

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07303
New York's Telephone:
BARclay 7-4125
Tel.: HEnderson 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel.: HEnderson 5-8740

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LXXIX. 4. 14

SECTION TWO

SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1972

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No. 14 VOL. LXXIX.

Ukrainians Observe 54th Independence Anniversary

REPORT ARREST OF CHORNOVIL, SVITLYCHNY, DZYUBA

KGB ARRESTS 19 IN KIEV, LVIV IN NEW RAIDS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Soviet Security Police (KGB) made two separate swoops in Ukraine during the week of January 10 and arrested 11 persons, apparently suspected of nationalist activities, said Reuters and the Associated Press in dispatches filed from Moscow on January 14. Both agencies cited "usually reliable sources."

Later dispatches said the number of arrested Ukrainians increased to 19, including literary critic Ivan Dzyuba and writers Evhen Sverstiuk and Viktor Nekrasov. The news was carried by many newspapers and other news media in this and other countries.

"False Fabrications"

The arrested persons, said the dispatches, were held under an article of the criminal code which "outlaws the spreading of 'deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet state.' This carries a maximum three-year sentence."

Among those arrested was literary critic Ivan Svitlychny, one of four people said to have been arrested in Kiev on Friday, January 14.

According to the Ukrainian underground publication "Ukrainian Vistnyk" (Ukrainian Herald), Svitlychny is one of several intellectuals whom the KGB has in the past sought to discredit.

The remaining seven arrests were made Wednesday, January 12, in Lviv, the main city in western Ukraine and generally considered one of the strongest centers of Ukrainian nationalism, said the dispatches.

The sources, cited by Reuters, said that the seven included journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil who was sentenced to three years of detention in November of 1967 after an account of more than 15 trials of Ukrainian writers, teachers and scientists.

Chornovil's account of the trials — held in the winter of 1965-66 — was smuggled abroad in installments. It was printed in several Western newspapers and was eventually published as a separate book called "The Chornovil Papers."

House Searches

According to Reuters, its sources said that the latest arrests followed a number of house searches by the Ukrainian KGB. The home of literary critic Ivan Dzyuba was among those to have been searched.

Both Dzyuba and Chornovil were called as witnesses

UKRAINIAN TOURIST ARRESTED IN SOVIET

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Radianska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine), in a two-inch "announcement" buried in its sports section on page four, said that Yaroslav Dobosh, a tourist from Belgium, has been arrested by the organs of the Committee of State Security attached to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for "subversive anti-Soviet activity."

The "announcement," which appeared in the January 15th issue of the official party and government organ, said that the case was being "investigated."



Vyacheslav Chornovil

in the trial of Valentyn Moroz in November of 1970, but refused to testify. Moroz, whose trial was reported in the underground Chronicle of Current Events, was sentenced to nine years of imprisonment followed by five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation." Moroz wrote a number of essays, said the Chronicle, criticizing the Kremlin's policy of Russification in Ukraine.

Group of Young Mothers Stage Protest Action at UN

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Entering the building of the United Nations as casual tourists, a group of young Ukrainian women from New York and New Jersey staged a spontaneous yet quite effective protest action in the Chamber of the UN Economic and Social Council on Wednesday, January 19, the Feast of the Epiphany according to the Julian calendar.

The women, a group of twenty — all young mothers in their twenties and early thirties — brought along their children, ranging in age from four to 14, and held a brief demonstration inside the UN building in defense of Valentyn Moroz, the imprisoned Ukrainian historian, the recently arrested Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Svitlychny, Ivan Dzyuba and many other Ukrainian intellectuals incarcerated by the Russo-Communist regime for alleged "anti-Soviet activity" in Ukraine.

Irked by Inaction

The young women, who declined to reveal their names, also vented their ire at the UN itself, they said, because of its apparent indifference to the violation of human and constitutional rights in Ukraine.

"This supposedly humanitarian organization repeatedly ignores violations committed by the Communist regime in Ukraine and other areas of the Soviet Union," said one of the women.

Their leaflets, which they had brought in unobtrusively and later distributed in the meeting hall and inside and outside the building, told the story: "We are concerned about the future of our children should there be no reaction on the part of the United Nations Organization to this flagrant and cruel violation of basic human rights of the Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine."

"We demand that Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, investigates this matter at once, assuring that there will be an open trial of the Ukrainian intellectuals, accessible to the

Recently, Moroz's summation, said to have been given to the judges before the 1970 trial in Ivano-Frankivske, was smuggled to the West. In it, Moroz told the court that the process of Ukrainian national revival is irreversible. He said the trials of Ukrainian intellectuals have not only failed to stifle the process but have placed the leaders of the movement in national and world spotlight.

We Shall Fight

"Faith is born where there are martyrs. And you have given them to us... To sit behind bars is not easy. But to have no respect for oneself is even more difficult. And so we shall fight!" — said Moroz in his summation.

In addition to raids and new arrests in Ukraine, similar police action was reported in other republics of the USSR, including Moscow where the home of Pyotr Yakir is said to have been searched.

world press and the general public at large.

The women said they would refuse to leave the premises of the UN "unless and until we are assured that the Secretary-General pledges to take some action."

Removed by Guards

This was not to be the case, however, as they were strongarmed by the UN security guards — some fifty strong — out of the chamber and eventually out of the building. Several men in civilian clothing, who said they were also part of the UN security apparatus, assured the battling, screaming women that their plea would be reported to the Secretary's office.

Once outside the gates of the UN building, the women were queried by the city police, who asked, after hearing out the explanation of the purpose of their demonstration, that they do not block the sidewalk. There were no arrests made and nobody seemed seriously hurt in the melee inside the building, though some women and a few youngsters complained about the strongarm tactics of the guards.

"They were rough, but I suppose they are doing their job," said one of the young women who came from New Jersey with two of her daughters. She said her back hurt slightly after a guard pushed her.

Attend Services

The group assembled promptly at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church shortly after the Divine Liturgy and the blessing of the water at the steps of the church which was filled to capacity by the faithful on this day of Holy Epiphany according to the Julian calendar.

The women and their children then proceeded to the UN. The entire action lasted approximately two hours.

Local press and radio, as well as AP and UPI, carried stories on the protest action.

APPEAL

of the Presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which held an extraordinary meeting Tuesday, January 18, 1972, in New York.

To Ukrainians in the Countries of the Western World.

On Friday, January 14, 1972, dispatches from Ukraine brought the news that the Soviet regime launched a new wave of repressions and persecution. Nineteen well-known Ukrainian intellectuals were arrested in Kiev and Lviv and accused of "anti-Soviet activity." Among those arrested are: Vyacheslav Chornovil, journalist and author of the "Chornovil Papers," Ivan Svitlychny, Ivan Dzyuba and Evhen Sverstiuk, noted literary critics.

As in all previous instances, the only "crime" of the arrested is their opposition to the forced Russification of Ukraine and their efforts to see that the Soviet regime acts in accordance with its own laws and constitution and that the rights of people and the dignity of individual persons be respected in line with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

In view of this new wave of arrests in Ukraine, the Ukrainian community in the free world has the responsibility to stand up in a united front in defense of our persecuted brethren, threatened with long years of incarceration in hard labor camps already filled with hundreds and thousands of Ukrainian patriots, among them the fearless champion of the Ukrainian people's rights, Valentyn Moroz.

The Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians appeals to all Ukrainian central and national organizations in all countries of our settlement to make appropriate representations to the governments of their countries in behalf of the arrested Ukrainians. We call on the entire Ukrainian community to take an active part in this effort and use all proper means to apprise world public opinion of the inhuman policies of the Soviet regime and seek the release of our arrested kinsmen.

