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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК 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

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WOMEN INMATES STAGE STRIKES IN RED PRISON CAMPS

SAY CONDITIONS IN SOVIET PRISONS WORSEN

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In the women's compound of the concentration camp near Barashev in the Mordovian ASSR, a hunger strike was held December 5-10, 1973, staged and led by Iryna Stasiv-Kalynec, Stephania Shabatura, Nina Strokata-Karavanska, Iryna Senyk and Sylvia Zalmanson, informs the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (Abroad).

Disregard Rights

The women were protesting the Soviet Union's disregard for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the denial of creative pursuits during free time, and the denial of visits by incarcerated family members.

The press service informs that this was the second such protest by the female inmates against the inhuman conditions instituted by camp commandant Baylov and his second in command, Fatayev. A similar protest action was organized on June 15, 1973.

In April of that year, women had staged a work stoppage, protesting the harsh disciplinary actions meted out by the camp authorities to Karavanska, a 38-year-old microbiologist from Odessa, and Shabatura, a 35-year-old rug-designer from Lviv, states the communique.

Both women were put into solitary confinement for a week, Karavanska for fulfilling only 70 percent of her work quota, and Shabatura for writing a letter to the attorney general of the USSR protesting the denial of artistic creativity.

In addition to requesting that the punishments handed out to the two women be commuted, the remaining female inmates also demanded that the wages they earned while working overtime and on days off be channeled to raising the standards of living for Ukrainian and other inmates. These protesters were herded together by the camp guards and relocated to the penal camp in Yavas.

The protests of both Karavanska and Shabatura went unheeded, and the former was denied medical care as well.

On that day Iryna Kalynec and Sylvia Zalmanson began their hunger strike.

After the issuance of Directive 20, the conditions in the concentration camps became unbearable, reports the Council's news service.

The press service cites an example about the director of the camp clinic, nurse Yegorova, who acts as the camp doctor and whose behavior is frequently unprofesional, said the news release. She performs investigations and does not admit sick inmates to the clinic. Often she decides that a sick inmate is capable of working, falsifies laboratory reports and refuses to administer medications.

As a result of these criminal acts by Yegorova, Iryna Senyk officially brought this to the attention of the Soviet court system.

Conditions have also noticeably deteriorated in the penal camps in the Chusov region, Perm oblast. It was learned that during their free time, the prisoners are locked up in their cells.

Nicknamed "Killers"

The inmates working at the glass grindery are exposed to dangerous amounts of dust which also seeps into the prison cells.

The Chusov region camps have been nicknamed "killers" by the inmates, and are reported to be more inhuman than the Vladimir prisons.

The Ukrainian dissidents incarcerated there are: Ihor Kalynec, Ivan Hel, Ivan Svitlychny, Evhen Sverstiuk, Volodymyr Vasylyk, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Kurchyk, Andriy Turyk, Zynoviy Antoniuk, Ivan Ilchuk, Evhen Pryshlak, Ivan Kandyba, Mykola Bodnar, Mykola Koc and others.

MONKS OF POCHAIV MONASTERY PROTEST HARASSMENT

FEAR CLOSING OF HISTORIC SITE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Soviet authorities, in what obviously appears to be an intensive, methodical though little publicized anti-religious campaign, intend to convert the second largest monastery in Ukraine into a "museum of atheism".

The news of the attempt reached the West last week when foreign correspondents, based in Moscow, were given copies of a letter written by the Pochaiv Monastery monks to Vladimir V. Kuroyedov, chairman of the Soviet Council on Religious Affairs.

The letter was dated September 25, 1973, and signed by the historic monastery's head abbot, seven monks and the synod secretary, said the New York Times in reporting the news in its Sunday, February 3rd edition.

"Museum of Atheism"

The account said that the monks protested against the "local anti-religious campaign which includes converting their monastery hostel into a museum of atheism".

The monks also complained, said the N.Y. Times, that their monastery grounds had been taken away, including the garden thus depriving them of the food staples they grow there.

Also, a social club and a psychiatric hospital was built next to their living quarters, disturbing the monks at their prayers, said the paper.

In addition to the copies of the letter to Kuroyedov other documents charging harassment at the monastery were made available to western newsmen.

This is the third instance reported in the West of overt efforts by the Soviet authorities to destroy churches and monasteries in Ukraine. Three weeks ago western newsmen learned of an attempt to close the Epiphany Church in Zhytomyr and a rumored closing of a church near Chernyhiv. As in this case, copies of protest letters were made available to foreign correspondents in Moscow.

The Pochaiv Monastery is the largest in Volhynia and second largest in Ukraine after the famed Kievan Cave Monastery. It was founded by Cave Monastery monks who fled before the Tatar onslaught in 1240. The first written references about the Pochaiv Monastery date back to 1527.

It was first a Ukrainian Orthodox monastery, then in 1713 it was taken over by the Basilian Order of monks, and in 1831 the Russian government gave it back to the Orthodox monks. It is a place of numerous historical monuments, including an icon of

(Continued on p. 3)

U.S. GOVERNORS, MAYORS MARK UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

Honoring the 21-year-old tradition of issuing Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations, governors, county executives and mayors are still marking the greatest date in Ukraine's modern history by signing appropriate statements acknowledging Ukraine's inherent right to freedom and independence and denouncing the continued denial of human, national and cultural rights to the Ukrainian people.

The latest count shows that some 50 state and local officials have kept up the tradition. Alongside are listed four of them.

Pittsburgh

Leonard C. Staisey, Chairman of the Allegheny Board of Commissioners presents the January 22nd proclamation to Ananiy Nykonchuk, president of the local UCCA branch. In the photo are, left to right, Commissioner Thomas Forster, Anna Krupa, Victoria Mazur, Mr. Staisey, Mr. Nykonchuk, Wolodymyr Mazur, and Commissioner Dr. William Hunt.

Philadelphia

Members of the Ukrainian delegation visiting with Mayor Frank Rizzo, pose for photographs after the Mayor issued the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. Seated, left to right, Maria Rebensky (SUMA), Natalia Turcheniuk, Vera Borys, Natalia Bilyk and Tania Nimylowych (Plast), and Nadia Diakun (SUMA); standing, left to right, Alexander Yaremko and Michael Elko, Ukrainian American Citizens Club; Michael Nych, 1st vice-president of the UCCA branch; Charles Hnyk, Ukrainian Democratic Club; Dr. Jaroslaw Bernadyn, 2nd vice-president of the UCCA branch; Roman Krawciw.

Rochester

Mayor Ryan presenting the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation to William Andrushin, UCCA branch president, in the presence of representatives of Rochester's Ukrainian community.

Johnstown

Rev. Hieromonk Nicholas reads the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation to a group of dancers from the parish's dancing troupe. Left to right, Suann Negrey, Luann Negrey, Barbara Beley, Bryan Negrey, Susan Woznak, Gregory Woznak, Matthew Woznak and Rev. Nicholas.
(Photo curtesy of the Johnstown Tribune-Democrat.)

Rochester Marks Ukraine's "56"

By Halya Matkowsky

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Ukrainians here celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day traditionally with a brief ceremony at City Hall on Tuesday, January 22, and the following Sunday night.

Tuesday morning at City Council Chambers, approximately 100 Ukrainians listened to the city's new mayor, the Hon. Thomas P. Ryan, proclaim the day as "Ukrainian Independence Day for all Rochesterians." Heads of civic and religious organizations surrounded the mayor as he read the proclamation, and TV cameras recorded the event for evening news broadcasts.

After the reading, Atty. William Andrushin, president of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, shortly described for the mayor Ukraine's struggle for freedom and the persecutions undergone by her people today.

Then, downstairs on the front steps of City Hall, all those present assembled underneath the Ukrainian and American flags flying side by side atop the masts.

Sunday evening, January 27, the concert was held at East Ridge High School. The program opened with "Surma" men's choir singing the Ukrainian national anthem. The choir then offered two songs from its large repertoire.

Olga Korol delivered the address in which she recounted Moscow's persecution of Ukrainian intelligentsia and

(Continued on p. 3)

Date Marked In Johnstown

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — The Ukrainian community located here in the cradle of Ukrainian life in America marked the 56th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by witnessing the issuance of the Independence Day proclamation by Mayor Herb Pfuhl, Jr., Tuesday, January 22. Exposure was given to this event by the local television stations and newspapers.

