

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  СВОБОДА
UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 275

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1978

25 CENTS

Ukrainian hierarchs met Pope John Paul

VATICAN CITY, Italy. — Hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, led by Patriarch Josyf I, met with Pope John Paul II on November 20 and presented to the pontiff their plans for the commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of the baptism of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian hierarchs were in the Vatican City for a meeting with Patriarch Josyf to discuss plans for the commemoration and other matters facing the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The four-day talks began on November 17.

Pope John Paul met with each archbishop and bishop individually, beginning with the Primate of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church. Patriarch Josyf spoke with the pope for some 20 minutes, during which he detailed for the pontiff the Ukrainian Catholic Church's plans for the upcoming observance. Patriarch Josyf also gave Pope John Paul other pertinent documents concerning the state of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian people.

At the conclusion of the talks, Pope John Paul extended his blessings on the Ukrainian Church and the Ukrainian people.

The Chancery of the Patriarch reported that the pontiff displayed interest in the matters which were discussed and said that he would study the documents that he received.

"We hope, as we have already stated in our first communique immediately after the election of Pope John Paul II, that the Supreme Pontiff will respond positively to the important matters facing our church, despite the complicated state of affairs in the world and in the Church," said the chancery in its November 20 communique.

Taking part in the meeting were: Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada; Archbishop Joseph Schmondiuk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States; Bishop Neil Savaryn of Edmonton, Alta., Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto, Ont., Bishop Andrew Roborecki of Saskatoon, Sask., Auxiliary Bishop Demetrius Greschuk of Edmonton, Alta., Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago, Ill., Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., Bishop Platon V. Kornyljak of Munich, West Germany, Auxiliary Bishop Efraim B. Kreyvey of Curitiba, Brazil, and Bishop

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Canadian official hopeful of Danylo Shumuk's release

OTTAWA, Ont. — A Canadian government spokesman said in the House of Commons on December 1 that Danylo Shumuk's health is improving and that the Soviet authorities "will eventually allow him to join his relatives in Canada."

Shumuk's case has been the center of concern in the Canadian Parliament over the past few weeks and several members of Parliament have risen in his defense and have requested the Canadian government to seek his emigration to Canada.

Replying to a question from Thomas Siddon, a Progressive Conservative MP from the Burnaby-Richmond-Delta area of British Columbia, Louis Duclos, parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for external affairs, said that the Canadian government has been in contact with Soviet authorities about Shumuk.

Mr. Duclos explained that after receiving information about the serious state of Shumuk's health, the government "expressed to the Soviet authorities its deep concern and asked that Mr. Shumuk's case be reconsidered on humanitarian grounds, in order to allow him to leave Russia and come to Canada."

The parliamentary secretary said that the Ministry of External Affairs was informed by the Soviet authorities that Shumuk's health, although poor, was not "as critical" as it was reported.

"While it is true that we have no way of verifying this information, it is of some comfort to know that Mr. Shumuk's state of health is improving and that the Soviet authorities will eventually allow him to join his relatives in Canada," said Mr. Duclos.

State Department reaffirms confidence in Warvariv

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Department of State has given a clean bill of political and moral health of Constantine Warvariv, the American diplomat of Ukrainian descent, who, after refusing the KGB recruitment effort during an international conference in October 1977 in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, was the target of a Soviet smear campaign denouncing him as a "Nazi war collaborator."

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow filed a sharp protest with Soviet authorities at that time, calling the incident "outrageous...a heavy handed recruitment effort" and "highly provocative and unacceptable treatment of a U.S. diplomat."

The U.S. government's protest message, both in Washington and in Moscow, also warned that "such violations as this can only serve to retard the growth of mutually beneficial relations" between the two countries.

In a letter to Mr. Warvariv dated October 27, which was made available to Svoboda by the State Department, Under Secretary of State Ben H. Read wrote: "The Department's investigation found no evidence whatsoever to support the allegations and charges against you."

He added that "the Department reaffirms the confidence and trust in your loyalty and character as represented initially by your commissioning as a Foreign Service Officer of the United States."

Secretary Read's letter also com-



Constantine Warvariv

mended Mr. Warvariv for his "courageous and forthright action in immediately bringing to the attention of your superiors the attempt by Soviet representatives to suborn you."

Last March, Mr. Warvariv was appointed as director of UNESCO Affairs at the State Department and was accorded a Superior Honor Award by the State Department for his performance as the deputy U.S. permanent representative to UNESCO in Paris where he served for the last four years.

President's report to Helsinki commission points to "distressing trials" in USSR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe announced on December 6 it has received the president's Semiannual Report on Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

Rep. Dante B. Fascell, commission chairman, and Sen. Clairborne Pell, co-chairman, noted that the report is the fifth such document prepared by the president for the commission, as mandated by law, since the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The president's report establishes that some progress on Helsinki compliance has been made. Mr. Fascell commented, but he noted that the report points out that some areas of weakness remain, "such as the distressing trials of Soviet citizens interested in furthering the goals of CSCE."

The Helsinki Accords, signed by 33 European nations, the United States and Canada, pledges these countries to respect human rights, as well as the sovereignty and frontiers of signatory states. The agreement also contains measures for lessening military tension, improving economic cooperation, and expanding the flow of people, informa-

tion and cultural exchange between East and West.

The comprehensive report by the president describes the first CSCE review conference held this year in Belgrade as "an important benchmark." Mr. Fascell said, which "should guide the activities of participating states" in advance of the next follow-up meeting set for Madrid in 1980.

"The success of the CSCE process will depend on the efforts of all governments to inspect their records of performance and work continually for realization of all the goals contained in the Final Act," the congressman quoted the presidential document.

Mr. Fascell remarked on the report's references to "extremely negative developments" in terms of CSCE such as the Soviet Union's arrest and conviction of such Helsinki monitors as Anatoly Shecharansky, Aleksandr Ginzburg and others.

The Helsinki Commission, an independent panel of six senators, six representatives and three Executive Branch officials, was created by Congress with the mandate to monitor and encourage CSCE compliance at home and abroad.

Father and son face KGB repression

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The case of Petro Sichko and his son, Vasyl, testifies to the fact that in the Soviet Union when the KGB persecutes a person for what it considers to be violations of the law, this harassment is oftentimes also faced by the children. The Sichkos are members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. The Western representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki group recently received copies of documents from the Sichkos which detail the harassment they have suffered at the hands of the secret police. Twenty-five separate documents were disseminated in the West the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The elder Sichko, born in 1926 in the Dolyna region of Ukraine, was a student

of Ukrainian philology at the University of Chernivets. In 1947, during his third year, he was arrested for alleged participation in a student organization. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison. After 10 years he was allowed to return home. His wife, Stepania, is also a political prisoner. The couple has three children, the oldest of whom is Vasyl.

Vasyl was a university student before he was expelled for unknown reasons. He and his father have renounced their Soviet citizenship and the younger Sichko has requested permission to emigrate to the United States.

Below are the texts of letters by Petro and Vasyl Sichko to the Supreme Soviet in which they detailed the harassment they have suffered.

Case of Vasyl Sichko

I, Sichko, Vasyl Petrovych, born in 1956, a Ukrainian, former student at the Taras H. Shevchenko Kiev State University, renounce my Soviet citizenship on the grounds that I was illegally expelled from the journalism department of the Kiev university, following two years of persecution and harassment (order No. 506, dated July 20, 1977), and request permission to emigrate to the United States of America in order to find refuge and to complete my education in that country.

I am returning my citizen's passport (series Khl-YS No. 687-717) issued in the Dolyna region, Ivano-Frankivske oblast, and my military draft card (series YK, No. 3556733), issued by the Dolyna regional military office, Ivano-Frankivske oblast, to the office of the internal affairs in Moscow's regional administrative committee in the city of Kiev, where I am currently registered, together with my declaration renouncing Soviet citizenship.

I am substantiating my deposition about my expulsion from the Kiev State University with the following facts:

I am the son of a former political prisoner. Because of that, the regional office of the KGB in the city of Dolyna, where I lived before entering the university decided to take me under its "care," despite the fact, as it is well known, that children are not liable for their parent's transgressions and that I did not commit any crimes or other violations, I honestly fulfilled my obligations as a citizen, and therefore the first illegality was committed by the regional state security organs when they began to interest themselves in my case and decided to take me under their care. This was an insult to my dignity as a citizen. As soon as I entered the journalism department of the Kiev State University in 1975, my father was summoned for questioning to the office of the regional KGB and he was made several offers and was being pressured into complying with them or else my enrollment at the university would be threatened. After my father categorically refused to cooperate with the secret police, the head of the Dolyna regional committee for state security, Kushenko, threatened that I would not enter the second year at the university and he promised that I would never be able to acquire a higher education. Soon after, the Dolyna KGB office sent to the university a character report about me which was read by the dean of the journalism department, Priyuka, and the secretary of the party's office in the journalism department, Pohribny.

Immediately following that, the dean of the department began to organize harassments against me during the 1975-76 semester, in hopes of expelling me from the university. All instructors, for whom I was to take exams, were ordered to fail me in their courses. Nevertheless, three in-

structors gave me grades of excellent. Only Parakhina, the Russian language instructor, showed herself to be weak and gave in to pressures from above. I learned of the attempt to fail me in my courses and therefore I studied extra hard. I replied to all questions precisely, and all the additional questions by Parakhina aimed at tricking me were equally well answered. Parakhina then lost control of herself, attempted to ridicule me by saying that I did not use the Russian language in the dormitory and on public transportation as she suggested, and with a red face and in a nervous voice, she said that she must fail me.

After I complained about the behavior of the instructor, I was given the opportunity to take the exam over and this time I passed. Despite that, the attempts to expel me from the university did not subside.

I will list several other facts, one of which is insignificant, but typical.

During the first semester I was active in community affairs and many times, single-handedly, at night I published the newspaper "Komsomolsky Prozhektor" (Projector of the Communist Youth League), an organ of the journalism department. I am stressing that I published it single-handedly because the editorial staff of the newspaper officially consisted of many other students. When the newspaper received an award from the university's Comsomol and the citation was read at the meeting of the department, my name was omitted from the roster of the editorial staff. After the meeting I asked the speaker why my name was deleted and he told me that his address was censored by the secretary of the party, Pohribny, who crossed my name of the list and forbade him to mention it at the department meeting.

The following year, he (Pohribny) gave orders not to issue any community assignments to me thereby not giving me the opportunity to fulfill my obligations to the Comsomol, which would facilitate their attempts to expel me from the university. Fourteen times I requested the head of the Comsomol to give me community assignments, and each time his face would turn red and he would talk his way out of the discussion by changing subjects.

In the spring (of 1977), the secretary of the party office in the journalism department, A.H. Pohribny, gave a secret order to the head of the Comsomol in the department, Valentyn Buhryn, to severely remind me and to make note of it in my registration book, which he obediently carried out. I new of these illegal interventions into the activities of the Comsomol by Pohribny two weeks before they were carried out.

Following Pohribny's instructions to have me reprimanded, I met him and he attempted to threaten me by saying

Case of Petro Sichko

I, Sichko, Petro Vasylovych, am informing you of the illegal acts committed by the administration of the Verkhnostrutynske metal factory, which, under pressure of the first secretary of the Rozhniativ region Communist Party of Ukraine, M.P. Pryhorodsky, and the organs of the KGB, fired from my position of senior engineer and relinquished my salary on instructions of order No. 2/279 dated December 21, 1977, effective December 25, 1977, and proposed that I work as a laborer in the galvanizing section of the electrical division.

I returned the copy of the order to the director of the factory, M.V. Zharkov, along with my negative reply and my announcement of a strike.

In a short period of time, I am forced to write to you again with a second complaint, because in reply to the first one, dated November 7, 1977, I received from you a statement merely stating that my complaint has been rerouted to the prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR for an investigation.

In that complaint I detailed for you that since my release from incarceration I have been treated as a second-rate citizen of the USSR, therefore I will not write about the entire span of time I have spent in freedom (which will be 21 years on February 12, 1978), but I will concentrate on the last several days, and I will substantiate my statements with the following facts.

On November 3, 1977, elections for secretary of the party organization in the Verkhnostrutynske metal factory were held, at which M.P. Pryhorodsky, first secretary of the Rozhniativ region Communist Party, was present. M.P. Pryhorodsky addressed the workers by slandering me before my colleagues and questioning what right do I have to work as a senior engineer and immediately gave instructions to fire me from the position which I held.

On December 15, 1977, the office of the Rozhniativ region Communist Party of Ukraine reviewed the issue of "The Work of the Party Organization and the Administration of the Verkhnostrutynske Metal Factory," during which the first secretary of the

regional Communist Party, M.P. Pryhorodsky, again made several slanderous remarks about me and issued an ultimatum to the director of the factory that if he does not fire me, then he himself would be fired.

On December 19, 1977, a theoretical conference of party activists was underway at the Rozhniativ regional party office, at which there were about 40 persons present when M.P. Pryhorodsky again slandered me.

In response to that pressure came order No. 2/279 of December 21, 1977, about which the head of the planning division said in the presence of other workers; "just a few minutes ago, some high-level administrators asked whether or not the order to fire you has been handed down."

The order states that I am being fired because I do not have the proper higher education required for my job.