We call for full support and mass participation in demonstrations and protest actions staged by the Ukrainian community, notably those organized by our youth and student groups in various countries of our settlement.

The Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians will take all appropriate steps at the forums of international organizations, especially the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, in defense of our illegally arrested brothers in Ukraine.

Friends!

It is the call of the hour for our Churches, our political, civic, professional, scholarly, youth organizations, and all of our communities in various countries to stand up in defense of our persecuted patriots in Ukraine and make certain that Soviet Russia feels our presence and activity beyond the borders of Ukraine in the Western world.

New York, January 18, 1972

Presidium of the Secretariat
World Congress of Free Ukrainians

Jersey City Observes Ukrainian Independence Day



SIGNS PROCLAMATION Jersey City Mayor Paul T. Jordan (second row, first right) presents the just signed proclamation designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" to Michael Warchol, member of a large delegation which called on the Mayor at City Hall Monday, January 17. Among others attending the ceremony were: front row, left to right, Roksolana Luchechko and Nadia Shewchuk; back row, left to right, Alex Blahitka (partially hidden) and Anthony Sharan. Also present for the signing of the proclamation was a delegation from the UNA led by its President Joseph Lesawyer. Mayor Jordan ordered the Ukrainian flag to fly atop City Hall alongside the American stars and stripes today and tomorrow. Similar observances were held in many state capitols and city halls across the nation. A special commemorative program will be held Sunday, January 23, at the Ukrainian Community Center to mark the anniversary. Religious services at St. Peter and Paul Church will launch the day-long observances.

Students Urge Letter Writing PLAN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT NIXON

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Ukrainian Student Hromada of Washington, D.C., intends to ask President Nixon to bring up the matter of persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals, during his planned visit of the Soviet Union later this year.

Letter-Writing

In a press release issued by the hromada here January 10, 1972, the students are calling on the entire Ukrainian community to join them in a letter-writing campaign to the President and to U.S. Senators and members of the House of Representatives in an effort to bring "the plight of Ukrainian intellectuals to national and world attention."

The action is in line with a resolution adopted by the 13th SUSTA congress held last November, calling for protest action in behalf of Ukrainian religious and cultural leaders persecuted by the Communist regime.

The Washington hromada's press release outlined its action as follows:

"The Ukrainian Student Hromada of Washington, D.C., is issuing an appeal to the entire Ukrainian community to take an active role in bringing the plight of Ukrainian intellectuals to national and world attention.

To Ask President

"In the near future, President Nixon will be in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. It is important that during his stay, the President brings up the matter of the persecution of Ukrainian in-

(Continued on p. 2)

CONCERTS, DEMONSTRATIONS TO HIGHLIGHT NATIONWIDE OBSERVANCES

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Ukrainians in this and other countries of the free world will observe the 54th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the 53rd anniversary of the unification of all Ukrainian lands this and next weekend with commemorative concerts and other programs to be held under the auspices of the local branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

State Governors and City Mayors in centers of Ukrainian life in the U.S. have already issued special proclamations designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" and calling on fellow Americans to join Ukrainians in observing this event. Ukrainian blue and gold flags will be hoisted to the masts along with the stars and stripes.

A special prayer in the U.S. House of Representatives will be offered by Auxiliary Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church on Wednesday, January 26, according to information released by the UCCA central office in New York.

This will launch a series of statements in the Senate and the House by scores of legislators.

The thrust of this year's observances in the Ukrainian American community will be to spotlight the current wave of arrests in Ukraine by the Communist authorities for alleged "anti-Soviet activity."

A series of demonstrations in major centers of Ukrainian life has been planned by youth groups and other organizations to bring the plight of Ukrainian intellectuals to the attention of world public opinion.

According to the UCCA release, the following commu-

nities will hold commemorative programs under the egis of the UCCA branches:

- New York City, Sunday, Jan. 23, at the Fashion Institute, a concert scheduled to begin at 4 p.m. Speaker — George Woloshyn. Featured performer — Metropolitan Opera soprano Ivanka Myhal.
- Philadelphia, Pa. Concert at the Benjamin Franklin High School Saturday, Jan. 22, at 7 p.m. Speaker — the Rev. Michael Pyrih.
- Chicago, Ill. Concert Sunday, Jan. 23, at the Chopin High School auditorium, at 5 p.m. Speaker — Dr. Dmytro Shtohryn.
- Detroit, Mich. Concert at the Fitzgerald High School auditorium in Warren, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 3 p.m. Speakers — Mary Beck and Congr. James O'Hara.
- Cleveland, O. A banquet at the Statler Hilton Hotel Saturday, Jan. 22, at 7:30 p.m. Speakers — Mayor Ralph J. Perk and Prof. Mykola Stepanenko. Featured performer — soprano Anna Chornodolska from Canada.
- Hartford, Conn. Concert at the Ukrainian National Home Sunday, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m. Speakers — Mayor George Atheson and Dr. Michael Sosnowsky.
- Pittsburgh, Pa. Concert at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall Sunday, Jan. 30, at 4 p.m. Speaker — Prof. George Kulchytsky.
- Newark-Irvington, N. J. Concert at 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 23, at Mt. Vernon School. Speaker — Prof. John Teluk. Featured performers — the "Yevshan Zillia" all-girl choir.
- Binghamton, N.Y. Concert at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall Sunday, Jan. 30, at 6 p.m. Speakers — Eu-

(Continued on p. 2)

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE

School Enters Centennial Year

UKRAINIANS TO TAKE PART IN OBSERVANCES

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A scholarly symposium and a concert of Ukrainian music, songs and dances, slated for October of this year, will constitute a part of centennial observances planned by St. Peter's College of Jersey City in the course of 1972.

A Centennial Council, established last year, includes prominent figures of the city's community. UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer is one of its members.

Tentative plans for the Ukrainian participation were set during a luncheon meeting Monday, January 17, between the College's President, the Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli, S.J., and UNA and Svoboda Press representatives. Taking part in the talks and actively involved in the planning was Dr. Konstantyn Sawczuk, associate professor of history at the College and the only Ukrainian on the school's faculty.

An institution of higher learning, which turned coeducational in 1966, it has a student body of approximately 3,000 students today and its faculty of some 500. The College, which has grown steadily since turning coeducational, has been attended by many Ukrainian Americans in the past and has a Ukrainian Student Club at the present time. It is rapidly developing a reputation as one



PRESENT ENCYCLOPEDIA: Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli (seated, right) scans the volumes of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia presented to him by UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer (seated, left). Others in the photo, left to right, are: Peter Pucilo, Anthony Dragan, Prof. Konstantyn Sawczuk, Zenon Snylyk and Walter Sochan.

of the better schools in the east.

One of the College's major plans, said Father Yanitelli, is the construction of an athletic complex to accommodate the needs of the growing student body and to develop further the school's athletic program. St. Peter's best is its basketball team whose captain is All-American candidate Ted Martyniuk.

Fr. Yanitelli, in informal talks with UNA representatives, showed interest in Ukrainian community life, notably in such projects as the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard, the growing ranks of Ukrainian professionals and scholars, activism of Ukrainian youth, and the like.

Mr. Lesawyer presented Fr. Yanitelli with leatherbound copies of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, the two-volume set published by the University of Toronto Press and financed by the UNA.

