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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

UKRAINIAN DAILY

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND..." Richard M. Nixon

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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DEMAND FREEDOM FOR MOROZ NOW

UKRAINIAN YOUTH CONFERENCE PROTESTS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR

EDITORIAL

Time To Speak Out

Today's protest rally and demonstration at the United Nations and the Soviet Mission is a climax of what has been a series of actions initiated by young Ukrainians in the United States and Canada since news had reached these shores last fall that Valentyn Moroz was arrested, tried *in camera* and sentenced to nine years at hard labor and five years of exile.

This excessively harsh sentence, the second for the 35-year-old historian, for what was nebulously described as "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" aroused the entire Ukrainian community in the free world, particularly our young people who are appalled at this latest act of inhumanity perpetrated by the Russo-Communist regime in Ukraine.

Now we are told that Moroz's appeal for an open trial, something that every citizen of the Soviet Union is entitled to under its own constitution, has been denied by the supreme court of the Ukrainian SSR.

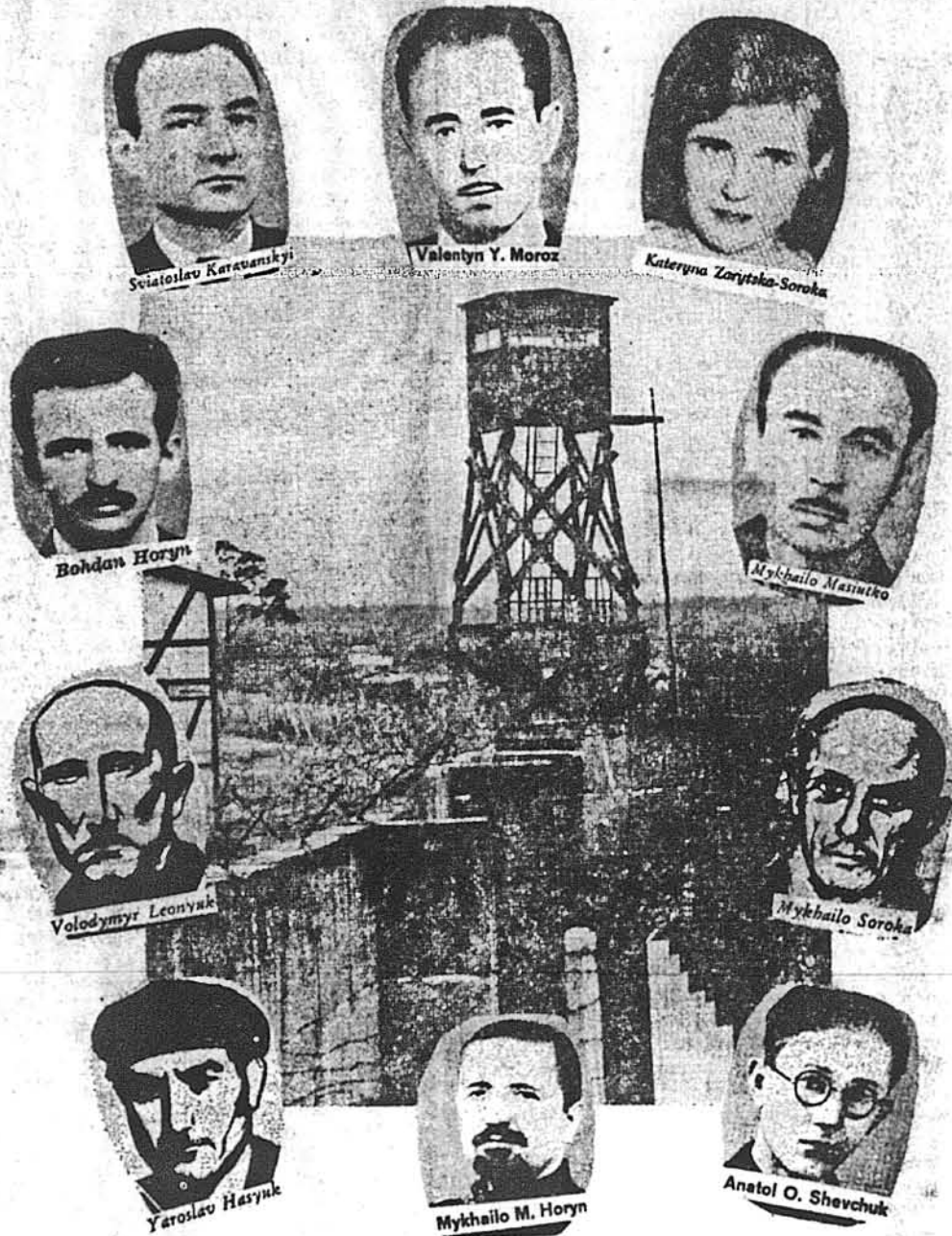
This has been the story of Moroz, Kandyba, Horyn, Karavansky, Lukianenko, and hundreds of other Ukrainians who have spoken out against Russo-Communist injustices in Ukraine and flagrant violations of their basic human rights, supposedly guaranteed by even the Soviet constitution. Neither their writings nor their actions have been proven contrary to what Moscow claims to be the "law of the land." Yet they are muzzled, punished, and subjected to inhuman torture by methods which have gained the Red experts virtually undisputed ignominy.

These men and women, already born and raised under the Communist system, cannot ask to "let my people go," for there is no place for their people to go. Ukraine is their land and they will not see it mutilated, exploited, destroyed. The thrust of their protest is against the devious methods of Russification, tantamount to spiritual and intellectual genocide, devised by Moscow in an overt attempt to deal a deathknell to the Ukrainian people. This Moroz and his courageous compatriots will not stand for.

It is our mission here in the free world — deeply felt by our young people — to bring the plight of our oppressed and persecuted kinsmen to the attention of people who care. We must not keep silent, until our voice — which is their plea — is heard and heeded. And the time to speak out is now.

Special Issue

This special issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, devoted almost in its entirety to Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian intellectuals incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps, is being published in conjunction with today's demonstration sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Conference in New York City.



JUSTICE!

FREEDOM!

SOME OF MANY: Photo above shows ten of the most severely persecuted Ukrainian intellectuals in the USSR.

VALENTYN MOROZ: A PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY

Despotism, according to Valentyn Moroz, begins when man stops thinking of compulsion from above as evil and begins to explain it as the normal state of affairs. An empire of robots was built on the ruins of individuality. Although man went through the process of regimentation, his thoughts remained volatile and therefore had to be arrested by means of terror. With the leveling of individuality, Stalin created a society of computerized men. These processes, however, could not completely void the spiritual nature of man. They could not eradicate his reason, honor, and conscience permanently. A

new generation emerged, which realized that despotism is the beginning of man's spiritual death. Dares To Question Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian historian, is a member of this new generation which dares to question the computerized socialist reality. In a letter to his wife from the Sosnivka Labor Camp in Mordovia, he wrote: "Human beings had their beginning in the appearance of a spiritual world of their own, original and unregimented." Moroz possesses this free spirit that can not be silenced. He is,

therefore, paying the consequences. Moroz was born on April 15, 1936, in Kholonove village, Horokhiv district, Volhynia province. He attended the University of Lviv where he majored in history. After graduation in 1958, he taught history and geography in his native Volhynia. He delivered history lectures and participated in pedagogical conferences in Lutsk. He taught modern history at the Lesia Ukrainka Pedagogical Institute in Lutsk from February 1964 and at the Pedagogical Institute at Ivano-Frankivsk from September 1964. During this time he prepared his doctoral dissertation, "The Lutsk

Trial of 1934 — An Example of Revolutionary Collaboration of the Polish and Ukrainian Peoples in their Joint Struggle against the Fascist Regime of Bourgeois Poland." Moroz was unable to defend his dissertation, however. In August 1965 he was arrested and charged with anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation. In January 1966, Moroz was sentenced by the Volhynia Regional Court to five years at hard labor. He served his sentence in the political prisoners camps No. 1 (Sosnivka) and No. 11 (Yavas) in Mordovia. During his incarceration, (Continued on p. 2)

J. Lesawyer, J. Kolasky To Address Rally

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Charging flagrant violation of human rights in the Soviet Union — the latest example of which was the trial and imprisonment of Valentyn Moroz — the Ukrainian Youth Conference has scheduled a demonstration today at 1:00 p.m., in front of the United Nations and the Soviet Mission. Demonstrators are expected from as far as Washington, D.C., and Toronto, Canada.

