

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Many VIP's Attend Independence Day Program in N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, the UCCA Board cooperated in or itself sponsored three programs of a representative nature.

First of these was the observance on January 24, 1978, in the New York State Legislature in Albany, N.Y., the second, that held January 25th in the U.S. Congress, and the observance on Saturday, January 28, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here.

In the third program, which included short talks, musical numbers and a reception, about a third of the guests were non-Ukrainians; representatives of U.N. Missions and foreign Consulates, and spokesmen of various ethnic organizations.

The program began with an introductory statement by Ivan Oleksyn, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA, who analyzed the background of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and underscored the continued struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and national statehood.

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Ukrainian Independence Day Observed on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UNIS).—On Wednesday, January 25, for the third consecutive year, the observance of Ukrainian Independence Day here took place on Capitol Hill. This year, the commemorative reception of the 60th anniversary of this important date in Ukraine's history, was held in the Capitol itself.

Nearly 200 people crowded into the elegantly furnished room adjoining the Senate Majority Leader's office to join in this symbolic tribute to Ukrainian freedom and independence.

Within sight of the Ukrainian and American flags, Ukrainians of the Washington metropolitan area conversed with members of the Senate and House of Representatives, leaders of ethnic communities, including guests from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Massachusetts and even from as far away as France and Germany.

More than half of those present were of the younger generation — many of them born in the United States. The youthful faces attested to the fact that Ukrainians are here to stay and that they are a developing force to be contended with in the future.



Ivan Oleksyn, UCCA Executive Vice-President, opens the Ukrainian Independence Day program. Left to right, are George Nesterzuk, chairman of the Washington UCCA branch, Philip Yachmetz, assistant to Rep. Joseph LeFante (D-N.J.), and Mykola Liwycki, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-Exile.

(All photos in this series by Dr. Yaromyr Oryshkevych)

The night of the reception was rainy and cold, with the prospect of another snowstorm for the Washington area threatening to limit the expected participants in the evening's festivities.

Nevertheless, over 100 local Ukrainians and representatives of local and national organizations greeted nine Senators, six Congressmen, 31 legislative

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APPEAL

Of the Supreme Executive Committee in conjunction with the UNA convention and jubilee membership drive.

UNA'ers!

In 1977 we had devoted a great deal of time and energy to the pre-convention membership drive and, thanks to the efforts and dedication of our Branch secretaries and organizers, we completed it with remarkable success: close to 4,000 of our people secured a better future for themselves and their families by selecting from the variety of UNA life protection plans, which resulted in the acquisition by them of a total of \$9,521,000 worth of insurance, one of the highest in Soyuz history. At the same time, UNA's income from dues rose to a record high of \$3,051,569. The dedicated work of Soyuz "missionaries," the hard-working Branch secretaries and officers, was responsible for this achievement of our Soyuz and of our entire community in the U.S. and Canada. Because, in the words of UNA's founders, "our strength and our future lies in organization."

1978, our convention year, marks the anniversaries of UNA's three periodical publications: the 8th anniversary of Svoboda, the 45th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, and the 25th anniversary of the children's illustrated monthly "Veselka" (The Rainbow). It is hardly necessary to speak of the role and of the significance of these publications for our community and for our people. History has already ample evidence in this respect. And people who know say that if the UNA had done nothing else in its 84-year history except provide life protection for its members, then the very publication of these periodicals, as well as an entire library of books in English and Ukrainian, would place it on a pedestal of the most prominent Ukrainian organizations.

But UNA's publications are by far not the only service it has been providing for its members, the community and the Ukrainian people. Suffice it to mention that the UNA has contributed thousands of dollars to national

causes, helped hundreds of students with scholarships, rendered immediate assistance to flood victims and others in need of help, accumulated funds for "emergency needs," that is, to save the life or freedom of Ukrainians, extended mortgage loans, rendered moral and material support to representative, charitable and scholarly institutions and their projects. All this and more has justly earned our organization the appellation of the "Ukrainian fortress beyond the sea."

Yet the great and truly historic mission of the UNA is far from accomplished. Even greater tasks lie ahead. We are, therefore, appealing to you: by your most intensive participation in this year's convention membership drive help the UNA render even greater assistance to you, to our community and to our people in an effort to secure a brighter future for our progeny.

President Jimmy Carter concluded his State of the Union message with these words: "TOGETHER WE CAN MOVE MOUNTAINS." We, Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada, united in the Ukrainian National Association, together we can move even such a mountain as the terrible oppression of our kin in Ukraine. Every new member of the UNA, every additional certificate by those who already are members of the Soyuz family, adds to this strength which forges a brighter future for all of us collectively and individually.

THE GOAL OF THIS YEAR'S MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS 5,000 NEW MEMBERS, INSURED FOR A TOTAL OF \$10 MILLION. OF THE TOTAL, 3,000 SHOULD BE ORGANIZED BY THE TIME OF THE 29th CONVENTION.

OUR FUTURE LIES IN THE UNA!

Supreme Executive Committee
of the
Ukrainian National Association

Dissident Workers Form Unofficial Union in USSR

(The article below appeared in the January 27th edition of *The New York Times*.)

MOSCOW, USSR.—A group of protesting workers announced Thursday, January 26, that they were forming an unofficial labor union to defend rights allegedly left unprotected by the government-controlled unions.

The workers, all without jobs after complaining about corruption or safety violations, said they had collected 200 names of those in similar straits who wanted to join the union. The figure could not be verified.

Volodymyr A. Klebanov, a Ukrainian who is a former coal-mine foreman, said the step was being taken after attempts to find justice within the system had failed. Following the usual practice of citizens with grievances, the workers had taken their appeals to party and government authorities and to the Soviet press.

"It is true that there is criticism in the Soviet press," he said, "but it is only propaganda, an exception to the rule. So we need new channels." The new channel, he said, was an appeal through foreign correspondents for support in the West.

Complaint About Official Unions

"We are unemployed people, basically," he asserted, "and our unions don't defend us."

The formation of an unofficial union, which may incidentally be illegal, can have little practical effect in

Soviet society, especially if its members are unemployed. But the act carried symbolic weight in a country that prides itself on maintaining an image as a workers' state founded on workers' interests.

Workers have traditionally shunned dissident activities, and when Mr. Klebanov and his group came to light about two months ago, they stimulated interest among Westerners and a few ordinary Russians. "Troublemakers," was the way one Muscovite described them contemptuously. Another called their emergence "potentially very significant."

Mr. Klebanov, who was accompanied today by four other workers, said the new union, to be named something like the Union for the Defence of Workers Rights, would apply to the International Labor Organization in Geneva for recognition.

The agency, which is affiliated with the United Nations, seeks to promote decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay, and adequate employment opportunities. Its main conference is made up of national delegations consisting of people representing government, labor and management. In the case of the Soviet Union, all three are under Communist Party control.

Mr. Klebanov said he hoped that George Meany, A.F.L.-C.I.O. president

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Report Some Ukrainians Released from Incarceration

LONDON, England.—The Ukrainian Central Information Service here reports that several Ukrainians who were arrested in 1973 in Ivano-Frankivsk have been released in the summer of 1977.

Mykola Mykolayevych Motruk, 29, Roman Vasylovych Chuprey, 30, and Ivan Vasylovych Shovkovy, 28, were sentenced by an Ivano-Frankivsk court to four years incarceration for allegedly forming an underground Ukrainian youth organization, which has as its purpose the struggle for an independent Ukraine.

At the close of 1977, 48-year-old Hryhoriy Andriyovych Herchak was released from a Perm region concentration camp after serving a 25-year sentence. He is now in exile in Siberia.

Earlier this year, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets were transferred from their camps to Siberia to serve their exile sentences. Both were arrested during the infamous 1972 arrests in Ukraine.

Since June 1977, the KGB has been pressuring Raisa Moroz to convince her husband, Valentyn to recant his views if he is moved from the Mordovian camp to an Ivano-Frankivsk prison. She, nonetheless, refused.

The UCIS has received reports from Ukraine which indicate that Ukraini-

ans are still fighting for an independent Ukraine. In Rohatyn, in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, several unknown individuals have been distributing leaflets calling for an open struggle for an independent Ukraine. Near Ternopil, some pictures of Lenin were found vandalized.

Tykhly Transferred To Mordovian Camp

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Oleksa Tykhly, one of the first two members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords to be arrested and sentenced, has been transferred to the Mordovian camp no. 1, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

On July 1, 1977, Tykhly and Mykola Rudenko, leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group, were sentenced to a total of 27 years of incarceration and exile. Tykhly was sentenced to ten years incarceration and five years exile, and Rudenko received a seven-year concentration camp sentence and also five years of exile.

Georgian Dissident Arrested in USSR

(The article below appeared in the Saturday, January 28th edition of *The New York Times*.)

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Authorities in Soviet Georgia have arrested a former government official who had led a campaign to save an ancient cave monastery from gradual destruction by the Soviet Army, according to his friends.

Viktor Rtskhaladze, a 37-year-old Georgian was reportedly taken into custody earlier last week in Tbilisi, the capital. His wife was then asked to provide food and clothing for him, usually a sign that the detention will be protracted, and she was informed that he would be charged, though it was not clear for what crime, reported *The New York Times* of January 28, 1978.

He is a member of a dissident group in Tbilisi monitoring Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, and he edited an underground journal.

Until last March he headed the historical monuments department in the Georgian Ministry of Culture. He was dismissed after protesting the army's

refusal to move an artillery range, where for 20 years vandalism by soldiers and stray shells had damaged precious sixth-century frescoes in the caves.

Known as the David Garedzha Monastery, it was started in the 6th century and work on it continued into the 18th century. The cave monastery is situated in southeastern Georgia.

Mr. Rtskhaladze saw the neglect of the monastery as symptomatic of a pattern of official disregard for the Georgian culture, which has preserved an ancient heritage of dance, literature, language and religion through centuries of conquest by Mongols, Turks and Persians.

Other Georgians have also been arrested. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, who headed the Helsinki Monitoring Committee and worked for the preservation of Georgian culture, and Merab Kostava, another group member, have been in prison nearly a year without trial.

Report Tensions Increase In Soviet Armenia

The article below appeared in *The London Observer* on January 8, 1978. It was written by Andrew Wilson.

LONDON, England.—Documents suggesting the growth of political tensions in the Soviet Armenian Republic have reached London from the capital, Erivan.

They were brought out by a young French teacher, Miss Francoise Aupetit, who writes for the French newspaper *L'Aurore*, under the pseudonym of Sophie Armand.

Miss Aupetit, who has also been an eyewitness of conditions in the little-visited republic, has shown *The Observer* documents from two organizations.

One is the Armenian Helsinki Monitoring Group, set up in April, like similar groups in Moscow, Georgia, Lithuania, and Ukraine to report on human rights violations. The other is an organization calling itself the Armenian National United Party.

Miss Aupetit went to Erivan in October to lecture on French culture at the Brussov Foreign Literature Institute under a two-year contract with the French Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On a visit to the USSR in April, as a tourist, she was detained for eight hours for questioning by the KGB.

Early in November, she says, she was questioned by students at the Brussov Institute about the French attitude toward human rights problems. The name of the exiled dissident Vladimir Bukovsky was mentioned, but the students disagreed about the propriety of the subject.

Afterwards a student invited her to meet five people who turned out to be the Helsinki Monitoring Group.

Later they gave her a declaration which they asked her to get published in the West. The declaration refers to 18 political trials, mainly in 1973 and 1974, at which Armenian dissidents were given sentences of between six months and 10 years.

In addition to demanding political, religious, and other rights, it calls for concessions on Armenian culture.

It also asks the Soviet authorities to encourage and help Armenians to return to the republic, from other parts of the Soviet Union.

The other document, from the so-called National United Party, goes much further in its nationalism, demanding a referendum on self-determination, under United Nations auspices, and U.N. guarantees for any independent Armenian State.

The Helsinki group paper is signed by three people, Edward and Shage Arutinian, brothers, and Robert Nazarian, a physicist who worked, until his recent dismissal, at the Burakan Observatory.

Nazarian is also a deacon of the Armenian Church. Other documents carry the signatures of two other members of the group, Ambarsum Helgatian and Samual Ossian.

Nazarian, Helgatian, and one of the Arutinian brothers were recently questioned by the KGB. They told Miss Aupetit that they feared theirs would be the next Helsinki group to be arrested.