Also taking part in the informal meeting were: Vice-President Walter Sochan, Treasurer Peter Pucilo, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan and Weekly Editor Zenon Snylyk.



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Editor: ZENON SNYLYK P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Freedom's Legacy

The date of January 22, 1918, is cherished by each and every Ukrainian — by those of us who live in scattered settlements across the free world and those who are today shackled to the yoke of Communist oppression.

For us it is a reaffirmation of our people's claim to liberty and independence. For them it is even more because it is a hope that sustains them in times of oppression. It is a faith that has its martyrs, as Valentyn Moroz said at his trial in defiance of his tormentors. It is an ideal for which millions are striving and thousands are suffering because they refuse to denounce the right they know will ultimately be theirs.

That they can eventually see the dream of a free Ukraine come true, we must reassert the legacy that was the Fourth Universal proclaimed in St. Sophia Square in 1918 and the Act of Unification signed one year later to the day bringing once again all Ukrainian lands under the mast of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Each year as we observe these great anniversaries we gain new friends for the cause of Ukraine's freedom. Moroz and more of our fellow citizens in this and other countries of the free world realize that Ukraine is not a fiction or a remote land of steppe-roaming Kozaks. Ukraine is a political reality today, speaking through its men of courage there and finding a concerned yet determined community here telling of their plight.

There is no better opportunity to tell it even louder as we observe Ukraine's independence anniversary, a date that is our people's indelible legacy of freedom to be reborn once again.

Call of the Hour

"Free Moroz, free Chornovil, free Svitlychny," the plea resounded across the halls of the usually serene halls of the United Nations building last Wednesday as a group of concerned mothers — all young Ukrainian American women — sought to move the conscience, if but for a moment, of the organization which some say is the last hope of humanity.

In what was a spontaneous protest action in defense of the persecuted intellectuals in Ukraine, subjected to a new wave of repressions, the women and their youngsters clamored for a response from the world body to a situation that is inhuman and unjust. They did their share in trying to crack the wall of deafness that seems to envelop the UN when it comes to discussing the ordeal of the Ukrainian people.

To widen the crack, others must follow suit. And this cannot be wasted, as each day the number of arrested Ukrainians grows. The Presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians said it is the call of the hour to do our utmost to bring the plight of our persecuted kinsmen to the attention of world public opinion. This means immediate organized action. As our civic leaders make appropriate representations to government organs, our rank and file must support these efforts by mass participation in actions designed to spotlight the agonizing ordeal of our people. The week of January 22nd, coinciding with the nationwide observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary, has been chosen for a series of demonstrations sponsored by TUSM youth. Participation of our entire community is imperative at this time if the action is to have any impact. Let's turn out en masse.

Horror Cries From Red Asylums

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "I await every hour with horror, worrying if they will come and tie me up and give me an injection. How loathsome that they are profaning and dissecting my soul." That cry of despair came from Vasily Ivanovich Chernyshov, assistant lecturer in mathematics at Leningrad's Institute of Technology, now in a "psychiatric hospital" because Soviet authorities distrusted his ideas.

One of Many

He is only one of many that their plight once again brought to the outside world's attention by the recent trial and conviction of a dissident young writer, Vladimir B. Bukovsky. Chernyshov's story is part of a dispatch filed by the Associated Press from Moscow and published by newspapers across the country.

Chernyshov had tried his hand at writing philosophical essays, which he had shown to two of his friends. In March, 1970, secret police arrested him under the criminal code article covering "Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Chernyshov was denied trial and instead underwent a 30-minute examination by a panel of psychiatrists.

The diagnosis: "Chronic schizophrenia of the paranoid type." Chernyshov was committed to a Leningrad insane asylum for an indefinite period. Doctors have told him he would be let out if he changed his political beliefs.

"I fear death, but I will take it," Chernyshov wrote in a letter smuggled out of the asylum. "I am horribly afraid of torture. But there is still a worse torture and it awaits me: the injection of chemical substances into my brain."

"Perhaps I will remain alive. But after it I will not be able to conceive any po-

DELEGATE CLAIMS SHE WAS THERE

Halyna Breslawec, a student from Minneapolis, Minn., who was a delegate to the thirteenth congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) held at Soyuzivka last November 20-21. She claims that she was not in the group which walked out from the congress during one of the sessions. In a letter to SVOBODA, dated December 22, 1971, Miss Breslawec states that she was the only delegate from Minnesota and that she was present at the congress at all times. "At no time did I walk out in defiance," as reported by George Wirt in The Ukrainian Weekly of November 26, 1971. Miss Breslawec states that the minutes of the congress show that she took part in the discussion at the time Mr. Wirt reports she had walked out.

etry and I will not be able to think. Can you imagine anything more horrible?"

The case of Chernyshov, documented by official court and medical records and his own account, is typical of those reported to the West last winter.

Hundreds of mentally healthy workers, students, artists and intellectuals have been reported committed to mental asylums for disagreeing with official doctrine.

Chernyshov had written: "In a free society, activities of all political parties, including the Communists, must be permitted. The main freedom is spiritual freedom. Another necessity is national freedom. These are pleas which I will never renounce." Another young art critic Viktor Feinberg, was committed to the Leningrad asylum after he demonstrated in August 1968 against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Prisoners Are People of Courage

(EH) In its December 28th issue, the Winnipeg Free Press chided the Canadian author, Farley Mowat, who in his recent book "Siberia" states that "Siberia too has changed for the best" and is becoming "more humane." The Free Press gives the following examples of Russian "traditional humane": "The wife of the jailed author Yuli Daniel, Larissa Daniel, sentenced in 1968 to four years' exile to Siberia for demonstrating in Red Square against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, has been released from the Siberian camp where she was serving a sentence by dragging wet logs 10 hours a day in below-zero temperature on a starvation diet.

"Her husband, a disabled war veteran, was sentenced to five years in a Siberian camp for writings that poked fun at Stalinists, has served his full term and the couple are now living in forced residences in a small town 120 miles south of Moscow. Both are said to be physical wrecks.

The Winnipeg Free Press made additional observations with respect to other prisoners: Mykola Bondar, a for-

mer Ukrainian lecturer of Uzhhorod, and Ivan Kandyba, a lawyer from Lviv, who with eight others were sentenced for long terms in Siberian prison camps for "anti-Soviet propaganda." These prisoners were to stage a hunger strike. However, since their rations are so meagre, in their emaciated conditions they could not survive a hunger strike of more than three days.

The Times of London published a report written by the prisoners: which was smuggled out of the USSR and which said in part:

"Dressed in cotton prison clothes, with our heads shaved bare, we are deprived of the right to wear warm clothing in the cold huts of the concentration camps and the damp cells of prisons in 20 degrees below zero."

Any higher degree of Kosygin humaneness and the prisoners would not survive very long.

The prisoners are indeed brave people. One wonders why the International Human Rights Commission or the "Liberation" groups have not made strong protests to the United Nations Assembly.

Students Urge...

(Continued from p. 1)

lectuals. It is up to Ukrainians to bring this matter to the attention of the President and to urge him to inquire into this subject.

"Ukrainians everywhere should write, telegram or call the White House regarding the persecutions of Ukrainians in the Soviet Union. Only with pressure from the Ukrainian community is there any chance that the plight of Ukrainians will be mentioned during the talks.

"In addition, all Ukrainians should write, telegram or call their Congressmen and Senators and ask first to make a public statement on behalf of the Ukrainian intellectuals and second to use their influence to urge President Nixon to inquire about the plight of Ukrainians.