Thousands in Prisons

According to a representative of the Ukrainian Youth Conference, there are hundreds of thousands of men and women in the Soviet Union currently imprisoned for their political views and religious convictions.

The most recent victim of the new wave of repressions has been a 34-year-old historian and publicist, Valentyn Moroz, who was sentenced in November 1970, to nine years of hard labor and five years of exile on charges of writing anti-Soviet propaganda. Moroz already has served a six-year prison sentence on an identical charge.

In his writings ("A Report from the Beria Preserve," "A Chronicle of Resistance," "Moses and Datan"), Moroz assails the systematic Russification of Ukraine and the flagrant violation of common justice and individual dignity in the Soviet Union. Moroz appears to be neither anti-Soviet nor anti-Communist in his writings. He is a Ukrainian patriot devoted to Ukrainian culture and traditions, and strongly opposed to all those who are bent on destroying them.

In his plea for the preservation of Ukrainian traditions and cultural monuments, Moroz is speaking in universal terms, defending the right of

every subjugated nation in the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

Draw Public Attention

By demanding freedom for Valentyn Moroz and his compatriots, the Ukrainian Youth Conference hopes to draw attention of the world public opinion to the plight of the courageous men and women in the Soviet Union who by defending the basic human rights of every nation and every individual, have fallen victims to the new wave of cultural and political persecution in the USSR.

Sufficient pressure on the part of world public opinion could persuade the Communist regime in Moscow to free Valentyn Moroz and other prisoners of conscience now languishing in Soviet prisons and concentration camps.

Organizers

The Ukrainian Youth Conference is a coordinating agency attached to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. It includes the following organizations: Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), Organization of Ukrainian Democratic Youth (ODUM), Federation of Ukrainian Stu-

(Continued on p. 3)

Appeal of Moroz Rejected by Supreme Court

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The appeal of Valentyn Moroz, the Ukrainian historian sentenced last November to nine years of hard labor and five years of exile, was rejected by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, according to information published in the "Ukrainian Herald," a clandestine periodical appearing in Ukraine.

No Open Trial

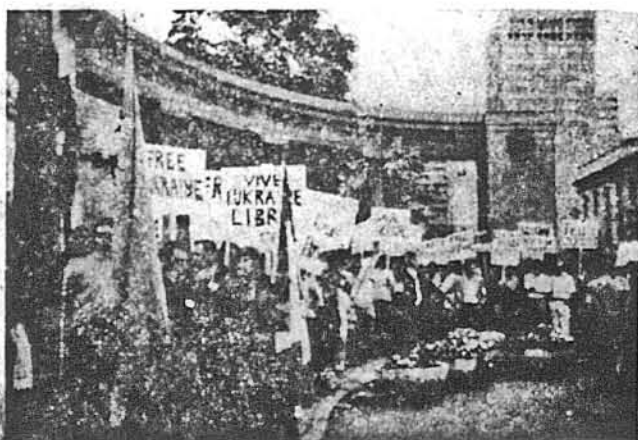
The appeal was examined by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev on December 24, 1970, according to the account. Moroz was merely protesting against having been tried in secret and was demanding an open trial. This was denied.

Moroz's lawyer Kohan appealed the severe sentence, asking for his client's release or at least a trial under article 187-1 of the Ukrainian SSR's Criminal Code. This was also rejected, according to the "Ukrainian Herald."

A group of Ukrainians, including literary critic Ivan Dziuba, linguist Zenovia Franko and Dr. Mykola Plachotniuk, asked Procurator General Hlukha why the appeal procedure was being held behind closed doors. Hlukha is said to have replied that the trial involved "state secrets, that is, channels through which Moroz smuggled his writings abroad."

When Z. Franko told (Continued on p. 3)

Ukrainians Demonstrate in Cities Across U.S., Canada



In Montreal..



In New York..



In Ottawa..



In Rochester..

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IVAN KANDYBA: A PLEA FROM PRISON

(The following is the text of a letter written by Ivan O. Kandyba, a 41-year-old Ukrainian lawyer who is being held in the Volodymyr prison, to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Copies of this letter, his second to the UN transmitted by the Amnesty International, were sent to the Government of the Ukrainian SSR and to Dr. Larissa K. Suvacheva, prison physician. The letter below is dated Oct. 31, 1969. This text was provided by UIS "Smoloksky".)

We, Ukrainian political prisoners, have reached the conclusion that the prison food, the food we buy in the prison store, and the food we receive in parcels from our families, is poisoned by the administration of this prison with pharmaceutical preparations designed to destroy our intellect and our mental capacity in general.

Ten to fifteen minutes after consuming such food, one experiences slight dizziness, a stabbing pain in the center of the skull, and one's head feels as though squeezed in a vise; a severe nervousness is manifested, one's hands begin to tremble, and the memory... is impaired to the extent that it is difficult to concentrate on the simplest idea or to recall a passage one has just finished reading. This condition persists for four to five hours and is thereafter gradually dispelled. It requires fifteen to sixteen hours to return to a more or less normal state.

We first began to notice such changes in our condition after eating prison food at the beginning of April, 1969, and also after consuming food received in packages from relatives on the following dates: I on April 8, L. Lukianenko on May 9 and M. Horyn on May 14, 1969. Despite the fact that we are allowed to receive only two 5 kg. parcels of food a year, we were forced to throw these away in order to avoid being poisoned.

Called "Insane"

When on May 1969, M. Horyn brought this to the attention of the authorized KGB officer of the prison, Lieutenant Otrubov, the latter called him insane and ridiculed him. Otrubov reacted the same way to my own complaint of May 23, 1969. Instead of taking steps to stop the drugging of our food, the prison administration and the KGB officer Otrubov decided to isolate us (myself, Horyn and Lukianenko) even more strictly from the other political prisoners.

On May 26, 1969, we were transferred from Building I to Building II (the so-called Infirmary), where we were put in a small cell of... sq. meters, unfurnished save for three beds and two stools; we could sit, eat and... only

Ivan O. Kandyba

(BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH)

Lawyer, born 1930 in the town of Stolno, Volodymyr district, in Pidlissya region, Ukraine. Unmarried, no party affiliation. In 1953, completed law studies at the law school of Lviv State University. Worked first as a notary, then as a lawyer in the Justice Department of the city of Lviv and the Lviv province. Prior to arrest resided in Lviv, Ukrainian SSR.

Arrested in January, 1961, along with other lawyers, on the charge of organizing a Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Organization, which had as its goal the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state and the secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the USSR.

On May 20, 1961, Kandyba was condemned to 15 years of confinement in corrective labor camps, on the basis of par. 56, No. 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. Later he was transferred to the concentration camp in Mordovia, where he lived in the village of Yavas, in Camp No. 11.

On October 19, 1962, on the charge of disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda, he was put in solitary confinement. On April 22, 1963, he was transferred to prison for one year.

On December 7, 1966, it was alleged that Kandyba had been found to possess "nationalist manuscripts and petitions," which he was attempting to send to various organizations. On March 14, 1967, he was sentenced to three years in the Volodymyr prison, where he was still confined toward the end of 1969 when he wrote his appeal to the UN. He wrote his first appeal to the UN together with L. Lukianenko and M. Horyn in June, 1969, and it was transmitted by Amnesty International to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations on October 8, 1969.

on the beds. The cell had only one small window with a double pane of frosted glass and heavy louvered shade... laced with wire mesh, outside thick steel bars. Thus daylight almost never penetrated into the cell and we spent our days and nights (with the exception of a one-hour walk period) under electric lighting. The prison food continued to be drugged daily. In addition, the supplies we were allowed to buy once a month in the prison store (up to 2 rubles and 50 kopeks) — bread, margarine and cheese — were also drugged during June and July of 1969.

Although a daily ration of prison food supplies only 1,963 calories (in very inferior products), we were forced to discard about half of this food in order to consume less poison, and we suffered constantly from hunger as a result.