In line with this observance, a television station aired a Ukrainian program entitled "Bless Those Who Hunger", which related the events surrounding the Kremlin-made famine of 1933. The program was written by Rev. Hieromonk Nicholas, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who also prepared the slides that were used.

Following the display of slides, Peter Perette, administrator of the Cambria County Library, moderated a discussion between Rev. Nicholas, Rev. Radoslav Filipovich, Serbian Orthodox Church, and Peter Holub, Jr., of Ss. Peter and Paul.

The purpose of the program was to inform the area inhabitants of the repression of Ukrainian intellectuals today, said Rev. Nicholas.

Dr. Bohdan Futey Heads Cleveland Bicentennial Group

CLEVELAND, O. — Dr. Bohdan Futey, 34-year-old Ukrainian attorney who serves as Assistant Law Director in Cleveland, has been named by Mayor Ralph Perk to head the city's Bicentennial Committee.

The appointment was reported by Brent Larkin in The Cleveland Press of Tuesday, January 29th.

Dr. Futey, who is also Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, will be given cabinet status working directly under Mayor Perk. He will be charged with coordinating and planning all festivities for the Bicentennial here.

The national Bicentennial committee has chosen Cleveland as one of eight American cities which will be host for the nation's 200th birthday celebration.

Dr. Bohdan Futey

Mayor Perk, said the newspaper, has asked for $25 million in federal funds for the celebration, $12 million of which would be used for the construction of a world trade center here.

Dr. Futey also heads Cleveland's workmen's compensation program, said the newspaper.

Remains of Dmytro Szmagala Laid to Rest

CLEVELAND, O. — The remains of the late Dmytro Szmagala, dedicated UNA pioneer-activist and one-time Supreme Advisor, who died Thursday, January 31, were laid to rest at Ss. Peter and Paul Cemetery here after funeral services Saturday, February 2, attended by the family, numerous friends and associates and a large contingent of UNA'ers led by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

Former UNA Vice-President Stephen Kuropas of Chicago, his son Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor, Dr. Bohdan Futey, Supreme Advisor, and Mrs. Genevieve Zepko-Zerebniak, former long-time Vice-Presi-

(Continued on p. 3)

Courses at Wayne State Need Students

DETROIT, Mich. — Wayne State University's administration warned that unless a minimum of 15 students register for any of the existing Ukrainian courses, they will be cancelled, said L. Prychodko, Ukrainian language instructor at the University.

During the fall 1973 semester, only 12 students registered for the Ukrainian language course. The Ukrainian literature course was cancelled because of lack of interest.

Started a Decade Ago

Plans for Ukrainian courses at Wayne State were started in 1953 by Dr. W. Rudyj, Dr. M. Cap and the local student hromada. In 1958, the hromada raised the necessary funds for establishing the courses, but both attempts failed because of lack of student interest.

New initiatives were made in 1968 by the Ukrainian American Cultural Foundation, under the leadership of M. Klymyshyn, W. Mamchur, Mrs. O. Lyskiwsky, O. Zacharkiw and D. Strojich. They arranged with the University's administration to reestablish Ukrainian courses, which would be funded by the Ukrainian community. In subsequent years, if enough student interest was aroused, the arrangement stated, the University, would channel some of funds from registration.

By 1973, there were six Ukrainian language courses, one literature course and one culture. Over the years, a total of some 190 students registered for the courses. In addition, 12 students took proficiency exams in the Ukrainian language for which they received credit towards their degrees.

Independent Program

Last year additional courses in literature were established as well as an independent studies program, which is conducted by the lecturer without fee. The University's library also began to purchase books dealing with the courses taught.

All told, by the time student interest declined, Wayne State had offered 36 credits in Ukrainian related courses.

Anna Kolesnik Enthralls 1,500 in Newark

NEWARK, N. JERSEY.— Mezzo-soprano Anna Kolesnik, appearing here in the third of her planned 14-city concerts, thrilled an overflow audience with a melodic program of arias, compositions and songs, leaving some in the crowd of 1,500 crying, others beaming, and all applauding enthusiastically.

Awaiting the Ukrainian artist's appearance with almost frenetic anticipation after her triumphant debut in New York the week before, Ukrainians from virtually every nook and corner of New Jersey thronged to Irvington's Club Navaho last Sunday, some taking up the non-numbered seats more than an hour before the 5:00 p.m. concert. They knew that by Thursday the house had been sold out — all of the 1,000 seats and 300 standing room tickets up in the balcony. Some additional 200 standees managed to get in before the the management closed the doors.

There were sporadic hassles in the hall as persons with higher priced tickets found

Anna Kolesnik

their sections filled, presumably by people with lower priced tickets. And the latter would not budge. Efforts at friendly persuasion by one of the organizers were booed down.

But the appearance of Anna Kolesnik, accompanied by her husband Wolodymyr and her youthful nephew-accompanist Wolodymyr Ratushny, was an instant pacifier for the restive crowd, which forgot the inconvenience of the squeezy seat arrangement and the overbearingly stuffy atmosphere of what is a banquet hall, hardly conducive to a vocal recital.

For the artist, however, the ordeal had only started. She virtually had to fight her way through the stultifying, unacoustical confines of the packed hall, yet coming through with flying colors thanks to her magnificent voice, refined technique and a charmingly ebullient stage presence.

"I almost cried when I saw the hall a few days before the concert", said the former Kiev Opera star after the concert". "But I was assured it was the best we could get, what with the energy crisis and all".

Efforts by the organizers of the UCCA sponsored concert to obtain a better hall were unsuccessful, as school auditoriums could not be opened beyond regular study hours because of the energy crisis.

"We should have tried Newark's Symphony Hall", said one of some 300 disgruntled persons who were turned away from the already

(Continued on p. 2)

Detroit Readies For UNA 80th Anniversary

DETROIT, Mich. — A festive banquet, staged by the local District Committee in cooperation with area Branches, will be held Saturday, February 23, at the Ukrainian National Home here, at 4655 Martin Street, to mark the 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

The UNA was founded in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1894, the date coinciding with the observance of George Washington's birthday. Three years ago, the U.S. Congress moved up George Washington Day to the third Monday in February, as part of the Monday Holiday Act.

The banquet in Detroit, slated to begin at 7:00 p.m., will feature as the principal guest speaker Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

Appearing in the entertainment part of the evening's program will be ODUM's all-girl "Violets" ensemble under the direction of Peter Kytasty.

The organizers announced that tickets for the banquet may be obtained from UNA Branch secretaries in Detroit and its environs or by calling Jaroslaw Baziuk, the District Committee's financial chairman, at (313) 584-0176. The deadline is Tuesday, February 19.

Prior to the banquet, from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m., the District Committee will hold its annual meeting at the National Home. Addressing the officers briefly will be Mr. Dragan and Supreme Advisor Eugene Repeta.

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EDITORIALS

A Sacred Proposition

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

This opening statement of Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address is known by every high school student in America. The entire address is imprinted on parchments and plaques; excerpts from it are quoted by orators and demagogues alike. It has been used and abused in the past century, often with whimsical disregard for its profound message delivered by the President who has gone down in history as the Great Emancipator on the most solemn of occasions and dedicated to the memory of the bravest of men.

It was at Gettysburg that President Lincoln — mutilated and bloodspattered bodies of Americans still fresh in his memory — rededicated this nation to freedom and equality, concepts that have become man's ideals, "propositions" for which millions have died over the years on battlefields around the world. President Lincoln could very well have been speaking years later at Versailles or in Berlin or at the 38th parallel in Korea or at 17th parallel in Vietnam, when he paid a lasting tribute to the men who died to preserve unity. He was talking of sons of the same nation who fought a fratricidal war, divided by genuine belief in differing conceptions. President Lincoln resolved the conflict and preserved the nation's unity with equality under law Many of his peers in this century have failed though his words are hardly unknown to them. Thus we have parallels, walls of concrete and barbed wire fences dividing nations. We have nations dominating and oppressing others, tenets and tyrants paying only lip service to Lincoln's "propositions."

In remembering Lincoln's birthday at a time of cleavage and human crises, let us pause to reflect upon and rededicate ourselves to these sacred propositions of the Great Emancipator.

Pochaiv Threatened

There is a beautiful Ukrainian "duma", set to music and invariably included in the repertoire of every Ukrainian choral group. It is based on the legend which tells how the Holy Mother saved the majestic Pochaiv Monastery in 1675 when it was besieged by the invading Turks. The duma relates how in response to the prayers of Father Zalizo, the Holy Mother appeared on the cross of the monastery church and turned away the Turkish bullets, saving the monastery from pillage and destruction.