"In addition to letters and calls, the Washington Hromada will be calling on U.S. Congressmen and Senators in hopes of gaining their support.

"This campaign cannot succeed without the support of

the entire Ukrainian community. It is imperative that all Ukrainians act now. Time is short. For any additional information contact: Eugene M. Iwanciw, 1800 38th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007."

CONTRIBUTE TO CARDINAL'S FUND

NORWICH, Conn. — William F. O'Neil, executive vice-president of Retreats International, presented a gift to Josyf Cardinal Slipyj while in Rome recently for the investiture of Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe into the Knights of Jerusalem. The gift consisted of a \$250 check given by Myron Techlowe, president of the Norwich, Conn., UCCA branch, which represented a collection from a special fund drive, and \$100 check by Mr. O'Neil as part of a matching fund agreement. Mr. Volpe's investiture was performed by Melkite Patriarch Maximas V Hakim.

Observances...

(Continued from p. 1)

gene Kurylo and John Senecyk.

● Chester, Pa. Concert at the Holy Spirit Church hall Saturday, Jan. 22; at 5 p.m. Speakers — Dr. Alexander Luznytsky and Myroslaw Kyj.

● Syracuse, N.Y. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 23, at the Ukrainian National Home at 3 p.m. Speakers — Dr. Walter Dushnyck and Congr. James Hendley.

● Jersey City, N.J. Concert at 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 23, at the Ukrainian Community Center. Speaker — Prof. Konstantyn Sawczuk.

● Lehigh Valley, Pa. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 30, at the BMV Ukrainian Catholic Church hall in Allentown. Speakers — Very Rev. W. Chekaluk and Prof. B. Hlynsky.

● Denver, Colo. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 6 p.m. at the Women's Club, 940 Lincoln Str. Speaker — Prof. Bohdan Wynar.

● Youngstown, O. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 4:30 p.m., at the local Church hall. Speaker — Prof. George Kulchytzky.

● Boston, Mass. Concert at Christ the King Church hall Sunday, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m. Speaker — Prof. Omeljan Pritsak.

● Passaic, N.J. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center. Speaker — Dr. Myroslaw Bych. Passaic and Clifton mayors scheduled to appear.

● Washington, D.C. Concert on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 5:30 p.m. at Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, Md. Speaker — Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky.

● New Haven, Conn. Banquet Saturday, Jan. 22. Speakers — Gen. A. Valiysky and Robert N. Giaino. Wreath-laying ceremony at City Hall Saturday, Jan. 23, at 12:30 p.m.

● Yonkers, N.Y. Concert sponsored by the Citizens Committee on Sunday, Jan. 23, at the Ukrainian National Home, at 4 p.m. Speakers — Lew Futala and Dr. W. Kinal.

LITHUANIAN PROGRAM ON UKRAINIAN DAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The anniversary of Ukrainian independence proclamation, observed by Ukrainians this weekend across the free world, will be the subject of a special feature on the Lithuanian World Review Radio Sunday, January 23.

The program, broadcast from the New York station WHBL 105.9 F.M. on the dial, will devote some 15 minutes to the Ukrainian Independence Day, said its director, Romas Kezys. The English language feature is scheduled for approximately 9:45 a.m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pleads For Ukrainians

(The letter below appeared in a recent issue of the Catholic Free Press under the heading "Tragedy of the Ukrainians").

To the Editor:

Is the Catholic Church on the verge of losing better than six million of her faithful, who are of the Ukrainian (Byzantine) Rite? I for one think she is. And this is simply because the Latin-dominated Catholic Church refuses to recognize the problems confronting the venerable Ukrainian Rite.

For far too many years, almost a century to be exact, the Ukrainians have been the most persecuted group of peoples in the Catholic Church. This is a fact that no one can deny. Yet, the Church is acting like it knows nothing about this fact. Pope Paul (a man whom I deeply love and respect) acts as if he is totally oblivious to the Ukrainians' needs and great sufferings. But this can't possibly be the case.

For many of the same reasons that the Orthodox Churches left the unity of the Catholic Church, the Ukrainians could do likewise. A schism in the Catholic Church could very well take place, even though this is the "age of ecumenism." The Ukrainians have every right to be as angry as they are with Rome. In my opinion, the Catholic Church is trying to get far too cozy with the Communists, at the expense of her faithful. As a matter of fact, if the Ukrainians left Rome tomorrow I would not blame them in the least. For one can only take so much. And they have taken quite a bit!

While the so-called experts are saying that Jean Cardinal Villot is the most likely candidate for the papacy, why may I ask must it always be a Latin, and almost always an Italian? I know that prior to 1054 (the East West Schism) there were many Eastern Popes. That has not, however, been the case since. Why shouldn't the Eastern Rites see a Pope elected from their own? What is so wrong with Patriarch Maximos of the Melkites being

elected, or for that matter, Josyf Cardinal Slipyj of the Ukrainians? Again, why must it always be a Latin?

For the most part the Catholic Church has appeared before the world as being totally Latin or Western, when in fact, this is false. The loss of the Ukrainians would not help the Church in clearing up this incorrect picture. And it would not encourage the Orthodox Churches to seek a reunification with the Catholic Church.

In fact, the Latin Rite owes far more to the Eastern Rites, than the Eastern Rites owe to the Latin Rite. For the earliest truly great Fathers and Doctors of the Church were almost always from the East, principally from Greece and Byzantium. The Catholic Church is a much richer body for having the various Eastern Rite Churches. So is the Catholic Church in Worcester, all the richer for having the beautiful Melkite Church — Our Lady of Perpetual Help — in its environs. I have worshiped at this church with its people, so I know what I am talking about.

I am a 22-year-old Latin Rite Catholic, and I am deeply disturbed at the lack of love and appreciation that the Latin Rite is showing to the Eastern Rites. How about teaching about them in the religion classes? How about Latin Rite priests explaining the Eastern Rites from the pulpit, instead of giving money sermons? Why shouldn't a large town of Milford's size, a town that has two churches get together and put on an Eastern Rite day for the benefit of the laity? I have made such a suggestion, but I was turned down when I did so. The cost of such an event would be almost nothing in comparison to what could be gained as its result.

While we as Catholics are praying for a reunification of all Christians, let us not forget to pray for a preservation of the unity that already exists.

John P. Byrnes

Church Listings

Recently, I traveled through several cities of the U.S., and on Sunday, I wish to hear Liturgy in a Ukrainian Catholic Church. The most accessible source of information in such a situation is the telephone directory. Unfortunately, many Ukrainian churches are listed under the name of the church's patron saint. For example, in Binghamton, N.Y., the Ukrainian Catholic Church is listed under "Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church."

Therefore, unless one knows the name of the church, one may never find it. On the other hand, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the Binghamton area is listed as "Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Saint John the Baptist," and

there was no difficulty in locating it. Binghamton is only an example. The same is true of other cities as well. The Ukrainian churches in Scranton and Syracuse proved to be equally inaccessible due to this type of listing. It is recommended that the pastors of Ukrainian Catholic Churches consider using double listings, or simply list their churches under Ukrainian. In Binghamton, Rev. Szewchuk has already promised to correct the listing in the telephone directory to read: Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart."

How is the Ukrainian church in your city listed? Lubomyr M. Zohniv Endicott, N.Y.

Taiwan and Ukraine: Unacceptable Analogy

(The following editorial appears in the winter 1971 issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly).

(1)

The crushing defeat of the U.S. "China Policy" at the United Nations on October 25, 1971, and the accompanying discussion both in the U.N. itself and in the American press have spawned a number of commentaries and comparisons, and both relevant and irrelevant arguments concerning Ukraine and its membership in the United Nations.