In the hope of putting an end to these torments which we suffered daily, the three of us decided on June 25, 1969 to bring our case before the UN Human Rights Commission. For two days after we submitted our petition (June 27, 1969), the administration stopped poisoning the food and on August 5, 1969, transferred us to Building III, the common cell for political prisoners of various nationalities. On September 16, 1969, the administration of the prison informed us of the findings of the "investigation" (resulting from the aforementioned petition), as follows:

"Prosecutor's office of Volodymyr Region, 10/9/69, No. 4/312. To the chief of Establishment OD-I, Station 2 Lieutenant Colonel V.F. Zavalin. Please inform prisoner I. O. Kandyba that his complaint which was submitted to the Public Prosecutor of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) was investigated and dismissed as groundless. The Region (Assistant Prosecutor) Jurist 1st Class Syuhov.

Trial of Moroz Generates Protests in Ukraine

(A report from the Ukrainian Information Service "Smoloksky" concerning Moroz's trial held in Ivano-Frankivsk in November of 1970 and the growing movement in defense of Valentyn Moroz.)

News of the arrest of Moroz on June 1st of 1970 spread with lightning speed throughout the entire country. Numerous protests, letters and resolutions in defense of the 35-year-old Ukrainian historian were sent to various organs of authority of the Ukrainian SSR by representatives of Ukrainian writers, intellectuals, villagers, students and workers.

Disregarding all these protests and the appeal of Moroz's wife, Raisa, (which was sent on October 8th of 1970 to P. Shelest, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Hlukha, the chief prosecuting attorney, and Fedorchuk, chief of the KGB with the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR), the authorities opened the trial proceedings.

Courage, Dignity

Moroz was chiefly accused of having written and publicized "The Report From The Beria Preserve." According to witnesses, mainly those who were called to testify at the trial, Moroz supposedly confessed to writing the "Report."

He is reported to have told the judges, "This, this and this I did write. I will not answer any further questions." Throughout the duration of the trial, Moroz conducted himself with courage and with dignity.

According to the most recent information, Moroz was sentenced to five years of imprisonment, four years of hard labor and five years of exile from Ukraine.

One of the reports of the trial smuggled out of Ukraine contains the following comments:

Moroz spent the night of November 17th and 18th in the court building. There seemed to be fears of possible attempts to rescue him or of a demonstration of support when he would be led out of the court chambers. Moroz had been brought into the building by guards carrying machineguns. He had saluted the people gathered outside with both hands raised up in the air with clenched fists. The gesture reminded one of the figure of Shevchenko from the painting by Opanas Zalyvachka.

Security measures taken during the trial were the strictest imposed in Ukraine in the past few years. Almost without exception, all Ukrainians of Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk who were regarded as potential organizers of protest demonstrations were watched closely by the authorities. In addition to the state of alert, then in force among all the local security agencies, reinforcements were brought in from several other cities in an effort to quash

swiftly any possible incident of opposition.

People Warned

Even before the trial opened, agents of the KGB warned various people to either take part in the protest demonstration outside the courtroom — and run the risk of losing their jobs — or leave. However, a number of persons chose the former course. Among these were Hrytsko Chubay and Opanas Zalyvachka.

The citizenry of Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk responded to this closed trial with a number of individual and group protests directed to various governmental agencies.

In addition, two well-known poets from Lviv, Ihor Kalynets and Hrytsko Chubay, dedicated their new collections of verse to the prisoner.

Moroz himself was optimistic about his fate — at least that is the impression he gave. He said that he had faith in changes that would not force him to serve out the full nine-year sentence imposed on him by the law of the "most democratic" and the "most progressive" nation in the world.

Many witnesses were called during the trial, including Borys Antonenko-Davydyovych, Ivan Dziuba and Viacheslav Chornovil, these three refusing to give any testimony.

Documents

The third issue of the Ukrainian underground publication, "The Ukrainian Herald," which appeared in Ukraine in October of 1970, and a copy of which is in the possession of the Ukrainian Information Service "Smoloksky," devotes a great deal of space to the defense of Moroz by the Ukrainian community prior to the trial.

This issue of the periodical contains the following letters and resolutions in Moroz's defense:

● A resolution to the attorney of the Ivano-Frankivsk region, signed by the following residents of the village of Kosmach: Olena Knyschuk, Hanna Berbekyehuk, Yurko Lynduk, Dmytro Klaptyniak, Vasylyna Poliak and Anna Senchuk.

● A resolution dated June 17, 1970 to O.P. Liashkov, head of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, V. Nikitchenko, chief of the KGB of the Ukrainian SSR, and B. Patonov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, by Oksana Meshko (Kiev).

● A letter to Oles Honchar, head of the Association of Writers of Ukraine and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, by Ivan Dziuba, Ivan Svitlychny,

Zynovia Franko, Viacheslav Chornovil and Yevhen Sverstiuk.

● A letter to O. Honchar by Mykhailo Kosiiv (Lviv).

● A letter dated July 7, 1970, to O. Honchar by Mykhailo Osadchy.

● A letter dated July 28, 1970, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and to the KGB with the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR by Vasylyt Stus.

● A resolution to the head of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, chief of the KGB of the Ukrainian SSR, and

the chief prosecuting attorney of the Ukrainian SSR by the following persons: Irene Stas, Ihor Kalynets, Ludmyla Sheremeteva, Maria Kachmar-Savka, Stephania Hulyk, Olena Antoniv, Yaroslav Kendzor (all from Lviv), Nina Strokata (Odessa) and Yuriy Shukhevych (Nalchik).

● A letter dated October 8, 1970, to P. Shelest, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Hlukha, chief prosecutor of the Ukrainian

SSR, and Fedorchuk, chief of the KGB with the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, by Raisa Moroz, the wife of Valentyn Moroz.

V. Moroz: A Protest...

(Continued from p. 1)

Moroz was tried by the court and committed to solitary confinement for his authorship of "A Report from the Beria Preserve," which Viacheslav Chornovil distributed to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Even before his sentence the authorities prepared solitary confinement quarters for Moroz. Yuli Daniel, then, too, in Mordovia in solitary confinement, was revolted by this illegality and cried out to his fellow prisoners: "Comrades, what mockery of a trial is this? Moroz has not yet been convicted, but his isolation quarters have already been prepared."

No Employment

Upon his release in the fall of 1969, Moroz was unable to secure employment because of his "criminal" record. He lived in Lviv with his son and wife, who was also fired from her job because of Moroz's record. On June 1, 1970, he was again arrested and charged with writing "Amidst the Snows" and "A Chronicle of Resistance in Ukraine." He was tried last November and sentenced to nine years of hard labor and five years of exile from Ukraine.

Moroz notes that "in a society there always have been and there always will be those for whom progress is undesirable, for whom the preservation of the status quo means the preservation of their privileges." Terror is necessary for the preservation of this status quo. In Stalin's empire, the NKVD and now the KGB is the instrument of terror which stunted the spiritual growth of society for decades.

In his letter to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Moroz examines the operations of the KGB, the inheritance of Yezhov, Yagoda and Beria.

Russification

In the Ukrainian SSR, the KGB has embarked upon an intensive Russification pro-

gram. The KGB is above the law and in reality its sole interpreter. Rights guaranteed to Ukrainian citizens by the constitution are flagrantly violated. Those who demand these rights are charged with anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation by the KGB. It operates arbitrarily under Article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

This is in direct violation of Article 125-126 of USSR Constitution, Articles of the Ukrainian SSR Constitution and the 19th Article of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of the United Nations, guaranteeing freedom of speech, press and association.

Moroz points out that in its Russification program, the KGB's attitude toward Ukrainian culture follows a Stalinist directive, "stifle whatever you can and what you cannot stifle — falsify." This is necessary to prevent the Ukrainian culture from being used as "a barrier against Russification."

"Everything was done to insure that a young Ukrainian could find spiritual nourishment only in the Russian culture and thus become Russified," maintains Moroz.

The KGB also violates political rights, guaranteed by Soviet laws and the United Nations Convention on the Social and Political Rights of Man.

