

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

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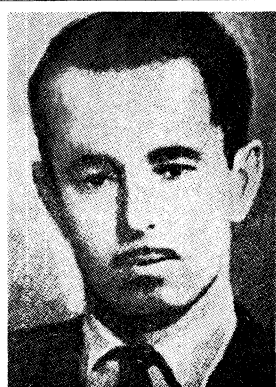
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1977

25 CENTS

Sakharov Committee Says Chileans Ready to Exchange For 13 Soviet Dissidents

Nine on List are Ukrainians

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Sakharov Human Rights Committee here announced that the government of Chile is prepared to release 13 more jailed Chilean Communists in exchange for the same number of Soviet political prisoners, according to an April 22nd Reuters dispatch.



Valentyn Moroz, currently in the Mordovian concentration camp, is one of nine Ukrainians included on prisoner exchange list.

confined in the women's zones of the Mordovian ZhKh 385/3-4 concentration camp near Barashevo; Moroz and Karavansky are incarcerated in the men's zone of Mordovian camps, while Chornovil is held in strict regime in its ZhKh 385/3-5 camp; and Shukhevych is imprisoned in the Vladimir Prison.

Last December, the committee, named after the patriarch of the Soviet human rights movement, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, and the Chilean government were successful in the first such historic prisoner exchange. The Soviet Union then released Vladimir Bukovsky in exchange for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan.

The list, which was received in the United States by Amnesty International, among other organizations, includes nine Ukrainian incarcerated intellectuals.

The Sakharov Committee said that it had acquired the offer from the Chilean government.

The Chilean Embassy in Washington, D.C., however, denied the report and proposal.

A press aide for the embassy told Svboda by telephone Monday, April 25 that the story was completely false. He said that the only political prisoner they are attempting to exchange for is a Cuban dissident.

A spokeswoman for Amnesty International in New York City told Svboda the same day that the offer is correct, and the Chilean Embassy official probably denied it out of political and diplomatic considerations.

The Sakharov Committee said that the 13 political prisoners listed were mostly seriously ill.

The list includes: Ukrainians — Oksana Popovych, Iryna Senyk, Valentyn Moroz, Yuriy Shukhevych, Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Georgi Vins and Semen Gluzman, Svyatoslav Karavansky; and Russians — Sergei Kovalev, Igor Ogurtsov Vladimir Osipov; and Edward Kuznetsov, the sole Jew.

Popovych, Senyk and Kalynets are

Two from Helsinki Group Arrested in Kiev

Other Members of Monitoring Committee Harassed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two more members of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords were arrested in the Ukrainian capital Saturday, April 23, according to the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee.

No reasons were given why the two, Mykola Matysevych and Myroslav Marynovych, were arrested.

The Helsinki committee here also learned that the apartments of all members of group were searched the same day.

Matusevych, 31, a native Kievite, is a historian by profession. He was barred from attending institutions of higher education for his activity on behalf of Ukrainian culture.

He was also detained by the police for 15 days for caroling.

Matusevych was also unable to hold a steady job because of his views, and

until his arrest he held only temporary jobs.

Marynovych, 28, was born in the village of Kalynivka in the Kiev oblast. He is an electrical engineer but was unable to find employment in that field.

He was fired from work three times for allegedly associating with nationally conscious Ukrainian intellectuals. Prior to his arrest, Marynovych was an employee in the editorial offices of "Tekhnika".

The arrests of Matusevych and Marynovych raises to four the number of persons arrested for their connection with the Helsinki monitoring committee in Kiev.

Early in February, Mykola Rudenko, head, and Oleksa Tykhy, were arrested. They are currently awaiting trial in Donetsk.

Oles Berdnyk was also detained by the KGB in mid-April, but was released after three days of interrogations.

Plast Leadership Elected At Biennial Congress

by Roma Sochan

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization held its XIIIth National Congress here at the UNA estate, Saturday and Sunday, April 23-24, with the participation of 295 delegates, representing 334 votes, and 40 registered guests.

Andriy Mycio and Eustachia Hoydysch were reelected as heads of the National Plast Command and the National Plast Council, respectively.

"Nachalnyi Plastun" Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky was awarded the "Order of the Eternal Flame" by Yaro Hladky, head of the Supreme Plast Council, for his outstanding work in the fields of culture and scholarship.

Delegates to the XIIIth. Congress from Plast branches across the United States included 153 "plastuny senior", members of 19 Plast units; 118 "starshy plastuny", members of 12 Plast units, and 24 members of Plastpriyat.

Also elected to the National Plast Command were: Ihor Sochan, first deputy in charge of liaison and organization, Wolodymyr Swyntuch, organization, Ivan Panchenko, Plastpriyat, Oleksandra Juzeniw, press, Taisa Turiansky, publications, Nestor Kolcio, liaison with scouts; Natalia Koropecky, second deputy in charge of education and training, Yarka Komorowsky, commander of "plastunky", Yuriy Tarasiuk, commander of "plastuny", Ihor Rakowsky, camps committee, Ivanna Hankewych, training of "yunat-



"Nachalnyi Plastun" Yuriy Starosolsky, left, who received the "Order of the Eternal Flame", congratulates Andriy Mycio on his re-election to head the National Plast Command.

(Photo R. Sochan)

stvo", Oka Hrytsak, training of "novatstvo", Lubomyr Bilyk, physical education; Petro Nakonechny, third deputy in charge of administration and finances, Mykhailo Belendiuk, assets and administration, Wolodymyr Knysh,

membership dues, Petro Nakonechny, financial reports; Neonila Sochan, fourth deputy and general secretary in charge of administration and archives, Eugene Kotyk and Zina Rakowsky,

(Continued on page 3)

See Shift in Vatican Human Rights Policy

VATICAN CITY Italy.—Both Pope Paul VI and the Vatican are edging away from their cautious behind-the-scenes diplomacy toward a more public defense of human rights and religious freedoms, according to John Muthig of the Catholic News Service.

The new public stress on human rights, which one Vatican diplomat termed a "change in policy," probably stems from several international events:

- * The Carter Administration's strong emphasis on human rights issues in foreign policy, coupled with the new militancy of Eastern European dissidents;

- * The upcoming review of the progress made on the Helsinki accords, in which nations pledged to respect fundamental rights, including religious freedoms;

- * Stepped-up violence against Church personnel and escalating religious persecution in several nations.

The new Vatican emphasis on human rights declarations began to surface in early January when Vice President Walter Mondale called on Pope Paul.

Soon after Mr. Mondale's visit, a series of editorials in support of the Carter policy were transmitted by Vatican Radio.

An even more notable shift has appeared on the pages of the Vatican daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*. The paper has consistently placed stories dealing with dissidents and human rights issues prominently on the front page.

Vatican Radio editorials and stories in *L'Osservatore Romano* may not seem like much. But seasoned Vatican watchers know that the choice of news and its placement in Vatican media tell a great deal about where the Vatican stands on issues.

The term "human rights," moreover, is being found more and more on the lips of Pope Paul himself.

As the theme for April for the worldwide Catholic Apostleship of Prayer

movement, the Pope asked prayers for "those who are blocked from exercising religious freedom."

The Pontiff's words may be serving as a prelude to the Vatican's intervention at a conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, this June to review progress made in enforcing the Helsinki agreements.

For several months before the 1975 Helsinki conference, Communist nations courted the Vatican with certain diplomatic concessions in efforts to get its signature on the Helsinki pact.

Besides assuring respect for human rights, the accords also recognized Soviet domination in Eastern Europe.

Moral persuasion can be a significant factor in diplomacy. And lately, fortified by the current pro-rights climate in U.S. foreign policy and by the dissident movement in Communist nations the Vatican has proven itself ready to speak out publicly — though still somewhat cautiously — in support of human liberties, wrote Mr. Muthig.

Hryhorenko Is Ailing

MOSCOW, USSR.—Gen. Petro Hryhorenko, well known Ukrainian dissident and liaison member of the Kiev based Group to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords, is reported to have been hospitalized for a few days last week in Moscow, according to Western correspondents.

The 69-year-old Red Army general is known to be suffering from a heart ailment. This time, however, he was scheduled to undergo a prostate surgery, his friends told correspondents here.

Upon examining him, doctors postponed the operation because of his weakened heart condition.

They said that his heart must be strengthened first and only then can a surgery be contemplated. They did not set the date for the surgery.

Pliushch to Head Exiled Helsinki Monitoring Group

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Leonid Pliushch, a former Ukrainian political prisoner now living in the West, will be the chief spokesman for Helsinki Monitoring Committees in the Soviet Union at the upcoming Belgrade conference, reported the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Pliushch will lead a five-member group of former Soviet dissidents at the talks which will be held in June in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The conference will review implementation of the hu-

man rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

Pliushch, who was released from the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric asylum and allowed to emigrate to the West in January 1976, was appointed to head the group by the Kiev, Moscow and Lithuanian Public Groups to Monitor the Implementation with the Helsinki Accords.

The delegation will also include Lyudmyla Alekseyeva, Vladimir Bukovsky, Valeriy Chalidze and Andrei Amalrik.

Freed, Dr. Mikhail Shtern Lauds President Carter For Stand on Rights

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Dr. Mikhail Shtern, who was released from Soviet incarceration last March 16th, and arrived in the West on April 13th, credited pressure from the West and especially President Carter's firm stand on human rights for his freedom.

Speaking at his first news conference at the Amsterdam airport on Thursday, April 21, the 58-year-old endocrinologist, who was in 1974 sentenced in Vynnytsia, Ukraine, to eight years of incarceration for allegedly having taken bribes from patients, said, "I have been deeply impressed by Mr. Carter's solid support for the implementation of human rights throughout the world."

A Jew, who worked in and around Vynnytsia and is known to have helped many patients without charging them any fees when they were poor, Dr. Shtern defended the Ukrainian language at his trial, having replied to the

prosecutor that the Ukrainian language that he uses in communicating with his patients is the language of an over 40-million nation and his second language.

At the press conference, Dr. Shtern confirmed that he was arrested and tried because his sons, Viktor and Avgust, had applied for exit visas to Israel and his refusal to prevent them from emigrating.

"I shall never forget those I left behind in the Soviet Union," Dr. Shtern said through an interpreter. "Those who want to think for themselves as you do in the West are constantly in danger. You really have no idea what it is like."

The Soviet news agency Tass, in a rare communique made available to foreign correspondents on March 16th, had announced that Dr. Shtern would be released and allowed to join his wife.

Ohio Congresswoman Seeks Protection of Hungarian Crown

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy is being put to a test by Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar, the freshman legislator from Ohio.

On Tuesday, April 26, Congresswoman Oakar introduced the Hungarian Crown of Saint Stephen Protection Act, a bill that requires the express consent of Congress before the thousand-year-old relic of political and religious freedom would ever be returned to the Communist-controlled government of Hungary.

"The human rights policy is basically one of being honest with ourselves and the rest of the world, of refusing to close our eyes and still our voice when deprivations of basic human rights are taking place," Rep. Oakar said.

Rep. Oakar, whose Greater Cleveland district contains and borders the largest pocket of Hungarian people outside of Budapest, introduced the legislation as a safeguard after the recent cultural exchange agreement between the United States and Hungary.

Rather than risk the crown becoming "simply another Soviet war trophy," Rep. Oakar cites a rarely used portion of the United States Constitution as authority for the Act.

"Under Article, I, Sec. 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power, in connection with its power to declare war, to make rules concerning captures on land and water," she said.

Reviewing the way Americans gained possession of the Crown, Rep. Oakar related to her colleagues an incident that reportedly occurred in 1945 when officials of the Hungarian Royal Guard removed the Crown and other relics from Hungary when the items appeared in jeopardy as the Russian troops invaded Budapest near the end of World War II.

"I think there is no exaggeration in saying that the Crown of St. Stephen has a meaning to the Hungarian people as the Liberty Bell and the Statute of Liberty to Americans," she said.



As a child in a Roman Catholic grade school on Cleveland's near Westside, Mary Rose Oakar had prayed for the safety of Cardinal Jozef Mindszenty, then a prisoner of Soviets in Budapest. Two years ago, when the aging cleric visited Cleveland before his death, then Councilwoman Oakar had a private audience with him. He personally had asked her to do whatever she could to see that the crown not be returned to the Communist government of Hungary. She subsequently

joined a fellow councilman in co-sponsoring a resolution seeking the safety of the crown.

In the U.S. Congress, other bills relating to the Crown have been introduced, but they merely expressed an attitude that Congress prefer that the Crown remain in this country. This is the first bill to require consent of Congress before the crown could be removed from its current refuge at Fort Knox, Ky.

The signing of the cultural and scientific exchange agreement with the U.S. and Hungary brought renewed interest in the crown. Rep. Oakar views the possible return as "an inappropriate appeasement to a Communist government."

On Thursday, April 28, Rep. Oakar and leaders in the Hungarian community met with advisers of the National Security Council here to reaffirm this position.

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Ukrainian Hierarchs Urge Support for WCFU Defense Month

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The hierarchs of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church have urged their faithful to support the World Congress of Free Ukrainians campaign in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The WCFU project will begin today and will last for the duration of the month.

The hierarchs of both churches have designated that special services be held this month for the intention of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy, called on the Catholic clergy to celebrate Divine Liturgies today.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, has designated next Sunday, May 8, as the day for the moleben.

Also in the appeal, Bishop Losten, urged all Ukrainian Catholic faithful to attend the service and receive the sacrament of Holy Communion. He also called on them to take part in all projects initiated by the WCFU in connection with the defense campaign.