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Klymchuk's Case Aired by British Press

LONDON, England.—Andrej Klymchuk, the 22-year-old British student who was arrested in Lviv and detained for five months, arrived here at Heathrow Airport Thursday, January 5, amid rising controversy over his admission of allegedly smuggling money and propagandistic material into the Soviet Union.

Klymchuk was in Lviv on a visit to relatives last summer when he was picked up by the KGB as a suspect in the delivery of concealed money and films to a person known as Ivan, who lives in that western Ukrainian city.

Prior to his release from detention, Mr. Klymchuk agreed to publicly admit his guilt and denounce emigre Ukrainian nationalist groups for allegedly sending him on this covert assignment.

The London youth told reporters aboard a flight from Moscow to London that last April a middle-aged man from Leeds, who identified himself as James Dickson, struck up a friendship with him.

Klymchuk said that their conversation centered on Ukraine, and Dickson asked whether he was considering going to Ukraine to search out his roots.

He said that Dickson met him

several times, bought him drinks and gave him small amounts of money.

Klymchuk told Dickson that his father was paying his trip to Ukraine as a 21st birthday gift.

Dickson asked Klymchuk if he would take along a pair of shoes and some film to an Ivan in Lviv. Later the youth said that he did not know that there were 10,000 roubles hidden in the soles of the shoes and that the film was of a Ukrainian nationalistic nature.

Klymchuk said that he went to the address in Lviv he was given, but admitted that he was sure of the street but not sure of the house number.

He told reporters that the first time he went to the house, he was told by a woman to leave. When he returned later, a nervous man opened the door and demanded to know what he wanted. Klymchuk said that he finally pushed the package through the door and left.

Across the street from the house he was picked up by the KGB and brought back to the home of the man he thought was Ivan. The secret police was already there photographing everything, he said. Klymchuk was shown the shoes he brought with the money sticking out of them. He told reporters that he was

not sure whether the money was found in them or planted there. The film he was carrying was shown to him after several days.

Prior to arriving in Lviv, Klymchuk was in Chernivtsi. Somewhere between the two cities his suitcase disappeared for a few days.

Klymchuk told Richard Beeston of the London Daily Telegraph that he thought he was betrayed.

"The KGB seemed to know so much that I think I must have been betrayed," he said.

Klymchuk said that on the first day he refused to admit to anything. On the second day they took him into a dark-room where the films was developed. It proved to be Ukrainian nationalistic material.

"Once that was done, that was it," Klymchuk told The Daily Telegraph's reporter. He then told the KGB about his meetings with Dickson.

Klymchuk said that during the five-months of his detention the KGB never laid a hand on him. He said that his British passport probably saved him.

When the youth was taken to his cell with a barred window, grill on the door and a bucket in the corner, Klymchuk later related that he "collapsed on the

floor laughing because it reminded me of a film I had seen about the KGB."

Klymchuk said he shared his cell first with an arsonist and later with a man who had been selling gold on the black market.

Klymchuk also told reporters on the plane that he was visited four times by the British consul, he saw both his aunts, and was taken on a sight-seeing tour of the Ukrainian countryside.

On Tuesday before his return home, Klymchuk was put before TV cameras in Lviv where he read his admission. Klymchuk read that his trip was financed by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists headed by Jaroslaw Stetzko.

Klymchuk, a member of the Ukrainian Youth Association of Great Britain (SUM), said that leaders of that organization brainwashed him into being anti-Communist.

On board the flight home, Klymchuk told reporters that his confession was based on "I scrub your back and you scrub mine." He added that he "most-ly agreed" with the statement he made.

John Miller of The Daily Telegraph quoted Klymchuk as saying: "I've made no secret of the fact that I had to

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Stern Credits U.S. Labor for Release

(The article below appeared in the January 1978 edition of The Postal Record).

Dr. Mikhail Stern, a Ukrainian Jewish physician, released from a Soviet prison camp last March after almost three years at hard labor, said the American labor movement deserves a large part of the credit for his freedom.

Stern told a press conference in Washington that an article appearing in international editions of the federation's Free Trade Union News helped spearhead a publicity and letter-writing campaign that led to his release.

That article, published in the February-March 1976 issue of the News, was written, by Dr. Stern's son, Victor, and described the circumstances surrounding the noted endocrinologist's arrest, trial and imprisonment in 1974.

At his press conference Dr. Stern said the Soviet authorities received thousands of letters from all over the world within two weeks of the article's appearance. "I would have died in that concentration camp" without the publicity that surrounded this case, he said.

Speaking from his experience, Dr. Stern said that "secret diplomacy" does not work to ease Soviet actions against dissidents. He added that the KGB, the

Soviet secret police, told his two sons "not to make noises because it would harm me" when they were expelled from the country in 1975.

Although Dr. Stern was technically convicted of bribery by a Soviet court, he held that the harassment and KGB investigations leading to his imprisonment only began after one of his sons applied to emigrate to Israel.

"I was arrested because my family wanted to exercise its legal rights and emigrate to Israel," he said, "But the same fate can befall anyone who comes into conflict with the Soviet totalitarian state."

Dr. Stern is currently on a lecture tour of the United States and will return to his home in Israel at its conclusion. A newly published book, "The USSR vs. Dr. Mikhail Stern," is an account of his trial based on secret tapes of that incident made by his two sons.

In introducing Dr. Stern, AFL-CIO International Affairs Director Ernest Lee said the press conference was arranged "to show the importance we attach to the courage of those who dissent in the dictatorships of the world — in this case, in the Soviet Union."

Soviets Reject Radio Offer

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Soviet Union brusquely rejected an offer of broadcasting time for its officials and those of its East European allies on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, Reuters reported.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that the idea was a "provocation" and an attempt to legalize the two U.S.-financed stations, which broadcast from West Germany to the USSR and Eastern Europe.

"What discussions can there be with subversive radio stations which consider it their only task to organize ideological subversion against social-

ism, concoct false stories and spread dirty lies and slander?" Tass asked.

"Any decent person will find unacceptable and insulting the very idea of sitting down at a table with professional slanderers, traitors, criminals and other scum who were brought together by Western special services under the roof of these radio stations in Munich," it said.

The proposal to give air time to the Soviets and their East European allies appeared in the annual report of the Board for International Broadcasting, an independent agency which supervises the two stations.

No Let-up in Communist Repression Against Faithful, Says Cardinal

ROME, Italy.—Atheistic Communist governments will probably make only cosmetic changes in their persecution of believers as a result of the Helsinki agreements, said Cardinal Franz Koenig of Vienna, Austria, in an interview, reported by the National Catholic News Service.

Cardinal Koenig, who heads the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Believers, said that "I do not see signs that are leading up to a change, at least in the near future" of the Communist treatment of believers after the Helsinki agreements.

"They will be only more attentive now to appearance," said the cardinal in an interview with the Italian Catholic magazine, *Famiglia Cristiana*.

The prelate added, however, that the current religious revival, especially among youth and intellectuals, in the Soviet Union will constantly be putting

more pressure on Soviet leaders to change their attitude toward religion.

"Something will have to change," said Cardinal Koenig. "I don't have precise information for judging, but it is clear that Soviet leaders will be forced to revise their policy. Perhaps not the leaders of today but surely those of tomorrow."

According to the cardinal, Eastern European Communists are not serious about starting dialogue with the Vatican or changing their policy toward religion.

The Vatican, said the cardinal, "understands that certain governments announce the start of contacts and negotiations with the Church...for the sake of public opinion."

"Up to now we see no willingness to change things. They negotiate with the Church because they are forced to," said the cardinal.

Turchin Settles Down in U.S.

Continues to Aid Dissidents in USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Although Soviet dissident Valentin Turchin is now residing in the United States, his thoughts are with political prisoners in the Soviet Union, particularly with Alexander Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov, Mykola Rudenko and Anatoly Shcharansky.

Dr. Turchin told a correspondent from The Trib that "if these people are not released the Belgrade Conference is a failure and the Helsinki Agreements are a failure. It means the Soviets are not complying with the Agreements and that concessions by the West are meaningless."

An interview with Dr. Turchin was published in the January 24th edition of The Trib.

Dr. Turchin, a 46-year-old specialist in computer languages, came to the U.S. in early January with his wife, Ta-

tiana, and sons, Peter 20, and Dmitri, 16. The family now resides in Queens.

The Turchins were allowed to emigrate from the USSR, but only if they went to Israel. Upon arriving in Vienna in October, however, they visited several Western countries and then came to the U.S.

Dr. Turchin is now a research scientist at New York University's Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences.

He had been the chief of a laboratory in Moscow. In 1974 when he defended human rights advocate Andrei Sakharov, he was dismissed. Dr. Turchin was also harassed by the Soviets because he was a co-founder of a branch of Amnesty International. During three years of unemployment he was arrested, searched and threatened by the KGB on numerous occasions.

Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (UCCA Br.)—Despite stormy weather, snowed-in and icy streets, the Ukrainian American community here celebrated the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation in three separate phases sponsored by the local

Ansonia, Conn.

ANSONIA, Conn.—As a result of the dedicated work by local and Lower Naugatuck Valley community activists, such as Frank Stuban, the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence received wide coverage in the area's papers.

Four newspapers, The Sunday Post, The Evening Sentinel, The Journal-Courier and the Newtown Bee, carried stories about the proclamation-signing ceremony and flag-raising Sunday, January 22.

Mayor James J. Finnucan, in the mayoral proclamation, wrote: that the struggle for freedom in Ukraine "is and should be an example to all other freedom-loving peoples throughout the world."

"In the belief that it would be appropriate for all citizens of the City of Ansonia, who cherish their freedom and who champion human rights, to join in the commemoration of the day with the hope that such a demonstration of sympathy would strengthen the hopes and beliefs of the Ukrainian people throughout the world," wrote Mayor Finnucan.

Participating in the ceremony were Congressman Ronald A. Sarasin, State Sen. Joseph P. Flynn and State Rep. Paul Pawlak, as well as Ukrainian community members, clergy and youths.

The Saturday, January 21st edition of The Evening Sentinel carried an article by Mr. Stuban about Ukraine's quest for freedom. Mr. Stuban wrote in the article that "if we tolerate tyranny in Ukraine, our own freedom in America is threatened."

Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, headed by Prof. Petro Stercho.

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo personally presented to Dr. Stercho his meaningful proclamation of the Ukrainian Independence Day, in the City Hall on Thursday, January 19, 1978.

In his brief address to the 50-member delegation, Mayor Rizzo voiced his strong support for the struggle of the Ukrainian people for their God given human, religious and national rights.

Dr. Stercho thanked the Mayor and spoke briefly on the current state of oppression in Ukraine and the struggle of the Ukrainian patriots against the oppressive regime.

Msgr. Robert Moskal, Chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy, Rev. Thomas Barylak, along with representatives of Ukrainian organizations working within the local UCCA system, comprised the delegation.

The Philadelphia City Hall was decorated by the Ukrainian and American flags from Thursday, January 19, to Sunday, January 22.

On Sunday, the snowstorm did not stop the Ukrainians of Philadelphia from fill their churches to participate in prayers for the Ukrainian people. The Pontifical Divine Liturgy in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral was celebrated by Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk, assisted by Msgr. R. Moskal, Rev. Thomas Sayuk and Very Rev. Andrew Bauchalk. The honor guards of the Ukrainian Veterans, Plast, SUMA, ODWU, ODFFU with colors participated along with representatives of various other organizations and faithful. Metropolitan Schmondiuk delivered an appropriate sermon on the significance of the independence of Ukraine for the development of a free religious life of the Ukrainian people.

The Divine Liturgy in the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral was celebrated by its pastor, the Very Rev. Mitred Stephan Bilak, Dean of Philadelphia. In



Mayor Frank L. Rizzo presents Dr. Peter G. Stercho with the Mayoral Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. Also shown are Msgr. Robert Moskal, Chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy, center, and school children, left to right, Mykola and Taras Konrad, Lida Amara and Tanya Zayats.

his sermon, he, too, concentrated on the religious aspect of the significance of the independence of Ukraine and the prevailing oppression by the atheistic Soviet Russian regime in Ukraine.

Rev. Dr. John Berkuta, pastor of the Ukrainian Baptist Church, conducted his services in the same spirit. The Liturgies in all other local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches were celebrated by their respective pastors for the well-being of the Ukrainian people.

The third phase of the Ukrainian Independence Day festivities on Sunday continued in the afternoon and evening hours at the Benjamin Franklin hotel. This year, the Philadelphia UCCA branch staged a banquet and festive ball. Over 300 persons braved the weather and participated in the banquet and ball, among them numerous members of the American-born generation and Ukrainian youth.