Right of Secession

"My colleagues and I were convicted for 'propaganda directed at the separation of Ukraine from the USSR,' but," argues Moroz, "Article 17 of the Constitution of the USSR clearly states that each republic has the right to secede from the Union."

The Constitution, however, is not a commodity for domestic consumption, it is merely a facade of legitimacy. In its pursuit of regimentation, the KGB exercises its power illegally, committing to hard labor those who take advantage of rights granted to them by law.

EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT: REPORT FROM UKRAINE

Culture Decimators at Work

WASHINGTON. — A singular document has been smuggled out of the Soviet Union. It is a protest by Valentyn Moroz, a teacher and historian in Ukraine, over the calculated destruction of priceless and irreplaceable Ukrainian works of art.

Last Nov. the Associated Press reported that Moroz, about 35, had been tried near Lviv, near the Polish border, and sentenced to nine years in a prison camp on charges of writing anti-Soviet "propaganda." The particular document that he authored, entitled "A Chronicle of Resistance in Ukraine," is one of his pamphlets used in evidence against him. Moroz already has served a six-year prison sentence on an identical charge.

Deliberate Destruction

Moroz's 14-page account, which is being distributed by the Ukrainian Information Service "Smoloksky" (P.O. Box 6066, Patterson Station, Baltimore, Md., 21231), describes how the destruction of Ukrainian cultural and religious symbols is deliberately plotted and carried out for political reasons by the KGB or Communist secret police.

By the destruction of Ukrainian culture, Russian Communists seek to destroy forever the potential for building a Ukrainian nation. About 40 million Ukrainians reside in the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Like other nationalities in the USSR, they are a breeding ground for dissent that the Kremlin must consider in pursuing its aggressive foreign policy. (In 1918, Ukraine enjoyed a brief period as an independent Republic before it was forcibly incorporated again into the Russian empire.)

In his account, Moroz tells how in 1969 the works of Michael Boychuk, a Ukrainian painter who died in a Russian concentration camp, were burned under the orders of Vasyl Liubchuk, a Communist official who was in charge of cultural monuments and libraries in Lviv.

Sculpture and Graphic Art

Moroz charges that in the same year, works burned by Communist authorities from the Lviv Museum included those of Alexander Archipenko, a Ukrainian American sculptor known for his abstract figures, and Yuriy Narbut, a graphic artist. Narbut's works were banned in Soviet Ukraine during Stalin's time and later rehabilitated. Now, in this era of a supposed "thaw," we have witnessed their actual physical destruction.

Moroz's account of the destruction of Ukrainian art treasures reveals the thoroughness with which this is being undertaken. He writes:

"The Lviv Museum of Ukrainian Art organized a special section of 'ideologically harmful' art (virtually a death chamber)... composed of Ukrainian classics."

Moroz relates how Liubchuk received orders to prepare lists of the art to be destroyed. A government commission reviewed these lists. Not only were the century-old Ukrainian graphics in the Lviv Museum ordered destroyed by fire, but, more recently, the libraries in Kiev, Tartu, Ashkhabad and Samarkand also were burned down by government decree.

'Female Decimator'

Liubchuk, Moroz says, has a feminine counterpart known simply as "Lituyeva." As former curator of the Stanislaviv Regional Museum, "Lituyeva" carried out her role as "cultural decimator." Beginning in 1953, she destroyed such unique art objects as those by the famous Ukrainian potter, Alexander Bakhmetiuk, and the works of Yuriy Shkryblik and his sons, Vasyi and Mykola, engravers from the Carpathian region.

According to Moroz, former KGB officials, identified as Atamaniuk and his successor, Dereviianko, were given responsibilities in the Ivano-Frankivsk region in Ukraine for religious matters — meaning for the destruction of synagogues, churches and crosses. Last year, he relates, a wooden crucifix dating back to the 15th century was thrown from a height of eight meters during an aeronautical construction project in Zhydachiv, in the Lviv region.

The KGB also is paying bands of young Communist "activists" 25 karbovantsi (about \$25) to destroy the remaining crosses which can be found at crossroads in Western Ukraine. These are known as "crosses of freedom" because they were erected at the time when serfdom was abolished.

Agreement in UNESCO

Ironically, during the second session of the UNESCO's General Assembly, the Ukrainian Communist delegation supported the "basic agreement of mutual recognition of art valuables." Western delegates to UNESCO now have the opportunity to bring up the question of how the burning of libraries, art works and crosses in Ukraine violates that agreement.

Horyn and Lukianenko received similar replies.

Condone Crimes

As can be seen, the administration, instead of sending our petition to the addressee (the UN), sent it instead to the prosecutor General of the Russian Federation... for final judgement to the local (Volodymyr) prosecuting magistrate. Furthermore, it should be noted that for some reason the Volodymyr prosecuting magistrate, in conducting its investigation, did not consider it necessary to question us with regard to the facts related in our petitions to the UN, writing instead an unsubstantiated letter.

Therefore we have grounds to believe that the prosecutor's office never undertook any investigation of the crimes we had indicated on the part of the prison administration. And if this is so, then the office of the prosecutor is revealed as, if not in fact instigating (since it is the supervizing body in charge of prisons), then at least as condoning, a crime against humanity, since it offers its protection to the direct perpetrators of such a crime in the persons of: director of the prison, Lieutenant Colonel V.F. Zavalin; director of the Sanitary Section O. M. Butova; and the authorized KGB officer Lieutenant Otrubov.

However, persecutions and repressions directed against us, the Ukrainian political prisoners, by the Russian chauvinists did not stop at this. When we announced a hunger strike and protests against the appearance of poison in the prison food, events which took place on September 7 and 14, 1969, the Russian chauvinist jailers punished only us, the Ukrainian political prisoners, although political prisoners of other nationalities had played no less an active role in these actions. Thus on September 19, 1969, the prison administration decided to isolate the six Ukrainian political prisoners (myself, M. Horyn, Z. Kravitskiy, L. Lukianenko and others), transferring us from Building III to II (the so-called Infirmary), where we were again placed in tight cells, three men to a cell.

Chamber of Torture

As can be seen, Building II (the so-called Infirmary), headed by the Chief of Services O. M. Butova, is actually a place where some are treated while others are subjected to constant and varied tortures. The aforementioned KGB officer Otrubov himself declared, "Here (i.e. Building II) nobody can hold out for long."

In October the poisoning of food was resumed. On October 3, 1969, I bought in the prison store a package of margarine (weight 200 gms., price 36 kopeks) which was poisoned. Some provisions (butter and sausage), which I received on October 8, 1969, in a package from my brother in Lviv, also proved to be poisoned. After consuming the food I experienced sensations like those I have already described. Throughout October 1969, we were periodically served drugged prison food as well.

The press of the Soviet Union publishes frequent accounts of the outrages perpetrated by the dictators of Greece, the so-called "black colonels," against democrats, whom they confine to prisons and concentration camps and there subject them to torture.

But if we are to believe the Soviet press, the government of Greece is run by Fascists. If this is so, then it is not surprising that they should rule by means of violence and persecution, for this is to be expected from a fascist regime. The German Fascists also held power by force and terror. They cruelly persecuted prisoners in their concentration camps, exhausting them with hard labor and starvation and subjecting them to torture; and for this they were brought to trial at Nuremberg.

The Soviet Union emphatically condemns the fascist governments and the methods they use to maintain their rule, and simultaneously sings praises of its own (Communist) system as being the most democratic, the most humane of any the world has ever known. However, this has not prevented this most "humane" government from maintaining its power throughout its existence by methods harsher than any used by even the most extreme fascist regimes.

Prize — A Mockery

It is astonishing, infuriating and outrageous that under these circumstances Professor Nedbailo, the representative of that Russian colony — Soviet Ukraine — sits as a member of the UN Commission on Human Rights. More than that, in 1968 he was awarded an International Prize by the UN for some alleged service in the defense of human rights.