Metropolitan Mstyslav also urged the Orthodox faithful to raise funds for the work of the WCFU, which should be sent to the Consistory in South Bound Brook by June 1st.

Plast Leadership...

(Continued from page 1)

secretaries, Myroslav Labunka, citations committee.

Mykhailo Juzeniw, head of "plastuny seniors", Christine Bilynsky, head of "starshi plastunky" and Mykhailo Turchyn, head of "starshi plastuny", who were elected at congresses of their respective divisions, are also included in the National Plast Command.

Members of the National Plast Council are: Yuriy Bohachensky, Dmytro Kosowycz, Christine Nawrocky, Severin Palydowycz, Wolodymyr Pylyshenko, Antin Tymkewycz, Valentina Schiraj and Serhiy Zapolenko. Stefa Korol was elected alternate member of the council.

During the biennial Congress the following committees held separate sessions: nominations, headed by Yaroslav Fedun, resolutions, Ulana Starsolsky, by-laws, Yaroslav Padoch, finance and budget, Yaroslav Boydunyk, credentials, Wolodymyr Bakalec, Plast-priyat, Stefania Kosowycz, education and training for "yunatstvo", Roman Zawadowycz, for "novatstvo", Andriy Chirovsky, camps, Yuriy Lytvynshyn.

The Congress was conducted by a presidium consisting of: Wolodymyr Bazarko, chairman, Natalia Koropecy and Nestor Shust, vice-chairmen, Ro-

man Wozniak, Inia Zerebecky, and Lida Diachenko, secretaries.

Saturday evening a banquet and entertainment program was attended by delegates and guests. Prayers at the beginning and end of the banquet were led by Plast Chaplains Very Rev. Canon Bohdan Smyk and Rev. Protobresbyter Artemiy Selepyna. During the course of the evening, many messages of greetings were read, including those from Patriarch Josyf, Metropolitan Mstyslav and various organizations.

Greetings were voiced by Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA, Evhenia Kuzmowycz, SUMA, Mr. Shevchenko, ODUM, Dr. Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Christine Nawrocky, UNWLA, and Lubomyr Romankiw, head of the Supreme Plast Command. The UNA was represented by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.

I. Rakowsky, assisted by Slava Rubel and Yuriy Pavlichko, acted as emcee for the evening. Appearing during the entertainment program were the Plast girls' singing ensemble "Kobza" from Passaic, N.J., directed by Andriy Farmiga, and the comedy team of A. Chirovsky and Roman Juzeniw who performed several humorous skits.

White House, State Dept. Say U.S. is Concerned with Rights

CLEVELAND, O.—In two separate letters received by Atty. Bohdan Futey, UNA Supreme Advisor and community activist, the White House and the State Department again re-affirmed America's concern with human rights in the Soviet Union and around the world.

"The area of human rights is one that has the President's highest priority, and he is grateful that so many citizens are writing to let him know that they share his commitment," wrote Valerio L. Giannini, White House staff assistant in an April 4th letter.

Mr. Giannini also said that President Carter "is determined to insure that the hope of freedom and dignity remains alive for all."

Hodding Carter III, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and State Department spokesman, re-

affirmed that the United States has "made clear our support for human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere."

"The Department has made specific public mention of our concern for those working for the implementation of the Helsinki accord," wrote Mr. Carter in his April 15th letter. "This should leave no doubt about the views of the U.S. Government in these matters."

Atty. Futey queried the State Department and the Carter Administration about the fates of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, head and member, respectively, of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor the Implementation with the Helsinki Accords.

"You may be certain that our efforts in defense of human rights will continue to be an integral element of our foreign policy," concluded Mr. Carter.

Metropolitan Bohachevsky Sought State Department Help Against Repatriation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Former Pennsylvania member of the House of Representatives in Congress, Michael P. Bradley, said that the late Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky asked him to contact State Department officials in an effort to stop Soviet attempts to reclaim Ukrainians who were displaced throughout Europe after World War II.

Because of the Arch bishop's efforts, countless numbers Ukrainians were spared the fate of returning to Ukraine to face possible imprisonment at the hands of the Reds.

Mr. Bradley revealed this during an April 17th Easter Dinner (Sviachene) at Annunciation B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church in Melrose Park, where he was guest speaker.

Also speaking was Dzwinka Shwed of the Moroz Defense Committee.

Two days prior the Committee had paid for an ad in The Philadelphia Inquirer which was to appear that day in conjunction with a successful rally at

Independence Mall marking the 41st birthday of the most famous of Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned in a Moldavian camp.

The demonstration attracted a large number of people sympathetic to the cause of freedom for Ukrainian dissidents, including Mayor Rizzo.

The ad did not appear on Friday as requested. When asked why, The Inquirer said the ad could not be located. It appeared, however, on April 17th (at a reduced cost to the Committee).

The dinner attracted an over flow crowd of 300 people. Chiring the event were Anne Kozel, Mary Shawaliuk Simkus, assisted by Barbara Szwed. Children performed hahliky under the direction of Myroslawa Mazurok Hill, Theodosia Melnychuk and Maria Paniczak.

The master-of-ceremonies, Walter Senek, noted that Representative Bradley signed a letter of recommendation for Senek's admission to O.C.S. in 1944.

N.Y. Committee To Round-Up Petition Drive this Weekend

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The local Committee for the Defense of Ukraine will round-up its petition drive in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners this weekend during the Ukrainian Street Fair.

The drive began Sunday, April 3, at all Ukrainian Churches in the metropolitan area.

The petitions were addressed to local U.S. Senators and Congressmen, and dealt with the cases of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Yuriy Shukhevych.

Some 10,000 petitions were signed to date, and the Committee's goal was set at 20,000.

Clevelanders Honor Moroz on Birthday

CLEVELAND, O.—The Ukrainian Council on Human Rights held a rally at Public Square Saturday, April 16, at 4:15 p.m., honoring the Ukrainian historian and political dissident, Valentyn Moroz on his 41st birthday, which was last week.

Rev. Vasyly Kondusky opened the rally with a prayer. Atty. Bohdan Futey, head of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland then greeted guests.

Area dignitaries, congresswoman Mary Rose O'Carroll, Mayor Ralph Perk and Mrs. V. Fitzgerald from Congresswoman Ron Mottl's office addressed a placard-waving crowd of 250-300 persons. Each of the speakers paid tribute to Moroz's courage in his steadfast stand for individual and national freedom in Ukraine, whose population of 50 million makes it one of the largest nations in Europe. Moroz has been imprisoned since 1965 for denouncing Soviet oppression in Ukraine and for demanding

human rights for all Soviet citizens.

Rally emcee, Jon Nych, then introduced Mark Farian and Mykola Deychakivsky, who played a song on the Ukrainian national instruments, the bandura.

The main speaker at the rally, Councilman Peter Fedynsky, then assessed the significance of Moroz and others like him. Mr. Fedynsky reminded listeners that support of human rights has great relevance for Americans.

"Every worker in the USSR pays an awful lot of taxes so that his leaders can aim atomic weapons at Cleveland, Ohio. That same worker has no human rights."

A handful of brave people like Moroz are sacrificing their youth, health and lives to humanize Soviet society.

"We should support human rights for their sake as well as ours," Mr. Fedynsky continued. "With a humanized society, the Soviet leaders must become

responsible to the people the govern, and those people certainly do not want more bombs. This means the American worker would not have to spend more of his wages on bombs and bullets." Mr. Fedynsky urged those present to become involved by writing to American leaders, expressing their support for traditional American defense of human rights and freedom everywhere in the world and especially in the Soviet Union.

Andrew Hruszkewycz then read the declaration of the Ukrainian Council on Human Rights which expressed solidarity with Moroz's struggle for human rights and pledged support for American foreign policy efforts aimed at defending human rights in Ukraine, the rest of the Soviet Union and in all nations in the world.

Local singer and actress, Olena Jatsyshyn, concluded the rally with the song, "Climb Every Mountain."

Prof. Dmytro Chyzhevsky, Literary Expert, Dies

HEIDELBERG, W. Germany.—Dr. Dmytro Chyzhevsky, professor of literature and linguistics at Ukrainian, German and American universities and internationally recognized authority on Ukrainian literature, died here during the night from Sunday to Monday, April 17-18. He was 83 years old.

Born in 1894 in Oleksandria, Ukraine, Dr. Chyzhevsky acquired his secondary education in his native city, then went on to study first natural sciences at Petersburg University and subsequently philology, history and literature at the University of Kiev.

Arrested during the Bolshevik takeover, Dr. Chyzhevsky escaped from a concentration camp in 1921 and made his way to Germany where he completed his higher education. He taught first at the Higher Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute in Prague and later at the Ukrainian Free University. Since 1929 through the end of World War II, he taught at Halle University in Germany, and after the war through 1950, at Marburg University.

In 1950 he began teaching at Harvard University and continued his lecturing through 1957 when he returned to West

Germany and assumed the post of professor and director of the Slavic Institute in Heidelberg.

One of the world's leading Slavists, Prof. Chyzhevsky's bibliography consists of more than 800 works in Ukrainian, German and English languages.

He authored the monumental "A History of Ukrainian Literature", which in 1975 was published in English under the editorship of Prof. George S.N. Luckyj of the University of Toronto. The 681-page book updated and enlarged, was brought out by Libraries Unlimited in Littleton, Colorado.

Prof. Chyzhevsky was a member of numerous scholarly societies and academies, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

Despite failing health, the Ukrainian scholar continued to work until his last days. His monograph on Mykola Hohol and his own memoirs remain incomplete.

He is survived by his wife, Lydia, and daughter, Tanya, both in the United States.

TUSM to Hold Plenum May 7-8

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM) will hold its eastern plenum next Saturday and Sunday, May 7-8, at the Ukrainian National Home in Yonkers, N.Y.

The program will consist of reports by executive board members, designation of future plans, and lectures on Ukrainian political and community affairs.

On Friday, May 6, a dance will be held at the National Home beginning at 9:00 p.m. Providing music for dancing will be "Veseli Chasy" from Chicago, Ill.

For reservations call: (212) 228-5189 or (914) YO 3-4064.

"Destiny of Nations" To be Shown In Chicago Area

CHICAGO, Ill.—Yaroslav Kulynych's color full-length movie "Destiny of Nations, will be shown in the Chicago area next weekend.

On Friday, May 6, at 6:00 p.m., the movie will be shown at the SUMA Hall in Pallatine.

On Saturday and Sunday, May 7-8, the movie can be seen at 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, and 8:00 p.m. at the SUMA Hall on 2457 Chicago Ave., Chicago.

In coming weeks, "Destiny of Nations" will be shown at the Ukrainian National Home in Irvington, N.J., Saturday and Sunday, May 21-22 at 4:30 and 7:00 p.m. and the National Home in Passaic, 240 Hope Avenue, Sunday, June 5 at 2:00, 4:30, and 7:00 p.m.

Open First Combined Exhibit Of 12 Suppressed Cultures in USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y. April 17—The battle for human rights and cultural survival being waged by the various ethnic, national and religious communities of the USSR took on a new dimension Saturday night, April 30, when 12 major groups united for the first time under the umbrella of the Council for East European Ethnic Cultures, inaugurate a week-long "Exhibit of Forgotten Cultures" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St., New York and the Yeshiva University Museum, 2520 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

Representing a united response to what they regard as the USSR's 60 year-long attempt to "Sovietize" their identities, the exhibit will feature for the first time under one roof examples of the suppressed art, artifacts, religious arts and symbols, handicrafts, photos and other historical momentos of the Armenian, Byelorussian, Crimean Tatar, Estonian, Georgian, Jewish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, Tatar, Turkman, and Ukrainian communities now living under the Soviet flag.

The exhibit is sponsored by the Council for East European Cultures, in cooperation with the Department of Recreation and Parks of the City of New York, the New York State Council on the Arts, the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Yeshiva University Museum. Honorary chairpersons for the exhibit are Patricia Barnes, Congresswoman Edward Koch, Councilman Paul O'Dwyer, and Pavel Litvinov, Russian-born editor of Chronicle of Current Events, now being published in New York and grandson of Maxim Litvinov, a founder of the Soviet republic. Chairperson for the exhibit is Ms. Inez Weissman, a board member of the International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews. Curator of the exhibit is Olga Chmukh-Osmerkin, a recent Soviet Jewish immigrant to the U.S.

"The 'Exhibit of Forgotten Cultures' will feature beautiful examples of the arts, letters and crafts of the peoples that the Soviet bureaucracy has tried for so long to bury in the name of an homogenized Soviet cultural state,

A Directive

(Concerning Plans to Observe The 1000th Anniversary of The Baptism of Rus-Ukraine)

During our Lenten meditations on the mystery of human redemption and the good news of the Holy Gospel, we turn our thoughts to the very source of our faith and hope. We especially turn to the past as we recreate in our minds the history of the Christianization of Ukraine, in particular, that salvific event in 988, when St. Volodymyr the Great, Equal to the Apostles, baptised our forefathers in the Dnipro River.

We link the past with the future. But if we are to transmit to future generations the great spiritual treasures of our past, we first must understand and appreciate that past.

In 1988 we will celebrate the millenium of the baptism of Ukraine. A mere decade separate us from this great anniversary. Ten years is not very long to sufficiently prepare, for much is still needed to properly and solemnly mark this glorious event in our history. First and foremost, our people must undergo internal renewal so that they may be adequately prepared to benefit spiritually from this Jubilee Year, the 1000th Anniversary of the Baptism of Rus-Ukraine. In particular our clergy must zealously labor to bring about this "new man," a process which the Gospel calls conversion, repentance, a change of heart: metanoia. It is a process of self-renunciation, the achievement of a clear conscience, a reconciliation of man with God. Through this reconciliation, peace and harmony will pervade our ecclesiastical, ecumenical, social and political spheres, and thus hasten the establishment of the Reign of God on earth.