After the 4:30 social, the banquet

commenced at 5:30 with a special prayer by Metropolitan Schmondiuk who attended the event along with Msgr. R. Moskal, Msgr. Michael Fedorovich, Rev. T. Barylak, Rev. Bauchalk, Rev. Michael Pyrih, Rev. Martin Cavanaugh and Rev. Dr. Roman Mirchuk. Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Theodosia, Miriam Claire and Cecilia were other religious present.

After the national anthems sung by soprano Maria Yasinska-Murwany along with all participants, Dr. Stercho offered a toast for the present President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, Mykola Liwicky, the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Churches, for the 16 veterans of the Ukrainian National Army present here, for all Ukrainian freedom fighters and for the entire Ukrainian people.

After "Mnohaya Lita," spontaneously sung by those present, Mr. Liwicky raised a toast for the President

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Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Ukrainian community here marked the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence with a program at the SUMA hall Sunday, January 22.

The program began at 3:00 p.m. with "The Star-Spangled Banner" played on the piano by Anya Dydyk. Yuriy Holoskevych, head of the SUMA branch, gave a short address and read the historic Fourth Universal. The January 22nd proclamation of the Governor of Arizona was read by Mrs. Olha Masny. The keynote speaker was Ivan Viyatyk.

Appearing during the program were: Vasyl Sahulenko, Mykola Teslevych and Anya Dydyk with recitations; bandurist Dorko Senchshyn; the "Verkhovyna" dance ensemble of the SUMA branch, directed by Stephan Oleksyn; the local choir, "Homin," directed by the Rev. Andriy Ilinsky and accompanied on the piano by Zorian Masny.

The program ended with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem by all present.

Irvington, N.J.

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Mayor Robert Miller of this township, densely populated by Ukrainians, signed a proclamation Friday, January 20, designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in this city, and ordered that the Ukrainian flag be displayed along with the American at the Municipal Building throughout the week beginning January 23rd in observance of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence.

Because of the severe snowstorm, which paralyzed this and other areas along the eastern seaboard, the presentation of the proclamation to the representatives of local Ukrainian organizations could not be held until Monday, January 23. The ceremony was arranged by City Councilman Roman Pitio and Borys Prociuk.

Comprising the delegation, which included the Very Rev. Dr. Yuriy Shumowsky, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, were representatives of the local chapter of the UCCA, three UNWLA Branches, Plast, SUMA, Women's As-



Mayor Robert Miller (seated center) is flanked by Councilmen (left to right) J. Galuzzi, W. Jankowski, Esther Schwartz and R. Pitio, as he presents the Ukrainian delegation with the proclamation.

sociation for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, supporters of the Ukrainian National Rada, local Credit Union, the Ukrainian Community Center, St. Pokrova Sisterhood at the Holy Trinity parish, Ukrainian American Veterans, 2nd Ukrainian Division,

UNA, UNAA and the Association of Ukrainians in America.

On hand for the presentation of the proclamation and the subsequent flag-raising ceremonies were also City Councilmen Joseph Galuzzi, Walter Jankowski and Esther Schwartz.

Commemorate Primate's Birthday

(Appeal to the clergy and faithful of the Diocese of Stamford)

On February 17, 1978, we will celebrate the 86th birthday of His Beatitude Major Archbishop Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Primate of our "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church.

His Beatitude is for Ukrainian Catholics a symbol of unwavering steadfastness in the faith and staunch loyalty to the Catholic Church and to the Ukrainian people. In His Divine Wisdom, Our Lord has brought him back, as it were, from the abyss of atheistic Communist hell where he had suffered as Confessor to the Faith, and given him to us as our leader and inspiration.

It is only proper that we remember Cardinal Josyf on his birthday, imploring God in our prayers to bless him and to give him the strength to see his plans for our Church become a reality.

Therefore, I ask that all priests of this diocese celebrate a Divine Liturgy for the intention of His Beatitude on Sunday, February 19, and to intone for his well-being the "Mnohaya Lita."

Also, I direct that a collection be made on that day for His Beatitude and for his charities: the Ukrainian Catholic University of Pope St. Clement in Rome; the many needy parishes we have in various countries; the education of seminarians; the further procedures for the beatification of the Servant of God, Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky; the editing and publishing of the many works of Metropolitan Andrew; and other charities close to his heart.

In the hope that all our faithful will be spiritually one on the birthday of His Beatitude Josyf, praying in a spirit of unity and love for God's blessings on Our Primate and on our Church, I bestow my Episcopal Blessing.

Pittsburgh District Prepares For 29th UNA Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh District Committee met at the Hotel Hilton to discuss further plans for a successful convention of UNA delegates which is to meet during the last week of May 1978. The meeting was chaired by Andrew Jula, who is also Supreme UNA Advisor. The minutes were kept by Dmytro Holowatyj.

Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President of the UNA, was present at the meeting and addressed those assembled.

He said that he was in Pittsburgh chiefly to view and verify the voting machines to be used at the forthcoming convention and their adaptability. He reported that UNA has arranged to rent four voting machines which will assure quicker and more efficient and accurate voting for the various posts on the Supreme Assembly. A report on the finalization of these plans will soon appear in Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly to apprise delegates of every aspect of the proposed regulations governing the elections. Dr. Flis also reported the 1977 highlights as they affect the UNA.

After Dr. Flis's report, the attention of the 22 persons, representing 11 Branches in the area, focused on the forthcoming convention.

Mr. Jula, who is also chairman of the convention committee, reported that the Hilton Hotel is cooperating fully and has arranged the availability of adequate meeting rooms for committee use from Tuesday, May 16, with the formal part of the convention to commence on Monday, May 22, 1978, in the grand ballroom which can accommodate up to 2,000 persons. Adequate caucus rooms are available close by.

Michael Komichak was appointed chairman of the publicity committee which will also act as liaison with the media. Mr. Komichak is the manager of the Ukrainian Radio Program in Pittsburgh. He was promised full cooperation by Charles Sachko, chairman of

the reception committee, which is planning not only to greet delegates upon their arrival but to cater to their needs during their stay here.

Bohdan Hryshchyn, chairman of the concert committee reported that a concert of local talent is being planned for 6:00 p.m. Sunday, May 22, at the grand ballroom. The local talent will include, among others, League of Ukrainian Catholics Choir of Western Pennsylvania, the "Poltava" Dance Group and the Western Pennsylvania Choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

A long discussion followed on the contribution by this committee of a history of the Ukrainian National Association in the Pittsburgh area to the Jubilee Convention Journal. Mr. Jula requested that each Branch forward to him any worthy details about its existence within two weeks to be incorporated in the Convention Journal.

Mrs. Anna Maluk of Branch 53 was elected chairman of the banquet committee which will cooperate with the Main Office in arranging for a successful convention banquet Thursday evening.

Details regarding local participation in the convention Journal are to be cleared with the Main Office. It was stated that many of the local businessmen, institutions and UNA Branches would like to place ads in the journal. Dr. Flis assured those present that the Main Office will welcome this and agreed to forward details on this question to each local secretary.

Mr. Jula reported that the Pittsburgh District fulfilled its 1977 new membership quota by 92 percent. He was disappointed that four Branches took no part in the campaign of 1977. He urged everyone to start organizing new members in 1978 so that the Pittsburgh District will make a good showing by the convention time.

After adjournment of the formal part of the meeting, discussion of the forthcoming convention continued and many worthwhile suggestions were proposed to make this the best convention ever.

Sen. Percy Visits Chicago Baptists, Reaffirms Rights Stand

by Alex Harbuziuk

CHICAGO, Ill.—Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.) reaffirmed his stance against Soviet persecution of Christians in Ukraine during a visit Sunday, January 29, to the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago.

Referring to a meeting in Washington, D.C., the previous week between a Soviet delegation and a group of congressmen, Sen. Percy pointed out: "We talked about the necessity to observe human rights and dignity and the right to religious belief in the Soviet Union."

Sen. Percy said the Soviet officials "constantly reminded us that it's an internal affair. We said it was not; it's the concern of all human beings."

Sen. Percy also noted that since the USSR had signed the U.N. charter and the Helsinki accords, "it's our responsibility to see that they comply."

Sen. Percy, who is chairman of the

Senate Prayer Breakfast, quoted a Scripture passage from Psalm 118 that begins "this is the day that the Lord hath made" and reminded the congregation that "there is nothing we can do without the help of God."

The U.S. legislator was welcomed by Pastor John Polischuk and by the Rev. O.R. Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

Pastor Harbuziuk thanked the Senator and asked him to continue to "remember Ukraine, where church rights and human rights are denied."

Sen. Percy was escorted by State Representative Boris Antonovych (R-19th), the only Ukrainian in the Illinois legislature, and by Anton Kocypula, financial chairman for the Chicago chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

SUSTA Calls Hromada Presidents' Meeting at Manor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—At their recent meeting, held here Friday, January 27, the SUSTA Executive Board announced plans for a Council of Hromada Presidents meeting to be held at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., March 3-5. The topic of discussion will be the future of the Ukrainian student movement in the U.S., focusing on the problems, interests, and desires of the participating student hromadas. Further information will be mailed to student clubs shortly.

The Council, encompassing the At-

lantic States, is a function reactivated after years of non-existence. Participation by member clubs and hromadas will be mutually beneficial to them and the executive, and will ensure the Council's continuity.

At a previous meeting, the executive expanded the Cultural Department by appointing Victoria Nahirny of Rutgers-Newark, who joins Ulana Salewycz, of the same hromada, as co-director. The step was taken to better serve rising student interest in that field.

Language Resource Center Seeks Material

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Ukrainian Language Resource Centre, associated with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, is presently collecting a variety of materials essential to all types of Ukrainian language education at all levels.

Materials especially important to Edmonton's Ukrainian-English program receive priority.

Besides housing the curriculum guides, textbooks and materials produced for Ukrainian as a second language in the three Prairie provinces, the Centre will contain Ukrainian language children's books and magazines brought out in other parts of North America and elsewhere. Files and stacks will encompass all subject matter: literature, health, history, geography, songs, games, holidays, grammar, folk arts, science, mathematics, etc. There will also be a section for learning materials suitable at the preschool level.

Journals and newsletters of language organizations, especially in North America, will keep students, teachers, and administrators in close touch with the latest ideas, methodologies, and research in bilingual education. Films, slides, tapes, records, and videotapes on Ukrainian themes or with dubbed Ukrainian sound tracks will also be available to student teachers and to teachers in the classrooms.

The Centre will be unique in the Uk-

rainian community in Canada. It will assess the areas in which publications are most needed, thereby channeling the efforts of Ukrainian Canadian authors and artists to those areas which most require immediate attention. Hopefully also, the duplication of materials for teaching Ukrainian will become minimal.

Donations to the Centre would be greatly appreciated and should be forwarded to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 35 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8.

To Hold Photo Show

In Flushing Meadows

FLUSHING, N.Y.—One hundred black and white, and color photographs selected from over 3,000 entries in the First Creative Front Lens Accessory Photography Contest will be exhibited here at the Hall of Science in Flushing Meadows Park Wednesday, February 22, through Friday, March 31.

The contest was sponsored jointly by the Hall of Science and Spiratone, Inc., a supplier of photographic accessories.

Also on display will be a variety of photographic lens attachments — some designed by the photographers themselves — which were used to achieve the prize-winning effects.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

UNA's Membership Drive

Upon entering the new year, a significant one for the Ukrainian National Association in that it is our oldest organization's convention year, the Executive Committee has announced the annual membership drive, particularly accentuating its first, pre-convention, phase.

The goal for the year has been set at 5,000 new members and \$10 million worth of insurance. By convention time, the UNA organizing apparatus should bring in a total of 3,000 new members into Soyuz fold. Considering that in a convention year the delegates traditionally strive to organize at least ten new members each by the time the assemblage meets during the last week of May, this objective is wholly attainable.

In its appeal, which like others before, is directed to members and non-members alike, the Executive Committee cites the fact that were it not for those who chose to become members in the past, the UNA could have hardly provided the services to many individuals and made contributions to scores of Ukrainian causes. From scholarships to needy and able students to publications of books on Ukraine, which have helped to gradually penetrate the walls of ignorance in the non-Ukrainian world, UNA's record over the 84-year period of its existence still stands unsurpassed. These and myriad other accomplishments, which constitute a salutary input into the Ukrainian community life in the U.S. and Canada, as well as other countries of our settlement in the free world, are the result of a portion of our people banding together in one organization and putting to work their material resources, their expertise, and, above all, their dedication.