In his major policy address at the United Nations on October 4, 1971, Secretary of State William P. Rogers pleaded for the world body's acceptance of the "two-China policy," stressing that such an arrangement would not "divide" China. He stated:

"...It would provide representation for the people concerned by those who actually govern them; but it does not divide China into two separate states: after all, we all know Byelorussia and the Ukraine are not separate states..."

representative to the U.N., endeavored to persuade the U.N. even to enlarge the concept of a "two-China" position into a "one-China-one-Taiwan" position, which would not mean a "dismemberment" of China. His words were:

"...We are aware that some, although recognizing his as a political initiative, to solve a practical problem have raised legal questions. It is unavoidable that what we propose should be new because the situation that we are dealing with in October 1971 is unique. But the Charter, which is flexible enough for the representation of Byelorussia, the Ukraine and the USSR is certainly flexible enough to accommodate this situation. Therefore, we have sought to develop a resolution that is compatible with the law of the Charter and which recognizes that if the U.N. is to be strong and keep pace with the times, it cannot and it must not be afraid to innovate..."

In support of Mr. Rogers' position was C.L. Sulzberger's editorial column in The New York Times of October 3, 1971, in which he claimed that the American proposal for dual representation of China would not divide the Chinese nations as a state. In his argument he made "mainland China-Taiwan analogous to the USSR-Ukraine."

In disputing Mr. Sulzberger's inadequate equation, O. Edmund Clubb, former Director of the Office of Chinese Affairs in the State Department, contended that "Peking could take comfort from the probability that within a few years it may well gain from having two Chinese voices in the U.N."

On the "analogy theory" of C.L. Sulzberger, Mr. Clubb wrote:

"...The analogy with Byelorussia and the Ukraine is not true one: Neither Minsk nor Kiev denies the legal authority of Moscow, whereas Taipei challenges the legiti-

macy of the Peking rule and vice versa..."

Cliche Opinion

Most of the American press, however, trotted out the superficial cliché of the membership of Ukraine and Byelorussia in the U.N.

For instance, one correspondent of a New York daily, commenting on the ouster of Nationalist China from the U.N., delivered himself of this observation:

"...Among those U.N. members who voted in favor of expelling Nationalist China and admitting Communist China, two entered the world body themselves under controversial circumstances more than a quarter century ago. Their names are Byelorussia and the Ukraine. To find them, one must first look inside the Soviet Union, for Byelorussia (or White Russia) and the Ukraine are not nations, but two of the 16 Soviet Republics..."

The writer, Steve Harvey, went further into the background of the matter, pointing out that at Yalta Stalin had demanded 16 votes (one for each Soviet Republic),

but had contented himself with the two provided by Ukraine and Byelorussia. He further pointed out that Stalin had compared these two republics to the members of the British Commonwealth, notably India, a view with which both Churchill and Roosevelt concurred (the latter having some reservations).

India has now become an independent nation, but this development escapes Harvey. Although he states that Ukraine is larger in area than France, he nonetheless holds that Ukraine, for all intents and purposes, is like Texas, just a state of the Union. (One recalls the ill-considered comparison of George F. Kennan some years ago that Ukraine in relation to the USSR is just as "Pennsylvania is with respect to the United States" — an earlier expression of our persisting muddled view of Eastern European history! — Ed.)

Principled Position

However one regards Red China and its fanatical opposition to the Taiwan government, one cannot but wholly agree with its position on the

ridiculous and immature "analogy theory." Nor is it to be doubted a similar view on the subject is held by the Republic of China (Taiwan).

The reaction of the official Chinese Communist circles to Sulzberger Times piece of October 8 was made clear in a special article in the Communist daily Ta Kung Pao (October 14, 1971), which was written by its political commentator, Tu Hsueh-wen.

Significantly, the main argument the Chinese Communist writer presented was not touched upon by any American commentator or "specialist" on China. He held that "two China seats in the United Nations would not be similar to three seats for the Soviet Union because those held by Byelorussia and Ukraine belonged to republics that are part a confederation..."

The Chinese commentator also rejected any parallel between membership for two Chinese governments in the United Nations and the situation of Egypt, Syria and Libya as cited by C.L. Sulzberger. He pointed out that whereas these three states formed a union, or a federa-

tion, "China is not a federation."

The "analogy theory" is invalid and unacceptable both from the viewpoint of the Republic of China, or the Taiwan government, and from that of Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Taiwan, or Formosa, is a part of the Chinese territory and as such cannot be compared with any Soviet republic, all of which are distinct from Russia by their ethnic composition, cultural and linguistic heritage and historical development.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) is the legitimate government of the Chinese nation, which has been recognized for years by all the governments of the world, including that of the USSR. It was also a founding member of the United Nations in 1945 and a member of its Security Council until its expulsion on October 25, 1971.

What is at issue here are the two conflicting governments of China: one is legitimate, the other is a revolutionary, usurpatory government that came to power by expelling the legitimate one.

The most cursory examination of Ukraine and Byelorussia as members of the United Nations would suffice for rejection of the spurious "analogy theory" between these two countries and Taiwan. The latter is a mere province of China, while both Ukraine and Byelorussia are distinct ethnic entities.

Position of Ukraine

Ukraine is a distinct and separate Slavic nation, possessing its own ethnographic territory (289,000 sq. miles), its own population (over 47,000,000, according to the 1970 Soviet population census), its own history and a rich cultural, linguistic and literary heritage.

None of the newly-established states of Africa and Asia that have become members of the United Nations begin to compare with Ukraine and Byelorussia as far as attributes of statehood are concerned.

Historically, Ukraine has had three sharply visible periods of national statehood and independence.

(To Be Continued)

Jersey City Center Makes Two Scholarship Awards

By George Wirt
 JERSEY CITY, N. J. — children," said Procyk. "We have tried to help those young people who will help you and the entire Ukrainian community in the future."

Take Pride
 Community Center vice-president Zarsky thanked the membership, telling them, "we can take pride in what we have done for our own youth these past few years through our Center's cultural and athletic programs."

Zarsky expressed the hope that Jersey City might soon become the capital of Ukrainians in the state and the country.

In other banquet ceremonies, Center president Tizio announced that Judge Marcel E. Wagner, a former legal counsel and long time member and organizer of the Community Center, had been named to a "life-time membership" in the Jersey City Center. Unable to attend due to inclement weather, Judge Wagner will receive the official citation at a later date.

Chosen by Committee
 The scholarship winners were chosen by a special independent scholarship committee consisting of William Procyk, Prof. Basil Steciuk, and Walter Karyczak. The committee is also aided by Mildred Milanowicz, who serves as its secretary.

In making their selections the committee considered the academic performances and financial needs of each applicant. Grades, extracurricular activities, and community involvement were all important factors in the committee's decisions.

Among those taking part in the award ceremonies were Community Center officers Adam Tizio, president; William Zarsky, vice-president; Alex Blahitka, manager; Walter Michaelson, legal counsel; William Procyk, scholarship committee; as well as members of the local clergy, including the Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, Rev. Anthony Radchuk, and Rev. John Bura, a former center scholarship winner. Representing the UNA was Vice-President Walter Sochan who later addressed the banquet in Ukrainian.

"There are not very many Ukrainians national homes that can afford a scholarship program, yet this one has been going on since 1962," scholarship committee member John Procyk told the 400 Community Center members and guests at the banquet.