Is it possible that the Free World and the UN are still not aware that the Soviet Union is ruled by a harsh Communist dictatorship, in which citizens are denied the most basic political rights and democratic freedoms; in which peasants are driven into slavery and laborers into semi-slavery; in which citizens are subjected to individual and collective persecutions and repressions? Can it still be unknown that in the Soviet concentration camps in the far North and Siberia, the far East and Mordovia, Kazakhstan — that is, in the death camps of Kolyma, Vorkuta, Taylah, Nova Zemlia, Dzhazkazhan and many others — many millions of innocent victims were murdered by torture, shooting, overwork, starvation or exposure, and that their number included several million Ukrainian patriots, compatriots of Professor Nedbailo?

Can it still be unknown that in consequence of the artificial famine (notably in 1933) nearly ten million Ukrainians, compatriots of Professor Nedbailo, were wiped out.

The disappearance of the so-called cult of personality brought little change for the better. What changed were the forms and methods in the practical activity of the Communist dictatorship; these became more subtle to suit different times and circumstances.

So even now, particularly in Ukraine, there is widespread persecution of Ukrainian patriots, compatriots of Professor Nedbailo, only because they strive to preserve the Ukrainian nation from forced Russification, from an artificial arrest of her cultural development and from the plunder of her rich resources by Russian chauvinists.

(Continued on p. 4)

TUSM Supports Rally

On Saturday, May 1, 1971 the Youth Conference of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is sponsoring an anti-Russian demonstration in New York in defense of Valentyn Moroz. The demonstrators will gather at 1 p.m. at 47th St. and 7th Ave., and then will march to the United Nations building and the Soviet Mission.

As a member-organization of this Conference which by its protest action in New York last January 22nd sparked a series of demonstrations in Chicago, Detroit, Rochester, Ottawa and other cities in defense of the arrested Valentyn Moroz in Soviet dominated Ukraine — we support this action.

TUSM gives its full support to every patriotic movement aimed at achieving the release of Moroz. Therefore, we strongly urge our membership, all Ukrainian students, and our patriotic community to support this action of the Ukrainian students and to take part in the demonstration in defense of Moroz.

We cannot remain silent. We must get to work and show our strength. Come to the demonstration so that our demands to "Free Moroz — Free Ukraine!" will rock the United Nations, and echo throughout the world. We will not allow Moscow to continue its ruthless persecution of the Ukrainian people. The time has come for action, not for words.

We demand freedom for Moroz immediately!

Bohdan Kulchychyk, President, World Federation of TUSM
Bohdan Futala, President, National Board of TUSM in America
Roman Senkiw, Vice-President, World Federation of TUSM

Demonstrate Today...

(Continued from p. 1)

dent Organizations in America (SUSTA), Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan (TUSM), "Zarevo" Ukrainian Academic Society, and Association of Ukrainian American Sports Clubs (SUSTA).

Demonstrations and rallies have been held in various cities of U.S. and Canada since news reached these shores of Moroz's trial and incarceration last year.

The New York demonstration includes a protest march to the Soviet Mission and a rally at the United Nations

building. Among several speakers to address the rally is Joseph Lesawyer, President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and John Kolaszky, a Ukrainian Canadian who was formerly a member of the Canadian Communist Party. He left the party after a stay in Ukraine where he observed at first hand the oppressive conditions and Russification of every segment of life. Upon his return, Mr. Kolaszky wrote two books exposing Moscow's policy of Russification in Ukraine, notably in the field of education.

Appeal Rejected...

(Continued from p. 1)

Hlukha that Moroz's friends are compelled to appeal to the United Nations, he smiled decisively indicating that he was not at all perturbed.

Cannot Speak Ukrainian

According to the account, Hlukha first tried to reply in Ukrainian, but finding it difficult to speak in the language of the country on whose "government" he serves, switched to Russian. The "Ukrainian Herald" al-

so reports that Moroz was sent to the Volodymyr prison last January, where he will be kept in isolation for the first six years of his sentence.

Protests Known

The issue of the periodical also contains letters and appeals in behalf of Moroz from various parts of the Ukrainian SSR as well as accounts of protest actions in the United States and Canada.

YOUTH GROUPS MEET WITH UCCA EXECUTIVES



Representatives of seven Ukrainian youth organizations, which comprise the Central Conference of Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations, attached to the UCCA, met with executive officers of the Congress Committee Wednesday, April 7, at the New York Plast Home. UCCA Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer presented checks in the total amount of \$2,150 to the organizations as UCCA's contribution to the continued development of their activities. The organizations are: Plast, SUMA, ODUM, SUSTA, "Zarevo," TUSM and SUAST. Photo above shows, first row, left to right, M. Semanyshyn, Dr. E. Zarsky, P. Dorozynsky, K. Semanyshyn, J. Lesawyer, A. Proeyk, E. Hanowsky, W. Rosynsky, B. Futala; second row, left to right, R. Rohozha, M. Goy, I. Wynnyk, E. Lozynsky, I. Bazarko, R. Huhlewycz, I. Skalczuk, M. Furda, S. Nahnybida; third row, left to right, A. Lozynsky, Y. Savycky, A. Filimonchuk, M. Shulha, R. Bohdanowych, A. Lastowewky. The seven groups are the sponsors of today's demonstration at the Soviet Mission and the UN in defense of Valentyn Moroz.

Jersey Students Preserve Heritage

"The opportunity to create pysanky — decorated, colored Easter eggs — will be available to those desiring to try originating the intricate and ancient art of Ukrainian adorned eggs," wrote Winifred I. Cook in the April 1st issue of the Home News, a New Brunswick, N.J., paper. The article, published before Easter, described the origin and activity of the Ukrainian Student Club, here.

The full-page article was supplemented with five photos of Ukrainian students practicing the arts of pysanky decoration and dancing. We are reprinting below some excerpts from the article.

The Hryhorii Skovoroda Ukrainian Student Club is composed of students of Ukrainian heritage in the Raritan Valley, and is dedicated to uniting and organizing the Ukrainian community while remembering the important

role the people can play in the United States. The group is also attempting to familiarize the educated world with the works of Hryhorii Skovoroda, a Ukrainian philosopher of the 18th century.

Ancient Art

The art of Easter egg decorating is one which traces back to pagan times for its origin. Today the eggs are given as gifts or exchanged as a sign of friendship.

The method of decorating the eggs and the symbols used are handed down from generation to generation. Among the more frequently-used decorations are dots and circles which mean "good fortune," crosses, which are more recent in origin and have a religious connotation, a stylized pine or wheat bough which stands for "youth and health," and a continuous band around the egg, which means "eternity."

The process by which the eggs are colored has also been handed down from one generation to the next. According to Miss Christine Oshchudlak, a senior at Highland Park High School, she has learned the art from her mother.

She places the designs carefully on the egg — a fresh chicken's egg — with a "kystka" dipped in beeswax. The "kystka" is a tool fashioned from copper which is heated over a candle, dipped into wax, and which is used to draw the designs on the eggs.

The eggs then undergo a series of dippings in natural dyes with the light colored dyes used first. After each dye bath, the design is covered with beeswax, and when all of the dippings are completed, the wax is rubbed off and the designs and the bright colors remain.

Christine said that when the eggs are completed, she removes the contents from the shell. She laughed. "Yes, I must admit that I have done all of the intricate decorating, and then broken the egg, but not recently."

The final step is a coat of varnish which preserves the design indefinitely and adds strength. Christine's family has eggs which were decorated by various family members more than 20 years ago. She said, "They get a mellowed look with aging and the colors fade a little bit, but actually the eggs just become more beautiful."

Easter is the principal spring festival and is a feast of joy and gladness which unites the community. For three days the community celebrates to the sound of bells and the singing of songs. Easter begins with Easter matins and high mass during which the traditional Easter cakes, the "pasky," and Easter eggs, "pysanky" are blessed.

(Continued on p. 4)

CHOSEN FOR N.J. STATE BAND

WOODBRIDGE, N.J.—Nadine Matkowski, a student at Fords Junior High School in Woodbridge, N.J., was one of 11 district musicians selected for New Jersey's Intermediate All-State Band.

A top student in her class at Fords Junior High, Nadine has made the academic roll each report period since the beginning of the school year.

In a letter of commendation to her parents, the school's Principal Edward P. Keating said that "we know that this outstanding accomplishment would not have been possible without the encouragement, concern and cooperation of you at home... May I suggest that you should also be justifiably proud of yourselves and the manner in which you have fulfilled your parental responsibilities..."