In its call for the organization of more members, the UNA Executive Committee is reiterating the old truism: strength lies in numbers, and the stronger the organization, the greater its input into our community.

There almost four months left to the UNA convention. Statistics show that the majority of UNA Branches are in constant search of potential members. Here and there reports crop up that this or that Branch failed to organize a single new member. Such indifferent dormancy on the part of a few puts extra burden on others. Hopefully, by convention time all of UNA's Branches will have done their share in the membership drive as befits an organization of UNA's stature.

Soviet Nix on Radio

As was to be expected, the Soviet Union rejected the offer of broadcasting time for its officials, as well as those of its satellites, on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the U.S.-financed stations which daily beam broadcasts to the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

The Soviet official news agency Tass, assuming the role of a spokesman for both the USSR and other Communist dominated countries of Eastern Europe, termed the offer a "provocation" and an attempt to legalize the two stations which, it said, "consider it their only task to organize ideological subversion against socialism." It went on to call the stations' personnel "slanderers, traitors, criminals," in the style of its well-known tirades against the stations which, along with the Voice of America, have been a thorn in the side of Moscow.

The real reasons behind this rejection, however, can be easily deduced from the simple fact that the Communist dictatorial regimes have always been afraid of truth, and had they accepted the offer they would have to stop jamming them as they have been doing with varied intensity. Secondly, it is logical to assume that, in line with parity, they would have to offer time over Radio Moscow, Radio Prague, and others that palm off propaganda on the West, without jamming at that.

The rejection shows quite obviously what the free flow of ideas means for Moscow: export of propaganda in a one-way stream.

Letter to the Editor

It's Michael, Not Michel

Sirs:

Congratulations on your informative articles on Ukrainians in professional hockey by Ihor Stelmach and Ostep Tatomyr.

Though not staggered, I am surprised at the number of players. I'd like to add yet one more — he may already be included in your census although he was not mentioned in the article nor in the scoring statistics — specifically, Michael Bossy of the New York Islanders.

According to an article by Jerry Kirshenbaum in the December 12, 1977, issue of "Sports Illustrated,"

Michael is "part Ukrainian, part British." Which part of him is Ukrainian I don't know but if your sole criterion is being all-Ukrainian, then I suggest you divide his stats in half — he'd still be having a staggering year.

I hope you will have a chance to meet with some of the players and report on the influence of their heritage on their lives and careers.

Wishing you continued success with hockey reports.

J. Bohdan Mazuryk
Ozone Park, N.Y.

Ukrainians Between Nazis And Communists, 1941-1945

by Dr. Stephan M. Horak

(1)

(This paper was delivered at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Texas, December 29, 1977).

The notion that nations emerge from wars either victorious or defeated is not always necessarily true, and the prevailing assumption that a nation enters a war as an aggressor or defender cannot always be upheld. Neither would the assumption sustain examination that each nation in case of war has a free choice in allying itself or remaining neutral. The fallacy of these prevailing views has been challenged, not by a small nation living in a remote area, but by the fifth largest European people, numbering 38,205,000 in 1933 and populating a geographical area of 932,100 sq. km. 358,500 sq.mi.), and known under two historical names: Ruthenians or Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians emerged victorious from the most destructive war they ever experienced, World War II, according to official Soviet claims, but in the opinion of non-Communist and national-minded Ukrainians, they were defeated. Those on the Soviet side considered themselves in a state of war defending their republic (the Ukrainian SSR) against the aggression of Nazi Germany. Nationalists, on the other hand, adhered to the status of statelessness, and, having refused to recognize the Ukrainian SSR as their national state, did not consider themselves at war with Germany. They looked upon the Soviet Union, as well as Nazi Germany, merely as foreign occupants which must be dealt with differently in the light of previous experiences national goals, and immediate conditions. Their historical enemy was Moscow and any consideration of an alliance with Soviet Russia amounted to treason. Such a fixed attitude forced nationalists to look toward Berlin with different criteria and responses. Of course, they looked for a friend in Berlin, for the enemies in Moscow (and in Warsaw, Bucharest and Budapest) were too many for Ukrainians to handle alone. Therefore Berlin had to be a place of hope for all those with nationalist aims.

The Western democracies were not considered — first, because they were too far away, and second, because they did not care about the fate of Ukrainians as past experiences had amply proven.

The problem of alliance in a traditional meaning did not exist in this particular situation. The question of neutrality of a nation subdued by foreign armies and struggling for national independence assumes a very different interpretation. Strict neutrality in such a war could also mean abdication of national aims, because powerful occupants can force any nation to perform duties for them without tangible reward. Indeed, this was the situation in 1941 when 40 million Ukrainians represented a reservoir of resources which was bound to be utilized by anyone who could master possession of Ukraine. Therefore, neutrality remained only an abstract term without any particular significance or application, for Ukrainian nationals were drafted and fought in the Soviet Red Army, the Polish Army, and, after 1939, in the Polish army in exile, in the Rumanian, the Hungarian, and even in the Canadian and the U.S. armies, in addition to the German forces and, finally since

1942, in their own Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

In terms of numbers the estimate reaches as high as 4 million, or 10 percent of the total population; and equivalent in proportion to the Russian, German, Japanese and British wartime involvement and greater than that of the American, French, Canadian and other nations participating in World War II.

This confusing and generally unknown Ukrainian contribution to the war is matched by the even less recognized fact that the Ukrainians were the first victims of German-Hungarian aggression in March 1939 when Carpatho-Ukraine had proclaimed its national independence on March 14th as a result of the final disintegration of Czecho-Slovakia.

Para-military units of the "Carpathian Sich" offered fierce resistance to the Hungarian troops which invaded this tiny republic with Hitler's blessing and permission, the political support of the Poles, and Stalin's benevolent acquiescence. Within this sequence of events Ukrainians were the first to forcefully resist Hitler's "Neuordnung" of Europe, as Hungary's invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine was of his design.

Ironically, Ukrainians were also the last to disengage from war activities. UPA warfare against Soviet Russia lasted long after the war. On May 28, 1947, the USSR, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia signed in Warsaw a military agreement coordinating their operations against the UPA. Only as a result of such coordinated effort did some UPA units operating in Poland begin their march across Czecho-Slovakia, and some 400 men safely reached Austria in September 1947.

Those operating in Volhynia and Galicia, however, continued their clandestine warfare for the next three years. On March 5, 1950, near the city of Lviv, NKVD units ambushed and killed Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), Commanding General of the UPA and head of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberational Council, an underground political organization which considered itself the only national government of Ukraine, implying that the regime of the Ukrainian SSR was only an agent of Moscow.

As for the intensity and effectiveness of the UPA activities after 1944, Khrushchev had to admit: "Later, after the war, we lost thousands of men in a bitter struggle between Ukrainian nationalists and the forces of Soviet power." The fact that the regular army lost "thousands of men" suggests the formidable size of the UPA as well as its military effectiveness and the presence of popular support among Ukrainian population. This support of the Partisans, whose members can be estimated at 100,000 by the middle of 1944, reflects the political orientation of Ukrainians during World War II when they, at least for a brief period, found themselves outside of Moscow's control.

(To be continued)

"Embrace One Another"

(The 1978 Lenten Pastoral of Bishop Basil Losten to the clergy, monastic orders and people of God of the Diocese of Stamford).

Peace and Blessings in the Lord!

The blessed time of Holy Lent has come once again: a time given us to prepare for the great feast day of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

As Jesus had to tread the way to Golgotha in order to clothe Himself in the glory of His Heavenly Father, we likewise must walk the same way in order to prepare ourselves for the great feast day of Easter, mortifying our bodies by fasting and voluntary sacrifices.

We must, in the words of St. Paul, "lay aside our former way of life and the old self which deteriorates through illusion and desire, and acquire a fresh spiritual way of thinking. We must put on that new man created in God's image, whose justice and holiness are born of truth," (Ep 4, 22 ss). We must "crucify our old self with Jesus Christ, so that the sinful body might be destroyed, and we might be slaves to sin no longer," (Rm 6,6) because, "If we have died with Christ, we believe that we are also to live with him." (Rm 6,8).

By His sacrificial death, but most of all by His glorious resurrection, Jesus Christ reunited all of us with God the Father and with Himself, making us members of His mystical body of which He Himself is the Head. If we are members of the same body of Christ, there ought to dwell within us — as it did with the Christians of the primitive Church — "but one heart and one soul." We have to embrace one another with a true brotherly love. This love, however, should be not only in words, but in deeds, and we will fulfill it in the best way by performing works of corporal and spiritual mercy toward our fellow men. Corporal works of mercy, by helping them in their sufferings and needs; spiritual, by praying for and offering them our good deeds and sacrifices in order to help them save their immortal souls.

One such neighbor is, of course, our Stamford Diocese. In its needs it turns to you, dear faithful people, asking for your material support in order to be able to defray all the expenses connected with our Preparatory Seminary, College Seminary, and other Diocesan obligations. In this regard you can help by contributing generously to our Diocesan Fund. However, our Diocese also needs your spiritual help, that is, your zeal, your prayers and trust in God, that the Almighty may bless us with many worthy priestly and religious vocations, so that we may have an abundance of spiritual leaders to guide our people and spread the Kingdom of Christ here on earth.

If you would prepare yourselves for the glorious feast of Easter by your prayers, fasting and by the performance of spiritual and corporal works of mercy, then Divine Blessings will descend upon you, your families and upon the entire suffering Ukrainian nation which, having suffered its own Golgotha, will rise like Jesus Christ Himself, to the life of freedom, taking the place prepared for it by Almighty God Himself in the family of free nations.

Given in Stamford at the Cathedral Feast of the Presentation of Our Lord February 2, 1978.

An Ounce of Prevention — Your Safe Deposit Box

From the desk of Pat M. Lutwiniak-Englebrecht, Home Economist

A convenient and inexpensive ounce of prevention for storing valuables can be found where you bank — in a safe deposit box.

For more than 100 years, banks have offered their vault facilities for safekeeping of their customers' property. Today, many people house their valuables in these vaults that furnish maximum safety and privacy.

But, before you raid your mattress, make sure you understand the service. While safe deposit boxes provide maximum safety, they are not foolproof, and you should take certain precautions.

It is advisable that an accurate and complete inventory of each item in storage be kept in a separate place. It should include important dates, serial numbers and even duplicate copies of appropriate documents.

Some banks prohibit certain items to be stored in the box, such as securities, jewelry, and coin and stamp collections — so, read the lease contract carefully. All banks restrict the storage of money.

Safe deposit boxes are available at most banks in standard sizes ranging from 2 x 5 x 24 inches to several cubic feet. Costs range from \$5 per year for the smallest to more than \$50 for the largest. Security is provided through a

two-key system. You have one key and the bank has a different key. Both must be used to open two locks to gain access to your valuables.

The contract agreement between you and the bank also provides the legal relationship for use of the safe deposit box. The bank's responsibility is to exercise proper care in preventing access to the box by unauthorized persons. Unless you appoint a deputy, only you are entitled to access.

Another alternative is a joint contract in which two or more individuals are co-leasees. With this arrangement, if one person is out of town or incapacitated, someone else can enter the box if necessary.

Loss need not stem from front-page burglaries. Fires, floods, earthquakes and explosions can destroy the contents of safe deposit boxes, too. Ask your insurance company about safe deposit box coverage under an extension of your homeowner's or renter's policy. Some offer special "customer's safekeeping policies" specifically designed to cover the contents of your safe deposit box.

One final tip: remember when filing your tax return that a safe deposit box rental fee is tax deductible if an earning asset is stored in the box.

Book Review

"All of Baba's Children" — A Return to the Beginning

The article below was written by Marjorie Earl, and appeared in the Wednesday, January 25th edition of The Winnipeg Tribune.

Talking to Myrna Kostash, author of "All of Baba's Children," an admirable book about Ukrainian Canadians, is a depressing experience.

Not because Miss Kostash is herself depressing; quite the contrary. She's vitally stimulating; young, attractive, talented; a good writer and a good thinker. She's full of enthusiasm, not only for work past, but for work she's planning; and she has the gift for passing her enthusiasm on when she talks about her plans.

What's depressing about talking to her is the realization that we, the Anglo-Saxon elite, were rednecks in the past and are rednecks still. We seem doomed, by our narrowness, never to profit by our own mistakes.