From the perspective of a thousand years, we can safely say that Christianity served as the basis for the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. Christianity, with its emphasis on love of one's neighbor, served as the force unifying the various clans and tribes into one nation, one people. It also served as the impetus in the development of the various other aspects of Ukrainian culture. We must meticulously study the historical significance of this event and then share the results of our work and research with our people. One such endeavor would be to engender a more correct understanding of our early ecclesiastical ties with the West.

Our responsibility and obligation in this sphere is heightened by the present enslavement of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine. It is up to us in the free world to take the initiative in properly preparing for and marking this historic event. To this end an Archeparchial Commission will be formed this year to lay the groundwork for this celebration. Among the functions of the Commission will be:

1. to foster religious practices so as to intensify the spiritual lives of all.
2. to encourage and assist in the publication and dissemination of prayer books, catechisms, the Holy Scriptures and religious literature among the faithful.
3. to catechize, i.e. to systematically instruct the faithful, especially our youth, in the fundamental truths of our Faith, so as to live their Christianity more fully, and prepare them to be apostolic witnesses among their own people.
4. to deepen the awareness of the people of the intrinsic and insoluble bond between the Ukrainian nation and its Christian religion.
5. to promote studies and publications highlighting the origins and history of Christianity in Ukraine.
6. to sponsor and oversee the production of literary, musical and artistic compositions commemorating the 1000th Anniversary of the baptism of Rus-Ukraine and extol the God-given creative genius and talents of the Ukrainian people.
7. to prepare and organize a grand religious Congress which will serve as an eloquent testimony to the vitality of our Faith and of our loyalty to the Church of our forefathers.

The role of the Commission will be to inspire and coordinate all phases of activities on a parochial level and on the broader plane of observances planned by our entire Church in the free world.

Given the thirteenth of March, the Sunday of the Veneration of the Life-giving Cross, in the year of our Lord and Saviour 1977, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God, in Philadelphia.

Basil, Apostolic Administrator
Archeparchy of Philadelphia

"Ms. Weissman said. "There will be on display priceless Bibles and Torah scrolls, paintings, original books, manuscripts and newspapers, jewelry, tapestries, icons, and a gallery of photos of artistic and religious institutions, now destroyed, that have not been shown publicly since they were spirited out of the Soviet Union. It is our way of affirming the rights of whole peoples that have been denied the most basic of all human rights — the right to be themselves. In this moment of world-wide concern for human rights, we feel this 'Exhibit of Forgotten Cultures' is the most important statement we can make — and we have chosen to make it for the first time."

The Saturday night April 30 opening

was marked by a private reception and will feature choral, instrumental and dramatic presentations by artists of the 12 communities represented in the show. The exhibit at the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Yeshiva University Museum will be open to the public beginning Sunday, May 1 and remain open through Monday, May 9. Hours are from 2-6:00 p.m. and admission is free of charge. School and groups tours may be arranged by calling Mitch Schindler at 682-7865. A brochure describing the various art works will be available to visitors at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St. and the Yeshiva University Museum, 2520 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

Harvard Institute Co-Hosts Slavic Association Parley

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—On Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16, the New England Slavic Association held its second annual meeting at Harvard University.

The Ukrainian Research Institute was one of the co-hosts, and the conference included 30 panels on a wide range of topics in East European studies. Half of the sessions were held at HURI, and the upwards of 300 participants at the conference became acquainted with the facilities and activities of the Institute. Students and staff of the Institute served as hosts and distributed information on the publications.

Edward Kasinec, Research Bibliographer and Librarian, represented the Institute in the conference's planning committee. At a banquet on Friday night, Professor Ihor Shevchenko, Acting Director, greeted the participants in the name of the Institute.

A number of panels were on Ukrainian topics, and Institute Associates took an active part in the conference.

Dr. George Grabowicz, assistant professor of Slavic Languages, chaired a session entitled "Crosscurrents in Ukrainian Literature at the turn of the 20th Century." Speakers included Oleh Inytskyj, Harvard graduate student in Slavic language ("The Psychologisms of Les Martovych"); Prof. Walter Smyrniw of McMaster University ("Lesia Ukrainka and Gerhard Hauptman"), and Prof. Boris Hlynsky of Lafayette College ("Ivan Franko and 19th Century French Writers").

A panel entitled "The Roots of National Consciousness in Early Modern Eastern Europe" was chaired by an associate of the Institute, Dr. Zack Deal. Papers included topics such as: "Catherine II and the Issue of Ukrainian Autonomy" by Dr. Zenon Kohut, a research associate of the Institute, and "Polish-Ukrainian Contacts and Conflicts in the 17th Century" by Dr. Frank Sysyn, an assistant professor in the Harvard History Department. Prof. Wiktor Weintraub, professor of Slavic literature and a member of the Committee on Ukrainian Studies,

served as commentator.

A panel on "Modern and the National Minorities of Russia in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries" included papers by Institute associates, Prof. Mykhailo Voskobiynyk ("The Autonomous Statehood Demands of the National Minorities in 1905-1907 and the Struggle for Constitutionalism in Russia") and Prof. Yosef Salmon ("The Origin of Jewish Nationalism in Eastern Europe in the Second Half of the 19th Century").

HURI associate Dr. Patricia Herlihy presented a paper on "Problems of a Growing City: Odessa, Disease and Drought" on a panel dealing with institutional crises in the Russian Empire.

Dr. Lubomyr Hajda and a paper on "Nationality, Age and Social Processes in the USSR: the 1970 Soviet Census" on a panel entitled "Soviet Nationality Policy," and chaired another panel entitled "USSR and Nationality Policy" on Sunday, April 17, sponsored jointly by the Harvard University Russian Research Center and Columbia University Russian Institute following the Conference.

The activities of the Institute this weekend assured that a "Ukrainian presence" was strongly in evidence at the successful conference.

5 Ukrainian Scholars to take Part In Midwest Slavic Session

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Five Ukrainian scholars from the U.S. and Canada will present papers at the annual meeting of the Midwest Slavic Conference which will be hosted by the University of Michigan. Center for Russian and East European Studies here Thursday through Saturday, May 5-7.

Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw, of Carleton University in Ottawa, Ont., John Paul Himka, of the University of Michigan, Andrew Turcyn, of Indiana University, Roman Solchanyk, of Rutgers

Publish Book on Nationalism, Human Rights in USSR

Nationalism and Human Rights: Processes of Modernization in the USSR, Series in Issues Studies (USSR and East Europe), No. 1. Ihor Kamenetsky, editor. Published for the Association for the Study of the Nationalities (USSR and East Europe), Inc.

In the worldwide processes of modernization, the USSR represents one of the major testing grounds both in terms of its commitment to create a new internationally minded society and in terms of its pursuit of some traditional Russian imperial designs. The goals and methods of the Soviet leaders are challenged to an increasing degree by Russian and non-Russian dissidents in the USSR, who find them inconsistent with basic human freedoms.

This work focuses on the effect of the forces of change and the Soviet design for integration on the various peoples in the multi-national Soviet empire. Critically evaluating the official views and the dissenting views concerning the nature of the present Soviet modern development, it indicates possible trends for modernization in the future.

The work, which represents a symposium, consists of scholarly contributions by fourteen authors. Arrangements in five parts.

Part I links the historical background of Marxism-Leninism with the question of democratization and tests its theoretical and practical contributions to the principle of national self-determination and civil rights. Part II concentrates on the All-Union trends of liberalization and its nature during the period of the after-Stalinist "thaw." Parts III, IV, and V concern themselves with the status and aspirations of the non-Russian nationalities and minorities in the USSR stimulated either by some objective aspects of modernization or by the impact of political liberalization, or both.

The book contains the following essays:

Marxism-Leninism and German Conservative Revolutionary Thought, by Ihor Kamenetsky;

The Question of Political Development and Nationalities Issues in Russian and East European Political Theories, by Jurij Borys;

The Russian Civil Liberties Ferment since the Death of Stalin, by Peter Vanneman;

Khrushchev's Liberalization and the Rise of Dissent in the USSR, by Oleh S. Fedysyn;

Russian Dissenters and the Nationality Question, by Yaroslav Bilinsky;

The Social Structure of the Major Nations of the USSR as an Indicator of the Soviet Nationality Policy, by Borys Lewytsky (in German);

Modernization and National Identity in the Baltic Republics: Uneven and Multi-Directional Change in the Components of Modernization, by Thomas Remeikis;

Byelorussia: Modernization, Human Rights, Nationalism, by Stephan M. Horak;

Religion in Soviet Ukraine: A Political Problem of Modernizing Society, by Vasylyl Markus;

Politics, Purge, and Dissent in the Ukraine since the Fall of Shelest, by Yaroslav Bilinsky;

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian Courses at Harvard are Tuition-Free During Summer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—This year, as in the past, the curriculum of the Harvard Summer School will include three courses in Ukrainian disciplines.

Unlike the previous Summer School offerings, however, this year's courses are being offered to students at no cost, in other words — for free.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund, the organization that raises money to endow the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, has concluded an agreement with the Harvard Summer School whereby the Fund, through the generous contributions of various Ukrainian institutions and individuals, will offer full tuition scholarships to 30 Summer School students who enroll in any of the Ukrainian courses while the Summer School will release from tuition obligations all students in Ukrainian courses beyond the initial 30.

Thus in effect, every student will attend free. The students will still be responsible for room and board and registration fees, which amount to a total of \$351.

Besides free tuition, this year's Summer School also offers another innovation. Whereas in previous years Summer School sessions at Harvard lasted

eight weeks, this year the session has been shortened to four weeks. The courses will run from June 27th to July 25th. This change, halves the students' living costs and also gives the students more vacation time during which they can earn some money.

During the four-week Summer School session students are permitted to attend one course for a full four credits and a second course on an audit basis. The credits earned at the Harvard Summer School are transferable to every other college and university.

The courses are open to undergraduate and graduate students as well as to high school seniors. The school itself raises no academic requirements for admission and, with the exception of the literature course, which requires a reading knowledge of Ukrainian, there are no prerequisites for the Ukrainian courses.

The courses in Ukrainian disciplines for the 1977 summer session are as follows:

History 1544; Modern Ukrainian History, Dr. Orest Subtelny; a survey course in Ukrainian history from the early 19th century to the present, with special emphasis on the revolution and

its consequences. Besides the general overview of modern Ukrainian history, the course also offers the student a useful introduction to the particular problems, methods, and questions of Ukrainian historiography.

Ukrainian 100; Modern Ukrainian Literature, Dr. George Grabowicz; a survey course in Ukrainian literature from Kotliarevsky to Drach and Andrievska (the present). The course stresses the development of Ukrainian literature, its continuity and sources. Particular attention is given to the major poets of the 20th century and the scope, quality and status of Ukrainian literary criticism are examine and discussed.

Ukrainian (language) by Dr. Bohdan Struminskyj. A unique, multi-level language course, offering instruction to everyone from beginners to fluent speakers.

Besides the courses themselves, the Harvard Summer School offers a wide assortment of enticements. The Ukrainian student is given the opportunity to experience, first-hand, sophisticated academic scholarship in Ukrainian disciplines. He or she has the chance to meet some of the people who are work-

ing in these fields and to discover the particular methods and sources of these disciplines.

In addition to Harvard's Ukrainian resources, the student also finds at his disposal the resources of what may well be this country's finest academic institution. Many students take advantage of the summer session to continue their research towards a special project or thesis with the help of Harvard's impressive library system.

A student's summer is not built of scathing scholarship alone. Realizing this fact, the Ukrainian Research Institute offers a variety of other activities, ranging from seminars on dissidents or career opportunities to picnics and volleyball tournaments. The Summer School itself also offers a slew of diverting attractions, such as visiting the various points of interest in Cambridge, Boston, and on the Massachusetts shoreline.

For more information about these enjoyable activities or for information and applications to the Summer School students should write to: Summer School Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

EDITORIALS

Terror Continues

As time nears for the conference in Belgrade to review progress made on the Helsinki Accords, the Soviets are flauntingly and flagrantly violating the very provisions of the 1975 document that they had signed with so much fanfare with 34 other countries.

The 10-member Kiev based group, created last fall for the specific purpose of monitoring Soviet violations of human rights as incorporated in the Helsinki Accords, has now been depleted to six following the arrests of Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych, which came some two months after the detention of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Another member of the group, Oles Berdnyk, was detained for two days and interrogated by the KGB, while other members were subjected to searches.

Berdnyk, in a letter to KGB henchmen Andropov and Fedorchuk, called the arrest of Rudenko a "historic crime" and told them that the only defense that the dissidents have is the word, implying that they intend to use that word repeatedly in their struggle against oppression and terror.

There is little doubt that the Soviet regime has chosen the heinous course of physically destroying the movement of resistance in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR, seeing in it a threat to its totalitarian fiat. In doing so Moscow is confirming once again that its colonial empire is sustained by brute force only and that any signs of "humanization" or "liberalization" of that system must be stifled at their germination to avoid cracks in the walls that gird that empire.

But will the Kremlin succeed? Moroz told his tormentors that they will not, that their terror will backfire like a boomerang. A few years back no one knew Rudenko, or Tykhy, or Marynovych, or Matusevych. Yet they picked up Moroz's banner, and others will after them.