There may have to be another duma written about this monastery, only second in beauty and grandeur to the history-rich Pecherska Lavra in Kiev. Another pagan siege is imperiling the ancient monastery in Volhynia, this time under the banners of the atheistic hammer and sickle. And true to its cynical spirit that pagan power is bent on transforming the centuries-old outpost of religiosity into a "museum of atheism", as it did with thousands of other churches and monuments across Ukraine.

The few monks minding the monastery, led by their protohegumen, are this time braving the Communist bullets in protesting the attempted destruction of the Pochaiv Monastery. Like their brothers in Zhytomyr, communicants of the Epiphany Church, these staunch men wanted the world to know about the inhuman measures of the Moscow regime in what appears to be yet another "anti-religious campaign".

Perhaps the besieged monks are desperately hoping for another miracle. But we here should do our share to bring about such a miracle.

Subsidizing the USSR: Remembering Past Famines and Wheat Deals

By YURIY YAROSLAVYCH

Any political system, be it totalitarian or democratic, has to have certain properties that permit it to survive. These properties may be summarized to be security and prosperity. Both of these qualities are so interrelated that a state possessing only one of them can not survive for a longer period of time without outside support. And so, a state possessing prosperity but lacking security will be swallowed up by its hungry neighbors. Conversely, a state possessing security but lacking prosperity has to conquer, receive assistance from an outside source, or collapse. The Soviet Union as a political entity could best be characterized as a state possessing security but lacking prosperity. It is able to achieve security by pursuing an economy of priorities (military, heavy industry, space technology, etc.), in that order rather than one determined by the market mechanism of supply and demand.

Aggressive Policies

As a political system the Soviet state has been able to survive due to its aggressive imperialistic policies first in the non-Russian areas such as Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, the Baltic States and others, and later, after World War II, in the East-Central European areas today known as the satellite states. Through the exploitation of the non-Russian nations, and the East-Central European nations, the Russian Communists have been able to sustain themselves in control through sheer use of force (Hungary 1956, Czecho-Slovakia 1968) and exploitation (COMECON). But Russia's control of these areas, and indeed Russia's role as the leading threat to western democracy, would be of little consequence if the problem were not partly of our own making. Our subsidies in the past and now continue to be these pillars that buttress Soviet strength, giving them if not the desired prosperity, then at least the necessary wealth to overcome impending political crisis.

Failure

By the end of 1921 the Communist economic policy had failed. Lenin, also sensing the collapse of his political system made a tactical retreat and adopted the New Economic Policy (NEP). To the western observer Lenin's abandonment of his militant economic policy meant also the abandonment of Marxist ideological principles. This was not the case, however. Lenin sought merely to use free enterprise to his advantage. While restoring the market mechanism he did so with two objectives in mind; 1) to restore the prosperity and thus also the base of the Russian Communist state, and 2) to single out and destroy that force that resisted Communist economic and ideological policies. Thus Lenin was willing to come to terms with the western economic system provided that it was to his advantage. Prosperity was eventually restored due to the restoration of free enterprise. The second aim was also achieved through the use of the CHEKA, the Committees of Poor Peasants, expropriation of food stuffs (vykachka), physical destruction of counter-revolutionaries, and use of famines to control opposition.

Pliant Tool

The first famine that broke out in 1922 was an accident, a creature that emerged out of four years of war and destruction. But what began as an accident turned into a pliant tool that was to be used by the Communists not only at the end of 1923 but later in 1932-1933.

The Americans, in the meantime, were convinced that humanitarian considerations warranted their assistance to the starving Soviet Union. Herbert Hoover, later president of the United States, led an American Relief Commission to the Soviet Union and rendered important aid to the Red regime in Moscow. Thus, at a time when the Communist state was in danger of toppling over, America buttressed it and allowed it to survive its time of troubles. Further economic developments between the U.S. and the USSR were best summarized in President Coolidge's words "America's business is business."

The NEP ended in 1928. Stalin once again turned back to the old militant Communist economy and once again it proved to be a fiasco. Peasant opposition to collectivization led Stalin to implement a policy of famine in Ukraine where resistance was greatest. Thus from 1932 to 1933 the "Stalin Famine" was responsible for the death of from 6 to 8 million Ukrainians.

Discontent also spread into the army and into all segments of Soviet society. It appeared that it would be a matter of time before the communist regime would fall. But again America came to the rescue. In 1933 when the famine was at its peak the United States gave diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union and in this manner strengthened the internal and international position of that regime. After that American economic and technological assistance to Moscow continued unabated.

World War II, as our textbooks tend to forget, was started by Germany and Russia in alliance against Poland. In 1941 when Hitler no longer needed Stalin, he attacked him and brought on a reversal of alliances. All was forgotten as Stalin became our ally. Lend Lease equipment for the Soviet Union received priority. At this point high ranking Russian officers of the Red Army suggested to the Americans the possibility of toppling Stalin and his regime. The United States refused and the plot carefully laid out by the Red officers abandoned. It might be mentioned that in return for our assistance during World War II we received nothing, not even the used equipment given to the Reds. Neither did the Russians abandon their policy of genocide (Volga Germans, Crimean Tartars, etc.) nor the hostility toward the United States.

Today the Soviet Union is again in trouble. And again who else but "Uncle Sam" is in a position to rescue the Soviet Union from its economic dilemma. Our recent wheat deal is only the beginning of a new subsidy to the Soviet Union, a subsidy that has already reached 1 billion dollars. What was the Soviet deal that we received? Brezhnev and company promised to pay back several hundred million dollars of the original 11 billion dollars worth of Lend Lease equipment and a "cessation of the cold war" (whatever that's supposed to mean). We have already promised, through the Occidental Petroleum Company, to develop fertilizing plants to the tune of 8 billion dollars. What will we receive in return? While we are developing certain segments of their economy for them what will they be developing for us? While we develop their consumer economy for them they'll develop their priorities for themselves (the Soviet navy and merchant marine for example is No. 1). While we share our space technology with them what will they share with us? Would they be willing, for example, to relax their totalitarian control over the subject peoples and the dissident intellectuals? Would they be willing to exchange ideas as freely as technology?

Clearly, from all the data gathered by our specialists, the Russians are willing to initiate a diplomatic detente abroad while cracking down on dissent at home. This return to Stalinism in the Soviet Union should be indicative of what we may expect from the Soviet Union in the near future once their domestic crisis is over. Treaties are made to be broken and having broken over seventy of them it is doubtful that the ones signed by First Secretary Brezhnev will remain in force for a very long time. Once the balance within the Soviet economic system is restored we can expect further ideological clashes between the two systems.

Sen. Percy Cites Ukrainian Day

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Senator Charles H. Percy (R.-Ill.), in a Senate statement on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day, saluted "all the dedicated Ukrainian Americans who have enriched American life by their energy and talents."

Sen. Percy said that Ukrainian Americans "have a right to be proud of their important cultural, economic and political contributions to America."

The Senator also praised the people of Ukraine "for their indomitable spirit under adverse conditions."

Anna Kolesnik...

(Continued from p. 1)

overfilled Club Navaho. "I'm sure Anna Kolesnik would have filled the house — and a good one, too". Symphony Hall was said to be unavailable on that date, however.

Despite the all too apparent adverse conditions, Mme. Kolesnik moved through the program with grace, vivaciousness and virtuosity of an accomplished artist. By the start of the second part of the 17-piece program, the audience forgot about the discomforts, wholly enraptured by the artist's performance. By the time she reached the fifth selection in the second half, the crowd applauded with such enthusiasm that she had to repeat Shamo's "My Kyiv", a song that was unmistakably meaningful to her.

There were audible sobs— and equaly visible tears streaming down the cheeks of Mme. Kolesnik — when she sang Mayboroda's "You'll Grow Up My Son", with Vasyl Symonenko's flaming, exhorting words elucidated with power, drama and conviction.

Symonenko's galvanic dictum, "For you can choose anything, my son, But of Fatherlands there is only one", was brought home by Anna Kolesnik in an inspiring finale.