We treated the original Ukrainian settlers — the Babas (grandmothers) of Miss Kostash's title — with contempt and ridicule for their manners, their customs, their hopes and their heritage. We subjected them to cruel neglect and even crueler discrimination. What's worse, we created myths about it to conceal our own failings.

Clifford Sifton called them stalwart peasants in sheepskin coats, capable of working like yoked oxen from dawn to dusk with little or no reward for their labors. Just the type to clear and settle the west. We called them bohunks with the same lack of feeling that allows southern rednecks to talk about niggers or darkies.

We seem never to be able to profit by our own mistakes and this is what hurts most. Here we are, in 1978, doing the same thing again. But this time a larger, more vocal and more volatile group is involved — the French. Just because it is larger the French have been able to hang onto their culture, to resist change, to fight assimilation. Now, when we must accommodate to their wishes we are, instead, risking the breakup of our nation.

Miss Kostash has written about her ancestors, who settled around Vegreville, Alta., and about their descendants. Her book, however, is not a memoir. It is rather a sociological history, leavened with emotion and personal feeling. She includes reminiscences of original settlers and of their children.

She distills these recollections through the filter of her own refined and Anglicized mind. The second generation descended from those sheepskin-clad peasants, she's as Canadian as a poplar tree and, I suspect, twice as hardy. But she has not moved so far from her roots that she does not want to explain them, to herself and to others; to dispel the myth that suffering enobles, a myth that the Ukrainians themselves picked up from the original myth makers, the Anglo-Saxons.

"At the time the ethnic flavors of my girlhood seemed the most natural self-conscious things on earth," she says. "After all I had a 'baba' and a 'dido' who lived on a small farm growing vegetables for the Edmonton market, who barely spoke English and did things that other kids' grandparents didn't. They sang Ukrainian songs, Baba made holubtsi and pyrohy, and they talked about villages with odd

names where life was simple and stern. I had parents who were interested in teaching my sister and me about where we came from, meaning the Old Country and so we grew up knowing something about the Ukrainian church, Ukrainian poets and Cossacks, Ukrainian customs and rituals and imbibing moral lessons about Preserving Ukrainian Identity and Loving the Motherland. We always called ourselves Ukrainian-Canadians, and I thought there was something vaguely special about the hyphenated status."

This didn't last. The young Myrna soon resisted going to Ukrainian school on Saturday mornings in the church basement. She lost interest in her ethnic roots. She moved to Toronto where she took an M.A. in Russian literature, and in 1970 began her career as a journalist by having her first article published in Saturday Night.

"All of Baba's Children" represents a kind of Arthur Hailey return to the beginning.

"I now want to be able to move between the two communities," she said. "Toronto and the west." To facilitate this movement she has bought herself a small farm at Two Hills, Alta., about 90 miles northeast of Edmonton and 30 miles from Vegreville, heart of the Ukrainian settlement.

"When doing my research I discovered this particular farm was for sale — a quarter section of land which I could buy for one-third of the price of a house. It had a renovated log cabin on it and I could move right in. There was no water, no electricity and no heat, but I could take care of myself."

"I feel very much at home. Nobody can say I don't belong even if they disagree with what I say. I love it. I can hardly wait to get back. Taking care of yourself is so satisfying."

She is already working on her next book which will be about the sixties in Canada, culminating in the "Quebec crisis" and the invocation of the War Measures Act.

"Having dealt with my parents' generation I will now deal with my own," she said.

While writing her book and moving from Alberta to Ontario, she must earn her living as a journalist, an enterprise that will not be too difficult since she has already established herself with most of the leading magazines in Canada.

The result of writing and researching "All of Baba's Children" is that she has discovered her identity as a westerner.

"I've come full circle. The ethnic part of my identity, like the female, the writer and the prairie is not to be denied if I am to make sense of how I got to the 'here' of Edmonton, 1978, from the 'there' of a western Ukrainian village, circa 1900. It is no longer possible to be uninterested in the route," she says.

One of her reasons for establishing herself in Toronto for half the year is "to be marginally near the Quebec situation." Her assessment of it, seen through liberal and sympathetic western eyes, will be interesting to read.

Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich.—Gen. Samuel Jaskilka, Assistant Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and Mykola Plawiuk, vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, were the principal speakers here at the program commemorating the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence Sunday, January 22.

Gen. Jaskilka is the highest-ranked military officer of Ukrainian descent in the United States. The general's parents are from Ternopilshchyna.

The Ukrainian Independence Day program was held at Fitzgerald High School. State Senate Resolution 375 proclaiming January 22nd "Ukrainian Day" in the state of Michigan was read by its sponsor A. Drezinski. Similar proclamations were issued by the Governor of Michigan and the mayors of cities in the Metropolitan Detroit area.

The program also included appearances by mezzo-soprano Christine Lypecky, accompanied by Maria Lisovsky; Natalka Marushchak with a recitation, and the "Trembita" chorus directed by Dr. Bohdan Kushnir.

A reception was held after the concert at the Troy-Hilton by the committee which prepared the commemoration of Ukrainian independence,



Gen. Samuel Jaskilka

headed by Dr. Anthony Zhukovsky.

Earlier that day Divine Liturgies were celebrated at each of the Ukrainian churches in the Detroit area.

At 1:00 in the afternoon Gen. Jaskilka was met at the airport by Dr. Zhukovsky and veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army. He was presented a bouquet of roses by a group of girls.

The Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag was flown from City Hall from Friday, January 20, to Sunday, January 22.

Long Island, N.Y.

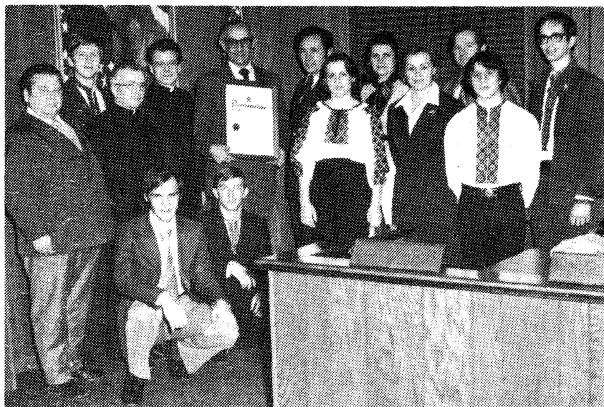


While most branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America arrange Ukrainian Independence Day programs in one city, the Nassau County UCCA branch must sponsor such programs in many towns and villages inhabited by Ukrainians in this section of Long Island. Photo above shows UCCA branch officers with Alfonse D'Amato, presiding supervisor of Hempstead, N.Y., holding the proclamation. Flanking Mr. D'Amato are Stephanie and Tania Kopytsiansky. Also shown is the Rev. Emil Sharanevych, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Photo below shows the UCCA delegation with Vincent Suozzi, mayor of Glen Cove, N.Y. Also present were clergy, local residents and Plast youths.

New Providence, N.J.



Mayor Edward M. Bien of Providence, N.J., received a delegation of local Ukrainians on Sunday, January 22, and issued a proclamation designating this day as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in observance of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian statehood, which took place in Kiev on January 22, 1918. In the proclamation, America's national government was urged to press the Soviet Union to release all Ukrainian patriots and clergy from Russian Communist imprisonment, and to press for the realization of the aspirations of the Ukrainian people in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In a flag-raising ceremony which followed, (photo above) the Ukrainian flag was flown atop the municipal building mast "as a symbol of Ukrainian independence and sovereignty."



Ramsey, N.J.



Ramsey Mayor Emil L. Porfido designated January 22, 1977, as "Ukrainian Day," in recognition of Ukrainian contributions to the United States and their "deep feelings of independence which they share with fellow Ukrainians on this day." Photo above shows Mayor Porfido, center, with local Ukrainian residents. Seated, left to right, are Sophia Romanyk, Mary Burke, Emily Czujko-Masoth, Mayor Porfido, Yevhenia Pasichnyk, Stefania Rokisky and Tania Syrotiuk. Standing, left to right, are Edward Rokisky, Myron Surmach, Ivan Gordon, Helen Gordon, Leo Krazinski, Michael Romanyk and Ivan Pasichnyk.

Ukrainians Meet with the President



Eugene Iwanciw, right, meets President Carter.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Eugene Iwanciw, Legislative Assistant to Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt (R-N.M.), and Paul Skrabut, Legislative Assistant to Sen. Harrison S. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.), met with President Jimmy Carter on December 1, 1977. The two Ukrainians were among a group of Senate foreign affairs specialists invited to the White House to be briefed on the Panama Canal Treaties.

The group was first briefed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Secretary of the Army Clifford Alex-

ander and Admiral James L. Holloway, III, Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. All of the presentations were followed by questions from the Senate staff members.

After a brief coffee break, the Senate staff members were joined by the President who made a brief presentation. The President's comments were followed by a question period. Mr. Carter then met with the individual Legislative Assistants.

Mr. Iwanciw is also a UNA Supreme Advisor.

Many VIP's Attend...

(Continued from page 1)



Partial gathering of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian guests at the January 22nd program in New York City. Seated, left to right, are Simas Kudirka, President Mykola Liwycki, and Bishop Basil Losten.

(Photo by Ihor Dlaboha)

Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA Vice-President who emceed the program, also depicted events in connection with the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and explained why Ukrainians in the U.S. support the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people and seek assistance from the U.S. government and the American people. Speaking briefly during the program was Mykola Liwycki, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, with headquarters in West Germany, who said that the problem of Ukrainian independence is a question of the future, since the Ukrainian people sooner or later will regain their independence. He spoke in Ukrainian with his remarks translated into English. Mr. Liwycki also greeted the gathering in French.

Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," introduced non-Ukrainian guests, as well as members of the UCCA governing organs.

Among the guests were Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers in the U.S., and Very Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York. Also present were two senior Ukrainian statesmen, Julian Revas, former Prime Minister of Carpatho-Ukraine, and Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, President of the Ukrainian National Rada and editor of "Visti UKKA" (News of the UCCA), with Mrs. Kedryn.

The entertainment part of the program featured Christine Petrowska, internationally known Canadian-born pianist, who played Chopin's "Andante Spianato-Grande Polonaise."

Also appearing on the program were six young members of the Bandura School of New York who rendered four Ukrainian folk songs, arranged by Rev. S.K. Pastukhiv and K. Misevych. They also played a Beach Boys number, "Sloop John B," arranged by Volodymyr Lechicky, Nick Czorny is school administrator.

Guests

Among notable non-Ukrainian guests at the observance was Simas Kudirka, Lithuanian radio operator, who was handed over to the Russians by the

U.S. Coast Guard authorities in 1970, later released from a slave labor camp and allowed to emigrate to the U.S., as one born of an American mother. CBS-TV featured his dramatic experience in a film, "The Defection of Simas Kudirka." Mr. Kudirka was accompanied by Dr. Anicetas Simutis, Consul General of Lithuania.

Also present were C.I. Chu, representing Dr. Konsin C. Shah, Consul General of the Republic of China; Aksel Linkhorst, Consul General of Estonia, with Mrs. Linkhorst; Mrs. Frances Creise, wife of the Consul General of Monaco, and her sister, Miss Carola Berthelot; Bahgat El-Tawil, Egyptian, member of the U.N. Secretariat, with Mrs. El-Tawil; and Mohan P. Lohani, secretary, Nepal Mission to UN.

Attending also were Howland Sargeant, former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, over 20 years president of "Radio Liberty Committee" and recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award;" Alexander and Bette Salzman, prominent human rights activists — Mrs. Salzman is vice-president of the National Council of Women of U.S.A. and chairman of its International Hospitality Committee; Dr. John Kosiak, president, Byelorussian Congress Committee of America; Feliks Gadomski, Polish, secretary general, Assembly of Captive European Nations; Pamfil A. Ripsanu, former Rumanian Minister in Washington, Rumanian National Committee; Dr. J.K. Valiunas, president and Mrs. Viktorija Checheta, secretary of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania, and Mrs. Valiunas; Mrs. Helga Ozolins, Latvian, president, Baltic Women's Council; Dr. and Mrs. Boyan Choukanoff, Bulgarian American Committee; Hugo and Anita Kurman — Mrs. Kurman is president of the Federation of Estonian Women's Clubs; Horst Uhllich, East Germany, New York Captive Nations Committee, and Mr. Uhllich; Ernest Kerpis, Latvian American Association; Michael B. Ryan, attorney and international supporter; Mrs. Valerija Laska and Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Kowalski, Polish American Council; William Gowen, former editor of the "Daily American" in Rome; and Mrs.