As announced earlier, May is the month of the Ukrainian political prisoner. In subsequent days and weeks, let us make certain that the world hears about the struggle and the plight of courageous men and women in Ukraine and in Moldovian camps, and that it is incumbent upon that world not remain silent.

Political Action

Last March, Ukrainians in Chicago, concerned over problems ranging from human rights to their neighborhood, formed a political organization and called on their mayor to tell him of their concerns. They endorsed his candidacy for re-election and elicited a concretely favorable response from him and his administration.

This was the second feather in the hat of our people in Chicago, who last year succeeded in electing Boris Antonovych, a young Ukrainian lawyer, to the state assembly where he is making his presence felt.

Hopefully these are signs that our community is at long last awakening to the realities of the American political process, its nuances and benefits. Encouraging hints come from Queens, N.Y., where a bipartisan political action group was organized intent on having a say in local politics. In New Jersey an equally energetic group has formed a Ukrainian American Caucus in the heavily Ukrainian populated area of Newark-Irvington, also determined to join the mainstream of American political life.

While some of our men and women have made courageous attempts at elective offices in the past, lack of awareness on the part of Ukrainians of the intricacies of political life and lack of organization proved to be major obstacles in these efforts. It is a well-known fact that politics begins on the precinct and ward levels and that it does not stop the day after elections. It appears that some of our people have already recognized that fact and that, hopefully, others will take the cue from them.

News Quiz

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

1. Which Illinois Assemblyman introduced a resolution into the Illinois State House of Representatives in defense of Rudenko and Tykhy?
2. Who was recently elected head of the Federation of Ukrainian Organizations of Australia?
3. Which young choral aggregation received a grant from its state's Council on the Arts, and how much?
4. What major UNA event will be held during the final week of May?
5. Which Ukrainian political prisoner was taken to the Lviv prison in an attempt to elicit a recantation from him?
6. Who was elected president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society?
7. Who was detained by the KGB for three days?
8. In what country will Ukrainians be marking their 80th anniversary?
9. Where will a monument to Ukrainian heroes be erected?
10. What are the first summer programs for youth at Soyuzivka?

Answers to previous quiz: Dr. Jaroslaw Rozumnyj; Pentecostals and Baptists; Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.); William Shust; George Woshakivsky; Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.); Valerie Kasurak; Yuri Mazurkevich; Tom Bladon; Vera Bryndzey.

A Scene from an English Film

by Roman J. Lysniak

I don't know about you, ladies and gentlemen, but I find that the English film makers are about the best when it comes to producing a light drama or comedy, which has for the subject dated high society. Well, I will try to depict a typical scene from a composite of English light pictures, featuring high society.

The camera opens the scene by showing from afar a beautiful large estate with a magnificent Victorian mansion. Then the camera zooms right into the guest room.

"So very good of you to come!"

"Ah, thank you."

"So very good of you to come!"

"Ah, you must be joking, of course. As if I could get along without you! The pleasure is entirely mine."

"Ah, how sweet of you to say so!"

"Now I want you to meet Lady Toodle. Lady Toodle, permit me present to you my very deah friend, Lady Pooding."

"So glad to know, Lady Toodle! I have so often heard deah Lady Mothbatten speak of you that I feel quite as if I knew you. Beautiful day, isn't it?"

"Chawming!"

"What a lovely weather we are having."

"Chawming! So very, very gay, isn't it?"

"Ah, very, very gay. Capital, indeed! Haven't I met you at Lady Doolittle's teas?"

"I daresay you haave. Isn't she a deah?"

"Ah, I am extravagantly fond of her! Extremely, I do say so!"

"I am, too. So positively clevah!"

"Of course, you do go to concerts?"

"Ah, I positively couldn't exist without them!"

"I rave over them all!"

"I fairly cry at them. Superb! And, do you know, I have a deah friend who does not care in the least for them. She isn't a bit musical."

"Ah, how dreadfully sad, isn't it? I would simply die if I did not — Who is the tall lady in black over there, by the piano?"

"I am positive I don not know. But, ah, what exquisite lace on her gown! From India, I presume. Ah, do you know that I simply rave over divine lace!"

"Re-a-ly?"

"Yes, indeed! I do care more for it than I do for da-a-rling jewels, because it — Do you know the tall, heavenly-looking gentleman who has just come in?"

"I am definitely positive I ha-a-ave seen him somewhere, and yet I can not — Yes, thank you indeed, I think I will have tea after all. How lovely the dining room looks! Divine!"

"Lovely?"

"Lady Mothbatten has such exquisite taste! Don't you think so?"

"Exquisite! I often say — How do you do, my deah? So glad to see you!"

"Thank you! So glad to meet you!"

"So very good of you to say so! Quite well, deah?"

(Continued on page 14)



Human Rights and the United States

by Andriy Semotiuk

(1)

New York, N.Y. The recent exchange of Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a leading Soviet dissident, and Luis Corvalan Lepe, the Chilean Communist leader which the Chilean Mission to the United Nations in Geneva praised as a success for "humanitarian principles" and which The New York Times reported as the first exchange of political prisoners in the history of East-West relations, dramatized the fact that violations of human rights take place both in the East as well as in the West, and that a two sided approach to the problem can give effective results.

Chile has gained a reputation as a notorious violator of human rights ever since the coup in 1973 replaced the government of President Salvador Allende Gossens with a military junta under the leadership of General Augusto Pinochet. But over the years the situation due to public outcry and the actions of various governments designed to pressure the junta into a more enlightened policy. No better evidence of the fact that the United Nations played a useful role in this regard can be seen than the testimony of various Chilean delegations who have praised U.N. initiatives during their visits here. But what about the Soviet Union?

Every so often, and particularly

around December 10th which is the annual anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and celebrated as United Nations Human Rights Day, the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the U.N. in New York issues a press release asserting that it is "exactly in their country the inalienable rights of the human being have been practically realized in the most complete manner." Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic representatives in New York frequently parrot these claims in their United Nations press releases, and this year has been no exception to the rule.

Yet other sources on the status of human rights in the Soviet Union speak differently. Amnesty International, the International League for Human Rights, Freedom House, exiled former Soviet dissidents, and underground Soviet publications filtering through to the West testify in unison to a continuing pattern of gross violations of human rights in the USSR today.

According to Amnesty International 10,000 innocent individuals are incarcerated in the USSR as prisoners of conscience. The names and in most cases the precise postal codes and addresses of over 300 prisons and labour

Influence in Washington

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

"Influence in Washington" is a series of articles which deal with ways Ukrainians can influence American politics, both domestic and foreign. The series will cover different ways of writing letters to government officials.)

Part III: The Follow-Up

By writing to your Congressman and Senators you have already contributed to their decision-making. Each letter received in a Congressional office is read and cataloged. Even if the Congressman or Senator does not see your letter personally, he does hear about it. On a regular basis, staff members brief the Congressman or Senator on the issues being raised in letters from constituents. The Congressman decides the position he takes on issues and this forms the basis for reply letters.

When you write to a Congressman or Senator you will almost always receive a reply. Sometimes you will receive what is known as an "interim reply." You will be assured that your letter has been received and that the issue or problem is being handled. The Congressional office will then contact the appropriate federal agencies for further information that is needed. When all the information is compiled and a decision as to the course of action is made, you will be contacted again.

The "final reply" will once again thank you for your concern about the issue and will relay the Congressman's position on the issue. The letter will also inform you of any action which the Congressman or Senator has taken such as introduction of a resolution or a letter to the appropriate authorities.

For maximum effectiveness, one should follow-up the "final reply" with another letter. This letter should express your appreciation for the Congressman's concern and time. If he has taken some action, appreciation for this action should also be expressed.

If the "final reply" only expresses the concern of the Member of Congress for this issue, then the follow-up letter could also ask for a specific action.

Being specific on what action is wanted aids the Members of Congress. For example, a follow-up letter could go like this:

Thank you for your recent reply to my letter about the Ukrainian dissidents Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy. The Ukrainian community appreciates your concern for their fate.

I hope that you will continue to use your influence in securing their release. May I suggest that you add your name to those of your colleagues who have already co-sponsored a resolution on behalf of Rudenko and Tykhy.

Once again, thank you for your time and concern for this important issue.

Very often, this type of perseverance is what instigates Congressional action on an issue. For the Member of Congress, a follow-up letter indicates a strong commitment by a particular constituent for that particular issue.

A follow-up telephone call or visit to the district office may also be useful. Of greater advantage, however, would be a follow-up call directly to the Washington office. If such a call is placed, then do not ask for the Congressman or Senator but for the aide who handled the issue. (The importance of Congressional aides will be discussed in the next issue.)

To call the Washington office of any Congressman or Senator call 202-224-3121. Then ask for the particular Congressman's or Senator's office. When you reach the right office, ask the receptionist for the staff aide who handles the area you are interested in. In the example I have been using, one

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UKE-EYE

by Anisa Handzia Sawczyk

QUESTION: Can you give your children the kind of Ukrainian upbringing you yourself had?

KSENIA DRAGAN, Cos Cob, Conn. housewife: It's not as easy to raise kids to be Ukrainian today in the suburbs as it was back in the ghetto when we were young, but it's still possible and necessary — you've got to have tradition. 99½% of the problem lies with the parents, not the children: some parents are insecure about passing on their heritage to their kids, others push it down their throats. I'd say Americans now have a positive attitude toward ethnicity — it's Ukrainians themselves who are often intolerant and cannot accept certain inevitable changes. The most important thing is that parents must be Ukrainian in practice as well as theory, and the children will naturally follow their example. This is the case with our three little girls.



ORYSIA MELNYCZENKO, Astoria, N.Y., health researcher: In my own Ukrainian upbringing I was over-directed, so if I got married and had children I'd probably do the opposite. I'd send my kids to Ukrainian Saturday school or to Soyuzivka, but I certainly wouldn't force them to attend parochial school or belong to youth organizations. As a teenager I found the former too rigid, and the latter too jingoistic, so I rebelled against these institutions. But when you get older, you realize your ethnic tie is one of the strongest ties you have — so I would try to give my kids a certain amount of Ukrainian identity. But I probably wouldn't speak Ukrainian to them, since I don't speak it very often now.



SONIA AND STEFAN KACZARAJ, Briarwood, N.Y., housewife and accountant: Yes, it's still possible to give youngsters a Ukrainian up-



bringing today. We're raising our child in a Ukrainian atmosphere because we think this will give her a more interesting heritage. Our decision to do this probably had to do with our own parents' positive attitude toward Ukrainianism. If parents speak only Ukrainian in the house, a child will tend to emulate the parents. But you mustn't use force, for the child might then rebel. We don't feel that an ethnic background is an obstacle to success if a person is really competent — look at Henry Kissinger!

MARIKA GREER, Brooklyn, N.Y., teacher: I believe it's good for kids to have roots — to know about their past and to accept it. It's hard to talk about raising kids before one has had them, but in a situation where one of the spouses is non-Ukrainian I can anticipate some problems. An overemphasis on one partner's language and culture in child-rearing might cause resentment in the other partner, and be divisive to the family unit. Cultural identity — yes. But I feel people are people, and no nationality group is inherently superior. It's wrong to raise kids in an atmosphere which excludes people on the basis of their being non-Ukrainian.



OKSANA AND LAVRO POLON, New York, N.Y., artists and Ph.D. candidates: Our small children are being raised in an exclusively Ukrainian atmosphere because we know they will be exposed to American society soon enough when they begin going to school. In this way their earliest experiences will have been Ukrainian ones and will stay with them for life. Some Ukrainian parents speak English to their children, fearing that otherwise the kids might be disadvantaged in school. We have no such fears. Look at all the bilingual children of our own generation who have not only coped, but excelled! Their bilingualism is probably a distinct advantage.



colonies, including 9 special psychiatric hospitals used to imprison individuals for their discordant political or religious views are known in the West.

Despite the Soviet portrayal of the USSR as a human rights haven, the UN historical record shows that since the foundation of the organization in 1945 many forces and issues have been brought into play in efforts designed to draw attention to violations of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the most important force in this drive for recognition of the problem have been the Soviet dissidents themselves. Thus in 1968, the first issue of the Moscow-based samizdat (literally self-published) underground publication the Chronicle of Current Events focused on the fact that it was Human Rights Year proclaimed by the United Nations. It deplored Soviet political trials then taking place and pointed out their inconsistency with the spirit of Human Rights Year. The Chronicle not only began documenting dissident appeals to the United Nations, but also signaled the resurgence of the Soviet oppositionist movement from the Stalinist winter.

In May 1969 a number of Soviet oppositionists calling themselves the Action Group for the Defense of Civil Rights in the Soviet Union addressed a letter to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Among the Action Group's members were: the recently exiled Ukrainian mathematician

Leonid Plushch, the Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhemilev, the Jewish historian Pyotr Yakir, and the Russian activist Tetyana Khodorovich. The letter detailed Soviet trials which contravened the right to hold independent convictions and propagate them by legal means. The U.N. office in Moscow refused to accept the letter declaring that it did not accept anything from private individuals.

A short time later another appeal dealing with human rights was handed into the United Nations Information Center in Moscow. A Mr. Evdokimov, the deputy director of the Center, refused to accept the document on the grounds that its acceptance would be a violation of that part of the U.N. Charter which excludes the internal affairs of a state from the purview of the United Nations. On October 3rd, 1969 rather than bringing the Moscow Center into line with the practice of 50 other U.N. centers throughout the world which regularly forwarded analogous human rights petitions to New York headquarters, Secretary General U. Thant instructed all U.N. centers to refuse all petitions from then on.