Therefore, I will briefly describe to you my education. I was arrested when I was 20 years old when I was in my third year at the University of Chernivets majoring in Ukrainian philology. After my release, I entered in 1959 the Lviv polytechnical institute as a major in the economics of machine-building and light industry. I was expelled for academic indebtedness — charges which were fabricated. After 10 years, in 1973, I completed a one-year correspondence course in economics at the Lviv husbandry institute, during which time no difficulties were made for me.

In the course of 21 years in freedom, I worked as an engineer, economist, senior economist, PVV engineer, PVV engineer senior, manager of the PVV mechanical division. I was considered, without reservations, a good worker.

I have been working in the Verkhnostrutynske metal factory since December 6, 1973. At first, for six months, as an engineer, and finally as a senior engineer. Then, all of a sudden, I was fired because I am not qualified for the job.

In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the So-

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СВОБОДА  **SVOBODA**
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302, daily except Mondays and holidays.

Svoboda

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(212) 227-5251

Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
UNA Members

\$6.00 per year
\$2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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APPEAL of UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND

Dear Fellow Ukrainian Americans!

The Third Congress of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU), which took place at the end of November 1978 in New York City, is behind us.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America exerted all possible efforts to make the Third WCFU Congress a powerful gathering of the free Ukrainian community scattered outside the boundaries of enslaved Ukraine. Every one of us knows and understands that to organize such a gigantic congress requires enormous labor and considerable funds.

But these efforts resulted in a full success. It must be stressed here that members of the UCCA Executive Board and staff members of the UCCA Main Office dedicated themselves completely for several months prior to the congress to make it successful.

The delegates who came from all corners of the world to the congress were fully satisfied with: the work of the congress, as well as with the several programs connected with the event, and especially they were reassured with the unanimous and satisfactory conclusion — the election of the ruling organs of the congress.

*But this success was attained not only through the untiring work of the UCCA, but also through its funds, which are never plentiful. The UCCA Executive Board fully realized that to conduct two parallel fund-raising campaigns — for the WCFU and the *Ukrainian National Fund*, would be impractical and counterproductive.*

*Therefore, it was decided to postpone the fund-raising campaign for the *Ukrainian National Fund* to December 1978 and January 1979.*

*We wish to recall that in all previous years the month of December brought, as a rule, almost half of the annual collection for the *Ukrainian National Fund*, and the last days of December accounted for higher donations than the summer months.*

*Thus, for the last time this year we appeal to our patriotic citizens and our dedicated pioneers to fulfill their national duty — to contribute their donation of \$25 or more to the *UN Fund* for the year 1978 in December 1978 and January 1979!*

Dear Fellow Ukrainian Americans!

The UCCA must continue its energetic activities, because Ukraine is still languishing in Russian Communist captivity. We must constantly conduct

activities in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners in Soviet concentration camps in Siberia and elsewhere in the USSR through interventions in the U.N., the U.S. government and through world public opinion. Toward that end the UCCA Information Bureau has been active for a year in Washington — informing official U.S. agencies and U.S. public opinion on Ukrainian matters.

The UCCA assists those Ukrainian dissidents who were fortunate enough to come to the United States.

In addition to publishing for 34 years *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, which goes to over 50 countries throughout the world, the UCCA also publishes books on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom. A few weeks ago it published "*Ukraine in a Changing World*," containing works of outstanding Ukrainian, American and Canadian scholars. Ready for printing is another book, "*Acts of Ukrainian Statehood*," by Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn and Prof. Wasyly Omelchenko. Also, "*The Ukrainian Heritage in America*," a history of the Ukrainian immigration, is in the final stages of editing.

The UCCA also takes part in various American and international gatherings and political congresses, and defends the good Ukrainian name against slander.

Finally, the UCCA is trying to implement full consolidation of all Ukrainian constructive forces into the UCCA system.

All our future successes depend largely on your generous assistance. When you will help us financially, the successes of the UCCA will be your successes.

Therefore, please remit your contribution to the *Ukrainian National Fund*. By doing so you will ensure the strengthening and expansion of UCCA activities for the benefit of the great cause of Ukraine. Thank you.

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of the

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NATO urges more military spending, stresses rights monitoring

LISBON, Portugal. — The 24th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly (NATO), which was held in Lisbon, Portugal, November 26-30, studied the military threat of the Soviet Union in Europe, Africa and elsewhere.

Being aware that Soviet defense spending amounts to 12 percent of GNP and that the Soviet military budget was 40 percent greater than the United States since 1970, the parliamentarians of the 15 NATO countries urged their governments to increase their military spending by at least three percent and improve the retaliatory capabilities.

Reports of the following committees were considered: economic; education, cultural affairs and information; military; political; scientific and technical. The resolutions and recommendations that were adopted by the assembly facilitated the strengthening of democracy, the defense of the allies and the important aspects of the life of these countries.

Much attention was focused on human rights. The assembly approved the lengthy report of the sub-committee on the free flow of information and people, which was presented by Sen. Paul Yuzyk (Canada), the rapporteur. This report dealt with the Belgrade review conference and its repercussions, the monitoring of the implementations of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords in the Soviet-bloc

countries, religion in the Warsaw-pact countries, noting the election of a Polish cardinal to the papacy, and the underground press in the USSR and certain East European countries.

Sen. Yuzyk emphasized the vital importance of the quarterly publication, *The Bulletin*, the only medium that constantly and intensely monitors the implementation of the humanitarian issues of the Helsinki Accords. He stated that information has become Western diplomacy's strongest weapon, considered in the East as the most dangerous threat to the Communist regime. The Soviet Union spends more money jamming Western broadcasts than it does on its own international broadcasts and continues to exert political pressure to silence such stations as Radio Free Europe and others. His urging of an increase in the number of transmitters broadcasting to the Iron Curtain countries produced unanimous resolutions to this effect.

Sen. Yuzyk was unanimously re-elected rapporteur of the sub-committee on the free flow of information and people. He was authorized to continue the publication of *The Bulletin* and to expand its distribution.

The 25th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly was scheduled to take place in October 1979 in Ottawa, Canada, which will celebrate its important anniversary.

Illinois legislature adopts human rights resolution

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Illinois House of Representatives adopted on November 27 a resolution marking the 30th anniversary of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The resolution was introduced by Reps. Boris Antonovych and Woods Bowman. Rep. Bowman accompanied Rep. Antonovych on his march from human rights from Chicago to Springfield.

Below is the text of the resolution:

Whereas, December 10, 1978, marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations; and

Whereas, the United Nations International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights strive to guarantee the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration; and

Whereas, more than 50 nations have ratified these covenants, and the President of the United States has submitted the same to the United States Senate for ratification; and

Whereas, we are daily reminded that people suffer because their human rights are unfulfilled or violated throughout the world; and

Whereas, our national traditions call us to affirm the dignity and worth of every human being and to struggle for justice for oppressed people everywhere; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that the citizens and

public and private institutions of the state of Illinois be urged to commemorate December 10, 1978, the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, as Human Rights Day, and the week of December 10-17, 1978 as Human Rights week; and be it further

Resolved, that the Governor of Illinois be commended for proclaiming December 10, 1978, as Human Rights Day and the week of December 10-17, 1978, as Human Rights week; and be it further

Resolved, that the President of the United States be commended for submitting the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights to the United States Senate on February 23, 1978; and be it further

Resolved, that the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee be urged to initiate hearings on said covenants as soon as possible in the new session of Congress beginning in January, 1979; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the United States senators from Illinois, to the chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, to the United States Secretary of State, to the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Ukrainian veterans plan central archives

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukrainian veterans in the free world have taken upon themselves the task of establishing a central Ukrainian military archive.

Meeting during the Third WCFU at the Americana Hotel Saturday, November 24, representatives of 10 Ukrainian veterans' groups in the United States, Canada and Great Britain concurred that the establishment of a military archive is of utmost importance for the Ukrainian community-at-large and Ukrainian veterans in particular.

Among the veterans' groups attending the panel and lecture were representatives of the Ukrainian American Veterans, Brotherhood of the Carpathian Sich Riflemen, Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Brotherhood of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, Association of former Ukrainian Soldiers in America, Association of

Former Ukrainian Soldiers in Great Britain, Association of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Resistance, Society of Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, and the Gen. Taras Chuprynka Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

The meeting was conducted by a presidium headed by Roman Danylyuk, chairman, and Dr. Walter Steck and Dr. O. Sokolsky, secretaries.

Principal speaker at the panel was W. Weryha and the moderator was R. Hayecky. The panelists and veterans present discussed the growth of Ukrainian military memorabilia over the years and underscored the fact that adequate facilities to house the material are unavailable. The participants agreed that such facilities should be acquired as soon as possible.

Mr. Weryha was appointed to head a special archival commission.



Chairman of the meeting, Roman Danylyuk, right, and secretary, Dr. Walter Steck, left, listen to the discussion during the veterans meeting.

The participants also voiced their concern over the future course of Ukrainian community affairs and unanimously supported the idea of convening a worldwide meeting of

Ukrainian veterans. I. Porytko and I. Skira were placed in charge of organizing such a meeting and of preparing the by-laws for an eventual worldwide veterans group.

Atty. Roman Pitio appointed Irvington judge



Mayor Robert Miller, left, congratulates Dr. Roman Pitio on his appointment to the Municipal Court. Looking on his Dr. Pitio's wife, Christine.

IRVINGTON, N.J. — Atty. Roman Pitio, a former member of the Irvington City Council and a local Ukrainian community activist, was sworn in as a judge of the Municipal Court of Irvington, during ceremonies at the City Hall here November 20.

Dr. Pitio, 33, was nominated for the position by Irvington Mayor Robert Miller and his selection was unanimously approved by the council.

During his four-year tenure as councilman from 1974-78, Dr. Pitio devoted much of his time and efforts to improving the relations between the municipal administration and the citizens, notably area Ukrainian Americans.

Dr. Pitio was born in West Germany. He completed Rutgers University in Newark, N.J., in 1967 with a degree in political science. In 1971 he received his law degree from Rutgers Law School.

After graduating from law school, Dr. Pitio was affiliated with the law of-

fice of Robert J. Casulli. In 1974, he and his brother, Walter, opened the law firm of Pitio and Pitio in Irvington, N.J. Three years later the firm was changed to include Dr. Nestor Olesnycky.

Dr. Pitio is a member of the American Bar Association, the New Jersey Bar Association, the Ukrainian American Bar Association, the Ukrainian National Association, and other organizations.

The swearing-in ceremony was attended by many elected officials and local community leaders, among them: Mayor Miller, Joseph Galluzzi, president of the city council; Walter Jonkowski, councilman-at-large, Esther Schwarz, councilwoman; Presiding Judge Alfred Kinney, Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President; Edward Popil, financial secretary-treasurer of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Dr. Myroslav Smorodsky, president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association; and James Zangari, former Essex County freeholder.

News Analysis

Human, national rights and the decolonization of the USSR

by Borys Potapenko

"Visti" World news service

(1)

At several plenary sessions of the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the question of human rights and national rights was raised and debated. The following is an analysis of the relationship between these two issues in the context of the campaign to decolonize the USSR initiated by five world organizations — World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Lithuanian World Community, Conference of Free Byelorussians, Estonian World Council and World Federation of Free Latvians.

Introduction

One of the most salient features of the human rights movements in the USSR, particularly, but not ex-

clusively, in the non-Russian nations, is the priority placed on the struggle for national survival, self-determination and independence.

Some human rights activists in the free world have become exponents of a position more closely allied with the political policies and social institutions of their adopted countries, which in some instances are different from the primary goals of the human rights movements in the Soviet Union.

Some Western countries, most notably the United States, have in the recent years adopted a policy of support for human rights. Simultaneously, these governments continue to emphasize the humanitarian aspects associated with human rights: re-unification of families, the release of individuals arbitrarily

imprisoned, closer contacts and exchanges, emigration, etc. These approaches have found the greatest degree of consistency if not effectiveness. Western governments have spoken out on these issues in reference to Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, the Philippines, South Korea, Uganda, Cambodia and the Soviet Union, among others.

In the context of the Soviet Union, the shortsightedness of such a policy is borne out by an example of the position adopted by the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, which in its Memorandum No. 18 discusses the question of emigration and stresses that virtually no Ukrainians are allowed to emigrate. The question of emigration, in the context of that document, is not

simply the goal of the group, but only a means of exposing the discriminatory aspect of the Kremlin's policy in this area. The group further points out that the reason for the vicissitudes in the Kremlin's emigration policy is the fear that if Ukrainians and other non-Russians were allowed to emigrate, the specter of the genocidal nationalities policy pursued by the USSR would be exposed before the world.

This brief example of the Ukrainian group's stand on emigration should provide some indication that the thrust of its activities is based on the defense of the value and dignity of the Ukrainian person and nation, and of this nation's right to equality in the world community.

The refusal of the major interna-

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New format for HURI courses

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — On the basis of the last two summers' experience, the Harvard Ukrainian Institute's summer courses are being reorganized for the summer of 1979.

In response to students' reactions that four weeks are insufficient to complete the academic work and to take advantage of extra-curricular activities, next summer's courses will be eight weeks, from June 25 to August 17. Prof. Frank Sysyn will serve as director of the summer program.

The course offerings will include a course in 20th century Ukrainian literature by Prof. George Grabowicz, a course on the Kozak period in Ukrainian history by Prof. Sysyn and courses in beginning and intermediate Ukrainian conducted by Natalia Pylypiuk and Oleh Ihnytskyj.