(Continued on page 11)

Pylypec Elected Assistant VP Of Air Transport Association

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nestor N. Pylypec was elected assistant vice-president of the Air Transport Association, announced Paul R. Ignatius, president and chief executive officer, here recently.

Mr. Pylypec, the new assistant vice-president for traffic services, will be responsible for assisting in the administration of industry-wide marketing services affecting passengers, cargo, military and travel agency affairs.

The ATA is a service organization representing most of the scheduled

certificated airlines of the U.S. It was organized in 1936 to serve both the public and the government in activities ranging from improvement of safety to planning for national defense.

Mr. Pylypec joined the ATA in 1961, and was named director of traffic administration in 1974.

In addition to his new role as ATA assistant vice-president, Mr. Pylypec will continue to serve as assistant executive secretary of the Air Traffic Conference of America.

'Kobzari,' 'Veseli Chasy' to Appear In Omaha Ukrainian Festival



Two Ukrainian vocal-instrumental ensembles, separated by some 430 miles, will appear in a festival in Omaha, Neb., sponsored by the local UCCA branch and the "Kobzari" Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. "Veseli Chasy" from Chicago, Ill., and the "Kobzari" ensemble from Omaha will headline the program Saturday, February 25, at 7:30 p.m. The program, entitled "Remember Ukraine: A Night of Ukrainian Song," will be held at the Central High School Auditorium, 20th and Dodge Streets. Tickets are priced at \$3.00 for adults and \$2.00 for youths and students. Both ensembles are widely known from their appearances and have also performed at Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Photo above shows the "Kobzari" ensemble.

Revitalizing New York City—Ukrainians Are Leading the Way

by Roma Sochan

(1)

A new \$2.5 million church is being built on the Lower East Side of Manhattan in one of New York City's ethnic neighborhoods. It is not the construction itself that is noteworthy, however, but the fact that it is taking place in an area plagued with much urban decay.

The new St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church on the corner of East Seventh Street and Hall Place is about 90 percent complete, and will be blessed on Sunday, April 23. It is perhaps the most obvious example of the revitalization occurring in the Ukrainian neighborhood in this part of the city.

The renovations in recent years of existing buildings and businesses, such as the Ukrainian Liberation Front home, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Ukrainian National Women's League of America building and the Ukrainian Museum which it houses, the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, the Plast home, the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York headquarters, the Orchidia Restaurant and the Ukrainian Restaurant, are further evidence of the Ukrainians' continued interest in their old neighborhood and their determination to remain there for quite some time.

About 20,000 of the 60,000 Ukrainians in New York City's five boroughs live in the area bounded by Third Avenue and Avenue A, and 13th and Third streets, and on its fringes, according to Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director of the UCCA, the central representative organization of Ukrainians in the U.S.

The core of the Ukrainian neighborhood — the one where most Ukrainian organizations and shops are located — is between Third and First avenues and 10th and Fifth streets. It is this area which has become known as "Little Ukraine," and which the Ukrainian residents lovingly refer to as their "ghetto."

A visitor will doubtless notice the names of the Ukrainian gift shops, general stores, meat markets, credit unions, restaurants, small businesses and organizations. This is the most striking proof that there is a large community in residence.

Many of the store names are actually geographic names: Karpaty Shoes (the Carpathian mountain range in Ukraine), Odessa Restaurant (a port on

the Black Sea), Verkhovyna Bar (relating to the Hutsul Carpathians), Sian Meat Market (a river in western Ukraine).

Others refer to elements of Ukrainian statehood: Blue and Gold Tavern (the colors of the flag of the Ukrainian National Republic), Trident Realty Co. (the emblem first used on the coins minted during the reign of Prince Volodymyr the Great in the 10th century).

Ukrainian surnames also abound on signs in the area: N. Procida, General Contractor; Nicholas Hawrylko, Attorney at Law; R. Osinchuk, M.D.; Kulyk Theatrical Costumes and Boots; A. Brym Shoe Repair, Kobasniuk Travel Agency.

Ukrainian settlement on the Lower East Side began in the late 1880's, when substantial numbers of immigrants came there from western Ukraine.

Then, as now, the Church was the focal point of all community life, and the first organizations, the religious brotherhoods, worked toward helping the people in the area and toward establishing a parish. Other organizations were founded soon after.

The first Ukrainian Catholic Liturgy was celebrated in December 1905 at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church on 20th Street. In 1911, the parish bought a building and moved the church to East Seventh Street. Soon after, the church moved once again to the Methodist German Church also on East Seventh Street.

Now that church building will be replaced by a new one next door, built in the traditional Byzantine style.

In 1958, the parish built St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School and later St. George's Academy — a grammar school and a coeducational high school — on East Sixth Street.

According to the Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George's, about 2,000 families belong to the parish, and about 45 percent of them live right in the neighborhood.

The other Ukrainians living in the area are either not officially registered in any parish, or belong to Ukrainian Orthodox or Baptist parishes in New York City.

Life has changed considerably since the early days, most notably because of the rising crime rate found in most modern urban areas.

(To be continued)



The new St. George's, right, dwarfs the older structure, left.

(Photo by Roman Holiat)



The hub of Ukrainian activity in New York City. Buildings, left to right, are Veselka Coffee Shop, Plast Home, Ukrainian Restaurant, Ukrainian National Home, Diadem, and the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front Home.

(Photo by R.S.)

Ukrainian Independence Day...

(Continued from page 1)

assistants and aides, and over 20 members of other ethnic communities and members of the press. The congenial atmosphere, supplemented by cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, was conducive to a free exchange of information and ideas. A number of good contacts with congressional staffers were made that evening, which have already led to follow-up calls to the UNIS office from several offices.

The evening's program opened with the invocation delivered by the Rev. Joseph Denyschuk of the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic parish in Washington. Following the benediction, George Nesterchuk, president of the Washington branch of the UCCA, welcomed the guests and introduced Ivan Oleksyn, UCCA Executive Vice-President and President of the Ukrainian Work-

ingman's Association. Mr. Oleksyn's opening remarks were warmly received, and were followed by speeches by Dr. Lev Dobriansky, UCCA President. Congressman Joseph LeFante (D-N.J.) was scheduled to deliver his remarks.

Unfortunately, Mr. LeFante was called away and could not personally address the gathering. However, he was ably represented by his aide, Philip Yachmetz, himself a third generation Ukrainian American. Mr. Yachmetz was introduced by Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President of UCCA and President of the Ukrainian National Association.

Additional remarks and greetings were offered by Mykola Liwycky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, and Yaroslav Stetzko, former premier of Western Ukraine.

After closing remarks by Mr. Nester-

czuk, in which he thanked all those who had contributed to the evening's success, the program was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Special credit should go to Sen. Harrison Williams of New Jersey for his sponsorship and enthusiastic support of the reception, and to Paul Skrabut, his legislative assistant, for handling many details associated with the preparation of the reception.

Attending the reception were the following Senators: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., (R-Conn.), Harrison A. Williams, (D-N.J.), John H. Heinz, III, (R-Pa.), Clifford Case, (R-N.J.), Jesse A. Helms, (R-N.C.), Birch Bayh, (D-Ind.), Jacob Javits, (R-N.Y.), Richard Lugar, (R-Ind.).

Congressmen present were: Joseph LeFante, (D-N.J.), Benjamin Gilman, (R-N.Y.), Andrew Maguire, (D-N.J.), Mario Biaggi, (D-N.Y.), Edward Derwinski, (R-Ill.), Philip M. Crane, (R-Ill.).

Mr. Nesterchuk credited the following UNIS and UCCA Branch members with assisting in the reception and program: George Woloshyn, deputy director; Eugene Iwanciw, congressional affairs coordinator, who took care of most of the technical arrangements for the reception; Andriy Bilyk, media affairs; Tanya Korshun-Nesterchuk, administrative assistant; Christia Shashkewych-Oryshkevych; Iryna Woloshyn; John Dowzycky; and from the local branch of UCCA Bohdan Skaskiv, Dr. Yaromyr Oryshkevych and Bohdan Demcynsyn.

Jersey City Center Elects New Officers

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Peter Zaple, a 54-year-old communications executive was elected president of the Ukrainian Community Center of Jersey City at the organization's 60th annual meeting.

Mr. Zaple, who had served on the Center's board of directors, succeeds outgoing head Alexander Blahitka, the organization's youngest president.

The 29-year-old Blahitka, who completed his second one-year term, joins the Center's six-member board of directors.

In other balloting, Center members elected Dmytro Woch vice-president, William Tizio secretary, and Walter Semcheshyn treasurer.

Atty. Robert Cheloc was returned as the Center's legal counsel.

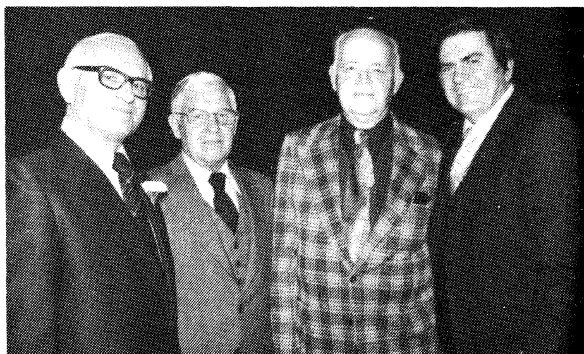
Also elected to one-year terms were the members of the Center's board of directors, which included incumbents Stefan Czujko, Stanley Stine, Peter M. Wasko, and newcomers Walter Kryczkowski and Sam Baranik.

Walter Jarmola, Stefan Ladanay and George Wirt were re-elected to serve on the three-man board of controllers.

The Ukrainian Community Center was founded in Jersey City in 1918 by Ukrainian American immigrants and was dedicated to the preservation and advancement of their cultural and ethnic heritage.

The two-story facility at 90-96 Fleet St. houses offices and meeting rooms that serve as headquarters for several local Ukrainian civic, fraternal and religious organizations.

Senior Members Honored By Jersey City Home



Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith (first right) and Walter Bilyk (first left), president of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City, congratulate the organization's newest honored members, William Hayevy (second left) and John Kacuba. Both men were cited for their 40 years of individual active membership. A third honoree, Eva Chytryn, was unable to attend the ceremonies, due to ill health.

Seek Information on 5,000 Latvians

MANCHESTER, Conn.—At the beginning of the Second World War the Soviet Union was constructing a railroad between Kotlas (near Archangel) and Vorkuta in the Komi Republic, utilizing slave labor. During the war, construction was intensified in order to transport coal from Vorkuta to Central Russia. Although the railroad crossed several rivers and forests, there were no cities or towns along the route.

The major job was accomplished by using forced labor and utilizing very primitive tools. The death rate was so great that the prisoners claim that under each cot there was at least one corpse. Construction went as far as a river but the bridge was not built until summer so that by winter it could be pushed across the ice. During the winter of 1941-42, a train arrived with 5,000 Latvian soldiers, including two women. The soldiers were wearing only light summer clothes and their task was

to push the bridge across the ice. They had to spend the night in the woods in sub-zero temperatures with only a small fire to keep them warm. This was insufficient for the terrible cold and, by next morning, only a few survived the ordeal.

An eyewitness to this horrible event, now deceased, related this tragic episode to his brothers. He did not know the exact location of the event but thought it to be somewhere between Mikun and Ukhta.

Because construction of the Vorkuta railway was accomplished by various nationals, we are seeking information from any survivors in the free world as to the exact location and name of the river at which so many Latvians perished.

Please send any information to: 5,000 Latvian Soldiers, Connecticut League of Latvian Organizations, P.O. Box 549, Manchester, Conn. 06040.

Jersey City Youths Receive Scholarships



Jersey City Mayor Thomas F.X. Smith, standing right, joins scholarship winner Gregory Tizio, center, and Ukrainian National Home President Walter Bilyk at the organization's recent scholarship awards ceremonies. Seated, from left, are fellow scholarship recipients Natalie Shtompil, Anna Wasko and Patricia Scheremeta.

Many VIP's Attend...

(Continued from page 9)

and Mrs. Sidney Fenellosa, ethnic culture supporters.

