 1918, the Directory accepted the previous flag laws (of July and August 1918) on January 3, 1919. Only after January 25, 1919, was there a new flag law passed, which rescinded some of the flag laws of 1918. A new flag law, published in January 1919, was promulgated in "The Official Gazette of the Government Laws and Decrees", Volume V. Article 79. On May 13, 1920 (articles 9 and 10), October 1, 1920, (articles 5 and 6), the Ukrainian flag was legalized in two drafts of the constitution prepared by members of the Government Commission, which was charged with drawing up a constitution for the Ukrainian Democratic (name adopted by law in December of 1918).

The Ukrainian national blue-and-yellow colors were accepted also by the preliminary government law (Constitution), Article V, proclaimed on November 13, 1918, by the Government of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, which was created after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (end of October 1918) on November 1, 1918, in Galicia and Bukovina.

The sky-blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag was also officially accepted by Constitutional Law (Article 5) of March 15, 1939, promulgated by the Carpatho-Ukrainian Soym (Diet), which proclaimed the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine independent after the fall of the Czecho-Slovak Republic (March 14). However, the new republic of Carpatho-Ukraine subsequently lost its independence to the invading Hungarian army. Today Carpatho-Ukraine is a part of the Ukrainian SSR.

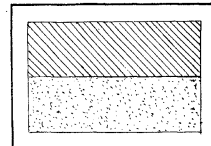
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Also, during the national revolution of the peoples of Siberia (1917-20), Ukrainians of the far eastern land (popularly known as the "Green Wedge") which consisted of the Amur, Maritime province, and the Sakhalin Island (where Ukrainians constitute the relative majority of the population), the Ukrainian flag was used during all Ukrainian national congresses and manifestations, reflecting the Ukrainian national character of the territory.

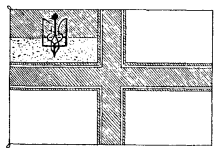
We know from exiles that the original intention was to create a national flag similar to that of the Far Eastern Republic, but with a field of deep green and a canton of blue over yellow, or a regular Ukrainian flag of horizontal stripes with a dark green wedge set close to the staff (similar to the Czech flag). The green color stood for the dark-green forests of the Far East, from which stems the Ukrainian designation of the land as the "Green Wedge" or "Green Ukraine." But the annexation rendered impossible the introduction of either of these two proposed flags.

Except for their historical and heraldic tradition, the Ukrainian colors have a popular national interpretation: the blue color represents the skies, and the yellow color the "golden wheat", the predominant agricultural crop of Ukraine symbolizing its wealth. The proportion of the flag is 3:2.

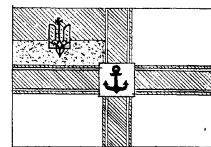
The Ukrainian flag symbolizes today, first of all, the national struggle of all Ukrainians for the restoration of a fully independent and sovereign state, destroyed by the Russians, 56 years ago.



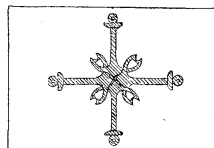
Harbor master flag



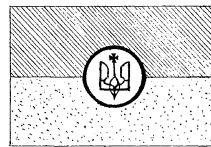
Ensign flag, 1918



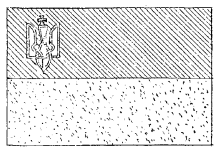
Minister of the Navy masthead



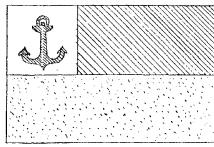
Admiralty flag, 1918-19



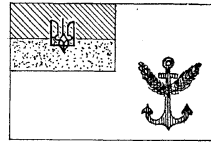
Ambassadorial flag



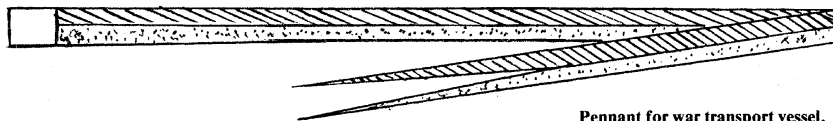
Ensign flag, 1919-20



Consular flag



Aeronautic masthead



Pennant for war transport vessel.

## Stanley Kunitz Reads Poetry at N.Y. Institute

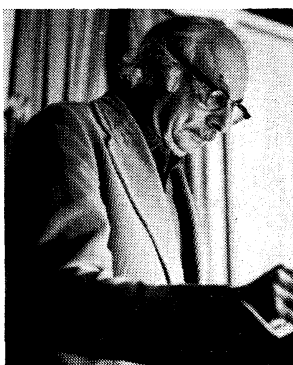
NEW YORK, N.Y.—On November 27, 1977, "Suchasnist" Publishers hosted "An Afternoon of Poetry" with the Pulitzer-prize winning American poet, Stanley Kunitz.

The reading, which took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America here, was held in conjunction with the release by "Suchasnist" Publishers of an edition of Mr. Kunitz's selected poems entitled "This Garland, Danger," edited and translated into Ukrainian by Bohdan Boychuk with Wolfram Burghardt, Ivan Drach, Wadym Lesytsch and Yuriy Tarnawsky. Woodcuts and cover design were made by Jacques Hnizdovsky.

The program was opened by Marta Skorupsky, who welcomed the participants and guests in behalf of the publishers and then introduced Vitalij Keis, who read a brief analysis of the works of Stanley Kunitz.