In past summers the effectiveness of the language courses was hindered by the last minute surge of applications that made planning difficult. This year, beginning and intermediate Ukrainian will be limited to 20 students and the courses will be closed when this number is reached.

An additional strengthening of the

language program will be the formation of a Ukrainian-language floor in the dormitory. Intended for students who have an adequate command of spoken Ukrainian, the Ukrainian floor will serve those students willing to sign a pledge to use Ukrainian at all times.

As in the last two summers, the Ukrainian Studies Fund is willing to provide tuition scholarships. Scholarship holder will be required to take two four-credit courses and to perform satisfactorily in course work. Any indication of lack of serious performance will result in the withdrawal of scholarship assistance.

Scholarship holders will be asked to join the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by making a contribution of \$100. This will be viewed as a sign of gratitude to the Ukrainian Studies Fund donors who are covering the cost of the regular tuition of \$750.

For information on the summer courses and fees, please write to: Summer Courses, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Details non-usage of Ukrainian among scientists in the Ukrainian SSR

The following commentary was written by Prof. Leo M. Chalupa of the University of California. It appeared in the November edition of the American Psychologist, a journal of the American Psychological Association. It is a follow-up to a lengthy article written for the journal by Prof. I.Z. Holowinsky, titled "Contemporary Psychology in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Prof. Holowinsky's article appeared in the February 1978 edition of the American Psychologist. It was reprinted by permission in The Weekly in three instalments beginning July 2, 1978.

In view of the current emphasis on human rights in our foreign policy, Holowinsky's (February, 1978) recent article documenting the "intense Russification" of Ukrainian psychologists raises a timely and important issue.

I was a participant in the U.S.-USSR National Academy of Sciences Exchange Program in September 1974 and had occasion to witness this phenomenon during my visit of research institutes in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. As noted by Holowinsky, Ukrainian is considered the official language of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Therefore, I was quite surprised to learn that with few exceptions, Russian was spoken in the re-

search institutes where I lectured and also in the offices of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. When I inquired of one Ukrainian scientist why this was the case, he ignored my question in his laboratory. However, later while walking through a park, he quietly explained to me that those who insisted upon speaking or writing in Ukrainian essentially sacrificed any opportunity for advancement in their scientific careers. Such individuals are considered Ukrainian nationalists, and it is not uncommon for them to be "transferred" to obscure research institutes in Central Russia. This indeed is a heavy price to pay for using the native language of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

WACL board meets in Honolulu

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — The executive board of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), met from November 26-29, in Honolulu to plan the activities of the WACL presidium and territorial units and to prepare for the next annual conference.

Mrs. Slava Stetko, a member of the board and editor of the ABN Correspondence, gave a report of the activities of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the human rights violations in Ukraine.

The final communique of the meeting condemned the Soviet government for violating rights of peoples behind the Iron Curtain and urged free world support for the rights movements within the USSR.

"Moscow must be condemned for its trampling of national and human

rights. Active support must be given to the staunch anti-Communist struggle in Indochina and active assistance must be given to the fights for liberation, national independence and freedom continued by the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Georgians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Croats and other captive peoples under Soviet Russian imperialist subjugation inside the Soviet Union and its satellite states. We call upon the entire free world to actively promote national and human rights deep behind the Iron Curtain and give political, material and moral support to the anti-Communist endeavors of all the captive nations," said the final statement.

The next conference of the WACL will be held April 23-28, 1979, in Asuncion, Paraguay.

Milwaukee students seek correction of misrepresented folk dances

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. — The Ukrainian Students' Organization at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee is currently embroiled in a campaign to correct the misrepresentation of Ukrainian folk dances at local folk fairs.

According to Vera Pawlak, chairperson of the students' organization, the "Kavkaz" Russian Dancers have performed the Ukrainian folk dance "hopak" at the Holiday Folk Fair in mid-November without identifying it as a Ukrainian dance.

Miss Pawlak said that representatives of the students' organization spoke with Dennis O. Hibner, chairman of the fair, about the misrepresentation of Ukrainian dances, but the performance went on unchanged.

The folk fair, said Miss Pawlak, is the largest and oldest of its kind in the United States.

"The members of the Ukrainian Students' Organization feel this is a violation of the purpose of the fair, which is to represent, authentically, the various nationality groups," said the organization in a newsletter it has distributed within the Ukrainian community to mobilize a letter-writing campaign intended to stop the misrepresentation.

"This matter of Russians doing Ukrainian dances deeply disturbs me, and I hope that we can at least begin to educate this community about the importance of their reaction," said Miss Pawlak.

The students' organization also complained that an article in The Milwaukee Journal said that the dances which the "Kavkaz" dancers were to perform are all Russian.

The students feel that the blame for this rests with the dance group and with the International Institute of Milwaukee, the fair's sponsoring organization.

The group has mailed out 210-news letters about the matter to Ukrainian

community activists and requested them to contact Mr. Hibner at the institute and The Milwaukee Journal.

The "Kavkaz" dancers were to have appeared again in Milwaukee on December 15 and Miss Pawlak said that the student organization had planned to prepare leaflets explaining the Ukrainian origin of the dances and to distribute them during the performance.

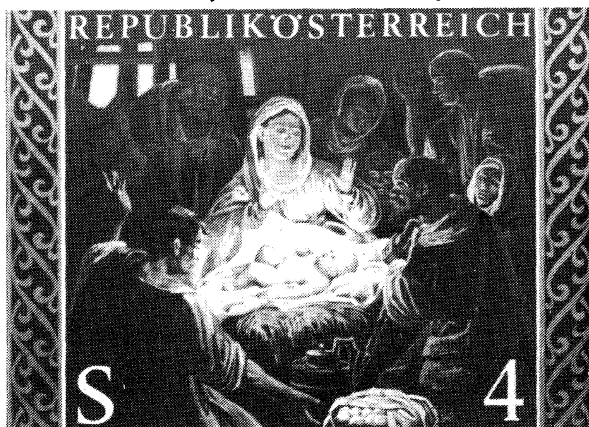
Reagan cites Third WCFU

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and onetime presidential candidate, in expressing regret that he could not have attended the Third WCFU, cited the World Congress as an assemblage "in defiance against totalitarian and imperialistic forces."

"It is always inspiring, in an age of pessimism and despair, to see free men assemble in defiance against totalitarianism and imperialistic forces. Your saga — the Ukrainian saga — is one of the most incredible in world history. We know of very few instances in which so many have suffered so much and still have risen so phoenix-like to defend those values that form the bedrock of Western civilization. With a spirit such as is embodied in the Ukrainian nation, no tyrant can ever rest peacefully. Slava Ukraini," wrote Mr. Reagan in his telegram to the UCCA.

**Read
The Ukrainian
Weekly**

Ukrainian icon to be depicted on Austrian postage stamp



A postage stamp depicting the Ukrainian icon of the birth of Christ from St. Barbara's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Vienna, Austria, is scheduled to be released by the Austrian government's postal agency in a six-color, 5,500,000 stamp edition, in November 1979. The icon, completed in 1775, is the work of M. Subotych. The postage stamp was prepared by noted Austrian artist, Prof. Otto Zeiler. It will be the first stamp dealing with a Ukrainian theme to be released in Austria. Its proposed publication is due largely to the efforts of the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists of Austria. Along with the stamp, a special 400,000-copy edition of a brochure describing the history of the icon, the Ukrainian church which houses it, and the Ukrainian community of Vienna will be published. The text will be written by the pastor of St. Barbara's Monsignor Dr. Oleksander Ostheim-Dzerovych.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Fear of mother tongue

The shocking revelation by Prof. Leo Chalupa about Ukrainian scientists' fear of using their mother tongue attests to the intense KGB terror which has gripped the Ukrainian populace.

When a Ukrainian scientist in his or her native land is forced to speak Russian out of fear that his or her professional career will be endangered, than no argument on earth by Soviet authorities could prove that human rights flourish in the USSR and that the culture of Ukraine is being preserved. All this proves is that the Soviet Union is continuing to violate the rights of nationality groups, a principle it agreed to uphold when its government's representatives signed, among other agreements, the Helsinki Accords.

When faced with this example of tacit Soviet terror, coupled with its other more obvious violations of international human rights accords in the form of arresting Helsinki monitors, then it is hard to believe that West is willing to trust Moscow in the SALT talks or in trade negotiations.

Given the circumstances that some individuals in Ukraine have fallen victim to this fear of not using the mother tongue, it is a tribute to those Ukrainian patriots — the Morozes, Rudenkos, Romaniuks, Lukianenkos, Shukhevyches, Strokatas and others — who have sacrificed everything to preserve and cherish their language and nation.

By numbing the Ukrainian population with fear, Moscow hopes that it can eradicate the Ukrainian language and subsequently the entire nation. It is up to the Ukrainians in the free world to protest this form of ethnocide by seeking assistance from their governments, the United Nations, international scholarly institutions and even the churches. It is equally important that we, who have the opportunity to learn and preserve our language freely, should study, use and foster the Ukrainian language on a daily basis.

Heritage should be flaunted

Slavic Culture Week in New York City gave Ukrainians the opportunity to participate in an event which may have given them a considerable amount of exposure. However, the idea of a culture week does not have to be limited in time and Ukrainians do not have to wait for someone else to organize it.

On the surface it may seem that our community is devoid of cultural projects or programs and only concentrates its efforts in political work. One course of action should not be substituted for the other, but concerned persons are not totally wrong when they say that more interest should be displayed in our cultural treasures and in exhibiting them.

Both political actions and cultural exhibits are equally important to our community and our interest in them should not be seasonal, haphazard or roller coaster-like. The Ukrainian community is large and diverse enough to satisfy both needs. Some individuals or organizations are naturally more interested in cultural work, while others lean toward political activity.

While many organizations and institutions, such as The Ukrainian Museum in New York and the Ukrainian Museum of Modern Art in Chicago, foster Ukrainian culture on a regular basis, many more events could be held during the year. For instance, permanent festivals or street fairs could be organized, regular open houses or tours could be conducted in Ukrainian institutions, churches or schools, and annual arts and crafts workshops could be held for youngsters.

The rich Ukrainian culture is not a seasonal, but a permanent aspect of our existence and it should be displayed and flaunted in that manner.

News Quiz

(The quiz covers the two previous issues of The Ukrainian Weekly. Answers to questions will appear with the next quiz.)

1. Who are Mykola Plawiuik and Ivan Bazarko?
2. Who was the keynote speaker at the Third WCFU banquet?
3. How many years has Sen. Paul Yuzyk served in the Canadian Senate?
4. Who is the latest member of the Lithuanian Helsinki group?
5. What campaign did the WCFU launch recently?
6. How did President Carter refer to human rights?
7. Who was cited for his service to the UNA?
8. To what body was Stefan Hawrysz elected?
9. Which Ukrainian American actor is appearing in "The Deer Hunter"?
10. Who was named to the all-star football and soccer teams?

Answers to previous quiz: Pope John Paul II; Ted Stuban; the Ukrainian Sports Club "Chernyk" of Detroit, Mich.; newly elected head of the SUM world executive board; "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut"; "Lisovi Chorty"; 16th century; Hryhory Kytasty; Dmytro Kveisko.

Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans

The following article was written by George Woloshyn, a federal attorney of Ukrainian American heritage. The article, originally titled "Ukrainian Americans Fiercely Patriotic, Strongly anti-Communist and Valuable National Resource," appeared in the December issue of *Battle Line*, a publication of the *American Conservative Union*. Mr. Woloshyn is working with the ACU to set up the *Alliance for Freedom*, a group which will promote greater involvement by Americans of European origin in the country's political process.

Mention the word Ukraine to the average American and you'll draw either a total blank or a vague comment that it is part of Russia. But to two million Americans of Ukrainian origin, this vague miscomprehension is an everyday source of chagrin and concern. For most Ukrainians will tell you, and many Sovietologists will confirm, that the future of Western civilization may well be decided in this geopolitically vital link between Europe and Asia.

Ukraine has long been an object of bitter contest among European powers. Russia, Germany, Poland, Austro-Hungary, Turkey and France have all vied at one time or another to gain control or influence over the fabulous resources and wealth of Ukraine. As the second most populous state in the Soviet Union and third largest nation in Europe, Ukraine has the potential of playing a leading role in world affairs. Without Ukraine, the Soviet Union would never have been able to challenge the peace and security of the free world.

Few nations have been blessed with such an abundance of wealth and beauty, variety of climate and terrain. Ironically, however, even fewer nations can claim the devastation and bloodshed that these gifts have brought upon its people. The toll of human life in Ukraine during the 60-plus years of Soviet rule has been estimated at 20 million — a holocaust of unprecedented proportions designed to eliminate the Ukrainian threat to Soviet Russian hegemony.

It is no wonder, then, that Ukrainians cling so tenaciously and fiercely to their national identity, culture, and pride, and yet, very few communities in this country can equal the intense loyalty and patriotism Ukrainians have toward their adopted American homeland and traditional American virtues. It would be hard to find a Ukrainian in a welfare line, in prison, or in a "peace" demonstration.