Like her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Matkowski, Nadine is a member of UNA Branch 104 here.

MARTA CYBYK IN RECITAL



NEWARK, N.J. — Marta Cybyk, a young and talented Ukrainian concert pianist, is giving a recital Saturday, May 1, at the Irvington High School, 1253 Clinton Ave., Irvington, N.J.

Miss Cybyk, a graduate of the world-famous Juilliard School of Music, is known to the Ukrainian public from many appearances as a soloist and an accompanist. The recital is scheduled to begin at 8 p.m.

SUSTA News Briefs

● SUSTA as a member of the Conference of Central Youth and Student Organizations, a coordinating agency attached to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, is organizing a march and mass rally on Saturday, May 1, at the Soviet Mission and the United Nations building to protest the persecution of Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine. The assembly point is First Avenue and 47th St. at 1 p.m. The march to the Soviet Mission will begin at 3 p.m. all students on the East Coast are urged to attend this mass rally.

● Iliana Shawiak, vice-president for cultural affairs of SUSTA urges all student clubs to commemorate the 100th anniversary of birth of Ukraine's great poetess, Lesia Ukrainka.

● May 1 and 2, 1971, Cultural Conference for Mid-Western States is being held in Cleveland, Ohio. Contemporary Ukraine is the topic of the conference.

● SUSTA will sponsor a Rock Festival Friday evening, May 7, 1971. The festival will be held in the "Tryzub" Club 4932 North Broad St. in Philadelphia.

● CeSUS is organizing a flight to Europe. The six-week flight from July 11, 1971 to August 20, 1971, will cost only \$165.00. A CeSUS conference will take place in Munich, West Germany, the first week of August. Topic: "Contemporary Ukraine. All interested students should write to: CeSUS, 83 Christie St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

● A program of Ukrainian folk songs and dances was staged by the Ukrainian Club at Loyola University in Chicago on April 4.

● William Rudyk and Iho Dliaboha are researching and writing the history of the Ukrainian club at City College of New York. They have names of club members dating back to 1953.

● The Ukrainian Club at Northern Illinois University together with Hillel and the Campus Crusade for Christ distributed leaflets protesting persecution in the Soviet Union, March 15, 1971. On this day the Omsk Siberian Dancers and Singers were performing at the University. On March 29, 1971, the Ukrain

ian Club and Hillel organized a forum "Persecution in the Soviet Union: Religious and National." The two Ukrainian speakers were O. Cheren and O. Samchuk. Approximately 60 students attended the forum.

● The New York City Hromada organized a successful photography exhibit April 2 through April 11, 1971, at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club. The two upcoming events for the Hromada are: the last dance of the season on May 8, 1971, at the Top of the Park, Loeb Student Center, and on May 14, 1971, also in the Loeb Student Center (NYU), the election of new Hromada officers. One of the biggest projects of the Hromada is the organization of a flight to Europe (June 24-August 28, 1971) and a three-week trip to Czechoslovakia and Ukraine (June 29-July 17, 1971). For further information write to: Flight Committee, Ukrainian Student Hromada, 140-142 Second Ave., NYC, 10003.

● Chicago Ukrainian Student Hromada has become very active under the energetic leadership of the new officers. The first big event besides regular weekly meetings was sponsoring of the three-act play "Knight on a White Horse." The play was presented in Chicago on March 27, 1971, by the Ukrainian Student Drama Club from Toronto and was very successful. Among planned events coming up are: a conference on May 1 and 2, 1971, "community in crisis," speakers: Dr. Maloney and Dr. Burd, and a photography exhibit May 22-23, 1971. The Hromada puts out a newsletter "Lystok."

● The Ukrainian Student Club of New Brunswick, New Jersey, adopted Hryhorii Skovoroda as their club patron. Its last two big events were a ZBT Dance Marathon April 2, 3, 4 and on April 4 — a "pysanka" day. The club is organizing a spring dance on May 15, at the Holiday Inn.

Publications

● "Helianthus," winter 1970-71, no. 4, a student magazine with articles in Ukrainian and English published by the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) in Detroit. Editor: Jaroslav Berezowsky. Some topics: "Patriarchate," "TUSM — Right On," poetry, "Kryty — Valour or Suicide." Subscription is \$2.00 per year. Address: Box 145, Student Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

● "Student," Feb. 1971, published in English by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Inc. Newsletter of the league informing about activities of member clubs and the Ukrainian community. Editor: Walter Bodnar, 414 South 10th St. Newark, N.J. 07103. Subscription \$2.00 per year.

● "Zozulka," December 1970, edited by Ukrainian Students in Canada. All of the articles are in Ukrainian. Some topics: report about Ukrainians in Yugoslavia, Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian science fiction, Ukrainian kindergarten, status of woman, satire. Address: Zozulka Magazine, P.O. Box 4246, Str. "E," Ottawa 1, Ont., Canada. Subscription \$2.50 per year.

● Is your Ukrainian Student Hromada doing something? Please let the rest of the student community in on your projects, problems and ideas. Write to: Inia Hikawyj, 179 Fort Washington, Rm. 1032, New York, 10032.

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DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF U. N. A. BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
announces that
DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING
will be held
Sunday, May 2, 1971
at the
PICK-ROOSEVELT HOTEL
Penn. Ave. & Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. at 3 P.M.
All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Delegates and Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:
24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264, 276, 296, 329, 338 and 481.
THE AGENDA INCLUDES:
1) Membership campaign in 1971 and cooperation with UNA Field Representative
2) Seminar for secretaries and organizers.
Meeting will be attended by:
ANDREW JULA, Supreme Advisor
WALTER HIRNIAK, Field Representative
Charles Sachko Chairman
Peter Kochirka Secretary

ATTENTION ALL PARENTS — ALL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS — ATHLETIC CLUBS
SUMMER SPORTS SCHOOL
WILL RUN TWO WEEKS THIS YEAR —
beginning — June 27 to July 11
for
Boys and Girls
AGE 12-17
Enroll for one or two weeks — \$45.00 per week
The registration fee includes: meals, sleeping quarters, lessons in swimming and other sports. No other charge.
Program includes: Tennis, Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, Track and Field.
The school will be conducted under top supervision and instructors in all activities.
Director: Eugene Chyzowycz, Instructor of Health and Physical Education, Columbia High School.
For more information and applications please write to: Mr. M. Stebelsky, Chairman of Sitch Sports School, 698 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J. 07106. Tel. (201) 373-8783.
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Application for Admission
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UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N.Y.
August 2-26, 1971
Name _____
Address _____
Age _____ Member of UNA Branch _____
Ability to speak Ukrainian:
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Enclosing deposit of \$ _____
(Total fee for the Courses is \$150.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application.)

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UNA National Bowling Tournament May 8, 1971 Soyuzivka Kerhonkson N. Y.

Ivan Kandyba...

(Continued from p. 2)

Only in the last decade, a series of political trials was conducted in Ukraine, on orders from Moscow...

Copies Confiscated

While Prof. Nedballo "stands guard" over "human rights" in a world council, anyone in his own country who tries to benefit from the Declaration of Human Rights...

On December 4, 1966, for example, in Concentration Camp No. 11 (Mordovia) my own copy was taken...

Professor Nedballo is cited for some alleged service to the cause of human rights while those of his compatriots who are political prisoners are subjected by Russian chauvinists to constant tortures...

Furthermore, during visiting hours we are forbidden to speak Ukrainian, and whoever refuses or is unable to speak Russian is deprived of visits altogether...

Even under the military dictatorships foreign correspondents are allowed access to Greek political prisoners and can conduct interviews with them...

By what principles then was the UN guided in choosing Professor Nedballo to the Human Rights Commission...

Millions of Slaves

Is this not a sacrilege and a mockery to the memory of the tens of millions of victims of Communist terror...

On the basis of the above, I REQUEST:

- That a qualified UN commission be sent to Ukraine and to the places of imprisonment of Ukrainian political prisoners... That the physician in charge of Prison No. 2 attach a copy of this petition to my medical file...

I am in possession of similar samples.