In the first part of the reading, Mr. Kunitz read his works, each of which was followed by a reading of the same poem in Ukrainian by the corresponding translator: Messrs. Boychuk, Burghardt, Lesytsch or Tarnawsky. I. Drach, the fifth translator of Kunitz's works, was not present. In the concluding part of the program, Mr. Kunitz read a selection of his latest works without the benefit of translators. The reading was followed by a reception.

Mr. Kunitz — poet, translator, editor, scholar, critic and educator — was born July 29, 1905, in Worcester, Mass. He received his B.A. degree from Harvard in 1926 and his M.A. degree from the same university in 1927. Mr. Kunitz is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Academy of American Poets, and Phi Beta Kappa. He is the recipient of a number of awards for poetry, among them the Oscar Blumenthal Prize in 1941, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship for 1945-46, the Amy Lowell Fellowship for 1953-54, the Levinson Prize from "Poetry Magazine" in 1956, the Saturday Review Award for 1957, a Ford Foundation Grant for 1958-59, the Harriet Monroe Poetry Award from the University of Chicago for 1958, the National Insti-



Stanley Kunitz

tute of Arts and Letters Awards for 1959, the Pulitzer Prize for 1959, the Brandeis University Creative Arts Award Medal for 1956, and the Academy of American Poets Fellowship for 1968.

Among Mr. Kunitz's published collections are: "Intellectual Things," a collection of poems published in 1930; "Passport to the War: A Selection of Poems," published in 1944; "Selected Poems, 1928-1958" (1958); "Testing Tree: Poems" (1971); "The Terrible Threshold" (1974); "A Kind of Order, a Kind of Folly," a collection of essays published in 1975.

Mr. Kunitz is also the translator of Anna Akhmatova (in collaboration with Max Hayward), Andrey Voznesensky, and the editor and one of the translators of a collection of poems by I. Drach, entitled "Orchard Lamps," soon to be issued by the Sheep Meadow Press.

Paul Pines, the 1976 winner of the "Caps Award for Poetry" and author of two collections of poetry, "Onions" and "Keeping of Time," who was present at the reading, has written a poem entitled "Stanley Kunitz reads for 'Suchasnist' in Honor of a Ukrainian Edition of His work." Mr. Pines' poems appeared in Ukrainian translation by V. Keis in the July-August 1977 issue of the "Suchasnist" magazine.

Below is a poem by Paul Pines in honor of a Ukrainian edition of Mr. Kunitz's work.)

*The walls  
of the Ukrainian Institute of America  
are off-white, smooth  
as the inside of an egg shell.  
There are two grand pianos on a stage  
beneath the portrait of a patriarch.  
Windows frame bare trees  
behind the reader,  
who reads  
a piece about Desire  
which he perceives  
as a Luna Park where angels ride planets  
Like bumper-cars that never collide  
as they chorus out 'music of the spheres'.*

*Afterwards  
a translator slips the poem  
into another gear,  
drives it through Ukrainian until  
it acquires a power beyond itself,  
like an exile  
opening a letter.*

*Ignatov, his friend, sits at the rear,  
hands folded in his lap, at home  
in a folding chair.  
Both wear tan corduroy jackets,  
rough mustaches; rakish  
boys gone grey, both have learned how  
to cry without tears.*

*At 73 Kunitz confesses  
he looked for the father he never had  
but couldn't find him anywhere,  
not even in himself.  
Hands clasped at his chest,  
rising on his toes liked an alto with a passion  
for high C, his voice cracks.*

*Outside, darkness  
spills on the winter sky; oil on aluminum.  
If only he'd given way to rage or bile.  
If only he'd made a father of despair.*

## Byzantine Art Lecture

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada (UVAN) in conjunction with the "Ukrainian Week," will hold a public, illustrated lecture by Prof. A. Baran, of

the University of Manitoba, entitled "Byzantine Art and its Influence on Kievan Rus'" on Thursday, January 26, at 7:30 p.m. at the Planetarium Auditorium, 190 Rupert Ave. here.

## Rededicate Selves to Securing...

(Continued from page 6)

Catholic, Jewish, Moslem, Buddhist and other religious groups of their own choosing. This is safeguarded by the first amendment to our constitution which guarantees the free exercise of religion. Our people share the belief of the poet Tennyson, who once wrote that, "more things are wrought by prayer than man can dream of." We regret the fact that grave violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief exist in some of the countries of the East.

Fundamental to the pursuit of human rights is the unfettered expression of divergent and peaceful views. Tomorrow, observing an anniversary of great importance to the promotion of human rights, let us not forget those who have been unjustly punished simply for expressing what is characterized as dissent. A number of the signatories of this meeting have such prisoners of conscience.

Tomorrow's anniversary is an important occasion to recommit our conference to advance toward the human rights goals of the Final Act. As the

Secretary General of the United Nations said in his statement on the occasion of Human Rights Day, "The protection and promotion of human rights is now among our most urgent priorities. Much has been accomplished over the year, but regrettably much still remains to be done. Disturbing violations in various parts of the world contradict the goals and ideals we have proclaimed not only in the Declaration, but in the charter of the United Nations, and they stand as serious barriers in the way of international peace and security."

We have cited specific cases, categories and countries during the review of implementation at this meeting dealing with significant and regrettable aspects of human rights' violations, and President Carter on December 3rd in reporting to our CSCE Commission has cited in great detail both the progress and as the Secretary General of the United Nations has pointed out, the "disturbing violations of human rights which occurred and are still all too prevalent in" various parts of the world.

My delegation will make President Carter's report, citing chapter and verse, available to all delegations.