Ukrainians started arriving in this country in substantial numbers in the 1870s, although there is some evidence that solitary soldiers of fortune, had arrived even earlier to help in the American Revolution. Destitute peasants flocked to our coal mines and factories to work as laborers and domestics. By 1945, they had established a viable base for absorption of the 100,000 highly nationalistic professionals and skilled workers that sought refuge from Nazi and Soviet repressions.

In the last two decades there has been a virtual explosion of Ukrainian community activity fueled by the zealous political passions of the new arrivals. Their energy and faith infected the earlier generations of Ukrainian Americans and together they set out to construct a framework from which to pursue their ancestral dream of Ukrainian freedom.

Two-thirds of the Ukrainian community is concentrated in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio. They have established educational institutes ranging from

kindergartens to colleges. They developed a dynamic and spirited media network consisting of approximately 60 periodicals and dozens of radio broadcasting programs. Their children find wholesome release of their energies in a national network of scout and youth camps and resorts.

Four Ukrainian insurance companies and several dozen savings institutions serve the financial needs of the community. Touring theatrical, dance, choir, opera and "rock" groups provide cultural nourishment and an outlet for creative talent. After a long and intensive campaign, Ukrainians contributed several million dollars to Harvard University for the establishment of a Ukrainian research and study center where scholars can earn doctoral degrees in Ukrainian studies.

Almost every large community is served by stores selling Ukrainian books, artifacts, records, greeting cards, etc.; clubs and national homes for organizational and social affairs; and hundreds of professional, educational, cultural, charitable, athletic, political and religious organizations of local, regional and national dimensions. Several major resorts host thousands of Ukrainians from around the world for summer or year-round recreation and conventions. Every year, for example, on major resort in the Catskills is host to 10,000 Ukrainians rallying during the Labor Day weekend in support of their political aspirations.

Ukrainians have a well-earned reputation as a hardworking, thrifty, and ambitious people. They place great value on education and a far greater proportion of Ukrainians attend private schools and colleges than the national average. Five times as many Ukrainians are enrolled in post-graduate courses than the average for Americans in general. The income of Ukrainian families exceeds the national average by 15-20 percent and home ownership exceeds it by 25 percent.

Today, Ukrainians proudly boast of such successful Americans as Jack Pallance, Sandra Dee, Judge John S. Gonas (former Democratic vice presidential candidate), Dr. Joseph V. Charyk (president of COMSAT), Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky (former chairman of the President's Science Advisory Commission), Igor Sikorsky of helicopter fame, Alexander Archipenko (the world-renowned sculptor), Gen. Samuel Jaskilka (retired assistant commandant, Marine Corps), Walter Tkaczuk (New York Rangers), and Miss Annelise Ilsenchenko (Miss U.S.A. 1976).

In sum, the Ukrainian American is profoundly "American" and "conservative" in that he wholeheartedly embraces and personifies those principles that dominate the conservative movement: a fierce hatred of tyranny; disdain for government hand-outs; impatience with criminal-coddling laws; a deep concern about the decline of American power and prestige; a proponent of greater intelligence activity;

(Continued on page 13)

Christmas time

by Mykola Ponedilok

It'll soon be here! Before long we'll all have to get our hands on some Christmas cards and begin sending them all over the place.

So I wanted to give you readers some sincere advice on how best to send greetings to countrymen, friends, semi-friends, and chance acquaintances. How best on this festive occasion to cheer up a person or family for an hour, a day, perhaps even a week.

Honestly, you can bring a fellow so much cheer, that he won't dare forget you for a quite a while. How?

Well, down to business. Here are a few hints.

First, when sending a Christmas card, never in the world give the return address. The person who receives your card can find your address himself by looking in his diary, and if your name isn't there, it doesn't really matter. Why else was the telephone invented — he can ring around and find your address. And if his friends don't know or care where you live, he can always place ads in the papers to find out what city or town you are happily living in.

So there, by not supplying a return address you can bring someone happiness for a day, maybe even a whole week. They won't forget you for a whole week and will look for you everywhere. I swear, the person will not forget this and will go about all year with you in his heart and gall bladder.

Second, when sending a card without a return address, sign underneath your greeting in such a scrawl that no one will ever unravel the signature. Draw a straight line, then two hooks and two tails, and encircle them with two small doughnuts. Let them use their ingenuity to decipher who contrived to gladden them with such hieroglyphics.

Doubtless, they'll try to decipher the signature. The whole family will gather, including grandma and grandpa.

Some will say: "What? Is this signature Ratson, Itchson, Ragson?"

Others will have a go at your neatness too: "Who's this? Navel, Label, Hazel?"

They'll get together and rack their brains: "Is this Catinsky, Piginsky, Doginsky...?"

And they'll call out so many of these surnames, that afterwards they'll be ashamed of themselves.

See how you can stir someone's house up. And the house greeted with your signature won't forget you for many a long year. You will stay on the tips of their tongues, fixed in their minds.

Third, avoid the simple greeting. Instead try a lovely verse or poem. A good poem will burrow deeply into a person's head, and will almost be passed on from generation to generation. What sort of poem? Well even this one, which almost borders on being acceptable:

"Hello to all, and greetings too,
May good health you all eschew,
to you, and friends, and family,
I wish a rooster's virility."

The whole street will be up in arms if someone should receive this before the New Year. You can be sure of that.

Well, and fourth, when sending someone a card, slip a dozen photographs into the envelope (of yourself, the kids, the in-laws, your brothers, and more). Then, with a flash of inspiration, stuff in a couple of newspapers with articles about your grandchildren's excellence at school. Very carefully and neatly stick the envelope down and put a stamp on the front. And whoever receives this heavy bundle of joy in the mail, won't find it easy to forget you. Oh no! He'll remember you and shower you with salty curses. For he will have to dish out an extra two stamps to get your letter. And at the post office too.

No more need be said. There are of course other ways in which you can cheer people up at Christmas time, but it's hardly worth listing them all. The four mentioned are enough. Even making use of any one of these, you can turn a household upside down with fervour at this critical time.

Just: try it, if you don't believe me.

Translated by Yuriy Tkach, Doncaster, Australia

Hnizdovsky's works: "tested and explored"

Below is a review of the artworks by Jacques Hnizdovsky which were on display at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago, Ill., last month. The review was written by Mason Nye and it appeared in the November edition of *The Art Examiner*.

In 1949 Jacques Hnizdovsky immigrated to the United States and within the same year decided to devote his life exclusively to that of an independent artist. Two such overbearing transitions brought artistic doubts to "crisis proportions" in Hnizdovsky's own words. What ensued was 10 years (1950-60) of artistic struggle and hardship. It was a multivarieted yet methodically determined wrestle for style and workable subject matter. The diversity and fortitude of Hnizdovsky's search is substantially reflected in his 10-year retrospective at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

When thinking of the artist faced with a situation of such flux and insecurity, it is tempting to look for all

the emotionally charged traces and awkward hybrids usually associated with a period of struggle. Hnizdovsky's temperament however is European to the hilt, meeting the challenge with a refined strong will and an old world sense of grace. The paintings exhibit his ability to channel his uncentered energies through a restrained, elegant handling and careful facility that imbues the show with a consummate, unified feeling despite the inconsistent array of styles.

Upon first perusal of the show, one is struck by the range of experimentation with subject matter and thematic thrust. The gamut runs from Christian

(Continued on page 14)

Shrewd judgment

by Roman J. Lysniak

The Rev. Lushpynsky, the parish priest of my native village of Stetseva, was walking along a road when he saw an mean-looking bull burst through a gap in a hedge fence and charge threateningly across the field where a peasant girl was milking a cow of a staid and venerable appearance.

The Rev. Lushpynsky shouted a warning. The girl glanced up, then calmly went on with her milking.

The bull continued to advance. He snorted and pounded the earth and tossed his massive head. The alarmed priest called out again to the imperiled young woman, bidding her to run for safety.

She looked about, waved a hand reassuringly and bent down again to her milking task. Just as the distressed onlooker was preparing to risk his own life to distract the worthy animal from the reckless girl, the bull gave a final snort, turned off and lumbered back to his pasture.

The good father vaulted the hedge and proceeded to lecture the young woman on her foolhardiness in face of a great peril. With an airy wave of her arm she interrupted him:

"Sure, your Reverence," she said, "I was in no danger whatsoever."

"What makes you say that, you foolish child?" demanded the Rev. Lushpynsky. "With my own two eyes didn't I see the bull charging down upon you. It was only by the mercy of Providence and my own quick prayers for your deliverance that he didn't stick you with both those long horns of his."

"Begin your pardon, Father," she said, "but that wasn't it at all. All along, from the first, I knew he wouldn't dare come nearer toward me."

"Why wouldn't he then?" he demanded to know.

"He wouldn't come by reason of this cow bein' here all the while."

"And what had that old cow to do with it?" asked the astonished Rev. Lushpynsky.

"On account, Father, that she's his mother-in-law."



Use lights right to save money

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

By following energy-saving lighting tips you can cut wasted energy and higher electric bills.

The use of fluorescent lighting is one of the easiest ways to save both money and energy. An average savings of 45 percent can be obtained when fluorescent lighting, rather than incandescent lighting, is used.

Fluorescent tubes last seven to 10 times longer than the more common incandescent bulbs, while producing three or four times as much light for the same wattage. For example, one 40-watt fluorescent tube produces more light than three 60-watt incandescent bulbs.

The main criticisms of fluorescent lighting have been that the light is too harsh and the fixtures unattractive. A warm, homey environment can be created with well-designed fluorescent lighting. The bulbs can be used for living room accent lighting, indirect bedroom lighting or with a lighted soffit for kitchen or bath.

Inexpensive and easily installed dimmer switches allow flexibility and a more efficient use of light. Dimmers

allow you to control the light intensity range from zero to full brightness.

Fluorescent lights require a rapid-start dimming ballast on their fixtures in order to be used with dimmers. Fluorescent tubes don't lose their color as much as incandescent bulbs do when they are dimmed.

Three-way bulbs offer the same energy-saving plus as dimmer controls. These bulbs can be turned up to high for reading or down to low for energy saving.

Long-life bulbs are not an energy-saving investment. Theoretically, to produce the same amount of light as a regular 100-watt, 750-hour bulb, a 5000-hour long-life bulb would have to be 130-watts. During this imaginary bulb's life it would consume an extra 150 kilowatt hours. These bulbs should only be used for out-of-the-way, hard-to-reach places.

Sunlight is a natural way to brighten up a room. Open draperies or blinds to let the sun shine in during the day. Winter heating costs can also be reduced by letting sunlight warm your room.

And don't forget the best energy-saving tip of all: turn off your lights when not in use.

Svoboda is available at Astoria library

ASTORIA, N.Y. — The Ukrainian daily *Svoboda* will be available for use at the Broadway branch of the N.Y. Public Library, 40-20 Broadway in Astoria, announced Mrs. Christine Spontak Gina, a librarian at the library.

Mrs. Gina said that the service is free of charge and should be of interest to Ukrainian senior citizens.

To air Christmas program in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A two-hour program of Ukrainian carols, with appropriate commentary on Ukrainian Christmas customs, will be aired here by radio station KUOM, 770 AM, which has a wide listening radius.

The program, slated for 2-4 p.m., Saturday, January 6, is being co-hosted by Mrs. Lesya Hlyniynsky Parekh and Mrs. Myroslava Hrenchyshyn.

Chyzowych named soccer Coach of the Year

The following article appeared in the December 6 edition of *The Newark Star-Ledger*. It was written by Marty Berman.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Few coaches have put more into their soccer program than Gene Chyzowych has at Columbia High School in the past 15 years.

This season, Mr. Chyzowych saw the fruition of his work in the form of the state Group 4 title — his first — and the No. 1 ranking in *The Star-Ledger*. Now there is even more to show.

Mr. Chyzowych has been named *The Star-Ledger's* first soccer Coach of the Year.

His tenure at Columbia started in 1964, when he took over a three-year-old program that had sported a 4-20-2 mark under the guidance of the local shop teacher.

Over the next three years, his teams posted an aggregate record of 12-25-4, but the improvement on the field was nothing compared to what was going on in town.

On his own, the young Ukrainian soccer player established a soccer clinic in Maplewood and South Orange, which was to become the foundation of his success.

It first bore fruit in 1967 when the

team qualified for the state tournament. Over the next 11 years, that tournament was missed only once and the record was 160-38-23, including two Section 2 titles and two Essex County titles (that tourney is five years old).

But this year was the shining glory. Some of the kids on this year's edition started in the town clinic as far back as nine years ago, and the others joined along the way. Before the state final, a 3-1 victory over Brick, the team scrutinized an aged photograph, straining to make out themselves in a group of crewwitted eight-year-old members of the clinic.

From that tender age, Mr. Chyzowych molded them as soccer players, giving his own time.

This fall was the prime example.

Teachers in the Maplewood-South Oranges school district went on strike, but Mr. Chyzowych still came in to coach his kids. The strike, fortunately, ended after two days, and the team was unaffected.

Beyond teaching the skills and the style of the game, Mr. Chyzowych also made some brilliant coaching moves this fall. The biggest was the deployment of Steve Goldenring as striker, a position Columbia had problems in the year before.