Petition

The Honourable U Thant Secretary General of the United Nations United Nations New York, N.Y. 10017

Excellency:

I am concerned with the growing persecution of Ukrainian writers, students and intelligentsia by the government of the USSR.

Ukrainians are sentenced to long years of imprisonment for defending the right of the Ukrainian people to choose their own way of life...

We urge you to defend the Declaration of Human Rights which is constantly violated by the government of the USSR...

We ask you to explore all possibilities to urge the Soviet government:

- 1. to review the case of Valentyn Moroz sentenced on November 20, 1970 to nine years of imprisonment... 2. to grant amnesty to Ukrainian women, members of the Ukrainian Red Cross during World War II...

3. to give Ukrainians and other nationalities in the USSR the same political, national, religious and cultural rights which all nations possess or should possess according to the Declaration of Human Rights...

Respectfully yours

Jersey Students...

(Continued from p. 3)

The club has been in existence only since February. Some 10 students at Douglass and Rutgers of Ukrainian descent got together...

Miss Halyna Tarnawsky, a junior at St. Peter's High School said: "It is up to us here in America to keep alive the hopes and promises of Skovoroda. Russia has taken over Ukraine, and it is impossible for the people to celebrate holidays or keep alive the language and customs over there..."

Nadia visited relatives in Ukraine during last summer, and added: "It is impossible for Americans to realize just how difficult things are over there. Everything is censored, and things are very depressing. The old people would like to see their returned to Ukrainian custom, but they want to see their children educated too..."

She said there are now members coming from Trenton State College, Rider College, and many high schools in the area. The club convenes each Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the University Luncheonette at 80 Sicard St., New Brunswick.

The club has undertaken the teaching of folk dancing, with youngsters from three years of age and up. The instructor is Great Cap, a graduate student at Rutgers University, who is also president of the club. Members are selling cards and calendars to raise funds to purchase and send textbooks to Ukrainian communities in Yugoslavia and South America.

The philosopher for whom the club is named has been called the "Ukrainian Socrates." His works are written in dialogues and he is known for his search for happiness and his speculative theories.

Ted Martyniuk is St. Peter's Budding Star

By GEORGE WIRT

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Ted Martyniuk knows what it is like to play in the shadow of a great ballplayer. The starting guard on Saint Peter's College varsity basketball team, Martyniuk plays alongside the great All-America candidate, Rich Rinaldi.

While he may not be grabbing the headlines this year, Ted Martyniuk, or "Teddy-Boy" as he has been dubbed by his fellow teammates, is a very able and respected ballplayer, so much so that he is described by the Peacock's longtime coach, Don Kennedy, as "my best all-round player."

One to Watch

Teddy, whose Ukrainian born grandparents moved to this country many years ago, was first brought into national prominence last year when a sports magazine described him as one of the country's "sophomores to watch."

Teddy gained this reputation when he moved into the Peacock starting lineup last season as a sophomore and teamed up with veteran guard Tony Holm to give the Peacocks an exceptional back-court combination.

From the very outset Ted began to more than live up to his reputation by displaying the ability of a seasoned performer. He completed the 1969-70 schedule as the third leading scorer for the Peacocks, hitting good for 349 points giving him a fine 14.5 average. Ted also accounted for 89 assists.

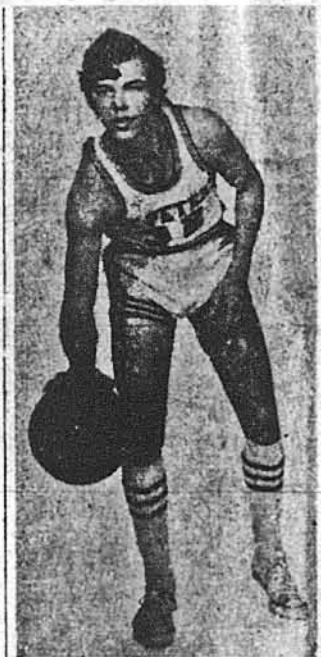
Ted's finest performance in his first year as a starter on the varsity squad came against Wagner when he racked up 26 points hitting on 11-of-16 shots from the floor and passing off eight assists.

Known for his extraordinary outside shot and his twisting drives, Ted is also a superb foul shooter. He ranked 12th nationally as he clicked on 111-of-131 shots from the charity line for an impressive 84.8 percentage.

School Standout

A product of Union City playgrounds and basketball courts, Ted was an outstanding schoolboy player. He led Emerson High School to both the Hudson County and New Jersey State finals before losing out in both contests. The Emerson Bulldogs, led by their captain Ted Martyniuk, lost only one other game during Teddy's senior year, finishing with an astounding 23-3 record.

Teddy's prolific performance that season did not go



Ted Martyniuk

unheralded. He was named to the All-County and All-State teams as well as being named Hudson County's Outstanding High School Athlete of 1968. In addition to basketball, Ted also played three years of high school baseball.

On completion of his high school career Ted accepted a full scholarship to St. Peter's. He started his career as a Peacock when he was chosen as co-captain of the freshman team. Ted proceeded to become the highest freshman man scorer in St. Peter's history with 530 points. He also presented frosh coach Bob Kelly with the most winning season's record ever for Peacock freshmen when he led the team to a record-breaking 23-3 season.

This year, the 185 pound 6'2" junior has done nothing but improve. Not only has he raised his 14.5 last season's average to 23 points plus this year, but he has also upped his assists and his rebound average considerably.

Coach's Praise

Larry Babich, coach Kennedy's information director had glowing praise for Martyniuk. "Teddy is truly an outstanding young man," said Babich. "He had to take up the slack left by the absence of Tiny Holm and thereby became the team's number one play maker," continued Babich, "a job in which he has excelled."

A very intense youth, Ted is also an excellent defensive player. Coach Kennedy considers Ted "the heart of our full-court press." "Ted is a

Зустріч з керівниками СУМ в Канаді



Головний радник УНС Василь Діюк (справа) вручає чек на суму 600.00 дол. голові Крайової Управи СУМ в Канаді мпіврі Теодозії Буїняк, як пожертву УНС для виховної праці СУМ.

Український Народний Союз, побіч своєї великої і многогранної суспільно-громадської та братської-запозомогової праці - для української спільноти в ЗСА і Канаді, своїми фінансовими допомогоюми в різних видах, щорічно призначає великі суми пожертв на потреби: національних, церковних, студентських, наукових, виховних організацій, установ, товариств. Минулої зими 27-а Конвенція УНС в Клівленді, побіч багатьох інших, призначила суму 600.00 дол. на виховні потреби Сплік У-Української Молоді в Канаді.

Виконуючи постанову Конвенції 21-го квітня ц. р. видав Канцелярію Крайової Управи СУМ-у в Торонті, та в імені Головного Уряду Українського Народного Союзу, вручив голові Крайової Управи СУМ-у мпіврі Т. Буїняк чек на суму 600.00 дол. у дружній розмові, трітання і події для УНС за його вирозуміння у праці СУМ-у, порушено за головною Крайової Управи СУМ-у мпіврі Т. Буїняком, головним буланним і керівником канцелярії п. В. Окійнюком, та членом Управи п. М. Фіголем, цілий ряд актуальних проблем нашого українського життя в яких відмічено велику й важливу виховну працю СУМ-у в Канаді, однією із найбільших діячів і активних організаторів. У своїх 23-х Відділах і осередках, СУМ згуртувало 4.000 української молоді. П провідниками і виконавцями у великій мірі є вже виховані студенти середніх і високіх шкіл, молоді професіоналісти. Велику допомогу в організації, виховній і адміністративній праці мають СУМ і Батьківські Комітети, Жінки Ланци, які існують при багатьох осередках, та своїм чином терпівують члено 800 осіб. Разом із іншими організаціями Українського Визвольного Фронту, СУМ є співавтором багатьох великих і гарних домів, власниками кількох гарних осель, на яких щорічно відбуваються виховно-вихильні, відпочинкові, мандрівні табори з щорічною участю понад 1.000 осіб. Так, як виховно-відпочинкові і вихильні табори, відбуваються на окремих оселях, так мандрівні у олізні частини Канади, Америки, а навіть Європи, у щорічному плані табору-

вань передбачено 13 таборів у 7-ох різних місцях осель Канади трітмісячний вихильний табір із вибраними з цілої Канади найкращими кандидатами, у деяких випадках таборування, чи у часті у певних виступах, СУМ користав із федеральної і провинційної дотації урядів, та фінансової підтримки української громади. Багато осередків СУМ-у, зокрема в більших скупченнях проводять добре zorganizовані: різні школи курси українознавства, хори, театральні гуртки, духові і струнні оркестри (мандоліни, бандури) танцювальні і спортивні гуртки і т. п. Першесте у цьому має Торонто. Чоловічий хор „Прометей”, дітвочий „Діброва”, духово-оркестра „Батурин” які під керівництвом мпівра В. Кардлаша, стали найкращими місяцьними одиницями та сордисто не тільки СУМ-у але й цілої української громади. З призначенням треба висловитися і про хори, танцювальні гуртки і оркестри в: Монреалі, Вінніпегу, Едмонтоні, Судбуру, Ст. Кетеріні, Гамільтоні, Саскатуні і інших.