"Here we see what is being done for our own Ukrainian

UNA Branch 19 Holds Meeting, Sets Plans For New Year

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The entire executive committee of UNA Branch 19, headed by Atty. Roman Olesnicki, was reelected at the Branch's annual meeting held at the president's offices Saturday, January 15, here.

For the Branch, named after the late UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, it was the tenth anniversary meeting. The late president's wife, Stefania, serves as the Branch's vice-president.

Dr. Roman Holiat, secretary, read the list of members and rendered the financial report for the past year. A total of \$3,974.98 was paid to the main office in dues, broken down as follows: adult members \$3,279.38, juvenile members \$354.45, and ADD certificates \$341.15. Contributions were made to the National Fund (\$15.00) and to the Committee of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, local UCCA branch (\$5.00). The Branch has no debts or arrears, said Dr. Holiat.

Activity Reviewed
 Atty. Olesnicki, president, in his lengthy report went over the Branch's history and current status, notably the progress in membership and some of the highlights in activity. He said that new membership organization must not rest on the shoulders of one person and urged all committee members to contribute their share in membership organization.

He also reported on last year's commemorative observances on the tenth anniversary of the patron's death and said that his widow, Mrs. Stefania Halychyn, has undertaken to publish a commemorative book on the life and work of the late supreme president. Dr. Walter Dushnyk is the editor of the book.

Mr. Olesnicki then introduced UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who gave an overall review of UNA's activity in the past year. The President reported on the progress in the construction of the new UNA skyscraper in Jersey City and informed the meeting of UNA's participation in the Paulus Hook project, a 23-story apartment building now also under construction two blocks away from the new headquarters. Mrs. Lesawyer elaborated on each and every phase of UNA activity in the course of the discussion which followed his presentation.

Slate Re-Elected
 After the report of the auditing committee chairman Dr. Wacyk, which found the conduct of the business affairs to be in perfect order, the members reelected the entire slate of officers.

ODUM Youth in Twin Cities Cultivates Ukrainian Heritage

ST. PAUL, Minn. — A group of young Ukrainians in the Twin Cities area is pulling a lot of strings, writes James Nagel in a feature article published in the St. Paul Dispatch of December 24, 1971. The story is illustrated with six photos showing ODUM youth in various phases of activity.

Several Months
 Alex Pavlo, 13, has played the bandura about a year. He said it took him several months to really get used to it. He played the mandolin prior to taking up the bandura, but he had difficulty because the bandura has so many more strings.

Have Capella
 The young Ukrainian musicians, who have formed a bandura band, are members of the local branch of the Association of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent (ODUM).

The Ukrainian community in the Twin Cities area, with a population of about 5,000, had few banduras and virtually no one with the ability to play the instrument until ODUM was reorganized by Dr. and Mrs. Anatol Lysyj about four years ago.

Ukrainians here maintain their native language, culture and customs by providing special Saturday school for their children, Dr. Lysyj said.

Through ODUM, the children can participate in some of the traditional activities of their relatives and ancestors in Ukraine, particularly some of the national music and handicrafts.

The Ukrainian youth organization became interested in the bandura through Walter Wovk of Minneapolis, an architect whose avocation is music.

While still in Ukraine, Wovk had tried his hand at playing piano, accordion and the bandura, though by his own admission he never got very far with his musical endeavors.

However, he was able to obtain a bandura instruction book here and has done a successful job of teaching himself and his daughters, Tatiana and Elizabeth, to play the bandura.

Then several youngsters in ODUM became interested. Dr. Lysyj said the organization, which is sponsored by parents, purchased several banduras for young members. But the instruments are made only in Ukraine and it took more than a year to receive the first eight and nearly two years for the next 10 to arrive. The instruments cost \$156 each.

The bandura band performs several times a year for Ukrainian functions and when invited to appear elsewhere. Groups of three or four bandura players frequently perform at schools and church activities.

Is the bandura a difficult instrument to play?

Ukrainian American GOP Club Formed in New York



Officers and some of the members attending the charter meeting of the new GOP Club in New York.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At an organizational meeting held in the Ukrainian National Home in New York City, attended by close to 50 persons, the Ukrainian American Republican Club of New York was formed on January 14.

Adopt Constitution
 The need for such a club in New York City, its purposes and other details were furnished by Atty. John H. Roberts and Mrs. Mary Dushnyk of the Initiating Committee. Following a discussion, with but a few favoring postponement of the act of organization, the overwhelming majority voted to organize immediately.

Upon hearing the constitution of the organization read, the instrument was duly signed and annual dues were paid by the charter members of the new club.

An election then took place, with the following chosen for a term of two years: Leaders: John H. Roberts, leader, and Mary Dushnyk, co-leader; president, John Wynnyk; vice-presidents, Michael Spontak, executive vice-president (Manhattan), Apollinare Osadca (Queens), Mariana Mohylyn (Brooklyn), Onufry Hermaniuk (Staten Island), (Bronx vice-president to be named); secretaries: Ukrainian language, Dr. Valentyna Kalynyk; English language, Mary Halonka; treasurer, Joseph Smindak; members at large: Jaroslav Pastushenko, Atty. Roman Olesnicki and Stefania Pronchick; auditing committee: Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylewsky, Michael Lysohir and Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky.

Seek More Members
 Upon taking the chair, Mr. Wynnyk spoke about club plans and called on all to or-

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Contribute to Parish Center



The Rosary Altar Society of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, N.Y., recently donated \$1,000 toward the new Parish Center. The organization has contributed a total of \$6,000 toward the Center since the beginning of the building drive. The dedication of the building is scheduled for Sunday, March 12, 1972. Officiating at the ceremonies will be the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmonduik, Bishop of the Stamford Diocese. Photo above shows Mrs. Nancy Marko, president of the Rosary Altar Society, present a check for \$1,000 to the Rev. Emile Sharanovych, the Church's pastor, as building committee chairman Anthony Bilensky looks on.

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JUNE 22 to JULY 12	1972/11	Kiev, Kaniv, Ternopil, Lviv, Cracow, Vienna
JUNE 25 to JULY 16	1972/3**	Lviv, Yalta, Kiev, Kaniv, Ternopil, Moscow, Zagorsk
JUNE 29 to JULY 20	1972/4	Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Sochi, Moscow, Zurich
JULY 6 to 23	1972/12	Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Chernivtsi, Bucharest
JULY 9 to 24	1972/5***	Moscow, Lviv, Kiev, Frankfurt
JULY 10 to 31	1972/6	Moscow, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv, Cherkasy, Vienna
JULY 20 to AUGUST 10	1972/13	Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Ternopil, Yalta, Moscow
JULY 22 to AUGUST 12	1972/7****	Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv and POLAND
AUGUST 2 to 23	1972/14	Moscow, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Leningrad
AUGUST 3 to 23	1972/8	Kiev, Lviv, Yalta, Zaporizhia, Moscow
AUGUST 10 to 31	1972/9	Leningrad, Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Moscow, Paris
SEPTEMBER 6 to 27	1972/15	Moscow, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev, Kaniv, Rome
SEPTEMBER 28 to OCT. 13	1972/10	Kiev, Kaniv, Lviv, Warsaw
DECEMBER 27 to JANUARY 13	1972/17	Moscow, Kiev, Lviv

*May 31, 1972/16 — Montreal departure on MS Aleksandr Pushkin.
 **June 25, 1972/3 — Youth Tour limited to ages 16 to 21 years.
 ***July 9, 1972/5 — Chicago departure.
 ****July 22, 1972/7 — Poland including visiting with relatives.