It would be fitting — in the spirit of the day, and of the obligation the Final Act puts on each participant — for appropriate authorities to examine again their compliance in light of the Universal Declaration and the Final Act and to take appropriate remedial action. And we have a special obligation in this connection in light of the specific human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Final Act.

We should respond to Secretary General Waldheim's call for "all governments, non-governmental organizations and peoples in every nation to commemorate the historic occasion we mark today by re-dedicating themselves to securing the fundamental freedoms set forth in the Declaration." The Final Act mandates us to do so.

I have suggested some actions our states can take here in Belgrade and elsewhere to give fitting tribute to tomorrow's anniversary. I can only add that lip service is not real observance of human rights. Actions and practices are the true test of a society's commitment to its ideals. As His Excellency, the Honorable Lazar Mojssov, Presi-

dent of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, said in his remarks commemorating this occasion: "The oppression of man and disrespect for human rights have always been negative omens of social unrest and even international conflict. In the interest of peaceful and progressive advancement to a better, more secure and more just world, the human community as a whole must, once and for all, do away with such manifestations which jeopardize fundamental human rights."

In light of the comments made by delegates representing some of the countries of the East, questioning the relationship between human rights and security, the comments by the President of the Assembly and the Secretary General of the U.N. provide a definitive answer.

As the remarks by Secretary General Waldheim and General Assembly President Mojssov so eloquently point out, peace, security, and human rights are indeed indivisible, and all those who seek detente must recognize that the detente we seek must have a human face if it is to be effective and enduring.

## Form Ukrainian American Bar Association

(Continued from page 3)

nian National Association, addressed the Sunday session and extended greetings from the UNA and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Continuing in a well-participated interchange, the assembled lawyers addressed two major issues of current concern to the Ukrainian community and practicing Ukrainian attorneys: repression of political dissidents in Ukraine and problems arising in the devolution of estates of Ukrainians to heirs in the Soviet Union.

Andrij Fedynsky of "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service commented on the role the Ukrainian American lawyers could fulfill in the human rights struggle.

The executive of the Bar Association Organizing Committee expanded on Mr. Fedynsky's remarks by informing the gathering of an already ongoing liaison with former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and other American lawyers with regard to the defense of arrested dissidents Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy and others. Noted, also, was the scheduled briefing, the following day, of the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe concerning violations of the Helsinki Accord in Ukraine.

N. Olesnickiy, George Oryshkevych, Dr. Padoch, Adrian Slywotzky, Myroslaw Smorodsky and others then discuss-

ed the potential pitfalls and solutions in planning for and resolving issues arising from claims of real or putative Soviet beneficiaries to estates of Ukrainians residing in the United States. Illustrative of the burgeoning opportunities that could be exploited on behalf of the Ukrainian community, it was at the time observed that such institutions as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute could serve as a source of judicially credible expert testimony to counteract perverted evidence submitted with respect to the extent to which the doctrine of "enjoyment of use" is realized by beneficiaries in the Soviet Union.

### Board of Governors Meet

On November 8th, the newly-elected governors and officers held their inaugural meeting in Washington, D.C. Implementing the mandate of the Cleveland conference, the UABA's board and executive, among other tasks conformed and adopted the Association's by-laws and settled upon the form and jurisdiction (Washington, D.C.) of its incorporation.

In addition to the UABA's regular membership meetings, to be held during the last weekend in September of each year and which would address, in the main, procedural and operating aspects of the Association, it was deter-

mined to convene a mid-year conference that would undertake a seminar approach to substantive legal activity of Ukrainian attorneys.

Plans for a special winter conference on decedent's estates to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., and which had been tentatively proposed during the Cleveland convention were revised.

Now scheduled for May, in Toronto, Canada, the mid-year conference of the UABA will focus on three programs — (a) local, state and federal funding for Ukrainian activity, (b) non-profit corporate and tax-exempt status of Ukrainian organizations and (c) decedent's estates.

A follow-up meeting of the UABA's board and executive for the purpose of finalizing plans for the Toronto conference has been scheduled for March, in Detroit.

The influence that lawyers of Ukrainian descent can wield in selected areas of the law was underscored recently when several Ukrainian attorneys were requested by the New York State Attorney General's office to advise that office on a case currently pending in New York's Surrogate Court involving the bequest of an estate to two beneficiaries residing in Ukraine. The attorneys have conferred with and are currently advising the Attorney General's staff in order to assure that the estate not be depleted by Soviet authorities.

The need for formal organization of law professionals for work both within and without the Ukrainian community has been sorely felt and heretofore sporadically satisfied by various local affiliations of Ukrainian attorneys. At long last, the groundwork for permanence in this regard has been laid: Ukrainian lawyers are in the forefront of a drive to organize a multi-national affiliation of jurists to press for the release of incarcerated Ukrainians in the Soviet Union; a Ukrainian lawyer has tackled the National Geographic Society on charges of defamation stemming from the Society's recent publication equating Ukrainians with Russians; another Ukrainian attorney is raising the lid on classified documentation of Operation Keelhaul, the forced repatriation of refugees from Eastern Europe by Allied Armed Forces at the close of World War II.

Every law student and lawyer who is descended from or related to a person of Ukrainian ancestry and who has not yet manifested to the UABA his or her interest is urged to join in the expansion of what promises to be a hallmark achievement of the Ukrainian immigration in the United States.

Inquiries should be directed to: Ukrainian American Bar Association c/o Corresponding Secretary, P.O. Box 1513; Main Post Office; Washington, D.C. 20013.