Young Goldenring was a reserve midfielder as a junior, but the veteran

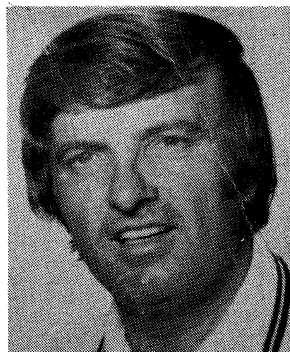
coach, eyeing the speed and strength of the player, made him the striker and Mr. Goldenring made it pay off handsomely with a 19-goal, 14-assist season, including a goal and an assist in the final.

The championship game itself was a piece of coaching brilliance. Mr. Chyzowych elected to surrender the midfield to Brick, not challenge until in the defensive third of the field, and then depend on a quick counterattack for goals. The result has already been recorded.

Mr. Chyzowych's coaching skill and success surprises no one on the national soccer scene, where he long ago made his mark.

In 1972, Mr. Chyzowych helped coach the U.S. National Team in the World Cup, and as head coach of the National Team in 1974, recorded three stunning major international victories — 1-0 over Poland, 2-0 over Canada and 1-0 over Bermuda. His brother, Walter, now coaches the National Team.

Mr. Chyzowych also enjoyed success as a professional coach. He piloted the Newark Ukrainian "Choromorska Sitch" to the American Soccer League title in 1970, and in 1976 took the New York Apollo to a first-place finish in the same league.



Gene Chyzowych

Now, after years of coming close, he can also enjoy the ultimate championship success of his boys on the school-boy level.

Mr. Chyzowych, a parishioner at St. John the Baptist's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., also holds the U.S.S.F.A. "A" license and serves on the national soccer coaching staff.

He was previously cited as Coach of the Year in 1977 by the School and College Officials Association for soccer, and in 1978 he was named Coach of the Year in New Jersey in volleyball.

Chester UNA'er dies Holy Cross vets elect new officers

CHESTER, Pa. — Mrs. Katherine Bergantz, a member of UNA Branch 352 in Chester, Pa., died on November 24, 1978. She was 53 years old.

Born in Chester in 1925, Mrs. Bergantz was a member of the UNA since 1943.

She is survived by her husband, Arthur, daughters, Katherine, Anna and Ellen, son, Arthur, sisters, Marty Pitts, Sadie Foreman and Anna Vivaldi, and brothers, Joseph, Stephen and Michael.

ASTORIA, N.Y. — The Holy Cross Catholic War Veterans Post No. 1619 held its annual elections meeting on Saturday, December 9. The following persons were elected to serve on the board: the Rev. Christopher Woytyna, chaplain; Stanley Gural, commander; Nicholas Rywak, first vice-commander; John H. Savitzki, second vice-commander; Myron Riznyk, third vice-commander; William W. Galaga, adjutant; Roman Wolchuk, treasurer; Steve Samboy, judge advocate; Paul

Procany, welfare officer; Samuel Mass, officer of the day; Harry Barnych, medical officer; Thomas Kluczowski, historian; Harold Bochonko, three-year trustee; Bohdan Bezkorowalny, two-year trustee; and Ted Carpluk, one-year trustee.

The organization is currently looking for new members. Any Catholic who served in the U.S. armed forces for at least 90 days during designated periods and holds or is eligible for an honorable discharge can join the post.

New lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Michael Zuk, a graduate of Southwestern School of Law in Los Angeles, was granted permission to practice law in California by the California State Supreme Court.

Mr. Zuk is a member of UNA Branch 257. His parents, also members of the UNA, are active in the Los Angeles Ukrainian community. His brother, Donald, is vice-president of Johnson-Higgins, an insurance brokerage firm in Los Angeles.

Human rights, national rights...

tional human rights organizations and Western governments, which profess support for human rights and advocate self-determination in southern Africa, to support or to even recognize the national character of the human rights movements in the USSR necessarily raises questions of their genuine commitment to human rights.

Self-determination and human rights

After all, equality, national self-determination and independence are parts of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. Its recognition is the ineluctable logical consequence of the recognition of human rights. They cannot be separated. Without political freedom, civil rights cannot be fully respected, and the equality of all individuals before the law cannot be assured unless nations to which these individuals belong are also recognized as equal. Consequently the right of nations to self-determination and independence has the same universal validity as all other human rights.

Recognition of the right of nations to self-determination, as one of the most fundamental human

rights, is bound up with the recognition of the dignity of nations, since there is an inherent connection between the principle of equal rights and self-determination of nations, on the one hand, and respect for fundamental human rights and justice on the other. The principle of national self-determination is the natural component of the principle of individual freedom, and the subjugation of nations to alien domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights.

The corollary between national self-determination and human rights has been confirmed no less than eight times by the United Nations. In these resolutions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all nations under a colonial and alien regime to liberation and self-determination. In resolution 32/14, "Importance of the Universal Realization of the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination and of the Speedy Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the Effective Guarantee and Observance of Human Rights," the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, national

sovereignty and territorial integrity as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights. The General Assembly also recognized the "legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle."

It is particularly important to note that the principle of national self-determination was one of the key elements of the founding document of the United Nations, the Charter. The Charter of the United Nations expressly states in article one, paragraph two that one of the purposes of the United Nations is: "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination." The principle is again mentioned in article 55, and the procedure its implementation is elaborated in article 73 of the Charter, "Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories."

An authoritative interpretation of the principle of national self-determination and independence is provided in the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-

operation Among States in Accordance With the Charter of the United Nations."

This document confirmed that the territorial integrity or political unity of independent states shall be recognized only insofar as these states are conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of nations and are thus possessed of a democratic government representing all the people. Therefore, it would appear that on the basis of the aforementioned documents, the United Nations has taken upon itself the obligation to not only observe the right of all nations to self-determination and independence, but, more importantly, to investigate, promote and implement this right in cases where nations are under foreign occupation.

But to observe the United Nations today with its 150 member-states, the vast majority of which were created without the benefit of this right and with a significant number under the direct or indirect influence of other states; it would appear that at the United Nations the principle of national self-determination is observed more in the breach.

N.Y. Ukrainians show off heritage during first Slavic Culture Week

NEW YORK, N.Y. (hps). — Ukrainians in the Big Apple hosted a wide range of cultural and social events in Manhattan between December 4-10 as their contribution to this city's first Slavic Culture Week.

The events included an open house at St. George's Academy, exhibits and crafts workshops at The Ukrainian Museum, a concert of Ukrainian Christmas carols and another featuring 19th and 20th century Ukrainian composers, poetry readings, book exhibits, showings of Ukrainian film classics, puppet theater presentations and a cocktail reception.

Sponsored by a Committee of Slavic Organizations and the Center of the Humanities and the Arts of the Board of Education's Division of Educational Planning and Support, the Slavic Culture Week aimed to promote the study of Slavic culture in the schools and to acquaint the New York community with the contributions of the Slavs to this country.

The week's largest number of activities were held by the Polish, Russian and Ukrainian communities of New York. Other Slavic groups which participated were the Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Croatian, Czech, Macedonian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak and Slovene.

All the groups took part in an opening ceremony at City Hall on December 4 and in a number of inter-Slavic events such as a painting and sculpture exhibit at the Ukrainian Institute America and a free tour of the Slavic Division of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

Dr. Zirka Derlycia, instructor of Ukrainian studies at St. George's Academy and instructor of Ukrainian language at New York University, who coordinated the Ukrainian events, reported that most events were well attended.

"We've succeeded in establishing very friendly relations with other Slavic communities and we managed to make some impact on non-Slavic Americans. Now that a foundation has been established for a Slavic Culture Week, next year's work will be much easier and we will undoubtedly get more media coverage and greater interest from the public."

Dr. Derlycia was assisted by Sister Martin of St. George's Academy, Maria Shust of The Ukrainian Museum and Irene Stecura.

During the opening ceremonies at City Hall, a proclamation praising Slavic Americans for enriching the cultural life of New York City was read by Herbert Rickman, special assistant to Mayor Koch. The proclamation was presented to Prof. Vera Von Wiren-Garczynski of the City College of New York, the citywide coordinator of Slavic Culture Week, Florence Jackson, director of the Center of the Humanities and the Arts, and David Weiss, head of the center's foreign languages division.

Ukrainian events held on the Lower East Side in the traditional center of Manhattan's Ukrainian life included the open house at St. George's Academy, specially-prepared exhibits and workshops at The Ukrainian Museum, presentations of a puppet show by Branch 83 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and a two-day food fair arranged by UNWLA ladies.

St. George's Academy, specially

decorated for the occasion, welcomed visitors to classrooms on Tuesday, December 5. The all-day open house included a variety of lectures, arts and crafts displays and demonstrations, a Ukrainian luncheon, a showing of modern fashions with Ukrainians designs, and a stage performance presented by the St. George's dance ensemble directed by Mrs. Daria Genza, the St. George band and student bandurists.

The Ukrainian Museum added photo and slide exhibits of Ukrainian churches, ritual breads, Easter eggs and embroidery to its ongoing exhibits of regional costumes and the artwork of Nyky for, the naive painter of Krynytsia.

Two performances of the fairy tale "Paul the Wanderer and the Storks" were given with English translation at St. George's Academy on December 10 by the Branch 83 Puppet Theatre directed by Mrs. Olha Hayetsky.

On the afternoons of December 9 and 10, UNWLA members served "borsch," "varenyky," "holubtsi" and "bigos" at the academy.

Over in Greenwich Village, the Shevchenko Scientific Society ran a week-long exhibit of books and Christmas cards at its headquarters on West 13th Street.

Uptown, the Ukrainian Institute of America opened the first annual inter-Slavic painting and sculpture exhibition on December 4 to a large crowd of art lovers that included members of the Russian aristocracy. The weeklong exhibit included works by Ukrainian artists Jacques Hnizdovsky, Lubo Hut-saliuk, Petro Kholodny, Nina Klymowsky and Arkadia Olenka-Petryshyn.

On December 5, the institute presented pianist Juliana Osinchuk, soprano Zirka Derlycia, tenor Andrew Yarosh, and violinist Orest Kovaliv in a program of music by 19th and 20th century Ukrainian composers — Kos-senko, Stetsenko, Lysenko, Skoryk, Liudkevych, Barvinsky and others.

"Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," the full-length color film based on Hut-sul life which has won many international film awards, was featured at the institute in two evenings of film showings of Ukrainian films classics. Also screened were Slavko Nowytski's award-winning short film "Pysanka" and his documentary about the renowned woodcut master Jacques Hnizdovsky, as well as two silent film classics.

A cocktail reception at the institute on Friday, December 8, for representatives of all Slavic communities was graced by the presence of Yugoslav writer-dissident Myhajlo Myhajlov and Ukrainian artist Nina Klymowska.

A highlight of Slavic Culture Week was the December 9 concert of Ukrainian Christmas carols at Hunter College Auditorium by the "Dumka" Chorus. Basso Andrij Dobrianskiy of the Metropolitan Opera, the guest artist, performed Rudnytsky's "The Chant of the Blessed Virgin of Pochayiv" and Barvinsky's "Psalm 94."

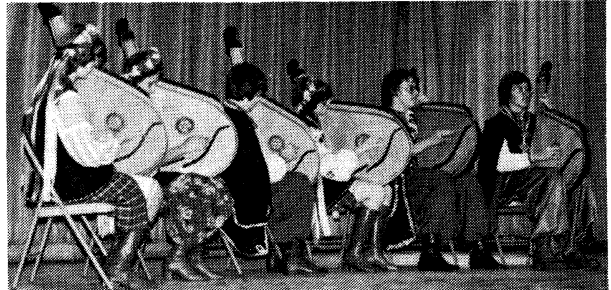
The "Dumka" Chorus interpreted old favorites such as Nyzhankiivsky's "Nebo i Zemlia" and Koshets's "Nova Rada Stala" as well as rarely-heard carols such as Stupnytsky's "Zhala Ulianka."

During Slavic Culture Week, the Ukrainian Student Club at Hunter College held a display of Ukrainian arts and crafts which included ceramics by artist Slava Gerulak.



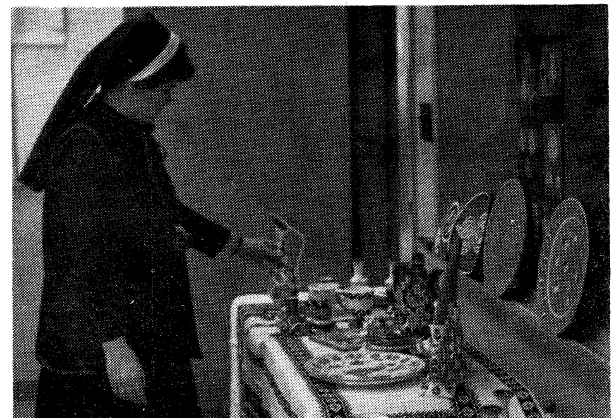
Photo courtesy of The Ukrainian Museum

Visitors to The Ukrainian Museum at 203 Second Ave. examine regional costumes of Ukraine during New York's first Slavic Culture Week.



Photos by Jaroslaw Dolak

A group of St. George's Academy students play their banduras during the open house at the Academy.



Sister Monica gives a last-minute inspection to a crafts display before the open house at St. George's Academy.



Decorating Easter eggs the Ukrainian way is easy and fun to do, says this threesome at St. George's. Left to right are Askoid Wynykiw, Ihor Stechko and Roman Jaremchuk.