Soviet censorship of the mail and the fact that the Moscow U.N. Center was instructed to refuse any petitions delayed the arrival of the last two petitions of the Action Group. Each took almost a year to reach the West. In the meantime the initiators of these appeals faded away into the Gulag, having fallen

victim to the Soviet regime. Their voices however, did not go unheard in the West.

The first response to the outcry emanating from the USSR came from emigre communities who trace their origins back to various parts of the Soviet Union. A good example of the emigre response can be found in the history of the Ukrainian community in the West. As early as 1945 the Ukrainian emigre community tried to raise the issue of human rights in the USSR and Reverend Dr. Basil Kushnir, a leader in this community, attended the U.N. founding conference in San Francisco to speak to diplomats.

A stout, grey, soft-spoken man, Kushnir's eyes alight when he recalls his first meeting with Dmitri Manuilsky the head of the Ukrainian SSR's delegation to the San Francisco U.N. founding conference.

"As I walked to the meeting room I kept thinking what to say to Manuilsky when he criticizes us for our activity directed at familiarizing the West about Soviet human rights violations," Kushnir begins. "Soon Manuilsky entered the room where I had been seated and settled into his chair across from me." Kushnir shakes his head, and continues "sure enough he asks me why we continually slander the Soviet state with regard to national and human rights in Ukraine." Kushnir smiles, "all I said was what do you expect us to do. Manuilsky was disarmed, he got up

and marched out of the room. I never saw him again." The Ukrainian community sent delegates to the Teheran United Nations conference on Human Rights in 1968, the Mexico conference on the International Women's Year in 1975, and most recently, the Vancouver Habitat conference on Human Settlements in 1976. By attending these conferences and by regularly submitting briefs on the question of human rights in the USSR, the Ukrainian community has done all in its power to focus U.N. attention on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. There are many similar Eastern European groups in the West who have been equally as concerned with this question, and have made their concerns known to the United Nations.

The problem with the efforts of Soviet dissidents, emigre communities or even organizations like Amnesty International is that the U.N. structure is not really meant to accommodate them. In the final analysis the United Nations is an organization of member states and they alone are in the mainstream of international political life and have the right to vote.

An historical review of the efforts of member states of the United Nations to raise Eastern Europe issues discloses the methods the Soviet Union has at its disposal to prevent the organization from considering the issue of violations of human rights in the USSR.

(To Be Continued)

"Pysanka" in High Demand in Connecticut As Well

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"Pysanka", the Ukrainian designed Easter egg has been in the spotlight across the country during and after Easter, with many Ukrainian — both women and men — barely finding time to accommodate requests from various groups interested in learning the art.

Mrs. Orysia Zynycz, a UNWLA activist and member of the national board, was instrumental in staging exhibits and demonstrations of "pysanka" art at several sites in Connecticut.

On Sunday, April 3, Mrs. Zynycz, her children, their friends and members of UNWLA Branches 66 and 108 here set up a "Ukrainian Easter" booth at the International Fair in Yale University Commons, staged for the benefit of the International Center of New Haven.

Joining here were her son George and daughter Christina, Olga Sobko, Natalka and Bohdan Harvey, Slava Horbata, Genia Kozak, and Maryann Mikoski. Also on display were diverse Ukrainian artifacts. Local newspapers reported widely on the event.

Responding to yet another request, Mrs. Zynycz and her daughter Christina held a seminar on Ukrainian Easter eggs at Hamden Hall, one of the state's most prestigious schools, during its annual Arts Festival Friday, April 23.

The "pysanka" seminar was limited to 12 students and three teachers but eventually, because of the large number

of students wishing to participate, the limit was extended to 24 students. They drew lots and one worked on an egg, while another watched.

The success of the seminar is reflected in the fact that Mrs. Zynycz and her daughter have already been invited for an all-day workshop-seminar next year.



The above photo appeared in the New Haven Register Sunday before the Festival at Yale Commons. It shows, left to right, George Zynycz, Christina Zynycz, Olga Sobko, Natalka and Bohdan Harvey preparing for display and demonstration of "pysanka" art.

Watervliet UNWLA's Hold Easter Exhibit



The Watervliet, N.Y. branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America held its annual pre-Easter Cultural exhibit this past Palm Sunday at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church. The display featured many items traditionally associated with the Ukrainian Easter fete, such as "pysanky" and "paska", as well as embroidery, ceramics, and wood-carvings. Demonstrating Ukrainian crafts were: Michael Korhun, woodcarving; Mrs. Luba Mycyk, ceramics, and Michael Kocur, Easter egg decorating. The local Times Record carried a feature article on the exhibit in its Saturday, April 2nd edition. Two photos were included with the write-up. One of them, reprinted above, shows Luba Kushnir, 19, arranging the pussy willows in a ceramic vase. Her display table included a walnut torte, ham, eggs, "kovbasa", decorated trays of butter and cheese, "borachky", and two "paskas". The other photo was a close-up of a paska surrounded by "pysanky".

Ukrainian Easter Rites are Center Of Attraction in Ansonia



Ukrainian Easter traditions draw spell bound stares from many people across the United States, but the Ukrainian community of Ansonia-New Haven in Connecticut seem to get more than their share. With many write-ups about Ukrainian Easter rites in local newspapers' pre-Easter editions, the community received just as many during and after the holiday. The center of this attraction are the "Pysanky" decorating lessons at area libraries arranged by Frank Stuban. The articles, a few of which were penned by Mr. Stuban, told the story of Ukrainian Easter traditions. The stories would be incomplete without photos of "pysanky", so many of them included two, three or more photos. The photo above shows Mr. Stuban, bending over right, and his daughter, Suzana, left, showing a group of youngsters from Oxford, Conn., how to apply wax and dyes to white eggs in order to transform them into "pysanky". The photo appeared in the April 1st edition of The Bee, a Western Connecticut weekly newspaper.

Mother's Day Pilgrimage Set for Fox Chase

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the 40th consecutive year, the Sisters of Saint Basil the Great will conduct their annual Mother's Day Pilgrimage on their spacious estate located in Fox Chase here.

Divine Liturgies will be celebrated from 8:30 a.m. with the Pontifical Divine Liturgy at 11:00 a.m. assisted by diocesan priests and Basilian and Redemptorist Fathers. The choir of the

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of Osyp Lupan, will sing the responses. Confessions will be heard from early morning.

Students from parochial schools conducted by the Basilian Sisters in Philadelphia, Chester, Northampton and Olyphant, Pa., New York City, Newark and Jersey City, N.J., will participate in the colorful procession at 3:00 p.m.

Trenton's 49th Kurin Wins Plast Basketball Tourney



First place winners—the 49th kurin from Trenton.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The 49th kurin from Plast's Trenton branch captured first place in the first annual Plast basketball tournament held here at St. Peter's Prep gym Sunday, April 17.

Eight teams of boys aged 12-18 from New York City, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia and Jersey City took part in the tournament.

The competition was run in a round-robin system with only the 49th kurin emerging without a loss.

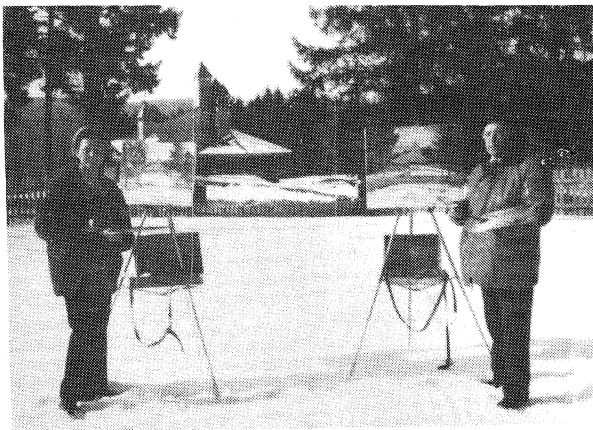
New York's third kurin came in second with a 6:1 record. They lost to Trenton in the final game.

The fifth kurin from Newark beat out Jersey City's 51st unit for the third place berth. Both teams amassed a record of 4:3.

The tournament was organized by the New York-Jersey City chapter of the "Orden Khrestonosiv" unit. The 30 games were refereed by Andrij Juzeniw and other members of the unit. Tournament head was George Bilyk.

Also present at the tournament from the National Plast Command were Lubomyr Bilyk, director of athletics, Michael Turchin, director of "starshi Plastuny", and Yaroslav Lewycky, director of "yunaky".

Soyuzivka, Nearby Church Are a Mecca for Artists



Soyuzivka, its environs and beautiful scenery, have been depicted on canvases by various Ukrainian artists and are adorning many a Ukrainian household. This continues to be the case now with yet another addition to the UNA site in the Catskills — the original wooden church of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic parish in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Last February and March, with the UNA estate still blanketed with the white stuff in the wake of a harsh winter, Ukrainian artist Michael Moroz whiled at Soyuzivka and captured a few landscapes, as well as the church, on canvass. As photo above shows, Mr. Moroz is joined by his student-assistant, Mrs. Irene Zielyk, in putting final touches on the paintings. Soyuzivka guests will be surprised this year to see some exquisite works by Mr. Moroz adorning the UNA estate thanks to the initiative of its manager Walter Kwas.

Mihalsky Runs for City Controller of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—William Mihalsky an active member of St. Josaphat Home and School Association here and active in parish fair is running in the May 17, 1977, Democratic primary for the office of city controller.

Mr. Mihalsky is a graduate of Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in economics. He is presently attending La Salle College, Graduate School, Evening Division, working towards an MBA degree in accounting.

He has been active for many years in the Ukrainian community having been national president of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League from 1959 to 1961. He presently holds an office in the St. Pius X Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics.

Mr. Mihalsky has held several offices in St. Josaphat Home and School Association in the past 15 years, including Treasurer, vice-president and president. He has been active in CYO basketball for the past several years.

He has had 20 years of active business



William Mihalsky

life, having been in private industry and the School District of Philadelphia in the field of purchasing. Mr. Mihalsky has recently been appointed assistant materials manager for the School District of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mihalsky is married to the former Stephanie Sopko and is the father of five teenagers.

UNA Scholarship Recipient Is 2nd Lt. in Marines

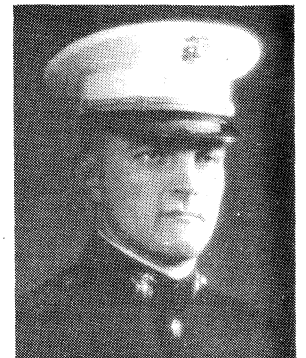
SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Gregory T. Wallick, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wallick, all local UNA activists, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in a recent ceremony.

Lt. Wallick is a 1973 graduate of Shamokin Area High School and he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Penn State University in March.

A 1976 recipient of a UNA Scholarship, Lt. Wallick is president of UNA Branch 1 here. His father is secretary of the Branch.

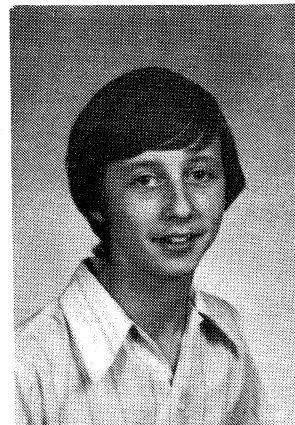
Mr. Wallick is a Marine Corps veteran who fought at Guadalcanal during World War II.

Lt. Wallick is scheduled to report to the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia on May 22, 1977 for a period of extended active duty.



2nd Lt. Gregory T. Wallick

Join Ranks of Young UNA'ers



Steve and Elizabeth Leninski, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Leninski of Killingworth, Conn., recently joined the ranks of UNA youth as they became members of Branch 277 in Hartford. Mr. Leninski is a well-known dealer in antiques.

The Human Rights of Valentyn Moroz

by Peter Fedynsky

(Remarks at the Moroz birthday observance Saturday, April 16, 1977, in Cleveland, O.)

We commemorate today the birthday of Valentyn Moroz, a man imprisoned for his beliefs in a Soviet labor camp half a globe away from us. Moroz, a highly educated man, has now spent half of his adult life in prisons, labor camps and psychiatric institutions, where he, the intellectual, has been forced to share rooms with the truly insane.

The treatment he has received in these prisons has been designed to break his will for freedom. He has been denied mail, deprived of visitation privileges, beaten, thrown into cold cells, placed into solitary confinement, injected with mind-deadening drugs, and he has even been injected with sulfur, which forms sulfuric acid when combined with blood. His will, however, remains unbroken, and has in fact been streng-

thened, since Moroz has tolerated the intolerable and still has had enough strength to go on a hunger strike for 145 days.

To say that Moroz is unusual would be an understatement, but what makes him so?

Four Basic Rights

In his essay "Amid the Snows," Moroz writes of obsession as being an essential requirement for the attainment of a goal, and so Moroz continues to suffer because he is obsessed, and his goal is freedom. To give into the demands of the KGB would halt the suffering, but with it Moroz would have to accept Soviet tyranny. This he refused to do, because freedom, true freedom, means more to Moroz than just freedom from physical pain.

Among the freedoms and basic human rights that Valentyn Moroz fights for are those we are enjoying right now on Public Square: freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly. These are the most cherished of human rights and are guaranteed to us by the U.S. Bill of Rights.

The Soviets have similar guarantees in their constitution and they have even re-guaranteed them in the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, but apparently the Soviet government regards their own documents as nothing more than paper and ink, because men and women like Valentyn Moroz have sulfuric acid flowing in their veins for asking for rights guaranteed them by their jailors.