## Egypt: A Land of Contrasts

(Continued from page 7)

trated very clearly that without the Nile and its life-giving water there would be no Egypt. Luscious green fields, palm-groves, cotton fields and rice paddies were tended by the "fellahs" (farmers) in their cotton galabijas (a garment similar to an old-fashioned night shirt). The stark desert begins where the irrigation system ends — the ochre sand dunes and rocks are easily seen on both sides of the narrow Nile Valley.

The following morning saw us mounting camels to see the Great Pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx. The pyramids are huge, they are massive, they really make one marvel at the endurance and engineering skill which went into them but the Sphinx adds excitement and the human element to the colossal scene. Security at the Pyramids was tight — the Mena House, site of the Cairo Peace Conference (and also site of a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt during World War II) being located at the very base of Cheop's Pyramid. Imagine our surprise when a helicopter came circling around the pyramids and the head of the Sphinx and we realize that Israel's President Begin is waving to us from the helicopter! Thanks to telephoto lenses we hope to have some good pictures of that event.

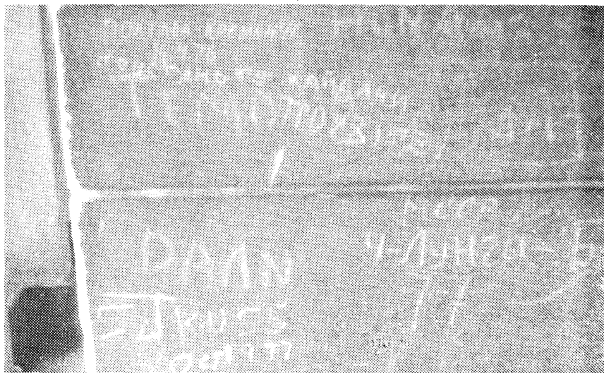
The Egyptian Museum held us in its spell for several hours. The beauty of the Treasures of King Tut exceeded all expectations — the samples shown at the Field Museum last summer were but a small fraction of the mass of artifacts found in the tomb and exhibited in the museum in Cairo.

After a well-earned rest we explored Islamic Cairo. The Citadel from the 12th Century, the Sultan-Hassan-Mosque, the Mohammed-Ali-Alabaster-Mosque and the Khan Khalili Bazar were like a picture from Arabian Nights.

An airbus took us and 310 other tourists south to Luxor. Another sur-

prise awaited us here: Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Sadat were expected in Luxor and, again, we were "bumped" from the luxurious Winter Palace Hotel and had to stay in a trailer-camp in American-made "Skampers" at the banks of the Nile. But, as a consolation, we did get to see Sadat and Schmidt! In retrospect, there are worse places to camp than the peaceful green riverbank overlooking the Nile with its fellucas (sailboats) and the rocks of the Valley of the Kings as a backdrop! Some of the most impressive sites of ancient Egypt are in Luxor: The huge Temple of Karnak with its 134 columns and its statues of Ramses and Tutankhamon, as well as the Temple of Luxor with its immense gate and beautiful obelisk. On the West Bank of the Nile the Valley of the Kings, the Temple of Hatshepsut and the Colossi of Memnon inspire awe and disbelief. We climbed down into the deep tombs of some of the pharaohs and here we realized how earnestly these ancient people sought immortality. A conversation with an 82-year-old Coptic guide who had been in Carter's party during the discovery of King Tut's tomb made that exciting event come even more alive for us. An evening sail on the Nile in a felluca with two young boys handling the huge sail and the tiller brought us back to our campsite — what a romantic way to travel!

Another day in Cairo filled with shopping, a visit to the Mena House which had meanwhile been vacated by the diplomats, and another excursion into the oriental quarter of the city completed our trip to Egypt. Filled with strange impressions, awe and wonder we flew on to Athens, Greece, where three days of rest in a setting more similar to our own way of life prepared for re-entry into the work-a-day world.



As a post scriptum to his travelogue, Dr. Nowosad writes us that he found inscriptions in Ukrainian on the walls of the museum built to protect the statue of Ramses II in Memphis, Egypt. Carved out are such words as "Ukraina", "Poltava-Kremenchuk", Shevchenko's "Vstavaite, kaidany porvite", some names and the depiction of a trident. Dr. Nowosad suspects that these inscriptions could have been made either by tourists or possibly Ukrainians among Soviet technical personnel, who were expelled by the Egyptian authorities. Dr. Nowosad's photos of the inscriptions appear above.

# Ukrainian National Association

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

### MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1977

#### INCOME FOR NOVEMBER, 1977

Dues from Members .....	\$ 233,443.03
Interest from:	
Loan to UNURC .....	141,399.39
Bonds .....	112,755.14
Mortgage Loans .....	17,747.43
Certificate Loans .....	2,777.10
Banks .....	188.73
Stocks .....	11.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 274,878.79</b>
Real Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. ....	1,000.00
500 E 11th St., New York, N. Y. ....	462.69
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 1,462.69</b>
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort .....	30,511.38
Income of "Svoboda" Operation .....	45,757.25
Refund:	
Reinsurance Premiums .....	165.73
Employee Hospitalization Plan .....	970.25
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid .....	4,811.07
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages .....	7,305.10
Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan Employee Wages .....	11.65
Dividends to Members .....	170.50
Telephone .....	16.01
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 13,450.31</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Sale of "Encyclopaedia" .....	1,048.50
Transfer to Orphans Fund .....	1,000.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 2,048.50</b>
Investment:	
Bonds sold and/or Matured .....	40,021.45
Mortgages Repaid .....	55,517.05
Certificate Loans Repaid .....	6,831.21
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 102,369.71</b>
<b>Total for November, 1977:</b>	<b>\$ 703,921.66</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1977