In addition to the aforementioned three members of the UCCA Executive Board, the following members also participated in the event: I. Bazarko, I. M. Billinsky, Mrs. U. Diachuk, with Mr. Diachuk; E. Ivashkiv, with Mrs. Ivashkiv; W. Masur, president, Ukrainian National Aid Association; A. Dragan; Mrs. S. Rubel, with Mr. Rubel; Mrs. S. Bukshovana, I. Dlaboha, Prof. J. Teluk and Mrs. U. Celewych.

Members of the UCCA National Council present were: R. Danyluk, Dr. J. Flis; Dr. P. Goy, with Mrs. Goy; V. Hladky, with Mrs. Hladky; G. Honczarenko, with Mrs. Honczarenko; Mrs. M. Dushnyck; B. Potapenko, with Mrs. Potapenko; Dr. A. Procyk, with Mr. Procyk; J. Samiylenko, with Mrs. Samiylenko; Miss K. Semanyshyn; M. Shmigel, with Mrs. Shmie-

gel; M. Spontak, A. Sokolyk, M. Hryckowian, M. Kowalczyzn and D. Melnyk.

Dr. R. Huhlewych and Dr. A. Sokolyszyn — Board of Appeals, and J. Wynnyk and Dr. V. Nesterczuk — Auditing committee, and Mrs. Nesterczuk were also present.

Among the guests were such Ukrainian activists as Y. Haywas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jastremsky, Mrs. M. Lesawyer, Dr. J. Oryshkevich, Dr. R. Holiat, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hrytsay (Ukrainian Arts Club), Mr. and Mrs. A. Shumeyko, R. Kobrynsky (Shevchenko Scientific Society), Mr. and Mrs. S. Bodnar-chuk, G. Soltys, Mrs. T. Sydor, Mrs. H. Hirniak, Dr. M. Shpetko, Mrs. M. Schuck, E. Lutzky and Dr. R. Klufas.

All arrangements were made by the UCCA Central Office, with Mrs. Dushnyck coordinating invitations to non-Ukrainian guests.

Information about Miami

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The reaction of Svoboda readers to an article printed under the same title in the newspaper was overwhelming and very favorable. It seems that Branch 368 in Miami does a good service to UNA members. The following is one of the letters the Branch received:
Mr. George Cehelsky, Secretary
UNA Branch 368 - 7926 Abbott Ave.
Miami Beach, Fla. 33141.

useful to all Ukrainian Americans who have any interest or desire to visit Miami, Fla., and acquaint themselves with your service, etc. Please forward me the information you have about Miami. Thanking you for your consideration.

Fraternally yours,
John Malko, Secretary
UNA Branch 320
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Cehelsky:
On reading the January 7, 1978, issue of the Svoboda, I noticed your article and wish to compliment you and your UNA Branch 368 for undertaking the information about Miami, Fla., Project, which I feel is very beneficial and

P.S. Anyone who wishes, will receive from our secretary in Miami, Fla. a list of our members who may provide good accommodations for tourists and visitors during the summer or winter seasons for a reasonable price.

**Join The UNA
And Read The Weekly**

Ukrainian National Association

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1977

INCOME FOR DECEMBER, 1977

Dues from Members	\$ 287,204.82
Interest from:	
Bonds	110,875.50
Mortgage Loans	19,352.13
Certificate Loans	3,481.50
Banks	73.02
Stocks	2,019.89
	Total: \$ 135,802.04
Real Estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
500 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y.	16,572.82
	Total: \$ 17,572.82
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	24,238.56
Income of "Svoboda" Operation	70,058.64
Refund:	
General Office Maintenance	50.00
Collection Charges	87.80
Donations	150.00
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	5,602.76
Taxes — Federal, State & City on Employee Wages	8,454.42
Taxes — Can. With & Pension Plan Employee Wages	11.65
Dividend to Members	39.60
Canadian Corporation Taxes	4,798.87
	Total: \$ 19,195.10
Miscellaneous:	
Security Deposits	1,690.00
Amortization of Discount on Bonds	3,187.56
Donation to Emergency Fund	1,411.79
Sale of "Encyclopaedia"	1,198.50
Transfer to Orphans Fund	1,100.00
Profit on Sale of Bonds	180.83
	Total: \$ 8,769.68
Investments:	
Real Estate	15,966.40
EDP Equipment	2,153.54
Printing Plant	7,281.72
Bonds Matured & Amortized	102,169.20
Mortgages Repaid	82,420.75
Certificate Loans Repaid	17,013.69
	Total: \$ 227,005.30
Total for December, 1977	\$ 789,845.96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1977

Paid to or for Members:	
Dividend	562.50
Cash Surrenders	27,804.55
Death Benefits	70,359.81
Matured Endowment Certificates	128,576.11
Payor Death Benefits	967.43
Benefits Paid Out from Fraternal Funds	2,830.00
Reinsurance Premiums	2,101.72
	Total: \$ 233,202.12
Operating Expenses:	
„Soyuzivka" Resort	16,064.03
„Svoboda" Operation	71,560.16
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	1,705.91
Medical Inspections	608.10
Traveling Expenses Special Organizers	3,178.00
Reward to Special Organizers	1,150.00
Field Conferences	4,104.91
Reward to Branch Organizers	19,062.61
Supreme Medical Examiners Fees	750.00
	Total: 30,559.53
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:	
Insurance	8,982.63
Canadian P.P. & UI Employee	22.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan	810.70
Employee Pension Plan	73,026.37
Salaries — Executive Officers	6,666.61
Salaries — Office Employees	24,970.04
Taxes — Federal, State & City Employees Wages	9,608.33
Canadian Corp. Income Tax	1,825.00
	Total: \$ 125,911.68
Official Publication "Svoboda"	41,100.00
General Administrative Expenses:	
Books & Printed Matter	118.50
General Office Maintenance	882.97
Postage	3,390.00
Printing & Stationery	3,100.77
Rental of Equipment	1,714.39
Telephone	2,160.88
Traveling Expenses — General	2,097.07
Operating Expenses — Canadian Office	234.54
Accrued Interest on Bonds	1,931.07
Insurance Dept. Fees	249.39
Annual Session Expenses	108.00
Dues to Fraternal Congresses	10.00
Loss on Mortgage Loans	32,586.82
	Total: \$ 48,593.40

Amortization of Assets:	
Amortization on Bonds	7,350.03
Depreciation of EDP Equipment	2,153.54
Depreciation of Printing Plant	7,281.72
Depreciation of Real Estate	15,966.40
	Total: \$32,751.69
Operating Expenses — Real Estate:	
Jersey City, N. J.	3,789.79
New York, N. Y.	16,209.45
	Total: 19,999.24
Miscellaneous:	
Scholarships	300.00
Taxes Held in Escrow Paid	6,089.54
Donation Support	7,478.64
Youth Sport Activities	380.00
	Total: \$ 14,248.18
Investment:	
Bonds Purchased	176,650.06
Mortgage Loans Granted	7,319.00
Certificate Loans Granted	1,570.50
Electronic Data Processing Equipment Purchased	83.70
Stocks Purchased	2,019.89
	Total: \$ 187,643.15

Disbursements for December, 1977 \$ 821,633.18

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$ 285,557.59	Fund:	
Bonds	28,951,850.38	Life Insurance	\$ 41,412,503.49
Stocks	533,446.52	Fraternal	257,081.57
Mortgages	3,118,768.90	Orphan's	209,206.60
Certificate Loans	530,753.27	Old Age Home	296,938.14
Real Estate	652,689.70	Emergency	49,721.71
Printing Plant & Equipment	152,385.15		
Loan to UNURC	8,000,000.00		
Total:	\$ 42,225,451.51	Total:	\$ 42,225,451.51

ULANA DIACHUK,

Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER, 1977	22,661	58,319	6,484	87,464
GAINS IN DECEMBER, 1977:				
New Members	216	337	115	668
Reinstated	21	45	15	81
Transferred in	5	15	—	20
Change of class in	3	8	—	11
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	109	—	109
TOTAL GAINS:	245	514	130	889
LOSSES IN DECEMBER, 1977:				
Suspended	39	32	25	96
Transferred out	5	16	—	21
Change of class out	112	8	—	120
Transferred to Adults	4	—	—	4
Died	1	68	—	69
Cash Surrender	24	29	—	53
Endowment Matured	92	65	—	157
Fully Paid-Up	46	110	—	156
Reduced Paid-Up	—	—	—	—
Extended Insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. Terminated	—	3	10	13
TOTAL LOSSES:	323	331	35	689
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN DECEMBER, 1977:				
Paid Up	46	110	—	156
Extended Insurance	9	5	—	14
TOTAL GAINS:	55	115	—	170
LOSSES IN DECEMBER, 1977:				
Died	—	16	—	16
Cash Surrender	9	9	—	18
Reinstated	20	42	—	62
Lapsed	43	40	—	83
TOTAL LOSSES:	72	107	—	179
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF DECEMBER, 1977:	22,566	58,510	6,579	87,655

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

George Dzundza Appears in Play

NEW YORK, N.Y.—“A Prayer for My Daughter” is an original — and the performances are among the most impressive on the New York stage this season,” wrote Mel Gussow, arts critic of The New York Times in the Wednesday, January 18th edition.

The cast of four includes Ukrainian actor George Dzundza, who plays the role of a police sergeant named Kelly.

Mr. Gussow summarized the plot of the play as follows: “It is the Fourth of July and an old woman has been killed for \$26.15. The suspects are an edgy, nervous, middle-aged homosexual (Laurence Luckinbill) and a pathetic street waif (Alan Rosenberg) spaced out on drugs. Their accusers are an overweight, bull-like sergeant (George Dzundza) and his snapping terrier of an assistant (Jeffrey De Munn).”

“Over a long ritual of interrogation — the accusers take turns grilling each of the accused — we come to know the four intimately, and to comprehend the traumas and emotional short cir-

cuits that have led them to their individual predicaments.”

The Times critic described the sergeant as played by Mr. Dzundza as “a blustering figure of authority, a man who has removed himself from the possibility of being hurt. He is divorced from compassion, unable to stop — or even to be moved by — the suicide of one of his daughters. But there is a lingering hidden humanity, or at least self-knowledge, about the man.”

According to Mr. Gussow, “the actors are superlative — in creating individual characters and in concert as an ensemble.”

He also praised the author of “A Prayer for My Daughter,” Thomas Babe, writing that this play confirms his “position as one of our more challenging young dramatists.”

“A Prayer for My Daughter is currently playing at the Anspacher Theater of the New York Shakespeare Public Theater, 425 Lafayette St.

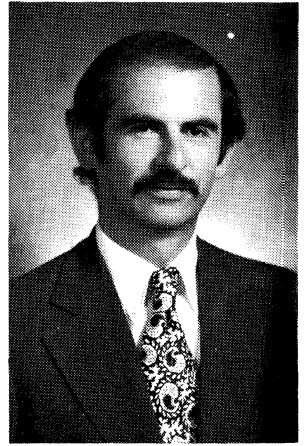
Becomes Member of Law Firm

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Bohdan Wenglowskyj of 83 Scotch Lane, Rochester, N.Y., has become a partner in the law firm of Sullivan, Gough, Skipworth, Summers & Smith, 1020 Reynolds Arcade, here.

Mr. Wenglowskyj, a graduate of George Washington University Law School, is a member of the Bars of the State of New York, Commonwealth of Virginia and District of Columbia.

Presently, Mr. Wenglowskyj is on the executive committee of the St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church Building Committee, vice-president of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and Republican Committeeman for the Town of Irondequoit, N.Y. Mr. Wenglowskyj was also the Bicentennial Chairman of the Town of Irondequoit.

Mr. Wenglowskyj and his wife, Christine, and two daughters, Lisa and Olena, are members of UNA Branch 285.



Bohdan Wenglowskyj

Ukrainian Girl Studies Russian Lit in USSR

AUBURN, N.Y.—Anne Marie Slywiak, a doctoral candidate at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., is participating in the 1977-78 Graduate-Young Faculty Exchange with the Soviet Union.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Slywak of Auburn, N.Y., Miss Slywiak is conducting research in Russian literature in Moscow and Leningrad under the auspices of the Moscow and Leningrad State Universities and the literature division of the Soviet Academy of Arts and Sciences.

She already holds a Master's degree in Russian literature from Cornell and a Bachelor's degree from the State University of New York at Albany.

The U.S.-USSR exchange program is sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board, and is funded by the Ford Foundation and the U.S. Department of State.

Miss Slywiak has also received a Fulbright Hays Doctoral Dissertation Abroad Fellowship.

Plast, SUMA Carol Together

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plast and SUMA members went Christmas caroling together for the first time here.