Examining the four basic human rights more closely, we find each one denied the Soviet citizen. Literally hundreds of people in all walks of life and in all age groups have been impris-

oned for speaking and writing the truth or for sincerely questioning the wisdom of any given governmental decision. Moroz, of course, was imprisoned for writing an honest account of the past. General Petro Hryhorenko for criticizing impure governmental policy. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn for describing general conditions of life. Vasyl Romaniuk, a priest, for teaching the Bible. Artists have had their canvasses destroyed because they did not meet the standards of so-called "Soviet reality." Even musicians are not exempt from domination, for the likes of Shostakovich and Prokofiev are told their music is not Communist enough and that they may not perform it.

With rock-and-roll also considered "decadent," it is ironic then that they should choose it over religion, because last week the Soviet government tried to

(Continued on page 15)

"Their Fate is in Our Hands"

(Statement of Andrew A. Zwarun, President, the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Washington, D.C., February 24, 1977).

Members of the Orlov committee have been instrumental in passing on information about and documents from the Ukrainian Public Group outside the borders of the USSR. Their own documents have dealt extensively with Ukrainian problems.

Perhaps this is a good place to point out that — contrary to the statements to that effect in most of the Western press — the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, as well as the Lithuanian group, are not sections or chapters of the Orlov committee, but were formed as independent groups in response to an appeal from the Moscow committee for the formation of national committees.

Along with the mutual cooperation, a second welcome development within the human rights movement in the Soviet Union is the increasing support and even sympathy on the part of Russian activists for the Ukrainian and other non-Russian national movements, support which extends even to the right to secede from the USSR and form national republics. This should help convince some Western leaders of the legitimacy and constitutionality of this right, and of the possibility of its being exercised in the future, something which they have not rushed to admit.

Such is the Ukrainian situation as we see it.

I must now talk about the force that sustains the dissident movement in the Soviet Union in all of its varied aspects — the movements for national rights, for freedom of religious worship, for civil liberties and human rights — presently focused on the Helsinki accords and on the promises they hold for all. That force is the moral strength pervading the movement, the conviction that the cause is just, a strength which manifests itself in a consistency of principle leading to mutual support among diverse groups, in a perseverance in the face of overwhelming hostile forces, in a spirit of steadfastness which cannot comprehend our own debate over the advisability of compro-

mise on the issue of human rights. From over there, we hear no voices for moderation on human rights, for an easing of our stand lest we provoke increased repression. We hear Aleksandr Ginsburg declaring, "The righteousness of power must inevitably yield to the power of righteousness." We hear the concluding words of the Ukrainian Public Group's Memorandum: "For the sake of life on Earth, for the sake of our grandchildren and their children, we say: Enough! And our call is echoed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords, which were ratified also by the Soviet Government."

As the Ukrainian Group's documents indicate, the initial expectations of real improvement, even of an amnesty for political prisoners, which would result from the Helsinki accords, were not to be fulfilled. Yet the struggle has just been joined. We in the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee are faced with a special problem in that a segment of the Ukrainian community in the United States considers the signing by our government of the Final Act another "Munich," a sellout of the people and peoples of the Soviet Union. We do not share that view. For the longest time the lonely battle for human rights was waged by individuals, defense committees, and that worst of organizations, Amnesty International. Now it has become an issue among governments. We see the Helsinki Final Act as a document in which the heads of 35 governments pledged their full support of human rights, as a document whose provisions, if implemented, guarantee the fulfillment of the national aspirations of subjugated peoples, including the Ukrainian people. We agree with Mr. Mark Evans Austad, U.S. Ambassador to Finland, who said that the West won in Helsinki, that it took advantage of Soviet eagerness for the Conference to be held and got very real concessions in the humanitarian areas without giving up anything in other fields.

And what's in it for us? If the West's vigorous insistence on the full implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act does result in increased tolerance of dissent in the Soviet Union and increased respect for human and national rights, and leads to the gradual liberalization of Soviet society and real change, then our own security will

have been immeasurably strengthened. And it will be a security based not on superior might in confrontation with an adversary, but a security based on the inherent superiority of our democratic ideals.

I must say that our committee is very much encouraged by the general trend we see in our government with respect to the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. We applaud this Commission for the work it is doing, members of Congress for their continuing support of human rights in the Soviet Union, and President Carter and his administration for their principled stand on the human rights issue.

I believe that we — Congress, this Commission, the administration, committees such as ours, the press — are on the right road in pressing for the full implementation of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. And we must not turn back. For even if the Soviet government is not swayed by our stand, even if it reacts to it by intensifying repression, we must, by our example, continue nurturing the growth of legal consciousness within the Soviet Union and in other totalitarian states. We must turn away from the righteousness of the movement for human and national rights in the USSR. It is very important that we support the forces that are working towards humanizing Soviet society.

With respect to Ukraine, our committee believes that it would be just and proper for Western governments, including our own, to take positive steps to end the isolation of that country that has led to its tragic situation. We believe there is every legal basis for including in the agenda of the upcoming conference in Belgrade the question of why Ukraine was excluded from the Helsinki Conference and we ask the Commission's support in convincing the State Department to undertake this initiative. We will work to convince Western governments that Ukraine has every legal right to participate in international affairs, including such events as the Olympic Games, and that its status as a sovereign republic, guaranteed by its Constitution and the Soviet Constitution, entitles it to conduct its own external affairs and to establish diplomatic relations. A small yet positive step in this direction will be the establishment of an American consulate in Kiev, which, we hope, the Ame-

rican government will use in such a way as to promote the idea of Ukrainian sovereignty. Mindful of the deterrent effect the presence of Western correspondents in Ukraine would have on the Soviet government's inclination to repression, and citing the provision for the free exchange of information and ideas promised in the Helsinki Final Act, our committee will encourage the State Department to work with press agencies toward securing accreditation and access to Ukrainian cities for members of the free Western press. Finally, we call for continued American government support of the arrested members of the Helsinki-monitoring groups in the Soviet Union, and ask that such support be extended with equal consistency to the lesser-known Oleksiy Tykhy as to the better-known activists Yuriy Orlov, Mykola Rudenko and Aleksandr Ginzburg.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that the idea of legal consciousness put forth in the Ukrainian Public Group's Memorandum No. 1, and the moral strength of the defenders of human and national rights in the USSR the Sakharovs, the Morozes, the Rudenkos, the Orlovs and countless others — are very real forces and we should not underestimate their power. Rather, we should draw from this moral strength to sustain our own determination to pursue the goal of the full implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. We really have no choice. The alternative is to let the Helsinki accords become not only worthless in terms of the promises they contain, but worse than that, yet another "provocative document of international scope, which may serve as a trap for the credulous." This is what Ukrainian political prisoner Nadiya Svitlychna called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a letter from a labor camp in Mordovia, where she had ended up because of her "indiscreet faith" in the Declaration.

I do not think any of us here know how much the defenders of human and national rights in the USSR look to us in the West, how fervently they call on us to join them in their righteousness. We received a phone call a week ago from Nina Strokata-Karavanska, of the Ukrainian Public Group. "Our fate is in your hands," she said.

The End

Faith in Oneself Keeps Anna Chornodolska Going

Anna Chornodolska finds it stimulating to perform a variety of music and to take on challenging assignments, and she has had plenty of opportunities to do both since embarking on a concert career seven years ago.

The young Montreal soprano appeared in Haydn's oratorio, *The Creation*, in Sacred Heart Church on March 26th with the Canadian Centennial Choir of Ottawa and the Cathedral Singers of Montreal under Gerald Wheeler's direction.

"This has been a very exciting year for me," she said in an interview with Jean Southworth of the *Ottawa Journal*, which was subsequently printed in the March 26, 1977 edition of the paper.

Anna had her first important engagement outside of Canada in January when she performed Richard Strauss' *Four Last Songs* with the National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico at a pair of concerts in Mexico City. She also gave a recital at the residence of the Canadian ambassador.

On her return, Anna appeared with the Elgar Choir of Montreal in Bach's *B Minor Mass* and with the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra in a program of operatic excerpts. She also gave a recital in *Deep River* with pianist William Trutt.

Prior to her Mexican debut, Anna performed in Handel's *Messiah* with the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony.

In May, she will perform *The Creation* again in Thunder Bay and Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony* with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. In April, she will appear with the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra in Brahms *Requiem*.

Anna explained that she doesn't want to be classified as any one type of singer. She prefers to "keep hopping from one repertoire to another." That prevents her from becoming "bored or blasé."

"I think it's very important not to lose spontaneity in performance, and it's more difficult to keep it if you do too much of the same thing," she said.

Anna was to have made her Ottawa debut in the summer of 1973 with the Canada Symphony at Astrolabe Theatre, but the concert was rained out. She had four Ottawa engagements during the 1973-74 season, however.

The first was a Schubert recital at the University of Ottawa. Then she appeared with the National Arts Centre Orchestra in Handel's *Messiah*. In January she gave a recital in the NAC's Debut series with pianist Dale Bartlett and clarinetist James Morton.

In July, 1974, she had the marvelous experience of singing the role of *Blonde* in the NAC production of Mozart's opera *The Abduction from the Seraglio*.

"I thought it was such an honor to sing in Ottawa," she said.

She has vivid recollections of her experiences in *Messiah* that season. When she took part in a marathon fund-raising concert for the Montreal Symphony Orchestra on Thursday, December 13, conductor Franz-Paul Decker warned her that he might need a substitute soprano for *Messiah* that weekend. Judith Blegen and been booked for the two performances but there was a clause in her contract allowing her to leave if the weather was bad the second day because it was essential for her to get to New York for a Metropolitan Opera engagement.



Anna Chornodolska

Sure enough, it was snowing and Anna was summoned.

"I had never done *Messiah* before and I sang it that night without an orchestral rehearsal," she said.

Earlier that year, she had given a CBC celebrity recital in St. John's, Nfld., on two days' notice in place of

tenor Jon Vickers, who had suffered an attack of influenza. The following season she again arose to the occasion when pianist John Newmark asked her to take on a recital in Quebec City that very night.

When Lois Marshall was unable to take part in a performance of Vaughan Williams' *Dona Nobis Pacem* with the Festival Singers of Canada in Montreal last July, Anna filled in on 24 hours' notice.

"I'm not complaining, because these things are exciting and challenging," she said. "You must have faith in yourself and if you do you often surprise yourself."

She went on to say that she isn't inhibited by the fear of making mistakes when she concentrates on communicating the over-all message of the work.

"The public must not feel that you are suffering."

Anna was born in Austria, of Ukrainian parents, but she has spent most of her life in Montreal, where she still lives with her mother. She studied Italian and French literature at McGill University with the intention of becoming

a teacher. At the same time, she took classes at the Province of Quebec Conservatory of Music in Montreal as a sideline.

"I loved music but I didn't think I would find fulfillment in it as a profession," she explained.

When she graduated in 1970 she had to decide whether she would study for an MA or concentrate on singing. It turned out that fate directed her into a musical career. She had engagements with the Montreal Symphony and she toured Europe under the auspices of Les Jeunesses Musicales. After winning the vocal section of CBC Talent Festival in 1972, she appeared in the Opera du Quebec productions of *La Traviata* and *Manon*.

She first won honors in the Montreal Symphony Orchestra competition in 1969. She explained that she entered it only because she was preparing a graduation recital and she wanted the experience of performing in public.

She is happy now that circumstances directed her into a performing career.

"It has been the most beautiful seven years of my life, she said.

Christina Petrowska to Appear In Carnegie Recital

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Christina Petrowska, an outstanding young Canadian pianist of Ukrainian descent, will be heard in her third Carnegie Hall recital here at the Recital Hall Monday, May 16, at 8:00 p.m.

Her program will include pieces by Messiaen and a major work by Chopin. Critics have acclaimed her performance of these works as "one of her finest accomplishments as a virtuoso. Chopin...exuberant...joyous...astounding" (Toronto Star); "superb...the audience was spellbound. Bravo! Bravo!" (Miami); "fantastically brilliant" (Ottawa Journal); "one of the younger wonder girls of the keyboard" (Las Vegas Review Journal); "my admiration for Christina Petrowska knew no bounds" (Montreal Star); "she played Messiaen to perfection" (New York Times);

Christina Petrowska will also be heard on Tuesday, May 10, at 11:00 a.m. on Robert Sherman's "The Listen-



Christina Petrowska

in Room" WQXR. This marks her third appearance on his program.

The concert at Carnegie Hall is being presented by the International Institute of Mime, Inc.; an organization recently founded in New York by Jacqueline Rouard, film-maker, teacher and pantomime from Paris, France.

Following the concert there will be a reception hosted by the Canadian Consulate in New York in honor of the artist and also to celebrate the 4th birthday, which is also May 16, of Dominique Bregent, Christina Petrowska's daughter.

Last January, Christina Petrowska recorded a recital for CBC/Radio Canada during a live concert at Wilfrid Laurier University, Ontario, and presented three lecture-recitals at Ottawa University. In March she performed at the Shevchenko concert in Philadelphia and has been re-invited to play at a Philadelphia Festival in August.

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"Pysanka" Hatches

A Bountiful Season in Gotham

by Helen Perozak Smindak

NEW YORK, N.Y.—What may be the most productive season hatched by Ukrainian Easter eggs in the New York area to date is the one that has just rolled by in a dazzling array of workshops and exhibits.