Three Ukrainians to headline human rights concert at Kennedy Center

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Three internationally renowned Ukrainian performers will headline the first in a series of human rights concerts at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall Friday, January 5, 1979, at 8:30 p.m.

Paul Plishka, Metropolitan Opera basso, Renata Babak, former star of the Lviv and Bolshoi operas, and Thomas Hrynkiw, pianist, will perform in the concert which is presented by the National Fine Arts Foundation.

One of the Metropolitan Opera's most distinguished and respected artists, Mr. Plishka is considered one of the finest singers appearing on the opera and concert stage today. Since his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in "La Gioconda" in 1967, Mr. Plishka has performed in over 40 roles with that company, each receiving accolades from critics and public alike. Outside the Met, Mr. Plishka has made guest appearances with all the major American opera companies and in Europe continues to be heard at La Scala, Covent Garden and the Spoleto Festival. In addition to his operatic engagements, he is also in demand with all of this country's leading orchestras and is recorded on ABC, Columbia, Erato, London, RCA and Vox Records and adds to his extensive discography the complete recording of Puccini's "Turandot" to be released soon on the Angel label.

Mr. Plishka has also appeared at many Ukrainian functions, the latest of which was the WCFU concert in New York.

Miss Babak was a major artist with the famed Bolshoi Theater in Moscow when she defected to the West in 1973. While still a student at the Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatory, Miss Babak was invited to join the Leningrad Opera as a soloist. She subsequently entered the demanding Bolshoi Opera



Paul Plishka



Renata Babak



Thomas Hrynkiw

Competition and was the only singer among 160 participants to be engaged by this legendary theater. She has appeared in major houses throughout the Soviet Union and in most of the music capitals of the world, including Hungary, Finland, Bulgaria, Germany and Italy where she defected at La Scala, Milan in late 1973. Her first North American major concert took place in New York City's Carnegie Hall in 1975 as a standing room only audience welcomed her to the West. The concert was sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Miss Babak's rich, vibrant voice and her impeccable technique combine with her superb dramatic ability to bring new luster to each operatic role she performs and her many recitals have been praised for their insight and persuasive power.

Appearing with Mr. Plishka and

Miss Babak will be Mr. Hrynkiw. His concert career has been highlighted by his acceptance of the Gold Medal in the Geneva Competition and following his highly successful European tour. Mr. Hrynkiw's American engagements have included performances with the Philadelphia Composers' Forum and have brought him many residences in which he lectures on contemporary piano literature and techniques.

The January 5 concert is in celebration of the first in a series of human rights concerts to benefit the National Fine Arts Foundation. As a non-profit organization, the foundation has the primary purpose of stimulating public support and encouragement for deserving artists who have escaped political, cultural and artistic repression in the exercise of personal conscience and human rights.

In recognition of invaluable past

contributions of such immigrants and refugees to America's cultural heritage, the foundation's programs seek to identify, council and assist as necessary those promising performers, writers, artists and students who have been compelled to begin anew because they chose to sacrifice fame and livelihood in pursuit of personal freedom. Those who choose to become members and supporters of the foundation do so as an act of personal commitment to the universal principles of human rights and freedom of artistic expression.

Ticket prices for this concert are \$11.50, \$10.50, \$9, \$8 and \$6.50. Mail orders only. Make checks payable to: The National Fine Arts Foundation Concert, c/o LUKE LTD., 1101 15th St., N.W., Suite LL-80, Washington, D.C. 20005. For further information call (202) 872-1016.

Attends White House briefing on inflation

The following article by Steven Carr appeared in the November 30 edition of *The Bloomfield Independent*.

Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky of Bloomfield, N.J., was one of 200 business, labor and citizen representatives who recently attended a White House briefing on anti-inflation initiatives held by President Jimmy Carter in the East Room of the White House.

Speaking with the President were Alfred Kahn, his advisor on inflation, and Anne Wexler, an assistant to the President, who opened the meeting.

Dr. Wytwycky successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation on social and political philosophy four weeks ago at Columbia University and calls himself a "Carter supporter from day one."

He earned his invitation, unintentionally, by corresponding with numerous White House staff members about support among ethnic East Europeans for various administration policies. Dr. Wytwycky, who is of Ukrainian descent, has also made recommendations regarding matters of special concern to ethnic groups. Prior to his invitation to the White House, he was co-organizer of Ukrainian Americans for Bill Bradley and was active in George McGovern's presidential campaign.

Speaking of the President's 25 minute presentation, Dr. Wytwycky said he was impressed by the "thoughtfulness and reasonableness" of President Carter's approach to the inflation problem and he was "convinced of the

wisdom of the administration's tack." Failure to support the President's inflation policies, he felt, would cause "greater hardship as a result of continued inflation and possible social and political dislocation."

No simple solution

During the briefing President Carter stressed that there is no single source of inflation and no simple solution. He stated that forcing a solution and causing recession and higher unemployment is no solution. Wage and price controls only put a lid on inflationary pressures and when the lid is removed, inflation explodes, not to mention the bureaucracy that grows in order to enforce the controls, as was the case in World War II.

The President said that the government would set an example by cutting the federal budget deficit. Thus far the budget deficit has been reduced from \$66 billion in 1976 to below \$40 billion and he has pledged to reduce the deficit further in 1980. He has also pledged to restrain federal spending and diminish the government's share of the nation's output from 23 percent in 1976 to close to 21 percent in 1980. In addition, he has imposed a freeze on federal hiring and limited pay increases for federal employees to 5.5 percent in 1978. The President has also frozen the salaries of White House and government executives.

But, he said, labor and business

must cooperate with the government in fighting inflation. He suggested limiting average pay increases to seven percent, and limiting price increases to one-half percentage point below the average rate of increase in 1976 and 1977.

Tax rebate plan

To reduce the risks of cooperating with his suggestions, the President said he will propose to Congress a "real wage insurance" program. Under this program, any group of workers who agree to hold their wage increases to seven percent or less in the year ahead will be eligible for a tax rebate that may compensate for the real income lost if the rate of inflation exceeds seven percent.

According to Dr. Wytwycky, the President sympathized with labor's reluctance to approve a plan of volun-

tary wage and price controls because labor has its hands tied by contracts which are binding for two or three years.

President Carter does not want to impose mandatory wage and price controls, but if labor and business prove uncooperative with his anti-inflation plans, he will inform the public, hoping that the force of public opinion will move them to mend their ways. Where helpful, the President will ease import restrictions to increase the supply of goods. When regulatory agencies set prices too high or restrict competition, he will ask them to reconsider their policies in light of the wage and price standards.

Also, where wages or prices in particular industries are influenced by government regulations, he will review his authority to modify those wages and prices.

JAROMYR HUK, Ph.D.

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Yonkers parish marks feast day

YONKERS, N.Y. — When Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn., made his first official visitation to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Yonkers Sunday, December 3, he became the ninth member of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy to visit the parish.

In addition to his visitation, Bishop Losten was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual St. Michael's Dinner.

On May 24, 1908, Bishop Soter Ortynsky, the first Ukrainian Catholic Bishop in the United States visited both St. Michael's and the neighboring St. Nicholas of Myra Church.

Among others to be greeted by parish trustees during the years were Archbishop Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky, Constantine Bohachevsky, Ambrose Senyshyn and Joseph M. Schmondiuk.

Perhaps the greatest day in the history of the parish occurred on June 11, 1973, when Patriarch Josyf I visited St. Michael's, celebrated a Pontifical Divine Liturgy and then blessed the property on North Broadway and Shonnard Place where construction of the new church is now taking place. That day, Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto was also a guest of the parish. The late Bishop John Stock, who was pastor of St. Michael's at the time of his consecration, is also included among the church hierarchs who have visited

the parish.

At 2:30 p.m., Bishop Losten was escorted from the rectory to the church by seminarians, altar boys, visiting clergy and a color guard of St. Michael's Brotherhood members. Bishop Losten was greeted there with bread and salt by parish trustees William B. Cholny in English and Dr. Basil Kinal in Ukrainian.

Assisted by Monsignor Emil Manastersky, vicar general, and Monsignor Peter Skrincoosky, diocesan chancellor, Bishop Losten celebrated a Moleben to the Sacred Heart. Responses were sung by the parishioners under the leadership of John Drabek, the parish cantor.

Earlier, at 10 a.m., the Divine Liturgy, offered for the intention of the parishioners, was celebrated by the Rev. John Terlecky, a native son of the parish. Immediately after, Monsignor Peter Fedorchuck, pastor of the church and the Rev. Terlecky offered a requiem for all the deceased parishioners and clergy.

The activities were then transferred to the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave., where 400 parishioners, clergy and guests took part in the annual St. Michael's Dinner. The dinner, held on the Sunday closest to St. Michael's feast day, (November 21 on the Julian calendar), was postponed until December 3 so that Bishop Losten could participate.

The dinner, which started promptly

at 4:30 p.m. was opened by short greetings from Dr. Yar N. Mociuk, chairman of the St. Michael's New Church Building Fund Committee who then turned over the proceedings to Dr. Kinal, who served as toastmaster. Bishop Losten was invited to offer the invocation, accompanied by the church choir, under the direction of Dr. Oleh Sochan, which sang the Lord's Prayer.

Then followed ceremonial greeting and presentations to Bishop Losten. Three students from the parish school, Taras Hankewycz, Marta Kiciuk and Lesia Kaszczak, presented a bouquet of roses. The three youngsters also attend the Saturday School of Ukrainian Studies.

The SUMA Yonkers Dancers, directed by Wolodymyr Uzdejczuk, then presented a welcome dance at the completion of which Christine Iwaniv escorted by Walter Fryz came off the stage and presented the ceremonial bread to Bishop Losten while Christine Terlecky and Mark Melnychuk addressed the bishop in Ukrainian.

Following the dinner, the church choir and the SUMA dancers performed several times. Retired police Capt. Roman Fedirka who represented the parish groups, addressed the audience in English, and Bohdan Witiuk, vice-chairman of the Yonkers UCCA Branch, spoke in Ukrainian. Walter Kozicky, president of the Ukrainian Youth Center, presented Monsignor Fedorchuck with a check for \$3,500 for

the building fund from various organizations housed in the center.

Bishop Losten was the principal speaker. In his bilingual address he discussed the need for more vocations to the priesthood and religious life so that the Ukrainian heritage and traditions would continue in future years. He singled out Father Terlecky as a vocation from the parish and pointed out that three seminary students at Stamford, participated in the moleben and were guests of the parish as the dinner.

Msgr. Fedorchuck, speaking briefly at the end of the program thanked the audience for a large turnout and urged future cooperation. Guest clergy introduced were Monsignor Manastersky, Monsignor Skrincoosky, the Rev. Terlecky, as well as Monsignor Myroslav Lubachivsky, spiritual director of St. Basil's College and Prep School; Monsignor Myroslav Myschshyn, pastor of St. Michael's Church, New Haven; Monsignor Stephen Sulyk, pastor of the Perth Amboy parish; the Rev. Basil Kraynak, pastor of St. Nicholas of Myra, Yonkers; the Rev. Emil Sharanevych, pastor of the Hempstead parish; the Rev. Richard Bryda, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Staten Island and a former Yonkers assistant, and the Rev. George Binkowsky, pastor of Holy Ghost Church, North Brooklyn.

Following the dinner, Bishop Losten drew the winning tickets in the St. Michaels Day Raffle.

Youngstown parish honors nun on silver jubilee

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — On Sunday, October 22, the pastor and members of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church here honored a former parishioner, Sister Denny Polovischak, SMI, who celebrated her silver jubilee in the religious community of Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate, whose provinciate is in Sloatsburg, N.Y.

Sister Denny was born Clara Polovischak in Youngstown, the daughter of Nicholas and Anna (nee Denny) Polovischak. She was the youngest of 12 children (five sons and seven daughters.)

Her father died when she was only two years old. Her mother raised the big family with the love and devotion of two parents. As each child grew up, he or she went to work and helped contribute to the support of the family. All of the boys served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. One brother and one sister are now deceased.

Sister Denny's mother died in 1950 but the family continues to foster its close ties. When one rejoices, they all rejoice. When one experiences sorrow, this is also shared by all. An unusual harmonious family atmosphere prevails. In recent years the family has experienced severe illnesses. This has only strengthened the family relationship. Growing up in such an environment, it is no wonder that Sister Denny chose the religious life where she is able to openly share the love and devotion with which her heart overflows.

Sister Denny received her elementary and secondary education in Youngstown. As a young lady she was very active in her parish. She was a volunteer office worker for her pastor, Monsignor Leo Adamiak. She was a dedicated member of the Senior Sodality and the League of Ukrainian Catholics. In 1953, when the LUC hosted a

national convention in Youngstown, Sister Denny served actively on the convention committee.

It was in July 1953, when Sister Denny attended a sodality convention in Stamford, Conn., that she first became acquainted with the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate. After the convention, she visited their community in Sloatsburg, liked what she saw and decided to join them.

During her visit in Sloatsburg she witnessed the reception of two new postulants into this community. This year Sister Denny is celebrating her silver anniversary with these two sisters, namely Sister Stephanie, who now serves as the Provincial of the American province, and Sister Bernitta, a teacher who has taught at St. Anne's School in Youngstown and is lovingly remembered in this community. Other sisters who are also marking their 25th anniversaries this year with Sister Denny are Sister Consolata and Sister Jaqueline.