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A group of ODUM dancers during rehearsal.

КАНДИДАТКИ НА КРАЛЮ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПРЕСИ І РАДІО В КАНАДІ

Торонто. — Спілка Українських Журналістів Канади, яку очолює тепер ред. Нестор Ріпецький, влаштує в чергову суботу, 29 січня, традиційний вже тут Равт Української Преси і Радіо, що включатиме також традиційний вже вибір крالی та квалітен української преси і радіо на 1972-ий рік. Поодинокі газети і радіопрограми, між ними і щоденник „Свобода“ зголосили своїх кандидаток, фотознімки та короткі життєписи яких подасмо.



ЯРЦЯ БИВКА

студентка університету; закінчила курси українознавства при церкві св. Миколая. Активна в Пласті, співає в дівочому хорі „Веснівка“, піаністка. Мав зацікавлення в журналістиці. Активна в суспільно-громадській праці, зокрема в Суспільній Опіці. Своє знання хоче присвятити молоді — як педагог. Є членкою Українського Народного Союзу. Кандидатка на кралою Української Преси та Радіо від щоденника „Свобода“.



МАРІЯ БАЛДЕЦЬКА

студентка університету Йорк — вивчає модерні мови, а в тім і українську, історію мистецтва, психологію і т.д. Курси українознавства закінчила в школі при церкві св. Володимира. Активна одумівка, член хору „Молода Україна“, член танцювальної групи „Веснянка“, виховниця юного ОДУМ. Була також виховницею на юних одумівських відпочинкових оселях. Декілька літ навчала танців при українських православних і католицьких громадах. Тепер є асистентом керівника групи „Веснянка“ і „Юна Веснянка“ та допомагає керівникові в хореографії. Важка стати учителькою. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від радіопередачі „Молода Україна“.



РУСЛАНА ВЕХНЕВСЬКА

студентка 13-ої класи середньої школи в Торонто. Закінчила з відзначенням курси українознавства при церкві св. Миколая. Активна пластунка, належить до кадри новачків виховниць. Брала участь у 14 пластових таборах. Спортсменка, належить до спортивного клубу КЛК-Торонто. Є довголітнім членом хору „Веснівка“, з яким відбула турне до Нью Йорку, Чикаго, Бюффало, Риму й інших міст. Вчить на фортепіано у проф. Вуд. Цікавиться модерними мовами і планує студіювати їх включно із українською на університеті. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від українського військового журналу „Вісті Комбатанта“.



ОКСАНА ГРАБОВЕЦЬКА

студентка 3-го року університету Йорк у Торонто. Студіює англійську літературу. Закінчила курси українознавства при церкві св. Миколая. Член хору „Веснівка“ і диригент хору Рідної Школи при церкві св. Миколая. Основиця і перший голова Українського Студентського Клубу при університеті Йорк. Діяльна пластунка, виховниця, веде пластовий гурток юначок, працювала як виховниця на літніх пластових таборах. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від тижневика „Новий Шлях“.



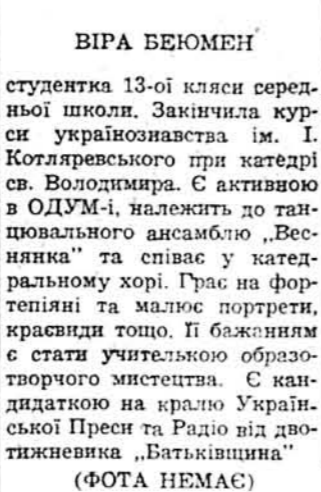
ІРИНА НАДІЯ ГОЙДА

учениця 13-ої класи. Закінчила курси українознавства. Бере активну участь у балетній групі „Орлик“ і співає в хорі „Луна“ при Осередку СУМ в Гемілтоні. Працює виховницею в молодіжній організації СУМ. Дуже любить українську лемківську ношу, яку сама собі вишиває. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від місячника „Лемківські Вісті“.



НІНА ДАНИЛУК

учениця 13-ої класи. Успішно закінчила курси українознавства при кафедрі св. Володимира. Була також виховницею в Юному ОДУМ-і та на літній оселі „Київ“. Відносно багато років співає в хорі „Молода Україна“ і бере участь у капелі бандуристів ім. Г. Хоткевича. Цікавиться літературою й історією, а в вільний час працює в бібліотеці. Пише. Її стаття про Т. Шевченка була надрукована в журналі „Молода Україна“. Мріє про університет і студії економії. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси та Радіо від журналу „Молода Україна“.



ВІРА БЕУМЕН

студентка 13-ої класи середньої школи. Закінчила курси українознавства ім. І. Котляревського при кафедрі св. Володимира. Є активною в ОДУМ-і, належить до танцювального ансамблю „Веснянка“ та співає у катедральному хорі. Грас на фортепіано та малює портрети, кресли тощо. Її бажанням є стати учителькою образотворчого мистецтва. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси та Радіо від тижневика „Ватківщина“ (ФОТА НЕМАЄ)



ВАЛІЯ ДУХНА

студентка 13-ої класи середньої школи в Торонто. Закінчила 8 класу гри на фортепіано в Торонтській консерваторії. Закінчила українську школу катедри св. Володимира. Активна в молодіжній організації ОДУМ, належить до проводу і є виховницею; є учителькою двомовної класи (школа при кафедрі св. Володимира). Належить до танцювальної групи „Веснянка“ і хору „Молода Україна“. Грас на бандурі і пише статті до молодого журналу „Молода Україна“. Була також учителькою недільної школи. Її плани: поступити й закінчити торонтський університет, факультет географії. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від універсального журналу - місячника „Нові Дні“.



ГАЛІНА НАКОНЕЧНА

студентка Торонтського університету, студіює грецьку історію, історію середньовіччя Європи і релігії. Закінчила матурю курси українознавства ім. Івана Мазепи. Вчить 1-шу і 2-гу класи Рідної Школи при Філії УНО-місто. Належить до УСР при Торонтському університеті і є активною членкою клубу „Сокил“. Зацікавлена театром і бажала б створити український дитячий театр. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від тижневика „Наша Мета“.

ЖЮРІ: Улас Самчук, Слава Фроляк, Мирон Левіцький, Валентина Родак та Ірина Макарик.
Коронування Кралою Української Преси та Радіо проведе Місс Канада 1972. Донна Савицька.



НАТАЛІЯ НАУМЧУК

учениця середньої школи. Закінчила курси українознавства ім. І. Котляревського. Бере лекції музики (фортепіано) у проф. Ярошевич. Діяльна в ОДУМ, співає в хорі „Молода Україна“, хоче стати мистецтвознавцем. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від щоденної радіопрограми „Пісня України“.



ОКСАНА ПЕЛЕХ

абсолютка курсів українознавства ім. Григорія Сковороди, учениця музики (закінчила 8 класу фортепіано в музичній школі Сестер Службиниць у Торонто), учениця 13-ої класи середньої школи Раянівської Коліджій. Заступниця голови езекутиви Студентського Клубу в пій же школі. Старша пластунка, абсолютка вишкільного табору „Школа Булавних“ у 1970 р., третій рік активна новачка виховниця, попередня куріна 10-го куреня Уладу пластових юначок ім. Ольги Косач у Торонто, спортсменка. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси та Радіо від пл. журналу „Юнак“. Учениця учительського курсу Української Ради Канади.



МАРУСА СОЛОВІЙ

учителька французької мови, закінчила студії мов на торонтському університеті і курси українознавства ім. Юрія Липи. Була членом Українського Студентського Клубу в Торонто, є членом Спілки Української Молоді. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від тижневика „Гомін України“.