From February to mid-April the art of "pysanka" making was demonstrated in Manhattan, Queens, the Bronx and in the suburbs. "Pysanky" were exhibited and admired at the Ukrainian Museum, at Madison Square Garden, at the United Nations and in public libraries and church auditoriums. The Ukrainian Easter eggs also received widespread media coverage.

UNWLA Museum

Three weekend programs presented by the Ukrainian Museum, including workshops and lectured in English and Ukrainian on Easter eggs as well as on ritual breads, drew some 1,500 persons to the museum's gleaming new quarters at 203 Second Avenue.

Interest in the workshops ran so high that museum officials were receiving hundreds of calls a day from would-be participants and had to turn down scores of applicants.

A children's workshop and the showing of Slawko Nowytski's prize-winning film "Pysanka" launched the museum series on March 19th. The children's program also offered a puppet show on Easter traditions and a fairy tale.

On succeeding weekends, lectures on Easter eggs were given by Mrs. Lydia Burachynska of Philadelphia and Yaroslava Surmach Mills of West Nyack, N.Y. Mrs. Lubow Wolynetz of New York and Mrs. Oksana Solovey of St. Paul, Minn., spoke on ritual breads. Slide presentations accompanied the lectures.

Instruction in decorating eggs was offered by Lesia Duma, Mrs. Leontyna Hoshowskyj, Mrs. Iryna Twerdowska-Kurowowskyj, Mrs. Marta Jaczusko and Oksana Kurowowskyj, all of New York City.

An exhibit of some 200 "pysanky" and dozens of traditional breads, which opened on March 25th, augmented the museum's Easter program. The exhibit, which continues to the end of April, includes Easter eggs and festive breads provided by participants in the contest held last February by the museum.

Media coverage of the Easter program included stories in The New York Times, the Westchester-

Rockland newspapers and community newspapers in New Jersey and Connecticut as well as items in New Yorker, New York, Cue and other magazines. Among TV stations which carried announcements or news coverage were WNBC, WPIX, WNEW and WABC.

Joan Hamburg of WOR-Radio spoke on March 31st about the museum's program, directing listeners to the Surma Bookstore on East 7th Street for decorating supplies and to Brody's Meat Market on Second Avenue for "kovbasa" and "kolachi".

Museum director Maria Shust told The Ukrainian Weekly last week that the entire program was a success "thanks to the volunteers — both Soyuz Ukrainok members and other ladies — who assisted with all the work."

* Uptown, the Ukrainian Club at Hunter College presented a demonstration-workshop during the afternoon of March 23rd under the direction of Mira Hnatkowsky, club president. Miss Nadia Kulynycz, a teacher at St. George's Ukrainian School who is an Easter egg expert, gave instructions to some 20 students on how to make "pysanky."

At The Garden

* The United Nations Gift Center, which offers Easter eggs by Charles Bohdan for sale all year around, featured dozens of the Lviv-born artist's creations in a special Ukrainian Easter exhibit at the 33rd National Antiques Show. Held from February 19-27th at Madison Square Garden, the show drew 50,000 to 100,000 visitors and undoubtedly won countless new admirers for "pysanky."

Hallmark Gallery

* Over on Fifth Avenue, the Hallmark Gallery offered Ukrainian Easter eggs for sale — on a greeting card, the third Easter card that Hallmark Cards, Inc. has published with a Ukrainian design.

* In Queens, Mrs. Larissa Zaklynsky-Tomaselli and her 12-year-old daughter, Jean, were pictured in the Queens edition of The New York Daily News as they taught Ukrainian egg decorating at the Forest Hills Reference Center. The mother-daughter team demonstrated the art on April 4th

before groups of school children and delighted librarians.

A display of Ukrainian items arranged by Mrs. Tomaselli, including "pysanky" by Mrs. Christine Osadca Pauksis and embroideries and ceramics by Mrs. Tania Osadca, will remain on view at the center to the end of the month.

* Mrs. Iryna Harmaty of Ozone Park, Queens, organized an Easter egg demonstration on March 20th for parishioners of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church and members of Soyuz Ukrainok Branch 35, with Mrs. Marta Jaczusko as instructor.

Earlier in the month, Mrs. Harmaty and her daughter, Halyna, 14, were guest speakers at a meeting of the Ladies' Club of Christ Lutheran Church in Ozone Park. Their topic? Ukrainian Easter eggs and embroideries.

* In the Bronx, Mrs. Leontyna Hoshowskyj gave lessons in egg decorating on April 3rd to parishioners of St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church.

For suburbanites, there were workshops and demonstrations in West Nyack, N.Y., and the Uniondale and East Northport on Long Island.

* Easter egg connoisseur Yaroslava Surmach Mills was kept busy with several lecture-demonstrations before school groups and women's clubs in the West Nyack area.

* At the Uniondale Public Library on March 5th, Lida Soltyts, 18, spoke of the history and meaning of Ukrainian Easter eggs while Andrea Pohoreckyj, 14, demonstrated the decorating process. The workshop, arranged by SUA Branch 103 of Hempstead, wound up a month-long exhibit of Easter eggs and Ukrainian embroideries from the collection of Mrs. Eugenia Kulpaka of Massapequa Park, L.I.

* Out at East Northport, Mrs. Lida Piaseckyj showed Dickinson Public School children on April 4th how to decorate eggs by the wax-resist method, and on the following day gave instruction at East Northport Public Library.

All told, a remarkable season for Ukrainian Easter eggs...and it's not over yet. Owners of the Arka and Surma stores here report that there is an unusual post-Easter trade in egg-decorating kits and supplies and they believe this is due to the large number of workshops and the attention given to "pysanky" by the media. The egg decorating goes on...and on. Vive la "pysanka."

Ukrainian Events in The Big Apple

by Helen Perozak Smindak

Bass-baritone Andrij Dobriansky performed in Boston last week with the touring Metropolitan Opera Company and is just now finishing a week's run in Cleveland. He goes on to Atlanta, Memphis-Dallas, Minneapolis, Detroit and Wolf Trap between now and the end of May. Mr. Dobriansky sings in "Tosca" and is on standby for Jerome Hines and Justin Diaz in other operas (watch your local newspapers for dates and locales).

On April 16th, just before leaving New York with the Met company, Mr. Dobriansky sang at the annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He shared the dais with actress Dina Merrill Robertson, the club's honorary chairman; Dr. Myron Kuropas, former special assistant to President Ford for ethnic affairs and now special assistant to Senator Robert Dole; Ambassador

John Davis Lodge; Congressman John J. Rhodes, House minority leader, and Illinois Governor James R. Thompson.

Among the 600 guests were these Ukrainians: Mrs. Michael Sydor, the club's co-chairman of invitations; Mary Dushnyck, UNA vice-president and vice-president of the New York State Republican Heritage Council; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Samboy and Nancy Maas of the Ukrainian American Political Action Committee; Julian Revay, former prime minister of Carpatho-Ukraine who is director of the Ukrainian Institute of America; Mary Pressey of the Canadian Women's Club; Nick Czorny, managing director of the New York School of Bandura; Mrs. John Halanka of the Heritage Council, and journalist Volodymyr Mykula.

In between engagements for the Met, Mr. Dobriansky will appear as one of the soloists in concerts of Ukrainian

religious music with the 300-voice Metropolitan Choir. The concerts are scheduled for May 1st in the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia and for May 15th in Newark's St. John the Baptist Church.

* Ukrainian Canadian tenor Edward Evanko is currently featured with Richard Kiley, Maureen Brennan and Kurt Peterson in the Town Hall musical "Knickerbocker Holiday." Interviewed backstage following last Saturday's matinee performance, Mr. Evanko reported that he's working on an LP recording of Ukrainian songs.

The handsome, slim young singer, who has the most important role in the show although Kiley is billed as the "star," turns a superb performance both vocally and dramatically. If you live in the New York area, take in "Knickerbocker Holiday" — it's great, clean-out, historic American fun, for you and your

children. You'll love the outing in Nieuw Amsterdam and you'll love Evanko. Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street. Daily except Mondays, with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays.

* Pianist Sonia Szereg, 17, of Brooklyn, performed compositions by Bach and Silvansky over WNYC-FM on Saturday, April 23. During the half-hour program, sponsored by the Associated Music Teachers' League of New York, Miss Szereg interpreted Bach's "Sinfonia in A minor" and Silvansky's "Ukrainian Scherzo."

* An exhibit of art by Edward Kozak (Eko) of Detroit will be opened on May 7th at the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America gallery, 136 Second Avenue (2nd floor). The work of Mykola Azovskiy has been on display since April 16 and can be viewed today from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Buffalo Home Elects Officers

BUFFALO, N.Y. (DP)—Without hearts there is no home, said Lord Byron.

The Ukrainian Home "Dnipro" has served the community for over two decades. It houses many organizations and it has witnessed many community endeavors as well as family festivities. It stands as a sentinel guarding and fostering the Ukrainian identity. A great deal of work and effort is needed to keep it functioning and prospering and the task is arduous.

On Sunday, April 3, the annual election of officers took place here. The outgoing director, Tadej Mychaskiw, presented a report giving a brief review of past activities and accomplishments. The financial report was presented by Bohdan Jurkiw. Bohdan Moroz conducted the proceedings while Petro Butryn and Iwan Drozdowsky served as secretaries.

The assembled membership re-elected hard-working Mr. Mychaskiw to the directorship for yet another year. Mr. Jurkiw and Petro Butryn became deputy directors, Dmytro Pitolaj is heading the auditing committee, while Mr.

Moroz is chairing the supervisory committee.

Wasył Sharvan, president of the local UCCA chapter, offered greetings and wished the newly elected officers success.

The same morning, preceding the election of officers, the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine held their annual pre-Easter bake goods sale in the beautifully paneled library. With the aroma of holiday "paskas" filling the air, the ladies offered fine pastries and sundry small items, including "pysanky", for sale. Thanks to the diligence of the women who, selflessly donated their time and effort, the affair was a success.

Acting on behalf of the Women's Association, Dasha Procyk succeeded in securing the cooperation of the Main Library on Lafayette Square where Ukrainian art is featured in four glass enclosed exhibit showcases. Emphasis is placed on Ukrainian "pysanky" with Ukrainian embroidery, and library books on Ukraine complement this fine exhibit.

Ukrainian Wins Boston Marathon

BOSTON, Mass.—Jerome Drayton, a Ukrainian who came to Canada from West Germany in 1956, won the grueling 26-mile Boston Marathon with a time of 2:14.46 on Monday, April 18.

A resident of Toronto, Drayton was born Peter Buniak. He spent four years in a Munich orphanage before coming to Canada at the age of 11.

His winning time was five minutes off the record for the race, and that was because "for the last 10 miles there was nobody with me," he said.

Drayton, 32, who ran his fifth Boston Marathon, later described his run as "a Sunday romp."

He took the name Jerome Drayton in 1968 because his co-workers could not pronounce his name. He chose it in honor of his two running heroes, Harry Jerome and Paul Drayton.

He is currently employed with the Ontario Department of Sports and Fitness in Toronto.



Jerome Drayton

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Publish Book...

Religion, Modern Nationalism and Political Power in Soviet Central Asia, by Michael Rywkin;

If the Navajo Were Inside the Soviet Union: A Comparative Approach to the Russian Nationality Policy, by Rein Taagepera and Ralp Michelsen;

Modernization, Human Rights, and Jewish Nationalism in the USSR, by Zvi Gitelman;

The Struggle of the Crimean Tatars, by Peter J. Potichnyj.

The significance of this work lies in its attempt to link the modernization processes with two re-emerging forces of the contemporary world: the search for a meaningful individual freedom and the re-discovery of the roots of national identity in a cold and impersonal industrial world. The question of how

these confrontations will be resolved in the last surviving empire today, the USSR, may have far-reaching effects on the international world order in the future and on many outstanding problems of today. Taking into consideration the status of the Soviet Union as a power and her worldwide involvement, the modernizing processes analyzed in this symposium offer valuable insights into the scope and limitations of the Soviet universal ideas that no government can afford to overlook.

The book's editor, Dr. I. Kamenet-

sky, is professor of political science at Central Michigan University. In addition to numerous articles on the USSR and Eastern Europe, he is the author of "Secret Nazi Plans for Eastern Europe: A Study of Lebensraum Policies" and editor of Vol. II of "Guide to the Dag Hammarskjold Collection on Developing Nations".

The 246-page book, priced at \$15.00 in U.S. and Canada and \$18.00 elsewhere, can be ordered from Libraries Unlimited, P.O. Box 263, Littleton, Colo. 80160.

Influence in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

would ask for the staff aid who handles the Soviet Union.

Before calling a Congressional Office, decide what you want to say. Try to be brief and to the point. Thank him for the response you received and then urge that further action be taken. Be sure to give your name and address and offer any assistance which may be needed.

Again, do not be demanding. Staff members generally try to be helpful and usually do a good job. At the close of the conversation indicate that you would appreciate being kept informed of any actions or progress made. It is also helpful to state that you will pass on this information to others concerned with the issue.

A Scene from an English Film

(Continued from page 6)

"Ah, vulgarly so. I rea-a-ly must say goodbye to deah Lady Mothbatten and go. I must look in on Lady Bullwinkle's for a few minutes."

"Ah, how extraordinarily, so must I. We'll depa-a-rt together, shan't we?"

"How lovely! Goodbye, deah lady Mothbatten. Have had such a chawming time!"

"Ah, mah goodness, must you go so soon?"

"Yes, rea-a-ly, indeed! Ah, such a lovely time!"

"So glad! But it is quite naughty of you, my deah, to go so soon. So glad you came!"

"By-by, deah."