She entered the community in Ancaster, Ont., on October 19, 1953. It was in 1959 that the American province of the order was established. She received her habit six months later on April 19, 1954, and it was then that she assumed the name of Sister Denny, which was her mother's maiden name. She made her first profession on April 19, 1956, and her final profession on August 15, 1959, when about 60 fellow parishioners from Youngstown and members of her family traveled to Canada to witness this beautiful ceremony.

While in the community, Sister continued her education. She received her bachelor of science degree from Gwenedd Mercy College in Philadelphia. She furthered her education at Queen of the Apostles College in Hariman, N.Y., and at Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J.

She has spent many years as a teacher and principal in schools in Minersville and Philadelphia, Pa., in Passaic and Elizabeth, N.J., and for the past two years in Ansonia, Conn. For several years she was assigned to the Villa of Divine Providence Nursing Home in Lansdale, Pa. She also served as administrator of St. Mary's Villa in Sloatsburg.

The testimonial attended by 300 guests began with a Divine Liturgy at 4 p.m. in the church. The main celebrant was Monsignor Adamiak and the co-celebrant was the Rev. Walter Wysochansky. A procession into the church preceded the Liturgy. Among the procession participants, which included Sister Denny, were the four other members of her community who are also celebrating their silver anniversaries this year. The choir from St. Anne's Ukrai-

nian Catholic Church in Youngstown, under the direction of Marian Izak, sang the responses.

A banquet followed in the church hall. Participating in the banquet program were Monsignor Adamiak, the Rev. Wysochansky, pastor of St. Anne's; William Polovischak, brother of Sister Denny; fellow parishioner Mahoning County Sheriff Michael Yarosh, who appointed her honorary deputy of his department. Judge Leo Morley presented her with a proclamation from the city.

Anna Marcyszyn and Michael Patrick, students of St. Anne's School, welcomed Sister Denny and presented her and the other jubilarians with flowers. The members of the parish's St. Anne's Guild were in charge of food preparations and Esther Bilon served as toastmistress.

I would like to send The Ukrainian Weekly as a Christmas gift to a friend.

Subscription rates: \$6.00 for non-UNA members; \$2.50 for UNA members.

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Check or money order for \$ _____ is enclosed.
 Bill me.

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Send The Weekly to: Name _____

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City _____

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Ukrainian National Association

Reports for October 1978

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals:
TOTALS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978:	22,399	58,123	6,719	87,241
GAINS IN OCTOBER, 1978:				
New members	70	108	44	222
Reinstated	25	55	14	94
Transferred in	4	18	2	24
Change of class in	—	6	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	99	188	60	347
LOSSES IN OCTOBER, 1978:				
Suspended	28	46	19	93
Transferred out	3	13	1	17
Change of class out	1	6	—	7
Transferred to adults	5	—	—	5
Died	3	67	—	70
Cash surrender	29	60	—	89
Endowment matured	71	30	—	101
Fully paid-up	31	47	—	78
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	2	3	5
TOTAL LOSSES:	171	272	23	466
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN OCTOBER, 1978:				
Paid up	31	47	—	78
Extended insurance	15	12	—	27
TOTAL GAINS:	46	59	—	105
LOSSES IN OCTOBER, 1978:				
Died	2	13	—	15
Cash surrender	18	20	—	38
Reinstated	1	11	—	12
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	26	49	—	75
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1978:	22,347	58,049	6,756	87,152

WALTER SOCHAN,
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR OCTOBER, 1978

Dues from members	\$ 252,636.92
Interest from:	
Stocks	2,255.27
Bonds	185,984.94
Mortgage loans	17,813.63
Certificate loans	1,879.81
Total:	\$ 207,933.65
Real estate:	
81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Total:	\$ 1,000.00
Income of "Soyuzivka" Resort	22,594.53
Income of "Svoboda" operation	60,600.12
Refund:	
Reward to Br. secretaries	541.60
General office main.	34.01
Group Insurance Premiums	8.82
Taxes held in escrow paid	2,178.26
Taxes — Federal, State & City on employee wages	8,454.38
Taxes — Can. With & pension plan employee wages	10.95
Employee Hospitalization Plan premiums	221.05
Scholarships	150.00
Total:	\$ 11,599.07
Miscellaneous:	
Emergency Fund donations	3.47
Sale of Ukrainian Publ. Encyclopedia	1,344.50
Total:	\$ 1,347.97
Investment:	
Mortgages repaid	46,928.71
Bonds called	1,007.20
Certificate loans repaid	7,090.94
Loan to UNURC repaid	100,000.00
EDP equipment sold	200.00
Total:	\$ 155,226.85
Income for October, 1978:	\$ 712,939.11

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1978:

Paid to or for members:			
Cash Surrenders	22,627.14		
Death benefits	63,170.00		
Matured endowment certificates	34,500.00		
Payor death benefits	80.91		
Benefits paid out from Fraternal Funds	2,270.00		
Reinsurance premiums	730.11		
Total:	\$ 123,378.16		
Operating expenses:			
"Soyuzivka" Resort	41,295.45		
"Svoboda" operation	61,202.38		
Organizing expenses:			
Advertising	4,215.65		
Medical inspections	460.40		
Traveling expenses special organizers	1,838.72		
Reward to special organizers	1,333.33		
Field conferences	830.31		
Reward to Branch organizers	50.00		
Lodge supplies purchased	2,044.21		
Refund of secretary expenses	69,105.53		
Total:	\$ 79,878.15		
Payroll, Insurance & Taxes:			
Canadian P.P. & UI employee	21.15		
Employee Hospitalization Plan	117.12		
Employee pension plan	433.33		
Salaries — executive officers	7,999.99		
Salaries — office employees	22,167.41		
Taxes — Federal, State & City employee wages	13,340.28		
Canadian Corp. taxes	2,500.00		
Total:	\$ 46,579.28		
Official publication "Svoboda"	21,600.00		
General administrative expenses:			
Rental of equipment	1,662.46		
Bank charges for custodian Acct.	1,458.74		
General office maintenance	1,007.29		
Postage	1,012.56		
Printing & stationery	600.23		
Traveling expenses — general	5,659.77		
Telephone	1,111.67		
Accrued interest on bonds	2,171.63		
Books and periodicals	69.50		
Total:	\$ 14,753.85		
Operating expenses — real estate:			
Jersey City, N. J.	33.82		
Total:	\$ 33.82		
Miscellaneous:			
Taxes held in escrow paid	5,508.58		
Donations	4,010.36		
Sport activities	500.00		
Scholarships	700.00		
Total:	\$ 10,718.94		
Investment:			
Stocks acquired	2,255.27		
Mortgage loans granted	41,114.91		
Certificate loans granted	3,594.81		
Purchase of bonds	335,112.50		
EDP equipment purchased	83.70		
Total:	\$ 382,161.19		
Disbursements for October, 1978:		\$ 781,601.22	
BALANCE:			
ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$ 368,095.30	Fund:	
Bonds	30,446,267.26	Life insurance	\$ 42,431,573.23
Stocks	539,245.82	Fraternal	80,958.46
Mortgage loans	2,685,141.83	Orphan's	227,572.39
Certificate loans	525,781.21	Old Age Home	335,225.85
Real estate	699,861.53	Emergency	54,945.75
Printing plant & equipment	165,882.73		
Loan to UNURC	7,700,000.00		
Total:	\$ 43,130,275.68	Total:	\$ 43,130,275.68

ULANA M. DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

To hold opening of Warren Community Center December 17

WARREN, Mich. — The grand opening of a \$1.25 million Ukrainian Community Center will be held here Sunday, December 17, at 6 p.m.

Gov. William Milliken, several other state and local officials, the pastors of all Detroit-area Ukrainian churches and more than 700 Ukrainians are expected to attend.

Financed through the donations of local Ukrainian families, the 30,000 square-foot community center at 26601 Ryan will house a museum, library, gymnasium, dining room for 750 persons, snack bar, clubhouse and 16 meeting rooms for social and educational activities, such as Ukrainian language and history classes.

According to Jaroslaw Duzey, grand opening chairman, the center is "the first modern Ukrainian complex of this magnitude built entirely by Ukrainian resources, talent and unity of all of the community's organized sectors in a cooperative effort."

Construction of the center is symbolic, he said, of the recent rekindling of Ukrainians' sense of national identity, both in Ukraine and North America.

"That sense of identity was almost obliterated during the first half of this century when millions of Ukrainians were deported from their country and scattered throughout the world by wars, famine and colonization," said Mr. Duzey.

"Since the 1960s, we have been rediscovering ourselves as Ukrainians. We have reached far into the deep

roots of our past and rekindled in modern form the spirit which built a beautiful civilization, erected beautiful cathedrals and great centers of learning and inspired wonderful poets, writers and artists," he said.

"It is that same spirit which has made this Ukrainian Community Center a reality."

The grand opening will begin with a colorful flag ceremony and a blessing of the center by the Very Rev. Innocent Lotocky, superior of Hamtramck's Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Keys to the center will be presented to Bohdan Fedorak, president of the Southeastern Michigan branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, as a symbol that the center is for the use of the Ukrainian community.

Performing at the grand opening will be a girls' bandurist chorus, under the direction of Petro Potapenko, and Taras Shevchenko Bandurist, Capella under the direction of Hryhoriy Kytasty.

Mr. Duzey said that in planning the construction of the community center, the building committee gave special emphasis to facilities, like the gym, which would attract young people. Future plans call for construction of a swimming pool, tennis courts and other recreational facilities which appeal to young people.

An estimated 25,000 Ukrainians and four times as many people of Ukrainian heritage live in southeast Michigan.

Case of Vasyly Sichko

(Continued from page 2)

that if I do not voluntarily request to be expelled from the university, that I would be thrown out of the Comsol. (Students who are thrown out of the Comsol are automatically expelled from the university.)

I did not agree to voluntarily leave the university, and I learned that at the outset of the summer semester of the 1976-77 academic year, the dean of the department again instructed all instructors to give me failing grades. When the dean saw that I again began the semester successfully, he began to feare that the instructors would again give me passing grades, so he and the secretary of the party office decided not to allow me to take the examinations and they took this underhanded task upon themselves. Dean Pryliuk did not give me credit in the course on the theory and practice of journalistic creativity which he taught. He failed me not because I did not know the material, but because he refused to read my term paper.

Pohribny failed me for my term paper on "The Problem of People and Nature in Modern Prose" because I based my paper on "Sobor" ("Cathedral") by Oles Honchar and Pohribny accused it of lacking party policies, of being unprincipled and of god-searching.

On the basis of these grades, the dean issued instructions to bar me from the examinations. Only I alone was barred. Even though 21 students did not complete the course requirements and 28 students were academically indebted, how can one explain the profanity and discrimination committed against me.

The illegality of my expulsion from the university is corroborated by Pohribny who said that if I was a student in a technical or science department no one would have bothered me, but because I was a student of journalism, which also holds true for other humanities courses, which are party departments, my parent's past barred me from completing those courses.

By not allowing me to take the final exams, I was expelled for unsatisfactory academic standing (order No. 506, July 20, 1977). But what kind of unsatisfactory standing is it, or academic indebtedness as it is stated in

the order, when I was not allowed to take not one exam?

The appeal which I wrote to the Central Committee of the CPSU on August 12, 1977, was forwarded to the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR, from where I received the so-called reply that I was expelled for academic indebtedness. In that statement I wrote that if I am not re-admitted to the next semester, I would renounce my Soviet citizenship and I would request permission to emigrate to the United States of America and complete my education in that country.

I am also quitting the Comsol and I am returning my membership card to the Comsol's central committee.

Case of Petro Sichko

(Continued from page 2)

viet system I was arrested and illegally confined from November 6 to 9, 1977, and in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet government in Ukraine, December 25, 1977, I was fired from my job (without my approval or review of the union).

I am tired with all these terrible lies, persistent discrimination against me, and with the growing up of my children, this sword of injustice is continuously sharpened and raised against them, which is proved by the illegal expulsion of my son, Vasyly, from the journalism department of the Kiev State University, about which you are aware.

For the second time I am requesting you to review my matter as soon as possible and to hand down your precise and just decision.

I am enclosing a copy of the order No. 2/279 of December 22, 1977, and a copy of the strike declaration.

Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans

(Continued from page 6)

and a rugged, make-do, assertive individualism.

In addition, he is fired with a deep and unceasing concern about the fate of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, and a willingness to make all necessary sacrifices in confronting and destroying Soviet power. Above all, he realizes that a free and independent Ukraine would necessarily spell the doom of Soviet expansionism, and conversely, the

continued subjugation of Ukraine and the other captive nations lends momentum to Moscow's dream of world domination.

From all available data it appears that the aspirations of the Ukrainian American are shared by his 45 million brethren in the Soviet Union, who, according to reports from former denizens of the Gulag, comprise 70 percent of the prison population and hundreds more who are daily rising in defiance.