There were flowers from children and youth, there were grateful words of appreciation from UCCA chairman Yaroslaw Rak and from Leonid Husak. But the crowd did not stop applauding until Mme. Kolesnik, surrounded by flowers and clenching a bouquet of roses, rewarded the audience with two encores, eliciting a "Mnohaya Lita" from the overenthused throng.

Tired, yet excited and happy — she gave a concert the previous night in Baltimore to an equally eager and receptive crowd of some 400 — Mme. Kolesnik, joined by her husband-director and the accompanist, returned the toast of "Mnohaya Lita" at a reception given in her honor at the Ukrainian Community Center here immediately after the concert.

"It is my turn too thank all of you wonderful people and all Ukrainians here for your warmth and hospitality", she told a gathering of some 150 — professionals, businessmen and representatives of over 20 organizations.

Staged jointly by the UCCA branch and the Center, and conducted by Mykola Semanyshyn, the reception was given as a benefit for the Ukrainian artist and her family. In the course of the evening, there were more flowers and gifts.

Tuesday evening the trio departed for the midwest, where Mme. Kolesnik will concertize in Minneapolis, Detroit and Chicago over the weekend before returning to the east coast for a concert in the already sold-out Philadelphia on February 16 and in Pittsburgh on February 17.

UKRAINIAN STUDENTS AIR RADIO PROGRAM

NEWARK, N.J. — The half-hour Ukrainian radio program, produced by the Ukrainian students at Seton Hall University, will be broadcast on a regular weekly basis every Monday at 6:30 p.m., over WSOU 89.5 FM.

Originally this bilingual program entitled "Ukrainian World-View", was a one-hour monthly broadcast.

The Ukrainian students at the University have been broadcasting on and off, for 23 years. Advisor for the student production is Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian in Content, Too

Dear Sir:

I wish to congratulate and thank you for the enlightening article "Newark School Backtracts on Precedent" (The Ukrainian Weekly, Jan. 26, 1974). By overriding the decisions of the parish council and the teaching staff of St. John's School, our pastor, the Very Rev. Paul Maluga, reversed an inspiring and exemplary precedent set by our school are united in their determination to preserve our identity by giving our children a truly Ukrainian Catholic education and through this instill in them love and respect for their church and people. This is especially important now when the United States government, recognizing the great contributions of ethnic groups to the social, cultural, and economic development of this country, subsidizes their cultural programs and institutions.

Sound education requires the cooperation of parents and teachers. We cannot tolerate in our schools teachers who belittle the importance of our language, our religious and national holidays and our youth organizations. We cannot permit any of our leaders to destroy what some of our conscientious and patriotic teachers and parents try to impress upon our children. Our children should want to stand up and say, "I am a Ukrainian and I am proud of it!"

Let our schools become Ukrainian not only in name but also in content and spirit. Let us display our flag not only on January 22nd but every day, and let us offer courses in the history of our persecuted Church.

We have the freedom and the financial resources to educate generation after generation of proud and knowledgeable Ukrainians. We cannot afford to let this opportunity pass us by.

Sincerely yours,
A Concerned Parent

Let Them In

Dear Sir:

I would like to add my assent to Mr. Alexander Yaremko's letter to the editor in the January 26th issue of the Weekly in which he approves of the proposal made by the Student Session at the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto to welcome and admit as members to Ukrainian organizations those who are of Ukrainian heritage but who cannot read, write or speak Ukrainian.

There is indeed a cleavage or lack of communication between the offspring of the pre-war and the post-war immigrants caused partially by the language and partially by the post-war immigrants bringing with them their European class consciousness and values.

As faculty advisor for sixteen years to a Ukrainian Student Organization which I helped found at the University of Illinois, I watched the club grow in size and saw the cleavage rise and fall depending on the character, intellect and background of the members. Some students of Ukrainian descent who could not speak the language were "frozen out", possibly alienated forever by those who felt they were the "real" Ukrainians. Some came a few times but felt out of place. Conducting the meetings bilingually improved things considerably but the matter goes deeper than that.

We are going to have increasing numbers of young people of Ukrainian descent who cannot speak Ukrainian, let along read it or write it, because the college-age offspring of both the pre-war and post-war immigrants are marrying non-Ukainians more and more. The children resulting from these mixed marriages often have a strong interest in our culture and they should be encouraged and made welcome if we want to keep in our fold this potential talent or power.

The divisions that have occurred in our religious values because of this kind of lack of communication have diluted our energies and resources at the expense of much needed common effort in many areas.

Nicholas Britsky
Professor of Art
University of Illinois

In the Spirit of Times

By ROMAN LYSNIAK

Stephen and Andrew have been buddies since their early youth. After World War II they had lived in the same camp for displaced persons in Germany, attended the same class in the secondary school, belonged to the same unit of Plast and played soccer together — or as Andrew's mother used to say "kicked the 'gula'", on a team of the sports club "Chornohora" in Augsburg. They were also fortunate to immigrate together to the United States Here they have continued to cultivate their close relationship.

Therefore, it was not unusual to see them frequently with their wives at social affairs in the circle of their friends.

This particular evening they attended a party at the house of Mykola, a professor of history. Andrew stood aside from the rest of the guests, nursing a drink of Scotch, and watched his friend Stephen explain something vehemently to Maria wife of the host. When finally Maria moved away, Andrew approached Stephen. The latter, noticing his friend, raised his eyes praverfully and said

"We, physicians, must carry the burden of our profession twenty-five hours a day. The minute we appear at a gathering, we are immediately besieged by someone who shoots at us hundreds of questions about her or his real or imagined symptoms of physical sufferings, demanding on the spot guaranteed medical advice."

"You don't have to tell me that," responded Andrew. "In my legal profession, one can never avoid similar situations."

"In any event, Andy, I decided to curtail the practice of free consultation, once and for all," continued Stephen. "Recently, at a literary evening of the Association of Ukrainian Writers "Slovo", at the Ukrainian Institute in New York City, I fell under an avalanche of questions by Mrs. Svyntuch, from which I was able to free myself only after delivering a long and detailed explanation of the illness, diagnosis and therapy. Next day, I promptly sent her a bill for my professional service. Now, Andy, as an attorney, tell me whether from the legal point of view I acted properly in demanding financial compensation?"

"Of course, Steve, you acted properly. The law is on your side," concurred Andrew. "In our world one doesn't get something for nothing. This is a very clear case."

Two days after this verbal exchange, physician Stephen received a bill from the office of attorney Andrew, his best friend with the following friendly notation: "For legal advice..."

MULTICULTURALISM: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

III

(Below is the statement of Sen. Paul Yuzyk to the First Biennial Conference on Multiculturalism held in Ottawa in October 1973).

In the meantime, meetings were held with the Honorable J.H. Faulkner, Mr. Jean Boucher, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Bernard Ostry, the Assistant Deputy Minister, and Miss J. McQueen, chairman of the Citizens' Cultures Committee in the Department. We did not agree that the government conference should be limited to 100 delegates in addition to the members of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, both hand-picked by the government. We did not agree that the 100 delegates should be selected by the government. We insisted that all our delegates and resource personnel to the postponed conference should be included as they were chosen by the central bodies and national organizations of the various ethno-cultural groups and hence were more representative. This was rejected but the government did decide to increase the number of delegates to 150.

At a meeting on August 28, with Mr. Jean Boucher and Miss J. McQueen, our representatives, Senator Andrew Thompson, chairman of the Canadian Folk Arts Council, and myself, together with Mr. Julius Koteles, chairman of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, discussed the government's plans for the forthcoming conference. We pointed out the importance of the democratic choice of delegates by the ethnic groups, but this was rejected again on the grounds that the delegates were to be experts in the five areas chosen by the government and that the government was paying the expenses. Mr. Boucher agreed that the communique would receive our sanction before being sent out. For over five weeks, although I phoned Mr. Boucher and Miss McQueen several times, I have received no response from them. Neither have I been able to make arrangements to see Dr. S. Haidasz, the Minister of State for Multiculturalism.

In the meantime, a letter from the Minister of State, dated September 10, 1973, has been sent out to the delegates selected. I did get a copy of the letter but not from the government. It states that "the purpose of the Conference is to allow a number of informed and interested Canadians from many cultural backgrounds to meet and consider together how best the minority cultures can contribute to shaping the mainstream of Canadian society and how all Canadians may benefit from the cultural diversity of our nation". The letter further states that "the procedure was reviewed and approved by the leaders of the Canadian Cultural Rights Committee, Canadian Folk Arts Council and the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism".