ЧИТАЙТЕ УКРАЇНСЬКІ КНИЖКИ І ГАЗЕТИ, ВО ЧАСТІ ЧИТАННЯ ВЕДЕ ДО ПРОСВІТИ, А ПРОСВІТА — ЦЕ СИЛА.



МОТРІЯ О. ТОРОШЕНКО

працює в бібліотеці Інституту св. Володимира і має в плані продовжувати студії соціології. Бере живу участь в праці Українського Студентського Клубу, є відома із своєї громадської праці, особливо серед молоді — СУМК у Віндзорі. Бере участь у студентському Драматичному Гуртку і хорі. Вліті 1971 р. вона організувала літературну й драматичну секцію для Першого Українсько-Канадського Фестивалю, що відбувся у Тандер Бей. Курси українознавства брала в Інституті св. Володимира і Коледжі св. Андрія. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від тижневика „Український Голос“.



НАТАЛІЯ ЯРОВЕНКО

студіює на університеті у Гвелф, де вивчає модерні мови і драматургію. Закінчила курси українознавства при церкві св. Юрія в Гримзбі. Активна пластунка, брала участь у 10-ох пластових таборах в Канаді і ЗСА. Грас на бандурі і піано, яке студіювала 9 років. Часто вступала з українськими народними танцями на аматорських сценах. Є кандидаткою на кралою Української Преси від щоденної радіопередачі „Прометей“.

Коли б людина хотіла тільки пів години тижнєво думати, —

мріяв Бернард Шоу. „Немає часу“, випрадується модерний чоловік.

Трихвилинні вісті на нашому телефоні заставляють думати.

Кожному, що нас ще не чує, обцяємо, що накручування числа

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стане Вашим щоденним налогом, коли тільки один раз покличете.

Цього тижня почуєте: Чи нам грозить голодова смерть? — Наша планета: великий смітник — Наркоманія, „революція“, примусові полети до Куби: Як довго це? — Остання генерація жонатих і замужніх. — Двадцять один мільйонів копій, замість триста тисяч: історія одної книжки. — і т.д.

Зовсім безплатно.

Кличте щоденно!

Заходами: Інформаційної Служби Українських Адвентистів в Нью Йорку.

Мистецький вечір у Гартфорді

Гартфорд, Конн.—Однією з найбільш успішних імпрез за 1971-ий р. можна назвати „Мистецький вечір“, організований 93-тій Відділом Союзом Українок Америки ім. О. Степанів. Добра реклама, як оголошення в місцевому американському щоденнику „Гартфорд Таймс“ та роздача лютючок після Богослужень, причинилась до того, що в неділю, 28 листопада д.р. зала Українського Народного Дому була вщерть виповнена американською й українською публікою. Милою несподіванкою було те, що на імпрезу прийшло досить паць американців українського походження, яких перед тим не можна було ніде бачити. Однак оголошення в американському щоденнику вплинуло на них; вони прийшли та були захоплені.

„Мистецький вечір“ відкрила п-і А. Любинська, голова 93-ого Відділу, пригласивши гостей і пояснивши їм цілі імпрези, а саме: а) побачити красу української народної воші та примінення вишивок до сучасної модної ноші та б) приходом з імпрези допомогти нашому хворому маестро, проф. І. Задорожному, п-і А. Любинська представила присутнім п-і М. Кузьму, що провадила цілим вечором і пояснювала деталі даних вишивок. У своєму вступному слові п-і М. Кузьма дала короткий огляд українського народного мистецтва для кращого ознайомлення присутніх з даним предметом. „Українське народне мистецтво є чудове та багате“ сказала п-і М. Кузьма. „У ньому відзеркалюється душа народу, його любов до рідної землі, до краси природи, серед якої живе український нарід. Для удосконалення цієї земської краси український нарід творить додаткову красу, як напр. вишивки, різьби, кераміку, писанки ітд.“ Для підтвердження своїх слів, п-і М. Кузьма показала присутнім групу двічот, одягнених українськими народними строями з різних частин України, а саме: Київщини, Полтавщини, Буковини, Галичини (заліщський повіт), та Закарпаття (пов. Радехів). Щоб злучити красу народних строях з красою вохального мистецтва, квартет „Черемшина“ в складі пань: О. Кузьма, Л. Кінах, С. Прищепіа та п-на Х. Кінах (фортепіано) виступив з піснями: „Сонце низеньке“ та „Кладочка“, за що присутні винагородили його щирими оплесками. Після виступу квартету був показ вишивок приміненних до модерної ноші для молоді. Скромність вишивки надавала суокнам елегантності. Для розривки і відпруження танцювальна ланка осередку СУМА ім. гер-хор. Т. Чипринки під

проводом п-ни Н. Кравець виконала танки „Голубчик“ і „Козачок“ (юначки) та „Запорожці“ (юнаки). Тоді продовжувався показ вишивки приміненої до модерної ноші пань (короткі суконки), при чому п-і М. Кузьма пояснювала деталі вишивок у двох мовах. На зміну квартет „Черемшина“ виступив з піснями: „Як би я вміла вишивати“ та „Ясени“. Найбільш очікуваною точкою, на яку чекало багатьох пань з великими зацікавленнями, був показ вишивки приміненої до довгих вечірніх суконь. Деякі пані не жалували свого труду прихити до Гартфорду з дальших околиць, як Стемфорд, Нью Гейвен (модельний Відділ СУА), Кольчестер. Думаю, що вони були вдоволені, бо присутні їх винагородили за їхнє мистецтво довготривалими оплесками. Справді, треба подивляти фантазію та мурашину працю пань. До культурної точки „Мистецького вечора“ можна зарахувати виступ мішаного хору „Діброва“ під диригентурою інж. О. Прищепіа, що відспівав слідуєчі пісні: „Привіт батьківщині“ Г. Китастого, „Дударик“ і „Ой устану я в поведілок“ М. Леонтівича та „Вулиця“ Ф. Колесника, за що присутні винагородили хор щирими оплесками. Після кірцевого показу довгих суконь жіночий хор „Діброва“ виступив з піснями: „Ой сивая зозуленька“ та „Черемички“ М. Лисенка. Рясні оплески винагородили хор не тільки за його виконання, але також і за нові строя. П-і М. Кузьма, закінчуючи свою функцію, за що їй треба дати признання, передала слово п-і А. Любинській, яка подякувала всім присутнім за численну участь. Крім того п-і А. Любинська подякувала організаційному Комітетові, в склад якого входили п-і: О. Крупа, Я. Кукіль, Остапюк та М. Солук, за підготову Мистецького вечора; за жертвенну працю господарських референток, а саме пань: С. Терасимиш і Оприско, що гоетили гостей та одомжили; часи і мовою, як також і паями: А. Крамар і І. Черніз за приготування кутка української хати, де були вишивки, різьби, кераміка ітд. Там можна було замовити собі речі, які хто бажав набутти. Окрему подяку зложила п-і А. Любинська п-і М. Кузьмі та учасникам квартету, хору й танцювальній ланці, як також і всім двічатам і паням, що своїм виступом спричинились до успіху „Мистецького вечора“, привіщ, яких тут годі вичислити.

„Мистецький вечір“ можна назвати наскрізь вдалою імпрезою за вишкком малюх організаційних подягувань.

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ВОЛОДИМИР МЕЛЬНИК — АНАТОЛЬ РАДВАНСЬКИЙ
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