Paid to or for Members:	
Cash Surrenders .....	23,861.71
Death Benefits .....	69,340.37
Matured Endowment Certificates .....	64,673.51
Payor Death Benefits .....	188.66
Benefits Paid Out from Fraternal Funds .....	2,180.00
Reinsurance Premiums .....	2,358.06
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 162,602.31</b>
Operating Expenses:	
"Soyuzivka" Resort .....	30,333.28
"Svoboda" Operation .....	43,351.50
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising .....	1,010.25
Medical Inspections .....	509.83
Traveling Expenses Special Organizers .....	1,189.98
Reward to Special Organizers .....	950.00
Field Conferences .....	462.55
Reward to Branch Secretaries .....	10.36
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 4,132.97</b>
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Canadian P.P. & UI Employee .....	11.70
Employee Hospitalization Plan .....	7,165.26
Employee Pension Plan .....	433.33
Salaries — Executive Officers .....	6,666.67
Salaries — Office Employees .....	19,852.36
Taxes — Federal, State & City Employee Wages .....	8,729.10
Canadian Corp. Income Tax .....	1,825.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 44,683.42</b>
Official Publication "Svoboda" .....	18,600.00
General Administrative Expenses:	
Books & Printed Matter .....	138.00
General Office Maintenance .....	1,074.00
Postage .....	1,056.79
Printing & Stationery .....	448.60
Rental of Equipment .....	1,765.10
Telephone .....	1,150.14
Traveling Expenses — General .....	5,459.25
Operating Expenses — Canadian Office .....	200.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds .....	1,261.92
Insurance Dept. Fees .....	225.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 12,778.82</b>
Operating Expenses — Real Estate:	
77-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. ....	463.15
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 463.15</b>

Miscellaneous:	
Scholarships .....	100.00
Loss on Bonds .....	21.45
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid .....	1,615.66
Donation Support .....	1,739.73
Youth Sport Activities .....	465.27
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 3,942.11</b>

Investment:	
Bonds Purchased .....	281,575.00
Mortgage Loans Granted .....	51,350.00
Certificate Loans Granted .....	6,437.10
Electronic Data Processing Equipment Purchased .....	83.70
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 339,445.80</b>

#### Disbursements for November, 1977

**\$ 660,333.36**

#### BALANCE:

<b>ASSETS:</b>		<b>LIABILITIES:</b>	
Cash .....	\$ 317,344.81	Fund:	
Bonds .....	28,817,369.52	Life Insurance .....	\$ 41,493,515.25
Stocks .....	531,426.63	Fraternal .....	259,039.50
Mortgages .....	3,199,619.15	Orggan's .....	207,199.37
Certificate Loans .....	540,447.96	Old Age Home .....	288,763.61
Real Estate .....	668,656.10	Emergency .....	48,083.15
Printing Plant & Equipment .....	161,736.71	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 42,296,600.88</b>
Loan to UNURC .....	8,000,000.00		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 42,296,600.88</b>		

**ULANA DIACHUK,**  
Supreme Treasurer

## RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER, 1977	22,640	58,305	6,441	87,386
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER, 1977</b>				
New Members .....	104	169	76	349
Reinstated .....	12	44	7	63
Transferred in .....	4	11	1	16
Change of class in .....	1	5	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept. ....	—	27	—	27
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>461</b>
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER, 1977:</b>				
Suspended .....	29	46	34	109
Transferred out .....	1	9	1	11
Change of class out .....	1	5	—	6
Transferred to Adults .....	4	—	—	4
Died .....	3	94	—	97
Cash Surrender .....	18	23	—	41
Endowment Matured .....	53	50	—	103
Fully Paid-Up .....	23	61	—	84
Reduced Paid-Up .....	—	—	—	—
Extended Insurance .....	1	1	—	2
Certif. Terminated .....	—	2	6	8
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN NOVEMBER, 1977:</b>				
Paid Up .....	23	61	—	84
Extended Insurance .....	24	34	—	58
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>LOSSES IN NOVEMBER, 1977:</b>				
Died .....	1	23	—	24
Cash Surrender .....	6	7	—	13
Reinstated .....	2	11	—	13
Lapsed .....	5	5	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER, 1977:</b>	<b>22,661</b>	<b>58,319</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>87,464</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN,**  
Supreme Secretary



## Two New Books...

(Continued from page 7)

butions of the women — my baba — are told and the family, social and religious life of the pioneers and their families outlined.

While "Greater Than Kings" details the trials and resourcefulness of the pioneers and gives a feeling of the Ukrainian Canadian struggle, it is Myrna Kostash and "All of Baba's Children" which provides the soul.

Miss Kostash writes with anger, cynicism and nationalism. She's an iconoclast and a strain of anti-WASPness tempers her much lengthier and in-depth account of the immigration, settlement, development and assimilation.

She fights back at the past injustices with only a tacit acknowledgement that intermarriage (my wife is WASP) and normal social development diminishes a racism which can never be eradicated.

Any member of a minority ethnic group in Canada can recite episodes of personal racial discrimination. Miss Kostash supplies many examples and observes:

"The Ukrainian Canadians' response...was either to develop a romantic and consoling mythology around their European culture and character or to become politicized... around their class positions; in both cases, it was a question of self-defense."

She swims through the torture of the disappearance of the Ukrainian character and presence which started with the pioneer schools teaching "to be really Canadian was to be Anglo-Saxon (if not British), Protestant and male."

She is troubled by this search for her roots and lashes out. "There's nothing beautiful about exploitation and if our people are screwed up and contradictory and craven, it's because they have been exploited."