I must state in no uncertain terms that we did not approve the procedure, except in part. We advised the government to invite the national organizations of the ethnic groups to choose and send their delegates to this conference. We drew the government's attention to Honourable J. H. Faulkner's letter of March 14, (attached separately) which meant that this conference would be convened jointly with the government. This was ignored. The letter of Dr. S. Haidasz to the delegates and the press communique of September 28, states that the sponsors are the Government in collaboration with the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. Obviously, the Government decided not to hold their conference in collaboration with the Canadian Cultural Rights Committee.

We shall cooperate with the Government in this conference, but with certain reservations. We do not regard this conference as being adequately representative of the views of the ethno-cultural groups. Therefore, we are not abandoning the concept of the Second Thinkers' Conference on Multiculturalism which we are now planning to convene in 1974 as "a more comprehensive and substantial gathering on multiculturalism."

The Canadian Cultural Rights Committee has commitments from and commitments to the delegates, the resource personnel, several provincial governments, several mayors of cities, central bodies and national and regional organizations of the ethno-cultural groups, the Canadian Folk Arts Council, Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, and Canadian Ethnic Press Federation, who had agreed to participate in the Second Thinkers' Conference on Multiculturalism. We intend to honor these commitments, to work closely with the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism and look forward to cooperation from the Federal Government.

(The End)

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

Ukrainian VISTA Volunteer Honored for Service in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — A pioneer member of Chicago's Project Senior Ethnic Find, George Daczyszyn, 69, of 2457 W. Rice St., was honored in ceremonies recently at the ACTION Regional Office upon completion of one year's service with VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America). He has since reenrolled for another year of service.

George Daczyszyn (second from right), is honored upon completion of year's service as VISTA Volunteer with Project Senior Ethnic Find in Chicago. Frank E. Williams, Deputy Associate Director of ACTION and head of VISTA made presentation of U.S. flag that had flown over nation's capitol. Also attending presentation were Mrs. Glen Ann Jicha, former and first supervisor of Project Senior Ethnic Find; and Myron B. Kuropas, Regional Director of ACTION, Region V.

Receives Flag

He was presented with a U.S. flag, which had flown over the nation's capitol, by Frank E. Williams, Deputy Associate Director of ACTION, and head of VISTA and Anti-Poverty Programs.

Mr. Daczyszyn, who once designed "one of the biggest machines in the country" for Inland Steel, has assisted hundreds of elderly in Chicago's Ukrainian community. He has made them aware of the many benefits available to them and assisted them in obtaining the services to which they are eligible.

This pilot program was started here in September 1972. Project Senior Ethnic Find is a joint undertaking of ACTION, the federal agency for voluntary service, and the Illinois State Governor's Office of Human Resources. Currently, 20 VISTA's are serving nine ethnic communities. They include the black, German, Italian, Jewish, Korean, Lithuanian, Polish, Spanish-speaking and Ukrainian.

Because the outsanding success of the VISTA Volunteers and the overwhelming acceptance of the program in Chicago, Project Senior Ethnic Find has since been expanded to include the cities of Gary, Cleveland and Detroit.

The program was conceived by Myron B. Kuropas, Regional Director of ACTION for Region V which covers the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Other ACTION programs are University Year for ACTION, Foster Grandparent Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Active Corps of Executives (ACE) and the Peace Corps. Mike Balzano is Director of ACTION.

Pochaiv...

(Cont. from p. 1)

the Holy Mother with miracle-making powers. In pre-Communist times, the monastery was a place of annual pilgrimages by faithful from near and distant places in Ukraine.

Two Cathedrals

Adorning the entire complex are two cathedrals, Holy Assumption, built in the rococo style in the eighteenth century, and the Holy Trinity, built in the second decade of this century.

The Pochaiv monastery is the subject of a popular Ukrainian song, which tells how the Holy Mother saved the monastery during a Turkish siege in 1675.

The number of monks in the monastery has dwindled from more than 200 in 1939 to less than 20 in 1970.

In 1964, the Soviet authorities tried to close the monastery but backed down under pressure of world public opinion.

The Late Dmytro Szmagala

(Continued from p. 1)

dent of the UNA were honorary pall-bearers during the funeral services Saturday from St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma to the cemetery.

Bearing the casket with the remains of the late Dmytro Szmagala were his grandsons, Jerry and Danny Bobeczko, Robert Kaminsky, and Eugene Woloshyn Jr., as well as Robert Kaminsky, Zenon Holubec and Greg Herman, sons of the late Mr. Szmagala's relatives.

A long, solemn procession of relatives, friends, asociates and community members followed to pay last respects to the veteran leader whose popularity extended far beyond the environs of Cleveland.

Eulogies

Walter Didyk, former Supreme Advisor and a long-time friend of the deceased, was driving from Detroit only to be stymied by the striking truck drivers who blocked the highways. He never made it to the funeral.

Eulogizing the deceased at the grave-site were: Mr. Lesawyer, paying the last tribute in behalf of the entire Soyuz family; Dr. Futey, in behalf of the local UCCA branch which he heads; Ivan Fur, in behalf of the UNA District Committee, in the absence of the ailing chairman, Wasyl Lischynecky; Mr. Kuropas, in behalf of friends, associates and honorary members of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Rev. Leo Tymkiw, of St. Andrew's, and Benedik Hilarion, OSBM, officiated at the funeral services. Msgr. Dmytro Gresko, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, of which the deceased was a communicant, had left earlier for a vacation trip, but visited the late Mr. Szmagala a few days before his death.

At the post-funeral wake, Taras Szmagala, son of the deceased and his successor in the post of UNA Supreme Advisor, conveyed the family's thanks to all who took part in the funeral and the attendant services.

To Represent "Svoboda" At Toronto Press Ball

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bohdanna Kulyk, a student at the University of Toronto, has been selected as Svoboda's entry in the Miss Ukrainian Press contest held in conjunction with the Press Ball in Toronto, Ont., February 16, at the Royal York Hotel. One girl out of a field of some 20 entries representing Ukrainian periodicals will be chosen to bear the title of "Miss Ukrainian Press".

Bohdanna Kulyk

"Svoboda" had a winner two years ago when Yarcia Buka was chosen "Miss Ukrainian Press".

Miss Kulyk is a graduate of the Saturday School of Ukrainian subjects at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic parish in Toronto. She is a member of SUM, the Ukrainian National Association and sings with the SUM "Dibrova" female chorus.

Her studies at the universities include music, history and literature.

Dr. Anna Procyk Joins Harvard Research Institute

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Among the 1973-74 Research Fellows of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is Dr. Anna Procyk, specialist in the history of the Ukrainian Revolution (1918-1920) and the nationality problems in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Procyk received her Ph.D. from Columbia University, where she was associated with the Program in Soviet Nationality Problems.

While there, she held research grants in 1971 and 1972 and was named Junior Fellow in 1973. She has also held a research grant from the Hoover Institute of Stanford University in the summer of 1972 and a teaching appointment in history and economics at Fordham University in 1972-73.

To date, Dr. Procyk's publications include "The Search for Heritage in Central Asia," in "The Nationality Question in Soviet Central Asia" (Praeger, 1973). She has also delivered papers at a number of scholarly conferences, including the Conference on Soviet Central Asia held by Columbia University in April of 1972 and the Sixth National Convention of AAASS, held in New York, in April, 1973.

During the current academic year, Dr. Procyk is completing the revision of her dissertation under the title "Russian Constitutional Democrats: Liberals or Nationalists?", scheduled for publication by Columbia's Program on Soviet Nationality Problems. Her articles also being readied for publication are "The Nationality Policy of the Volunteer Army", to be published in the "Russian Review", and "The Ukrainian Question at the Jassy Conference: November, 1918."

Dr. Procyk's current research is primarily concerned with the development of Ukrainian conservatism during the period of the War of National Liberation, which is also the subject of her upcoming presentation at the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, scheduled for February 14.

Book Burning in Dakota Stirs Wide Controversy

DRAKE, N.D. — When the school board of Drake, N.D., decided that their high school sophomores will not read Kurt Vonnegut's "Slaughter-house Five" and ordered 32 copies of the book burned, little did the inhabitants of this small community know that this would send them into nationwide prominence.

Dr. Bohdan Hordinsky, a Ukrainian who is the only physician in Drake, feels that the town still does not understand the significance of burning books, says Kay Bartlett in the December 16th issue of The State Journal published in Lansing, Mich.