The group visited Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk, the office of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, and the editorial office of “America.”

The youths also went caroling to the parishes of the Immaculate Conception and the Holy Ascension.

“Veseli Chasy” To Appear In Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—“Veseli Chasy,” the Ukrainian vocal-instrumental sextet from Chicago, Ill., will perform at a dance here at St. Basil's auditorium Saturday, February 11, at 8:30 p.m.

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Total number of new members in December	668
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Klymchuk's Case...

(Continued from page 3)

say certain things at the time. I did refer to the sum of 350 pounds from Dickson, but that was what they wanted to hear and it was only the cost of the trip which my father helped to pay for," said Klymchuk.

The English-born youth said that he was very "anti-Communist" before his trip, and less so after his recent experience.

He explained life in the USSR by saying: "You can live under their system and if you ignore certain things you can be happy."

"But if you want to live the way we do you're going to get into trouble," said Klymchuk.

Klymchuk implied in one statement to journalists that he was being blackmailed by the Soviet authorities not to criticize the Soviet Union. He said that one KGB officer told him to write to him from Britain and told him that if he did not slander the Soviet Union or take part in hostile activities he would be allowed to return to visit his relatives.

Reporters on the plane observed that Klymchuk was "remarkably relaxed," but Ukrainian sources in England said that soon after he arrived, Klymchuk began to faint, have dizzy spells, and vomit.

The Soviet government has used the Klymchuk affair to increase its attacks on free world Ukrainian organizations.

John Miller of The Daily Telegraph wrote: "Whether or not Klymchuk's fulsome praise for the Soviet Union was the quid pro quo for his freedom, it was valuable enough to be repeated several times for both domestic and foreign consumption."

In a highly commented article by David Floyd in The Daily Telegraph, Klymchuk was labled as an "innocent victim of a misguided propaganda exercise organized by extreme Ukrainians, known as 'Banderites.'"

Floyd went on to say that Klymchuk's alleged activity was aimed at getting publicity in the Soviet Union. He also alluded to the possibility that Klymchuk was betrayed. Floyd wrote: "The Banderite organization has long suffered from being widely penetrated by the Soviet secret police, so that most of its operations are known in advance to the Russians."

Klymchuk's arrival home also stirred up a lot of distaste among his fellow students at the Hull Teachers College.

Students and teachers at the college spent numerous hours and hundreds of pounds campaigning for his release, and some are now disturbed with the way the case has progressed.

"Some of us are very annoyed," said Student's Union official Nick Fairburn in an interview with the London Daily Mail. He said their time and money "has all gone to waste."

"A lot of people at this college would be pleased if Andy would fade away and not come back," said Graham Sullivan, college registrar.

A spokesman for the Association of Ukrainians of Great Britain branch in Leeds told The Daily Telegraph that of its 150 members none is called James Dickson, and the name is not known to the membership.

Hoping to conclude his ordeal, Klymchuk told British reporters that he has no malice towards Dickson. "I shall be glad when this is all over and everyone has forgotten me," said the youth.

Book on Hnizdovsky Cops Prize for Publisher

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"Hnizdovsky Woodcuts 1944-1975," a lavish album on the life and work of the Ukrainian artist, won the Pelican Publishing Company of Gretna a graphic arts award in the Printing of America competition. It is one of the most prestigious competitions for graphic arts excellence. It was the company's fifth award since 1972. It is the largest trade publisher in the Deep South of the U.S.

The album was designed by Dwight Agner and edited by Abe Tahir of New Orleans, La.

In addition to entries for awards in different categories from the U.S. and Canada, there were also publishers from Denmark, Great Britain, Japan, France and Switzerland.

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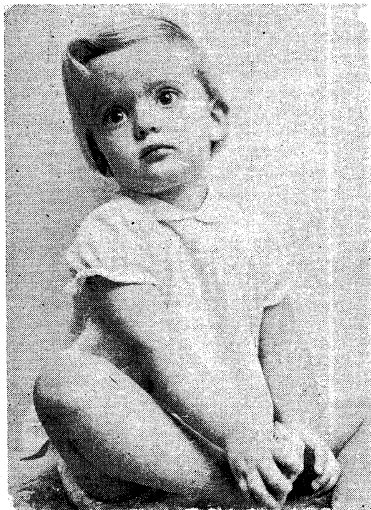
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MUN Sponsors Hockey Film Series

by Ostap Tatomyr

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Not even a mid-winter blizzard could keep Ukrainian hockey fans from attending a first in a series of color hockey film programs sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Federation of America (MUN). The event was held in the hall of the "Tryzub" Sports Center and will be presented on a monthly basis.

Oleh Bak-Boychuk executive director of MUN explained that although the weather placed a damper on attendance, the general interest in an event of this type was very favorable.

"After the blizzard hit here, I knew we would not have such a great turnout, but we were committed and we went ahead with it. The people that did show up, were very impressed with this new concept of Ukrainian activities. The Flyers granted official NHL films for our use and several of the players donated sticks and pucks to help us move the idea. Wayne Stephenson, Flyer goalie, donated a goalie stick which was given out to a young aspiring Ukrainian hockey player, defenseman Bob Dailey gave his "Jofa" brand hockey stick, while Orest Kindrachuk and Dave Hoyda, both Ukrainians, donated a half dozen official NHL hockey pucks."

The intent of the program is to raise funds for various youth activities and sports camps to be initiated by MUN, continued Mr. Bak-Boychuk.

"The films on the Flyers and hockey will draw people, and with their support we are utilizing the funds for equipment purchase and facility improvement at The Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa. This summer

we plan to start one of the most professional sports camps on the East Coast for all Ukrainian youth groups and organizations. Clinics will be presented by former NASL soccer players, such as former 'Tryzub' and Atoms player Lew Meehl. The Flyers have expressed an interest in off-season hockey training, outstanding volleyball players will aid the effort, plus a half dozen sports professionals will oversee the youth on sports basics."

Apart from awarding the prizes mentioned, the first program consisted of the film featuring the 1974-75 Flyers Stanley Cup victory over the Buffalo Sabres. In February, for example, a presentation by former Ukrainian hockey player Oleh Lysiak on "Hockey During the Immigration" plus an additional Flyers Cup effort and the Montreal-Boston '77 film highlights will be presented. The film series will run through March. During the March affair, it is expected that O. Kindrachuk and D. Hoyda will make an appearance, as they are quite interested in helping the Ukrainian youth sports effort.

HOCKEY NOTES: Dave Hoyda is the newest Ukrainian addition to the Flyers organization... Jerry Melnyk, the Ukrainian scout from Western Canada, can be credited with giving Dave that extra recommendation...As mentioned earlier here, Hoyda wears No. 8 for the Flyers that was worn for many seasons past by one Dave Schultz who also was of part Ukrainian lineage...Shero at times uses Hoyda, Kindrachuk and Saleski on attack making one shy of a new Uke-line.

Mississippian Discovers Ukrainian Heritage

JACKSON, Miss.—A mother and daughter here recently proved that they remember and cherish their Ukrainian background. Both Jeanne Fisher-Lowry and her mother, Anne A. Fisher, staged month-long art exhibits at the Clinton Public Library.

In November 1977 the sculpture and other works of Jeanne Fisher-Lowry were on display at the library. A story in the local newspaper pointed out that she is of Ukrainian and Mississippi Indian backgrounds.

The story also said that the artist "spent this summer immersed in a cross-cultural ethnic experience in Ukrainian, Polish and Eurasian commu-

nities in New York City." She plans to study sculpture in Carrara, Italy, during the summer of 1980.

It was Jeanne who convinced her mother, Anne A. Fisher, to prepare a display of Ukrainian artifacts at the same library.

In January, Mrs. Fisher's exhibit of Ukrainian arts and crafts — including embroidery, woodcarving and "pysanky" — was opened.

The display also featured a short history of Ukraine and Ukrainians, pictures, and a framed copy of a poem, "Voice of Ukraine," written by Mrs. Fisher in memory of her mother.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent Ukrainian place names in Canada. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Ukrainian Place Names in Canada

- HACHUBC _ _ _ _ _
- REPLITON _ _ _ _ _
- YOKILOMA _ _ _ _ _
- APAMEZ _ _ _ _ _
- YIRST _ _ _ _ _
- VLARASYO _ _ _ _ _
- ETRAPLIU _ _ _ _ _
- INARAKU _ _ _ _ _
- HLACHY _ _ _ _ _
- SBRIVHOCH _ _ _ _ _

The town now known as Vita was previously named after this Ukrainian poet:

Answers to last week's jumble: Stuartburn, Edmonton, Vegreville, Saskatoon, Selkirk, Dauphin, Yorkton, Rosthern.

Mystery word: Manitoba.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

ACADEMIC COURSES

The Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Affiliation of the Ukrainian Free University, with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Educational Council of UCCA, announce

THE CONTINUATION OF ACADEMIC COURSES FOR THE 1978 SPRING SEMESTER

Classes in the following subjects will be held: Ukrainian Language and Literature, History, History of Culture, Journalism, Elements of Law, Pedagogy and Ukrainian for English speaking students.

The aim of the studies is to prepare and raise the qualifications of Ukrainian teachers, as well as for general public participation.

You may register, as a credit student or as an auditor.

Registration and additional information can be obtained in the office of the Society: 302-304 W. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10014 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call (212) 929-7622 weekdays.

Or by mail, give your:

Name _____
 Address and tel. _____
 Subject of interest _____
 Education _____

Classes will be held in the Society and the Plast Home. First meeting in the Society at 5 p.m. on February 3, 1978.

P.S. Additional information from members of Board:
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Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 4)

of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, Archbishop-Metropolitan Schmondiuk, the UCCA and the entire Ukrainian American community supporting the struggling Ukrainian nation.

Mayor Rizzo's proclamation was read by City Representative, Joseph LaSala, who was accompanied by his wife; that of Governor Milton Shapp was read by Dr. Stercho who served also as master of ceremonies. Excerpts from the Fourth Universal and from the Act of the Union were read by students, Natalia Hurska (ODUM), Marko Bandera (Plast), Olha Mychajluk (MUN) and Volodymyr Iwaskiw (SUMA).

The principal address in Ukrainian was delivered by Dr. Michael S. Pap, professor of history and director of the Soviet and East European Studies Institute at John Carroll University, who is also the president of the Association of Ukrainian American University Professors. The address in English was delivered by Dr. Richard D. Hanusey, Superintendent of the District Five, School District of the City of Philadelphia. Both speakers focused on the current problems of the Ukrainian American community along with the past glories and sorrows of the Ukrainian people. Both stressed the need of continuous assistance to the Ukrainian American people in their struggle against oppression.

Soprano soloist Maria Yasinska-Murowany, of the Savoy Opera Company, with John Dulin at the piano, performed works of A. Hnatyshyn, K. Stecenko and A. Rudnytsky, and composer-pianist Volodymyr Hrudyn played two of his own compositions, "Legend" and "Etude."

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Michael Borysenko of the Ukrainian

Orthodox Church who asked Metropolitan Schmondiuk to bless the food, and the benediction was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. Berkuta, pastor of the Ukrainian Baptist Church.

The gala ball to the music of the "Tempo" orchestra, under the direction of I. Kowal, continued until midnight.

The banquet and ball committee, headed by Prof. Natalia Pazuniak, included also Michael Nysch, Dzwinka Shwed, Irene Skulky, Ivan Sharan, Ivan Dankiwsky and Ivan Skoczylas.

Area Ukrainians are preparing for the commemoration of the Battle of Kruty. The program will be held Saturday, February 18, and is planned as an integral part of the January 22nd anniversary observances.

Dissident Workers...

(Continued from page 2)

would give moral support to the new labor union.

"Many people are indignant," he declared. "But you know what it means to give statements to American correspondents. How this will end we don't know."

Some Russians believe that the kind of official high-handedness and abuse of authority that these workers are protesting is so common throughout Soviet society that their cause can elicit broad sympathy. How many will dare to act on their feelings is another question.

Broadcast by Voice of America

Mr. Klebanov said that since news about the group was broadcast in Russian by the Voice of America, about 30 people have written to him at his home address in Donetsk to voice similar complaints. He has no permission to live in Moscow, where residence is restricted, and is in constant danger of being expelled from the city.

Last month, after he gave his first interview to American correspondents, he was seized by the police, placed in a Moscow mental hospital and then freed in his hometown of Donetsk with instructions not to return to the capital. He came back anyway.

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