"All of Baba's Children" is about self-identity and consciousness. It's not an easy introduction into the story of Ukrainian Canadians, but it has an explosiveness and power for those to whom their heritage is important.

When I visit my baba this Christmas it will be with new insight and perspective. As Miss Kostash so clearly records, my baba "worked for a future pay-off"... a better life for me.

(Ron Kustra is a staff writer for The Tribune.)

## Soviets Crack Down...

(Continued from page 2)

homes of five other members of the Ukrainian monitoring group.

Two of the five, Oles Berdnyk and Lev Lukianenko, have also been arrested. Lukianenko, a fifty-year-old lawyer, has already served fifteen years in labor camp where he became an Orthodox faithful. His previous arrest was in 1961.

It is also reported that two members of the Armenian Helsinki Monitoring Group, E. Arutyunyan and Robert Nazaryan, have been arrested. Nazaryan, the thirty-year-old secretary of the Armenian Group, is a graduate in engineering and in theology. He is a deacon of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the leader of the Christian Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights, Rev. Gleb Yakunin, has been told by the KGB that he too will face criminal charges unless he ceases his human rights activities.

## Slavic Arts Ensemble To Present Music for Romance

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Slavic Arts Ensemble is presenting a special concert to celebrate St. Valentine's Day with classical music written on the theme of love and romance. The concert will be held Sunday afternoon, February 5, at 3:00 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2nd East 79th Street here. It will be a program of music suited to romance with a "sweet Slavic surprise" for everyone at the reception to follow in the art gallery. Donation is \$5 and \$3 for senior citizens and students.

## ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN NOVEMBER, 1977

District:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa., chairmam P. Tarnawsky	328
2. Chicago, Ill., chairman Helen Olek	315
3. Cleveland, O., chairman J. Fur	297
4. New York, N. Y., chairman M. Chomanchuk	267
5. Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Didyk	163

Branches:	Members:
1. 51 Chicago, Ill., secretary M. Olshansky	71
2. 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secretary J. Skira	56
3. 346 Cleveland, O., secretary J. Fisher	54
4. 121 Rome, N. Y., secretary Ch. Kobito	53
5. 78 Minnrsville, Pa., secretary J. Petrunco	44

Organizers:	Members:
1. M. Olshansky, Branch 51	51
2. Ch. Kobito, Branch 121	53
3. J. Hewryk, Branch 445	53
4. Tekla Moroz, Branch 465	47
5. J. Petrunco, Branch 78	44

TOTAL number of new members in November	349
TOTAL number of new members in 1977	3,075
TOTAL amount of life insurance in 1977	\$7,944,500

STEFAN HAWRYSZ,  
Supreme Organizer

## THE USSR vs. DR. MIKHAIL STERN

SOVIET "JUSTICE" vs. HUMAN RIGHTS

The only tape recording of a trial smuggled out of the Soviet Union.

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State

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## Memories of HHH

(Continued from page 7)

dential Elector. Theoretically, an Elector can nominate and vote for any one he wishes to. One Elector in the Michigan Electoral Convention actually chose not to vote for his party's nominees but had the grace to resign and let the convention elect a substitute who was a Humphrey supporter. What would happen if an Elector actually voted for a candidate or a person not his party's choice, is a debatable question. That's one reason why periodic efforts are made to abolish the Electoral College by a constitutional amendment.

After Humphrey's nomination was duly seconded, the tellers passed out the ballots and collected them after all the Electors had voted.

Panchuk: Mr. Chairman, the tellers have collected the ballots and canvassed them and report 21 electoral votes for Hubert H. Humphrey as President of the United States.

The same procedure was followed for the nomination and election of Vice-President Edmund S. Muskie.

The certificates of election were then distributed to the chairman and secretary for their signatures. There were at least eight certificates to be signed and, by vote of the convention, ordered delivered as follows by registered mail: one to the President of the U.S. Senate; one to the Chief Justice of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan; two certificates were ordered delivered to the Secretary of State of Michigan; two on December 17, 1968, to the Administrator of General Services in Washington, D.C. These procedures are required by law as a precaution against loss of the certificate of election and to ensure the integrity of the elections.

Finally, as secretary of the convention, I reported that the Electoral Convention certified a total of 1,593,082 votes had been cast by the Michigan Democratic voters for the President and Vice-President, and that Michigan had cast all of its 21 electoral votes for Humphrey and Muskie.

## Establish First Hungarian...

(Continued from page 5)

The Szechenyi Society was incorporated in 1965 with the primary purpose of encouraging the study of the Hungarian language, literature, history and culture in Canada. The idea of the Chair was conceived in 1972 at a general meeting of the Society. Up until that time the Society had concentrated its efforts on providing reference materials to Canadian universities such as the reference library totalling 1,000 volumes which was donated to Loyola University in Montreal. The drive to raise funds for the Chair began in 1973 and by 1977 over \$300,000 had been raised.

Mr. Cafik also indicated that the establishment of this Chair will undoubtedly raise expectations of other ethnocultural communities for the establishment of Chairs of study relating to their particular groups.

Future applications from individual ethnocultural communities for the establishment of university Chairs will be considered on their individual merits and on the availability of funds. Mr. Cafik emphasized, however, that it would be necessary in the future for such groups to demonstrate the degree of support within their own communities for such an endeavor by their willingness to provide partial funding on a voluntary basis.

Article II of the U.S. Constitution provides that, "The President of the Senate and the House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of Electors appointed...In choosing the President, the votes shall be by States, the representation from each state having one vote."