"By-by. You will come to see me soon, you must!"

"Yes, indeed, very soon, deah!"

"You positively must. By-by!"

"By-by!"

And as she gathers up her trailing skirts to walk down the steps she says to herself: "Thank goodness, that's over!"

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(Continued from page 5)

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To Appear in Opera

NEW YORK, N.Y. (H.S.)—Mezzo-soprano Kristina Osadca-Pauksis of New York will sing one of the lead roles — that of Principessa — in the opera "Adriana Lecouvreur" on May 10th and 12th at 8:00 p.m. The fully staged production with orchestra and ballet is being presented by the Verismo Opera Company at the Beacon Theatre, Broadway at 74th Street.

Mrs. Pauksis, who studied piano and voice at the Juilliard School of Music, has performed in numerous concerts and recitals across the country and since 1969 has been a guest lecturer on Romantic Music at Brooklyn's Pratt Institute.

Her most recent performances have been with the Queens Opera Company at St. John's University and with Metropolitan Opera singers Paul Plishka and Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska in a



Kristina Osadca-Pauksis

benefit concert for St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Great Hall of Cooper Union here.

"Chornomorts" to Dedicate Flag May 7th

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The flags of the 10th and 25th "Chornomorts" Plast units of "plastyny seniors" and "starshi plastyny" will be blessed here at a ceremony on the deck of the 380-foot square-rigger, "Peking", at pier 16 (South and Fulton Streets) of the South Street Seaport Museum, Saturday, May 7.

The ceremony will begin at 4:00 p.m. It was exactly at this hour that the Ukrainian and Black Sea Fleet flags were raised on the ships of the Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet on April 29, 1918, during World War I. In commemoration of this historic event, the flag of the Black Sea Fleet will again fly at 4:00 p.m., from the mast of the "Peking".

The flags of the two Plast units will be

blessed by Very Rev. Artemiy Selepyna, Plast's Ukrainian Orthodox Chaplain and Very Rev. Bohdan Hanushevsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and a member of the "Chornomorts". The honorary head of the "Chornomorts", Yaro Hladkyj, will preside over the ceremonies.

A banquet and ball will take place afterwards at the nearby Seamen's Church Institute.

The "Chornomorts" Plast units currently have 115 members in divisions in the United States, Australia and Europe. The units' activities include the organization of Plast's Maritime Camps and sports meets, as well as the preservation of traditions of the Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent last names of some of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs. They are spelled in the manner in which they themselves chose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchs

- TAKBOUK _ _ _ _ _ = =
- CHESKRUG _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- VYRNASA _ _ _ _ _ = =
- LUHNAMECK _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _
- SICKNUHDOM _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _
- PASAKEL _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- RHOKASP _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- SAMUNYR _ = _ _ _ _ _
- KHINUMERA = _ _ _ _ _
- SELTON _ _ _ = _ _ _

Site of the first Ukrainian Catholic Church in America:

Answers to last week's jumble: Tarnopolsky, Yuzyk, Kasurak, Radchuk, Didiuk, Lupul, Starr, Rozumnyj, Plawiuk, Stechishin.

Mystery words: Mohyla Institute.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

The Human Rights of Valentyn Moroz

(Continued from page 10)

discourage attendance of Easter services by playing "decadent" rock-and-roll movies in theaters around the USSR during the Easter weekend. These movies, however, are not the only way people are discouraged from the basic human right of religious worship. Thousands of churches, mosques, and synagogues have been closed outright. Others have been demolished or turned into warehouses. Priests and rabbis have been arrested and seminaries have been closed. The thousand-year-old monastery of Pecherska Lavra in Kiev has been turned into a stop on a tourist route complete with a museum of atheism. Those seen going to church, including children, are harassed. Finally, atheism, is a compulsory subject for all school-children.

Arrest for Assembling

As for freedom of assembly, it too is guaranteed, but forbidden in reality. Several months ago, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Gen. Hryhorenko and others assembled in Kiev to form a Helsinki Guarantees Monitoring Committee designed to check Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Accords. As a result, Rudenko and Tykhy have been arrested and tortured, their apartments ransacked, their windows broken and Rudenko's wife stripped and humiliated. The Soviet Union does not even provide freedom not to assemble, for when an artificial holiday is declared, people are told to line the streets and to fill the theaters.

Having denied their citizens the four basic human rights, it is obvious that

others are denied as well. Freedom to travel abroad is out of question, and even if a person could cross the barbed wire and mine fields of the western border, he would still have to run like a common criminal through Poland, East German, Hungary, or Czecho-Slovakia, where human rights are controlled by none other than the USSR. Travel within the borders of the Soviet Union is difficult and require an internal passport. Choosing a home is often a governmental decision forced upon individuals who must leave their own republic to move to an obscure location prescribed by the authorities. Thus, a Ukrainian is sent to Russia, a Latvian to Siberia, and a Siberian to Ukraine.

Such mixing of the population calls for the use of a common language which is forced upon the populace by the Russians. The individual, already without freedom of speech, also has no freedom of language and must speak Russian even in his home republic. Russian language schools now threaten to outnumber Ukrainian language schools in Ukraine itself. And this is no easy trick, for aside from Russia Ukraine is the largest country in Eastern Europe and has a population of 50 million. Russians call this policy internationalism. Everyone else calls it Russification and it grows unchecked because people have been denied the freedom to speak out and stop it.

Our Concern, Too

There are simply no human rights in the Soviet Union, but is that of any concern to us here in the United States?

The answer is yes, not only because of idealism and moral outrage, for we in America still have our own problems, but also because we should be concerned about our way of life and the defense of our country.

The Soviet Union poses the number one threat to the security of our skies, and the threat is growing because the Soviet leaders continue to arm themselves with newer and more powerful weapons which have proven to be of an offensive rather than a defensive nature. In recent years, the USSR has spent 40 percent more on weapons than the United States. This means that every worker in the USSR pays an awful lot of taxes so that his leaders can aim atomic weapons at Cleveland, Ohio. That same worker has no human rights. He cannot tell his representative what he wants done with his tax money, nor can he complain when his leaders spent money on revolutions in Africa rather than on wheat farming at home.

There, we in America should do what Valentyn Moroz and other dissidents ask us to: We should support human rights for their sake as well as ours. With a humanized society, the Soviet leaders must become responsible to the people they govern, and those people certainly do not want more bombs. This means the American worker will not have to spend more of his wages on bombs and bullets.

Living in a representative democracy, support of human rights can be as simple as writing a 9c postcard to your congressman, senator, mayor or President, stating that you support human rights. This is something everyone can

and should do, but support must not stop there. Inform your newspapers of your views. Inform your friends and your neighbors.

If you can, write Moroz a card and it will lift his spirits. If you dare, write Secretary-General Brezhnev a letter and tell him how you, a free individual, feel about human rights. Whatever you decide to do, be sure to tell the truth, because it is the most effective weapon and the one the leaders in the Kremlin are most afraid of.

Symbol of Struggle

Valentyn Moroz has already become a symbol of the struggle for human rights, and regardless of what happens to him now, the struggle will continue, because what he said at his trial is already becoming true: "I am to be tried behind closed doors. But your trial will boomerang even if no one hears me, or if I sit in silent isolation in my cell at Vladimir Prison. Silence can sometimes be more deafening than shouting. You could not muffle it even by killing me, which is, of course, the easiest thing to do. But have you considered the fact that the dead are often more important than the living? They become symbols — the building blocks of spiritual fortresses in the hearts of men."

Indeed, Valentyn, you are a symbol, and on behalf of all gathered here in Cleveland, I would like to combine the Ukrainian birthday greeting, Mnohaya Lita, meaning "May you have many years" with the English Greeting sincerely wish you Many Happy Birthdays!

UCCA Washington News

* Recently the UCCA President has been preoccupied with allegations of Ukrainian anti-Semitism directed at Members of Congress. With various motivations, the letter-writing to our legislators has obviously been inspired by newspaper accounts of alleged Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis. In contrast to the period 25 years ago, the rebuttal to these allegations, though time-consuming, is without difficulty.

* On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, H. Con. Resolution 165 was submitted in the House of Representatives for the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine. Congressman Flood of Pennsylvania was joined by Representatives Annunzio, Burke, Delaney, Derwinski, Dodd, Giaino, Koch, Moakley, Patten, Sarasin, Stratton, Walsh, and Wylder in the resolution. In connection with the human rights crusade this issue of religious genocide stands above all. A program of action is being developed by the UCCA President which will necessitate a solidarity of effort.

* The announcement of the Summer '77 Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University has been released to all of our papers. The institute is directed by the UCCA President. All previous institutes have accommodated Ukrainian American students on a scholarship basis. The intern experience on Capitol Hill is invaluable in itself. Applications are due by the end of March. It is hoped that the announcement will be widely publicized for the benefit of our youth.

* Work is proceeding methodically on the Congressional book titled "The Bicentennial Salute to the Captive Nations". The volume was called for by a Congressional resolution which the UCCA President prepared and processed last September under the authorities of Representatives Flood, Dent and Brademas. The attractive and impressive volume will be fitting addition to our national history. The contributions of UCCA are noted especially. Much of the technical preparation of the colorful volume is undertaken by Miss Vera A. Dowhan, executive secretary of the National Captive Nations Committee.

* The valuable volume on "Nationalism in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the Era of Brezhnev and Kosygin" was recently received in Washington. The book is an edited compilation of papers presented over a year ago at the University of Detroit, dealing with the non-Russian nations in the USSR. The UCCA President presented a paper on "The Politico-Economic Significance of U.S.-USSR Trade." The order form for this valuable work

is being circulated nationally. Thanks to our UCCA branch in Detroit and others, this achievement was the first thorough academic coverage in the United States of the subject on the non-Russian nations in the USSR.

* On March 29th, the UCCA President attended a testimonial dinner honoring the Clement J. Zablocki, the new chairman of the International Relations Committee in the House of Representatives. The testimonial was held at The International Club in Washington and sponsored by the Washington Metropolitan Division of the Polish American Congress. The UCCA President met many friends, including Edward Piszek who served on the Population Commission with him Congressman Barbara Mikulski, Daniel Rostenkowski and others. Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of UCCA, also attended the event.

* According to the Congressional Record, of March 30th the Hon. Daniel J. Flood spoke on the "Human Rights of Ukrainians to Resurrect their Orthodox and Catholic Churches." H. Con. Res. 165 was presented with its co-sponsors, as was the article by the UCCA President on "Imperialism, Religious Persecution and Genocide."

* Circulated nationally and abroad is the February issue of the International Digest, published by the American Council for World Freedom. The UCCA President is head of the ACWF, which includes over a dozen of national American organizations com-

bating Moscow's world designs. The issue is largely devoted to "The U.S. and the USSR After Detente." The UCCA President is quoted at length on the "need for a Captive Nations policy," "the further dissipation of the Nixon-Kissinger-Ford brand of detente, and its many illusions," and "support for the non-Russian dimensions within the USSR."

* During April 3-5, the UCCA President delivered lectures at Hillsdale College in Michigan. The college is unique in America because since its establishment in 1844, its existence hasn't depended on a single penny of public funds. The UCCA President lectured on "The non-Russian Nations in the USSR," "The USSR Economy," and presented an address on "Human Rights and U.S. Foreign Policy." He also participated in a panel on "Future Directions of U.S. Foreign Policy," which included the now U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Walter Vest, former State Intelligence Director Ray Cline, and Mr. Sven Kramer who was an assistant to Dr. Kissinger on the National Security Council.

* On the human rights issue the UCCA President is pursuing the intent of H. Res. 165 to seek the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine. This issue no one else has, and it bears on a structural factor which personal dissident issues cannot compare with. For a forthcoming meeting in Philadelphia between our religious and UCCA re-

presentatives, the UCCA President has outlined the course of action open to us for most effective results in the current climate of human rights. As this develops, UCCA organizations across the country will be called to participate in this massive action. An activist Roman Catholic organization in Chicago is already eager to pursue H. Res. 165.

* The Devin-Adair Company of Connecticut has listed the UCCA President's book, "U.S.A. and the Soviet Myth" as a special book of The Veritas Book Club, which specializes in enduring works. The description in the flyer states, "The leading spokesman for the Captive Nations warns that our real enemy is a ruthless Russian imperialism, perilously close to world conquest — unless we stop deluding ourselves."



JOSEPH GURSKI,

member of the UNA, Branch No. 183, Society of het. I. Mazepa in Detroit, Mich., died on March 9, 1977 at the age of 65. He was born on 1913 in Milford Twp., New York State and became a member of the UNA in 1937.

He is survived by Mary, wife, father of Richard & Patricia Cittasini, brother-in-law Harriett and Roberto; six grandchildren, brother of Anne Mallow, Olga Nazarko, Walter and Peter.

The family, friends and the UNA community attended the funeral of the deceased on March 14, 1977. Interment was in Holly Sepulcher Cemetery in Southfield, Mich., from Ukr. Cath. Church Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 26667 Joe Rd., Dearborn, Hts. Mich. — Petro Zaluha, Branch Secretary.



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Irvington SUMA Hosts Volleyball Tourney

IRVINGTON, N.J. (April 26)—The local SUMA branch's "druzhynnyky" are sponsoring a SUMA volleyball tournament at Kean College on Morris Avenue in Union Saturday, April 30, at 9:30 a.m.

Teams competing will come from Boston, Passaic, New York, Yonkers, Rochester, Philadelphia, and Irvington.

An awards reception will be held later that day at the Ukrainian National Home at 140 Prospect Street.

A dance at the National Home will follow.