"You have to understand history to understand the significance of book burning," says Dr. Horodinsky.

Drake, with a population of 650, is a very religious, conservative, mixed Slavic, Scandinavian, and Germanic community, that tends to keep to itself and pays little attention to what the rest of America does, says the article entitled "Book Burning School Rejects Controversy".

A hard working lot, readily harvesting a neighbor's crops if he is sick, the people of Drake "are a very good people... They are the backbone of America," explains Dr. Hordinsky, whose son, Dr. Jerry Hordinsky, is one of the doctors assigned to the Skylab mission.

Dr. Hordinsky, who came to the U.S. after World War II, first settled in New York City, but the climate did not suit him. After reading an ad for doctors to practice in North Dakota, he moved to this north central state. His friends and colleagues are amazed by his environment, but, "You have to live somewhere and there is plenty of parking space here," Dr. Hordinsky answers jokingly.

Youth Has Recital at Carnegie

By IHOR DLABOHA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Stefan Szkafarowsky, a 17-year-old youth from Yonkers, N. Y., made his official debut here in an independent concert of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian music at the Carnegie Recital Hall, Sunday, February 3.

Stefan Szkafarowsky

The more than capacity crowd — people were standing in the back of the hall and along the aisles — was entertained by young Szkafarowsky's rich bass renditions of a 15-piece program. Accompanying Stefan on the piano was his voice teacher Eugene Krachno, specialist in Italian Bel Canto.

The audience, which was not only comprised of his friends but was a cross section of the entire Ukrainian community, showed their delight with Stefan's talent rewarding him with loud, warm applause. This was especially true after he rendered a humorus Ukrainian folk tune composed by J. Stepovy. One segment of the audience, his youth friends who came from several surrounding cities, particularly displayed their pride and satisfaction over Stefan's musical accomplishments. He acknowledged their appreciation with a special gesture.

After the performance, nearly all of the more than 300 concert goers stood in line to congratulate him on his successful debut and to wish him good luck on his career.

Young Szkafarowsky's talents are not unkown to the Ukrainian community. He has appeared as a soloist for the SUMA camp choruses, at the Ukrainian independence day concert in Jersey City at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts club here, and at various concerts in his hometown.

Stefan has also appeared before non-Ukrainian audience as part of a benefit concert for retarded children in his community and at a special program marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of Yonkers.

Stefan was still in grammar school when his musical talent was noticed. While attending Holy Trinity school in Yonkers he sang the responses for the morning Liturgies and amazed the nuns with his fine voice.

On the advice of several leading Ukrainian musical figures, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Szkafarowsky enrolled their son in the voice school of Mr Krachno and Mme. Claudia Taranova.

Young Stefan said that he has decided on an opera career, and after completing Saunders Trade and Technical school he would like to study at Juilliard. Mr. Krachno quickly corrected him by saying that "after a year or two of intense practic and rehearsals Stefan wil audition for an opera company."

When asked which are his favorite musical pieces, his mother interjected, "He likes to sing so much that he sings everything." Mr. Krachno added, "His two-octave vocal range, quite unsual for someone his age, enables him to sing many selections."

Stefan finally replied by admitting classical music is his favorite, among them "Come Raggio Di Sol" by Caldara "In Questa Tomba Oscura" by Beethoven and "Im Tiefen Keller", a German folk song; all three were part of his program.

Stefan is a member of the local SUMA and TUSM branches, a parishioner at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in his home town, and a member of the UNA Branch 8.

Rochester...

(Continued from p. 1)

peasantry and recalled the events leading up to the proclamation of Ukrainian independence on January 22, 1918.

In her speech Mrs. Korol urged all Ukrainians to unite in their efforts for a free, united Ukraine.

Rochester's ever-popular dancing ensemble "Cheremosh" offered two numbers luring the program. Four couples from the older group skillfully performed the "Zaporozhets", while the younger members of the troupe delighted the audience with their "Hopak."

Mia Bach, a young and talented pianist, enraptured the audience with her interpretation of two piano pieces Miss Bach played one of her own compositions for her second selection and astonished the audience with its technical intricacy.

The children's mandolin orchestra, "Yuni Kobzari," entertained listeners with three songs from their repertoire.

Rounding out the evening's concert was SUMA's "Yunyi Homin", a group of eleven singers who have already been warmly received in their previous appearances at many events. They offered a medley of songs of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

The audience joined them in bringing the concert to a close by singing "Ne Pora."

Anna Kolesnik Featured In N.Y.-N.J. Newspapers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On the eve of her debut performance in New York, the Friday, January 25, edition of The New York Post and the Sunday, January 27, issue of The Star-Ledger carried stories based on interviews with Anna Kolesnik, former mezzo-soprano of the Kiev State Opera Theater, describing her and her family's escape from the USSR and the reasons for it.

In both interviews Mme. Kolesnik revealed her and her family's denouncement of the cultural repressions and Russification in Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian opera star and her conductor husband... say there is an attempt to suppress freedom of expression in music as well as in words," wrote Rita Delfinger in the lead paragraph in the Post's article entitled "Ukrainian Artist Fled From Soviet 'Meddling'".

"People Cry"

Mme. Kolesnik experienced this suppression when she sang songs by Russian composers and Ukrainian composers equally well. She cited an incident when she performed before Communist Party officials, who applauded her renditions of the works of the Russian composer Rachmaninoff. "When I sang Ukrainian songs the same way," said Mme. Kolesnik in the recent interview with Miss. Delfinger, "they would say, 'Why do you put so much soul into that song, so much so that people cry.'"

During the interview, the Kolesnik's, who spoke through an interpreter, revealed that after they were threatned for interferring with governmental and party functions, and were told that their jobs were at stake, they decided to escape from Ukraine. They added that they were determined to leave Ukraine at all costs. If they were challenged, said the artist, the family planned to "keep driving to the edge of the mountain and just plunge."

"Communism is anti-life. You can't go on forcing people to exist against their nature," said Mme. Kolesnik remembering her life in Kiev during the interview with Miss Babbage of Newark's Star-Ledger.

The author of this New Jersey paper's article, entitled "Diva, Relatives Fled Ukraine—Singer Basks in Freedom of Adopted Land", mispelled the Kolesniks' name every time it appeared and the author revealed her lack of understanding of the differences between the Soviet Union, Russia and Ukraine, twice saying that the Kolesnik's lived in "Russia".

In both articles Mme. Kolesnik's great love for her husband and family emerged.

"I would have gone with Wolodymyr even if I hadn't agreed with him, because without him I couldn't imagine what life would be like," she is quoted in the Star-Ledger.

Wish to Stay

The opera diva hopes to eventually settle down in the U.S., and learn to speak English and sing at the Metropolitan Opera. Her professional goal is to play "Carmen", "a role I was practicing before we left Ukraine, but never had the opportunity to perform."

Her ultimate goal, however, is to "live life to the hilt everyday so that it would be miserable to die!", she told Miss Babbage.

The Star-Ledger article contained a one column photo showing Mme. Kolesnik at the piano in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dobush in Newark.

Economic Exploitation

In an interview with the Vailsburg Leader on the eve of Mme. Kolesnik's Newark engagement, the Kolesniks told of the unendurable economic exploitation of the people in the Soviet Union by the Communist Party leadership. Mme. Kolesnik added that the fate of women is especially difficult.

"Party bosses enjoy better living conditions than the rich in the west," the Kolesniks said, "They are better off than millionaires."

Women in the Soviet Union are relegated to a second class position, explained Mme. Kolesnik, and are not encouraged to use their brains.

"Women build the roads. You hardly ever see a man laboring on the roads," she said in the article entitled "Defectors From Soviet Union Take Refuge Here", "Women lay bricks, plaster, paint and put on roofs. Most building industry workers are women."

The Irvington Herald also carried a story on the Kolesniks.

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Astoria Parish To Present Concert in Marking Anniversary

The "Molodа Dumka" choir directed by Yara Kekish.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Parish Council of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria will sponsor a concert of Christmas carols, songs and dances, dedicated to the commemoration of the 56th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence proclamation.

The concert, to be held Sunday, February 10, will feature more than 200 performers, including St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir from Hempstead, the School of Ukrainian Folk Ballet under the direction of Ulana Kunynska-Shmerekowska and the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir from Astoria. Also appearing on the program will be the Young "Dumka" choir, and the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, directed by Elaine Oprysko.