Michigan had 21 Electors and hence 21 votes. Since Richard Nixon received a majority of the total of all electoral votes the late Sen. Humphrey lost the presidential election in 1968.

The political and personal fortunes of the two men have been tragically different since that memorable presidential election, ten years ago.

## HNIZDOVSKY

### WOODCUTS, 1944 - 1975

A Catalogue Raisonné by ABE M. TAHIR, Jr. with a foreword by PETER A. WICK and an autobiographical essay by JACQUES HNIZDOVSKY.  
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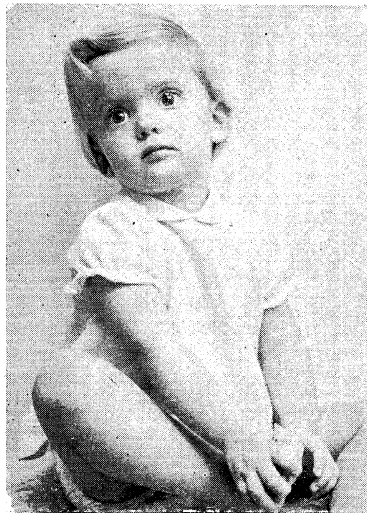
## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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.



*Wonder how long I will have to wait  
Before I own a UNA certificate.*

#### 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:

- *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.

## "Khrestonosti" Announce Basketball Tournament

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The "Orden Khrestonostiv" unit of "starshi plastyun" announced that their annual basketball tournament for "yunaky" (boys aged 12-18) will be held here Sunday, March 19, at St. Peter's Prep gym.

Last year, eight teams from Trenton (the tournament champions), New York City, Philadelphia and Jersey City competed in the tournament.

Eugene Kotyk, tournament director,

said, "We expect to have additional teams from Yonkers, Passaic, Hartford and Cleveland at this year's tournament."

Trophies for the winning teams have already been funded by the Ukrainian National Association and the "Vovcha Troja" Plast Camp. There will also be a Most Valuable Player Award, as well as a separate cheerleading contest, which co-directors Roman Juzeniw and George Bilyk promised "should be fun."

## Soyuzivka, Community Cited in Book

ELENVILLE, N.Y.—A history of the town of Wawarsing and the surrounding area entitled, "Wawarsing, Where The Streams Wind," by Katharine T. Terwilliger was recently published here by the Rondout Valley Publishing Company, Inc.

The 350-page book includes several references to the Ukrainian National Association estate Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian American Youth Association camp near Spring Glen, and the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kernokson. A photo of the recently built church is also included in the book, and the church is described as "one of the finest" in the area.

Also mentioned in the history is the participation of Ukrainians, led by So-

yuizvka manager Walter Kwas, in the area's Bicentennial parade.

Daniel Slobodian is cited in the author's acknowledgements as an individual "who so many times has been gracious in answering my questions about the Ukrainians." Mr. Slobodian's name also appears in the appendix containing a list of Wawarsing town officials, since he is the chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

The history of the Wawarsing area begins with a mention of the first settlers, the Esopus clan of the Lenni-Lenape (Algonquin) tribe of Indians, and continues to the present day.

The name of the town, as noted in the book's title, is derived from the Indian name "Wawarsinke," which means where the streams wind.

## 19 Girls to Debut At "Chervona Kalyna" Ball

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Nineteen young ladies will make their debut at the annual "Chervona Kalyna" ball Saturday, January 28, at the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel here.

The ball, a traditional event for many years now, is being sponsored jointly by the "Chervona Kalyna" Publishers, by the "Chervona Kalyna" Plast unit and by the Coordinating Committee of Ukrainian and Ukrainian American Veterans Organizations of New York.

The theme of this year's debutante ball will be the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and the 60th anniversary of the November First Act, both heralding the rebirth of Ukraine's sovereignty.

The "Chervona Kalyna" organization comprises former members of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, the first military formation in Ukraine's modern history, which played a prominent role in the War of National Liberation.

## Medical Club Views Autopsy

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Thirteen members of Manor Junior College's Medical Club were recently provided the opportunity of witnessing an autopsy at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The club members are involved in the Medical Assisting, Pre-Nursing, and Medical Secretarial Programs at Manor.

This educational experience would not have been possible without the permission and cooperation of Dr. Sunder Mansukhani, professor of anatomic pathology at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

## Ukrainian Christmas Program Aired on Minneapolis Radio

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A special two-hour program entitled "A Ukrainian Christmas" was aired here on Saturday, January 7, (2:00-4:00 p.m.) by radio station KUOM-770 A.M.

Co-hosting the program was Lesya Hlyniansky Parekh (formerly of Boston) and Michaeline Janowycz Raymond.

The bilingual program included appropriate commentary on Ukrainian Christmas customs, as well as other entertaining information about our customs during the holiday season.

The program was widely publicized by the local media.

## Summer Jobs for Youth

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The office of Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) sent out a circular letter containing information about summer jobs for young people with executive agencies.

The "Summer Jobs Announcement" No. 414, which contains new changes made by the U.S. Civil Service Commission, has been made available last January 4th, and can be obtained from the Civil Service Commission's Federal

Job Information Center nearest your home. The Newark, N.J., Center's toll-free number for such information is 800-242-5870. For the Camden, N.J., area the toll-free number is (609) 541-0400.

The most important change is that only one examination will be given this year and the deadline for filing applications is January 27th. The examination will be given some time in February of this year.