При кінці грудня м. р., відбувся в Торонті 20-й з щорічної Крайової Зід СУМ, який проаналізувавши дотеперішню працю організацій, прийняв цілий ряд постанов і рішень, для подальшого й широкого її розгортання. Головою Крайової Управи СУМ у був переобраний доволіний і заслужений виховник і суспільно-громадський діяч мпівр Т. Буїняк. Довголітній і неменш заслужений, був переобраний головним буланним В. Окійнюк, який тепер є керівник канцелярії і промотор цілої праці. Заслугував на увагу факт, що понад 50 членів нової Крайової Управи СУМ-у, з яких також велика частина включилася до виховної праці, стас активними, а то і провідними другими ОВФ, як: ЛВУ, ОЖ ЛВУ, Студенти, також загально-громадських як КУК, чи політичного життя Канади. Варто додати, що побіч своєї виховної праці, СУМ часто бере активну участь у багатьох загально-громадських чи релігійних імпрезах, мандрівках, відзначеннях, маніфестаціях і т. п. Цим коротким ствердженням тяжко охопити всю працю СУМ-у у його виховних і суспільно-громадських завданнях. Обмежившись тільки до загальніших стверджень хочу із широкого серця побажати Проводові як і членству СУМ всього найкращого в майбутньому, і поградувати за дотеперішні успіхи. За валпою працю слідкує ціла українська спільнота, яка напевно усе й в кож-ному випадку прийде з допомогою—переконана, що належне національне і релігійне виховання нашої молоді—твердою запорукою нашої будущности.

В. Діюк
Голова Головної Ради УНС

Громада в Честер в пошану Тарасові Шевченкові

Тут, в неділю 28-го березня, заходами місцевого Відділу УККА в Аудиторії Школи св. Духа була влаштована величава Шевченківська Академія.

Ще в суботу, 27-го березня, голова місцевого Відділу УККА, мпівр В. Сич, в співпраці з честерським Відділом ООЧСУ, подав на українській радіопередачі коментар на тему Шевченківських Роковин із заклинком щоб усе українське громадянство взяло участь у Святій Академії.

Першу частину програми започатковано американським гимном, відспіваним шкільними дітьми. Цей же хор у дальшій частині програми, виконав кілька пісень під орудою С. Шевченка. Виступали ще школярі Школи Українознавства, при церкві Української православної церкви Успенія Пречистої Діви Марії. Співав ще й інший дітвочий хор під диригуванням Лубя Гавриляк. В частині цієї програми включилися також співаки мішаного хору, при церкві св. Духа, під орудою Володимира Корчинського. Реферат українською мовою виклосила, Оксана Лесик, студентка. На Академії декламували: брати, Федір і Петро Надьо, Петро Шуба, Дана Малечка і Микола Щербак. По-англійськи декламував, Юрій Карльсен. Фотомонтаж виконали учні місцевої гайску-ля, заходами місцевого Відділу УККА в Аудиторії Школи св. Духа була влаштована величава Шевченківська Академія.

Другу частину програми Академії започаткувала, Адріяна Майборода грою на фортепіано. Діти Школи Українознавства 13-го Відділу СУА виконали інсценізацію: „Гамалія”. В технічному й музичному оформленні інсценізації багато праці вложили—Лідія Грабова й Ярослав Кобрин, Реферат англійською мовою виклосив Ігор Корчинський. Студентка коледжу Факс Честер, Христя Малечка відспівала кілька пісень при фортепіано-му супроводі—Ярослав Кобрин, Декламував—Л. Катеринчук, а поезія Т. Шевченка читав—Роман З. Якіта. Потім знову виступав мішаний хор, при церкві св. Духа під орудою Володимира Корчинського. Кінець же слово виклосив голова Відділу УККА мпівр В. Сич подякувавши за участь у святі присутнім, виконавцям і організаторам цієї Академії. При цьому відмітив, що Відділ УККА приготувавши Академію, відішов від старих метод, влаштувавши її по-одиноку, однією, чи другою громадою, а рішив й надати всегромадський характер. Українським національним гимном закінчено святкування.

Загальні збори Федеральної Кредитової Кооперативи „Самопоміч” в Трентоні

Дня 28-го лютого 1971 р. у власному приміщенні при 981 1/2 Савт Брод вулиці о год. 3-тій після обіду, відбулися одинадцять з щорічної звичайні Загальні Збори Федеральної Кредитової Кооперативи „Самопоміч” в Трентоні.

Зборами проводив голова кооперативи, проф. Євген Гец, а секретарював інж. Богдан Дубик. Після звіту дирекції вивчалася дискусія про працю і біжучі справи кредитівки. У 1970 р. кредитівка виплатила своїм членам 5% дивіденд, що вносила тільки 4.5% попереднього року. Скарибник кредитівки Дмитро Шапочка заохочував членство не тільки збільшення своєї опадності в біжучому році, але також брати позики на купно авт чи ремонту, що заощадить багато грошей купуючи у рівночасно принесе дохід членству у формі вищої дивіденди. Найбільшим досягненням кредитівки в Трентоні в 1970 р. було одержання федеральної гарантії опадності кожного члена.

За Дирекцію Федеральної Кредитової Кооперативи
Зеноп Федорович

В Україні заборонено до червня вилловлювати рибу

Київ. Під заголовком „Збережемо риби багатства України” керівник Укривдо В. Кропивницький опублікував на сторінках „Радянської України” з 13 квітня аказівку для населення, в якій попереджено, що задля збереження риби у водоймах, ріках і озерах — заборонено будь-чим вилловлювати рибу, в середньому до кінця місяця червня. В розпорядженні подано точні дати щодо Дніпра, Дністра та ін. рік, а також „моріа” Київського, Кременчуцького, Дніпродерж-

У Києві експериментували з гашенням пожежі

Київ. — У новому житловому районі Києва „Березняки” пожежники й науковці здійснили експериментальне гашення вогню в новому, щойно збудованому 17-поверховому будинку. Тому, що будівля таких житлових висотних домів розпочалася відносно недавно, науковці й пожежники, інженери Київської пожежно-технічної станції, представники „Всесоюзного Інституту протипожежної оборони Міністерства внутрішніх справ СС-СР” та ін. визначили способи й методи боротьби з вогнем на висоті у великому будинку. Навмісний підпал був зроблений в новому домі, на

другому поверсі, де були встановлені тепловмірювальні прилади, штучні вентиляційні повітряні машини. Пожежники були напоготові, сказано в „Правді” з 14 квітня, „але води не пускали”. „Провідники випробування протипожежного захисту, розробленого „Київпротектом”, і хоча вікна від великої температури втретішш повністю відкриті, з будинку майже не вийшов дим, бо його витягнув автомат. Коли б сталася справжня пожежа, то багато мешканців високого дому, були б зрантовані від отруєння чи задушення димом, а отже й від смерті.

ПОСАДИТЬ НЮ ПОРКУ ДЖАН ЛІНДЗІ повідомив, що бюджет цього міста - велетня перебуває „в ситуації кризи”. Бюджет на наступний рік визначено в 9.2 мільйонів доларів, але вже треба десь „позичити” 360 мільйонів, щоб його збалансувати.