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN OCTOBER, 1978

Districts:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa. chairman P. Tarnawsky	317
2. Chicago, Ill. chairman M. Soroka	249
3. New York, N. Y., chairman M. Chomanczuk	211
4. Cleveland, Ohio, chairman J. Fur	163
5. Detroit, Mich., chairman W. Boyd-Boryskewych	161
Branches:	Members:
1. 94 Hamtramck, Mich., secr. R. Tatarsky	75
2. 153 Philadelphia, Pa., secr. I. Skira	53
3. 421 Regina, Sask., secr. B. Korchinsky	49
4. 240 Cleveland, Ohio, secr. M. Kihiczak	41
5. 316 Rochester, N. Y., secr. W. Hawrylak	35
Organizers:	Members:
1. R. Tatarsky, Br. 94	64
2. B. Korchinsky, Br. 421	49
3. M. Kihiczak, Br. 240	41
4. W. Hawrylak, Br. 316	35
5. W. Sharwan, Br. 127	26
Total number of new members in October, 1978	222
Total number of new members in 1978	2,459
Total Amount of life insurance in 1978	\$ 6,268,500

WASYL ORICHOWSKY,
Supreme Organizer

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General advertising: 1 inch, single column \$7.00
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Full page (58 inches) \$406.00
Half page (29 inches) \$203.00
Quarter page (14 1/2 inches) \$101.50
Eighth page (7 1/4 inches) \$50.75

Photo reproduction: single column \$6.75
double column \$8.50
triple column \$10.00

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOON OF THE MONDAY BEFORE THE DATE OF THE NEXT WEEKLY EDITION.

All advertisements are subject to approval.

Please make checks payable to: **Svoboda**
Mail to: **30 Montgomery St.**
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Hnizdovsky's works...

(Continued from page 7)

iconography to social realism to ultra-formal arrangements of fruits and vegetables. Stylistically almost every painting or series of paintings brings to mind a familiar artist or school touched upon, tested or explored, but always with an everpresent eye toward his own inclinations.

One might accuse Hnizdovsky of running dangerously close to the borderline between exploration and imitation, but because he uses workable traditions as a basis for his own search, the spirit of each painting has a freshness and integrity to its approach. Ultimately it is Hnizdovsky's astute facility with the formal elements of painting that makes these works cohere. In many cases his sense of composition is nearly Japanese. For instance, his fondness for the single asymmetric accent, the one clever diversion of the eye, reflects a consciousness of oriental design. His color sense can be both subtle and dramatic, but it is always refined.

Against the backdrop of American painting of the 50's Hnizdovsky may be said to be a bit too careful, his response to the struggle not cathartic enough. Created in an era when American painters were seeking to lobotomize traditional influences, Hnizdovsky's work might seem over-educated. In my view, however, it is refreshing to see a painter of Hnizdovsky's skill and integrity embrace established forms-forms the American art world is too quick to disdain in favor of the sometime neurotic entertainment of the always avant-gard.

TUSM, SUMA slate political workshop

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) and the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) are again sponsoring an ideological-political workshop at the SUMA camp in Ellenville, N.Y., from December 26-31.

Persons interested in attending the workshop should contact the executive boards of SUMA and TUSM at (212) 437-3084 or (212) 674-1590.

WNET will not broadcast "Christmas Eve"

The WNET public information office incorrectly informed The Weekly last week that channel 13 in New York will broadcast Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "Christmas Eve," on December 21 at 9 p.m.

A spokesman for that office told The Weekly that, while the Public Broadcasting Service has scheduled it for broadcasting on the afternoon of December 17, WNET will not broadcast it. He explained that because the opera is a mid-western production, occasionally those productions are not up to par with what the station wants to air in New York.

He further explained that a misunderstanding might have occurred last week when someone at WNET confirmed the broadcasting of "Christmas Eve," because for that time slot channel 13 has scheduled a program called "Christmas Heritage."—Ed.

Ukrainian hierarchs...

(Continued from page 1)

Ivan Prasko of Australia. Bishop Volodymyr Malanczuk of France was unable to attend the meeting due to an illness.

Also present were the Very Rev. Michael Hrynchysyn, provincial of the Redemptorist Fathers; the very Rev. Lubomyr Huzar, archmandrite of the Studite order; and Msgr. Dr. Ivan Choma, the Rev. Dr. Ivan Muzyczka, and the Very Rev. Mitrat Victor J. Pospishil.

In their discussions, the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church decided to create a special committee to plan the commemoration of the millenium of Christianity in Ukraine. The secretariat of this committee will be located in Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian singer to perform on N.Y. radio, stage

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Roxolana Roslak, noted Ukrainian Canadian opera singer, performed on the Robert Sherman Show Thursday, December 14, 11 a.m.

Miss Roslak will also appear in an independent concert at Alice Tully Hall Tuesday, December 19, at 8 p.m. Her concert is being sponsored by the Canadian consulate.

Young UNA'er



Kathryn Marie Nedoszytko

RIVERHEAD, N.Y. — UNA Branch 256 enrolled its youngest member on May 31 — Kathryn Marie Nedoszytko, daughter of William and Christine Nedoszytko Jr.

Mr. Nedoszytko Jr. is presently one of the branch auditors and is a funeral director while Mrs. Nedoszytko is busy at home.

The proud grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. William Nedoszytko, longtime UNA members and both are among the most active members of the branch. Mr. Nedoszytko is currently branch president, serving since January 1976, and prior to that time he served in various other branch posts. Mrs. Nedoszytko was a branch secretary for 20 years prior to 1975.

The grandparents organized the new member.

NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers Of the UNA

The 1978 Membership Campaign ends December 29, 1978 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 29, 1978.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 29, 1978.

UNA Home Office

NOTICE

To UNA Members and Branches

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

No Later Than Noon, of December 29, 1978

Money received later cannot be credited to 1978. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1978.

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

UNA Home Office

UKRAINIAN BLOUSE KIT

Indicate which Poltava #1 design you prefer: Hutsulka #1 Bukovinka #1

\$15.99 Add \$1.00 Postage. Send U.S. Funds Only.

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HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Sunday, December 24, 1978
HOLY SUPPER
 Including the traditional 12 courses of the Ukrainian Christmas meal. During and after Supper—Caroling

Sunday, December 31, 1978
NEW YEAR'S EVE

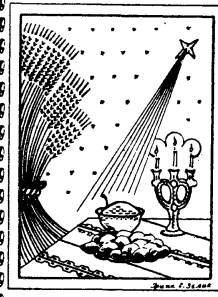
WITH THE SPECIAL PROGRAM
NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPER
 by reservations only.

DANCE to the tunes of SOYUZIVKA ORCHESTRA

Saturday, January 6, 1979
CHRISTMAS SUPPER
CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS
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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE
 Kerhonkson, N.Y. ■ Tel.: (914) 628-5641

No Place Like Soyuzivka at Christmas Holidays



Merry Christmas

UCCA Washington news

* On October 26, the UCCA president attended the celebration of the independence of the Republic of Transkei. The event was held in the ballroom of the National Press Building. The UCCA president paid his respects to Minister-at-Large and Mrs. Ngondi Masimini. He has known the minister for over a year. A number of new acquaintances were made. Representing the National Captive Nations Committee, Miss Vera A. Dowhan, its executive secretary, also attended.

* On November 7, the UCCA president attended a luncheon at the Meridian House International in Washington dealing with common problems in Latin America. He was the special guest of Mexico's Ambassador Hugo Margain. The gathering was composed of ambassadors, officials of the U.S. government and members of the press. The UCCA president talked at length with Venezuela's Ambassador Dr. Ignacio Iribarren and U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Lucy. The Soviet Russian interest in Latin America was broadly explored.

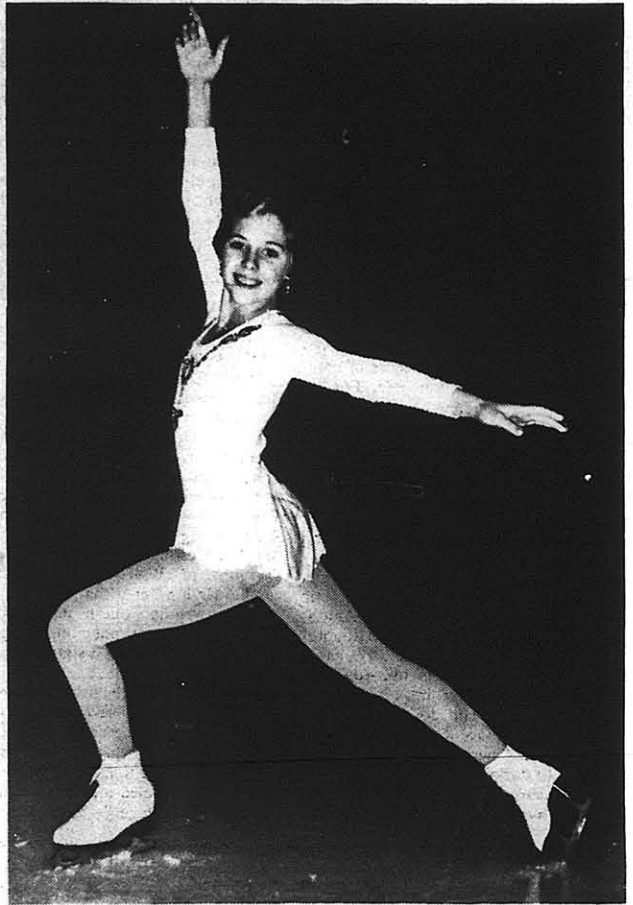
* Recently received was the October issue of the Washington Report published by the American Security Council. An article written by John M. Fisher, president of ASC, features the "Coalition for Peace Through

Strength." In a full review of organizations in the coalition listed are the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the National Captive Nations Committee. UCCA is a member of the ASC and supports strong military preparedness.

* Following the November 7 elections, the UCCA president sent messages to 45 friends in Congress, congratulating them on their re-election. The representatives and senators have been consistent supporters of our cause. The message read in part, "We look forward to your full support of the 20th Anniversary of Captive Nations Week next year and also of the challenging measure seeking the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine, an outstanding and shameful case of religious genocide."

* On November 10, the UCCA president participated in a meeting of The Committee for a Free China at its headquarters in Washington. The UCCA president is a director of CFC. The meeting covered topics on U.S. policy toward Peking and Moscow-Peking relations. Dr. Walter H. Judd, longtime friend of Ukrainians, was elected president of CFC. Concrete plans for the forthcoming battle on U.S. normalization of relations with Peking were formulated.

Skating star aims for Olympics



Displaying the gracefulness and fine technique which have already won for her more than 60 medals in figure-skating competitions is 16-year-old Martha Jowyk of the Skating Club of New York. Miss Jowyk took second place in the senior ladies' events at the North Atlantic Figure Skating Championships held from November 29 through December 2 at Twin Binks in Port Washington, N.Y. She is now eligible to compete in the Eastern semifinals, whose winners will go on to compete in the U.S. National Championships and the Olympics. The pert brown-haired skater is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jowyk of Douglas Manor, N.Y. She is a member of UNA Branch 361.

The jumble will not appear this week. Look it for next week.

Social security notes

Q. My youngest brother has offered me a part-time job at his service station when I retire in December. Can you tell me how much I'll be able to earn before my social security retirement check is withheld?

A. If you're age 65 or older, you can earn as much as \$4,500 in 1979 without any loss of payments. If you're under 65, you'll receive all your social security benefits if your 1979 annual earnings are \$3,480 or less. If you earn more than these amounts, your benefits generally will be reduced by \$1 for every \$2 you earn over the limit.

Q. My check is deposited directly to my bank. Do I have to notify social security of a change of address?

A. Yes. If you have elected direct deposit, telling us about your new address will assure that you get any correspondence we send you.

Q. When my son turned 18, I notified social security that he was attending college. His checks continued but my check stopped. Why?

A. Social security recognizes a student's continued dependency on the worker's earnings. Checks may continue until the student turns age 22 if he does not marry in the meantime. Your checks as a mother are based on having a minor child in your care with the presumption that you are needed in the home during your children's growing years. Once the child turns 18 that presumption is no longer considered valid, and payments to the mother end.

Q. My father died and I have his last three checks. What should I do with them?

A. All checks should be returned to social security. Any checks due for months before the month of death will be reissued to the appropriate representative of his estate.

I would like to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly for _____ year(s).
 Subscription rates: \$6.00 for non-UNA members; \$2.50 for UNA members.
 I am a member of UNA Branch _____
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 Bill me.
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 City _____
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To our contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — articles, news stories, press clippings and the like — which we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate the preparation of *The Weekly*, however, we ask that news stories be sent not later than 10 days after the occurrence of the given event. Information about upcoming events must be received before noon of the Monday before the date of the next *Weekly* edition. All news stories and feature articles must be typed and double-spaced. Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition. Photographs will be returned only when requested and accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

All materials submitted are published at the discretion of the editors and are subject to editing where necessary.

Thank you for your interest.

The editors

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 17 A — 30 Montgomery Street
 Jersey City, N.J. 07302

GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

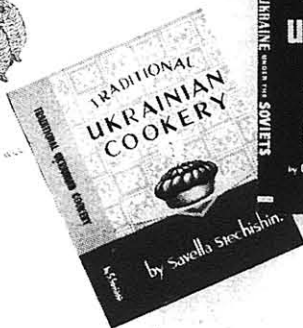
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day month year

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| THE UKRAINE, 1917-1921: A STUDY IN REVOLUTION — edited by Taras Hunczak with the assistance of John T. von der Heide. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute 1977. 424 pages — hard bound. | \$15.00 | ПОЛУМ'ЯНІ МЕЖИ — Повне видання поезій Олени Теліги упорядкувала й переклала Орыся Прокопів | |
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