The concert will be held at Bryant High School Auditorium, 31st Avenue and 48th Street, Astoria, at 4:00 p.m.

The Parish Council sponsored a similar concert last year, which, according to a spokesman of the Council, was a huge success, with more than 700 persons in attendance. The Council, said the spokesman, hopes that these concerts will offer encouragment especially to the young people of the Ukrainian community in Astoria to participate in the various cultural activities of the parish.

"We also hope," continued the spokesman, "that this concert, dedicated to the commemoration of Ukrainian independence, will draw many young people to attend the celebration of this day, since it is a sad fact that the traditional 'akademia's' held on this occasion are attended mostly by the senior members of the Ukrainian community."

The opening remarks at the concert will be delivered by Dr. John O. Flis. Wolodymyr Hentisz will host the program.

The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the remodeling of the Parish Hall, located at 37-09 31st Avenue in Astoria.

New York To Mark Independence Anniversary

NEW YORK, N.Y. — New York's concert marking the 56th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, originally scheduled for January 20 but cancelled due to the strike of the city schools' non-teaching personnel, has been rescheduled for this Sunday, February 10, informs the local UCCA branch.

The concert's program will differ from the original one in one point. Anna Kolesnik scheduled to appear three weeks ago, will not appear because of her present U.S. concert tour.

The program will feature Philadelphia's "Prometheus" male chours under the direction of Michael Dlaboha, a recitation by stage actress Valia Kalyn-Mahmet, the local "Verkhovyntsi" SUMA dancers, choreographer Oleh Genza, vocal renditions by Martha Kokolska-Musijchuk; and accompanying her on the piano will be Prof. Ihor Sonevytsky.

Delivering the principal address will be Prof. Eugene Fedorenko of Rutgers University. Roman Huhlewych, president of the local UCCA Branch, will open the program and present to the audience the city and state Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations.

The concert will be held at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 24th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and will begin at 4:30 p.m.

UCCA Washington News

● Just recently received was the November issue of the "Congressional Digest", starring "The Question of Expanded U.S. Trade Relations With The Soviet Union: Pro and Con." The views of the UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky are featured on the con side along with those of U.S. Representatives Ichord, Ashbrook and Annunzio. The pro side includes Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, the East-West Trade Council and others. The UCCA president's views embrace an expanded concept of emigration from the USSR.

● On December 8 the UCCA president departed for the Republic of China to participate in the Third Sino-American Conference on Mainland China. The week-long conference and meetings beyond were of special importance to our views and orientation toward the Sino-Russian rivalry. It isn't generally understood that millions of Ukrainians populate Asia and would be affected by any explosive development in this rivalry. The UCCA president served as a commentator and critic on issues pertaining to this rivalry. On Tuesday, December 11, he was the luncheon guest of the director of the conference, Dr. Han Lih-wu.

● The following day, beyond the Conference sessions, the UCCA president met again with Madame Chiang Kai-She during a reception tendered for the participants. He related his meeting recently with Mayor Thompson of Macon, Georgia, who refused to extend the key of his city to a recent Red Chinese delegation. The conversation that ensued was most interesting since the president's wife attended school near Macon.

● On December 12 the UCCA president was the luncheon guest of the initiator of the conference, Dr. Wu Chen-tasi. His conversation with the latter covered Moscow's moves in Mongolia and East Turkestan. The information obtained by free Chinese intelligence sources is impressive. Later that evening the UCCA president was the guest of Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang, the leading light of the World Anti-Communist League, which will be holding its seventh conference in Washington next April. The following day the UCCA president had a private meeting with Dr. Ku at WACL headquarters.

● From December 13 into the following week the UCCA president met with Vice President Yen, Minister Shu-kai, Representative Shieh and numerous other friends in the Asian anti-Communist movement. To Vice-President Yen he expressed grateful thanks for his messages on Captive Nations Week and discussed preparations for its 15th anniversary next July. With Minister Chow, whom he knew well as ROC's Ambassador in Washington, the UCCA president discussed Washington's policies of detente. His several meetings with Mr. Shieh, who is the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, moved him as to Free China's concern over U.S. involvements with Peking.

● The UCCA president was invited to become a member of the National Advisory Council of Amnesty International of the U.S.A. He accepted the honor of this membership. Amnesty International is devoted to protecting human rights and is concentrating on their current repression in the USSR. The council includes such names as William Buckley, Senator Jacob Javits and Representative Don Edwards. Talks with an AI representative covered the area of cultural repressions and arrests in Ukraine.

UNA Branch in Buffalo Elects Officers, Delegates

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Atanas Kobryn, energetic UNA'er in the western New York area, was re-elected president of Branch 127 and chosen one of three delegates to the Association's 28th regular convention to be held in Philadelphia in May of this year.

The St. Nicholas Brotherhood Branch meeting was held Sunday, January 27, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church hall here. It was one of the best attended meetings in years and received coverage in the January 28th issue of the Buffalo Evening News.

The interest in the meeting reflects the growing importance of Soyuz, both as a fraternal and community organization, in the western New York area.

Re-elected with Mr. Kobryn, who is serving his fifth term as president, were the following officers: Mrs. Mary A. Harawus, secretary, Mrs. Czeslawa Szyszka, recording secretary, Peter Harawus, assistant secretary and treasurer, Alexander Berezhnyckyj, cultural and social assistance affairs.

Newly-elected officers are: Ivan Drozdowsky, vice-president, Tymko Jurkiw, member-at-large, as well as the members of the auditing committee, Miss Sophie Sudyn, chairman, Michael Hnatiw and Mrs. Sophie Bezuszko, members.

Mrs. Harawus and Mr. Drozdowsky join Mr. Kobryn as the Branch's delegates to the UNA Convention. Alternates are: Tadej Mychaskiw, Mrs. Anna Kaczor and Michael Mychaskiw.

Apart from hearing reports of the executive officers, the meeting devoted a great deal of time to the current convention-jubilee year membership drive.

The members also set plans for the celebration of UNA's 80th anniversary this year and for a session explaining social assistance programs available to the elderly.

Mr. Kobryn announced that as a delegate he will try to bring the 1978 convention to Buffalo.

Youngstown Remembers Ukraine's Independence

YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y. — State Senator Harry Meshel, appearing at the Ukrainian Independence Day concert sponsored by the local UCCA branch, read the resolution passed by the Ohio State Senate commemorating the 56th anniversary of Ukraine's freedom.

Included in this resolution, which was introduced by Sen. Meshel, were references to the current repressions against Ukrainian intellectuals.

Taking part in the program, held at the Dana Recital Hall, Sunday, January 27, were Roman Rudnytsky, concert pianist and professor at Youngstown University's Dana School of Music, Suzanne Rouse-Rudnytsky, soloist, and pupils from the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects.

Delivering the invocation at the start of the program was Msgr. Leo Adamiak, and the concluding benediction was voiced by Very Rev. Dr. William Olynyk. Acting as master of ceremonies for the program was Atty. Michael Yurchison, local UCCA Branch president.

Youngstown's Ukrainian Independence Day observance were widely reported in the area newspapers.

Watervliet Community Marks Ukrainian Independence Day

WATERVLIET, N.Y. — J. Leo O Brien, Mayor of Watervliet, ordered the hoisting of the Ukrainian flag atop City Hall Tuesday, January 22, in observance of the 56th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The photo-story in the Saturday, January 19, issue of The Times Record of Troy, N.Y., reported the event by stating: "Just like the red, white and blue symbolized the American colonists' struggle for independence in 1776, the blue and gold flag of the Free Republic of Ukraine symbolizes that nation's ungoing struggle against Communist domination by the Soviet Union."

Presenting Mayor O'Brien with the Ukrainian flag were Very Rev. Bohdan Volosin, pastor of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and Miss Luba Kushnir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yaroslaw Kushnir.

The local community marked the event with an appropriate program Sunday, January 20, at the Ukrainian American Citizens Club.

Chicago UNA'ers Plan Bowling Tourney

Chicago's bowlers finalize plans for tourney.

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago UNA Bowling Committee is sponsoring a mixed doubles sweepstakes bowling tourney to be held here Saturday, March 2. Deadline for entries is Friday, February 22. The tourney will be held at the Jay Bee Recreation Center 2001 W. 51st Street.