## WORD JUMBLE

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

### Former Ukrainian Football Greats

- USHRATA     \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- HYCU        \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- KNAGISRU   \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_
- ATACOSVIR   = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- IKNEDBAR     \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- ADKIT        \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =
- WNISANCHEEY \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =
- ERDINA      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_

He had a bright coaching career as well:

Answers to last week's jumble: Eliashewski, Popovich, Paslawsky, Stefaniuk, Zawadowycz, Liskewych, Kucharchuk, Budyshyn.

Mystery word: Lepkaluk.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

## Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 76 — 30 Montgomery Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip Code .....

MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:

..... day                      month                      year

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## UCCA Washington News

\* On December 15th, Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania introduced into the "Congressional Record" the annual Captive Nations Week Honor Roll. The 1977 honor roll for those who contributed to the success of the past Captive Nations Week included President Carter, numerous Senators and Congressmen, private organizations and individuals, and dozens in the media, including America and The Ukrainian Weekly. The extensive write-up in the August-September issue of the "International Digest" on "Americans Demand More Support for Captive Nations" was also introduced. The write-up covers the whole story of the President's near-omission of his Captive Nations Week proclamation. The impressive honor roll was prepared by Miss Vera A. Dowhan, executive secretary of the National Captive Nations Committee.

\* The newly formed Washington Newline radio network interviewed the UCCA President on foreign policy subjects for broadcasting on stations across the country from December 26th into the New Year. Conducted on December 20th, the interview covered "Foreign Policy Issues in '78," "The Middle East," and "Human Rights." In each of these areas the UCCA President emphasized Ukraine and the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR, and Soviet Russian imperialism. The Washington Newline is sponsored both by the American Council for World Freedom and the American Security Council.

\* On December 28th, the UCCA President appeared on the Alan Courtney Show over CBS-WINZ in Miami, Florida. The program of three hours was on "Global Perspectives." It covered the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union, the Middle East, the Belgrade Conference and economic issues, both domestic and international. Listener call-ins provided some engaging exchanges. The UCCA President was requested to return, if possible, for a second engagement. The Courtney Show was the first of its kind in America, starting back in 1949, and still ranks among the first in the nation.

## Illinois Governor...

(Continued from page 3)

Sunday, January 22, in Chicago.  
Sen. Dole will be honored as "Man of the Year" on that day by Chicago Ukrainians.

Gov. Thompson's Independence Day proclamation cites the Ukrainian American contributions to Illinois and America and their efforts on behalf of their kin in Ukraine.

## MEETING NOTICE

Yearly meeting and election of officers, Branch 386, Ukrainian National Association, to be held Sunday, January 22, 1978, at St. John's Ukrainian Church parlors, Clark Street, Sharon, Pa., immediately after church services (2:30 p.m.). All members are urged to attend. — Mr. W. Haniak, President, 3516 Morefield Rd., Sharon, Pa. 16146. Mr. Michael Lysohir, Treasurer, 1876 Woodside Dr., Sharon, Pa. 16146. Katherine Joho, Secretary, 30 Hazen Rd., Sharpville, Pa. 16150.

## Only in New York

(Continued from page 7)

"Then what are you talking about?"

"I was just trying to strike up a conversation. What better topic than the weather, sir?"

"And what do you know about it, what do you know about the weather, young man?"

"Well, I thought I knew something — at least enough for a conversation, but I see I don't and that's a fact."

"No, young man, I should say you don't! Yet you, an out-of-towner, come into this subway car in the city of New York and force yourself upon the attention of a stranger, a native New York, and begin to talk about the weather as though you owned it, and I find you don't know a solitary thing about the matter you yourself selected for a topic of conversation. You don't know one single thing about meteorological conditions, principles or phenomena. You, young man, are like a thousand and one other visitors to New York who always begin talking to native New Yorkers about the weather, because they don't know anything else, and they know even less about the weather than they do about anything else in the world. Remember, young man, that you are in New York City! And now good-bye, and have a pleasant stay in the Big Apple. I'm getting off at the next station."

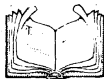
## Amb. Goldberg...

(Continued from page 3)

He invited suggestions and recommendations from individuals and organizations which are concerned about human and national rights.

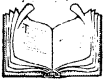
He assured those who were present that the U.S. would propose some significant changes, although he doubted that they would be adopted because unanimity among the delegates is necessary for the adoption of any amendments. Finally, Ambassador Goldberg appealed to the media to give greater publicity to the talks in Belgrade.

Ambassador Goldberg's presentation was followed by a long question period during which the subject of repressions in Ukraine came up several times. The Ambassador proved to be well informed on the recent developments in Ukraine and displayed a great deal of sympathy for the plight of the Ukrainian people.



## A GIFT OF LASTING VALUE

The following books are available at the Svoboda Bookstore:



**BOOMERANG**—The Works of VALENTYN MOROZ  
by Yaroslav Bihun  
introduction by Dr. PAUL L. GERSPER

Unbound \$3.75  
Bound \$5.75

**HNIZDOVSKY**—Woodcuts, 1944 - 1975 a catalogue raisonnee by Abe M. Tahir, Jr. \$25.00

**A HISTORY OF UKRAINE** by Michael Hrushevsky \$20.00

**UKRAINIANS ABROAD**—Offprint from UKRAINE:  
A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA by Volodymyr Kubiiovych \$3.00

**THE UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA** by Myron B. Kuropas \$4.95

**THEIR LAND**—An Anthology of Ukrainian  
Short Stories by Michael Luchkovich \$3.00

**FATHER AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO**—First Ukrainian  
Priest in the United States by Theodore Luciw \$7.50

Ivan Franko, POEMS from translations of  
Percival Cundy by Clarence A. Manning \$3.50

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