A registration fee of $13.00 has been set for all doubles entries and at least one prize will be awarded for each 10 entries. The guaranteed prize for first place is $100. Special prizes to be awarded are: high double team scratch 3-game total, high individual game scratch for women, and high individual game scratch for men.

The handicap for mixed doubles is 70 percent of 400 and for the individual prizes it is 70 percent of 200.

The prizes will be awarded at a special buffet Saturday evening March 2, at 8:00 p.m.

For further information, registering for tourney and buffet, write to: John P. Evasiuk, 5243 S. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60609; Tel.: 434-1892.

Harvard Institute Acquires Dr. Dmytriw's Library

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University has acquired the late Dr. Gregory Dmytriw's entire library consisting of 869 books, as he had directed in his last will and testament.

The books were presented to the Institute's librarian Edward Kasynec, at the home of Dr. Dmytriw's widow, Mrs. M. Dmytriw, Friday, December 14, 1973, in the presence of Profs. M. Gadzinsky and O. Omecinsky, as well as M. Lalka. In addition to the bequest, Mrs. Dmytriw also agreed to the establishment of a "Dr. Dmytriw Fund" in order to raise money for more research and reference material for the library.

Literary Works

The late Dr. Dmytriw's library contains dictionaries, linguistic and literary texts, and works of well known Ukrainian writers, which he collected for over two years. Dr. Dmytriw died last summer.

A physician by profession, the late Dr. Dmytriw also authored two works, "Proty Khvyl'" (Against the Waves, 1964) and "V Borot'bi za Pravdu" (In Defense of Truth, 1970), which also contain some biographical information about the author.

Edward Kasynec (third, left) looks over a book presented by Mrs. M. Dmytriw from the collection of her late husband. Looking on are (extreme left) Profs. O. Omecinsky and M. Gadzinsky.

Martyrology of Orthodox Church Featured in "Quarterly"

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — The rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the escape of the Kolesnik family from Ukraine, new prospects for analyzing the evolution of Ukrainian society, and other timely articles are contained in the Winter 1973 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly."

An editorial, "Human Rights—The Lip-Service Ideal in World Power Politics," dwells on the indifference of world governments to the plight of the many nations under the heel of Soviet Russian domination.

In his long and authoritative article, "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Moscow: Rebirth and Golgotha," Fedir Bulbenko gives a dramatic account of the rebirth and the destruction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine in the years 1921-1938.

Escape

Barbara Lee, an American, in her article, "Escape," depicts the dramatic flight to freedom of Wolodymyr and Anna Kolesnik, director and soloist, respectively, of the Ukrainian State Opera in Kiev, and their family through several countries in 1972.

Prof. John A. Armstrong, noted American scholar and author of "Ukrainian Nationalism," in his article, "New Prospects for Analyzing the Evolution of Ukrainian Society," dwells competently on the present status of research in Ukrainian sciences, and concludes that despite severe repression by the Communist regime, progress is being made in Ukraine.

In his article, "The Unholy Trinity: Cold War, Peaceful Coexistence and Detente," Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky presents a critical analysis of U.S. foreign policy with respect to the USSR.

Finally, Prof. Brutus Coste of Fairleigh Dickinson University, outlines the Soviet strategy in his concise but penetrating article, "A Scenario of Soviet Strategy in the Seventies."

Book Reviews

The Winter issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" contains several reviews if important books. These include: "A Study of Vasyl Stefanyk" (Yar Slavutych); "The Hapsburg Empire, 1790-1918" (N. Andrusiak); "No Neuptral Ground" and "Communist Penetration of the Third World" (Joseph S. Roucek); "Dzialalność Abwery na terenie Polski 1933-1939" (Roman S. Holiat); "The Crippled Giant" (Lev E. Dobriansky); "Subversion" (Walter Dushnyck); "The USSR-German Aggression againt Lithuania" (Constantine R. Jurgela); "Zambia—I Changed My Mind" (Kurt Glaser); "Like A Song, Like A Dream" (Marta Sawczak), "The Secret Team: The CIA", (Anthony T. Bouscaren).

Among the "Pertinent Documents" contained in the Winter issue are an "Open Letter to the Congress of the United States," by Andrei Sakharov, and the resolution on the oppression of Ukrainian intellectuals and the opposition to the granting of the "most-favored-nation" status to the USSR by the U.S. Congress, adopted at the mournful rally, held on September 23, 1973 in New York City.

There also is an 8-page "Ucrainica in American and Foreign Periodicals" and the "Chronicle of Current Events," comprising select developments among the Ukrainians in the United States, in the free world and developments and events in captive Ukraine.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

AN EVENING WITH CLUB KIEV
A DANCE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th 1974
8:30 — ?
Ukrainian Center
240 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N.J.
ORCHESTRA MRIA

TUSM Youth Hold East Coast Plenum

YONKERS, N.Y. — The U.S. National Executive Board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) organized a plenum of its eastern branches here at the Ukrainian Youth Center for the purpose of "discussing internal problems of the organization without the presence of adults," said Askold Lozynsky, U.S. president, at the start of the day-long session.

Present at the plenum, held Saturday, February 2, were 29 members representing the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Yonkers branches, and seven members of the executive board, including: Mr. Lozynsky; Bohdan Hoshowsky, eastern vice-president; Borys Potapenko, western vice-president; Iryna Twerdowsky, secretary; Orest Rusynko, treasurer; Nadia Diakun, press and information; and Lesia Okruch, member.

Ihor Rakowsky, financial director for SUSTA, conveyed greetings to the plenum from that student union.

The branch presidents present delivered short prepared reports on their activities since the time of the TUSM Congress held in Pittsburgh in mid-September last year. The reports showed a consistency of programs and goals.

In the past five months TUSM members sponsored demonstrations against the current wave of repressions in Ukraine, handed out leaflets informing non-Ukrainians of their programs, organized panel discussions and lectures delving into the various questions surrounding Ukrainian nationalism and the persecutions of Ukrainian intellectuals.

Rendering these reports were Anna Melnychuk, Pittsburgh; Elizabeth Sydor-Czartorysky, New York; Nadia Diakun, Philadelphia; and Roman Zwarycz, host branch.

Mr. Lozynsky read written reports of those eastern branches which were not represented at the plenum. One of the remaining six eastern branches and candidate branches, Syracuse, had scheduled a demonstration, together with SUMA, on the same day.

Leaving protest actions in the hands of local branches, Mr. Lozynsky, 22-year-old law student at Fordham Law School, stated that the executive board concentrated its efforts in scholarly areas, panels, lectures, and publishing. Thus far, on the initiative of the board, three panels and one lecture were held in some of the 14 TUSM branches in the U.S.

Since September six branches were visited by executive board members and within a short time, Mr. Lozynsky said, "I will visit the remaining branches." The president stated that unofficially there are some 200 members in chapters from New York to Minneapolis.

One of the letters of the board was a correspondence sent to Peter G. Davis, N.Y. Times musical critic who reviewed Anna Kolesnik's concert. In the letter Mr. Davis was asked to correct his statement that the hall was filled with "predominantly Russian-speaking" people.

The principal aim of this board, in its term of office, will be in publishing. So far three projects have been designated. Marking last year's 100th anniversary of the birth of the patron of TUSM, Mykola Michnowsky, and this year's 50th anniversary since his death, the executive board will publish a biography and an anthology of the works of Michnowsky.

Also, a pamphlet containing the works of Nina Strokata-Karavanska, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Evhen Sverstiuk, Valentyn Moroz, Ivan Dzyuba, Mychaylo Osadchy, Yuriy Shukhevych and Vyacheslav Chornovil is slated for publication.

In line with lecture tours of prominent Ukrainian scholars to TUSM branches, their addresses will be published in a separate booklet at the end of the board's term.

At the end of the meeting, Dr. Anatole Bedriy delivered a talk on the topic of "The Meaning and Idea of State in Ukraine". The address was an analysis of the works of Ukrainian dissident-intellectuals, with references to Ukrainian nationhood and statehood.

Following the day-long session the executive board met in a private session and discussed their projects and results of this plenum.

A similar gathering is slated for the west in late winter or early spring.

ART EXHIBIT
IRMA OSADSA
Paintings and drawings
YALE UNIVERSITY
School of Art and Architecture
NEW HAVEN, Conn.
Opening February 12, 1974, 8:30 P.M.
Closing February 17, 1974, 5:30 P.M.