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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

РІК LXXXI. SECTION TWO Ч. 46 SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1974. ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 46 VOL. LXXXI.

UCCA ASKS U.N. INTERVENTION FOR PLIUSHCH, MOROZ

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A three-member delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America called on the American representatives to the United Nations and asked them to intervene in the case of Leonid Pliushch and Valentyn Moroz, as well as other Ukrainian intellectuals incarcerated in Soviet prisons, concentration camps and mental asylums.

See Officials

The UCCA delegation, consisting of Atty. John Roberts, legal counsel, Ivan Bazarko, Executive Director, and Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly", called in person on Ambassador John Scali, Guy Wiggins and Philip Hoffman Thursday, February 28, and asked that two UCCA memoranda, sent to the U.S. Mission in advance, be presented to Dr. Felix Ermacora, chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

The separate memoranda, one dealing specifically with the cases of Pliushch and Moroz, the other with the overall situation in Ukraine, were addressed to Dr. Ermacora on the suggestion of the U.S. officials. The documents were signed by UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, Secretary Ignatius M. Billinsky and Mr. Bazarko. Copies of the memoranda were sent to President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In the memoranda, the UCCA asked that Dr. Ermacora "intercede immediately with the Soviet government to release forthwith" Moroz and Pliushch and "allow them to travel abroad, so they may receive proper medical attention which is denied them in their own country."

The memoranda cited recent appeals of Dr. Andrei Sakharov in the case of Pliushch and accounts of repeated beatings and torturings of Moroz who is incarcerated with criminals in the Vladimir prison.

Violations Cited

The memorandum on the general situation in Ukraine brings to the attention of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights numerous instances of violations of human, national and constitutional rights in Ukraine by the Soviet regime, the intensified policy of Russification designed to eradicate the Ukrainian national identity, the destruction of churches and monasteries, and the incarceration of Ukrainians who speak out against these violations.

The American officials, in the course of a 40-minute discussion, assured the UCCA representatives, that they will press for action on the memoranda at the United Nations.

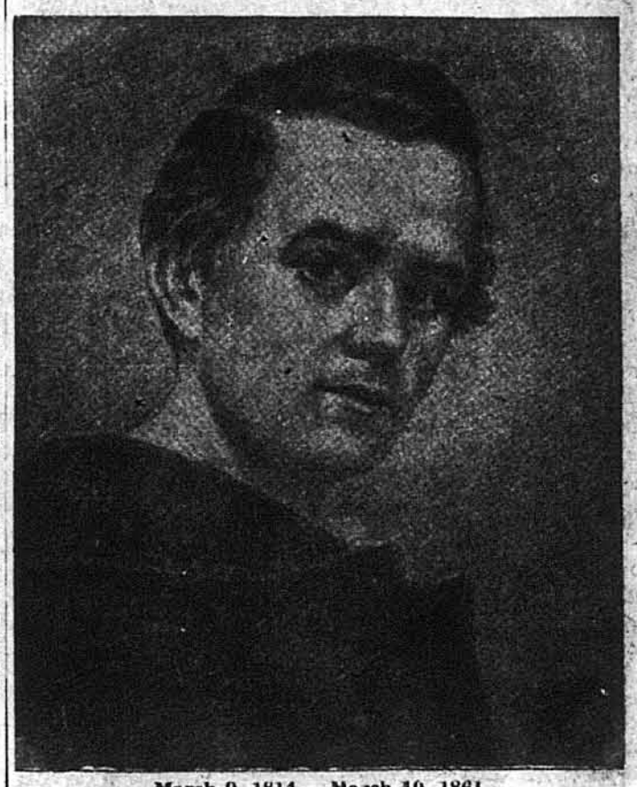
SHEVCHENKO SOCIETY HONORS PATRON

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The U.S. Executive Board of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Philological Section of the Society is sponsoring a scholarly conference honoring its patron, Taras Shevchenko.

The conference, slated for Saturday, March 9, at 5:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, will be opened and conducted by Prof. Wasyl Lew, chairman of the section. Papers will be presented by Prof. L. Rudnytsky, "Shevchenko in English Translation"; and Prof. R. Kuchar, "Shevchenko and Slowacki — Literary Parallels."

During the conference Roman Kobrynsky, Administrative Director of the Society, will report on the work of the Society in 1973.

Shevchenko: Ukraine's Immortal Bard



March 9, 1814 — March 10, 1861

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

From THE EPISTLE

...Then, O my brothers, as a start,
Come, clasp your brothers to your heart,—
So let your mother smile with joy
And dry her tears without annoy!

Blest be your children in these lands
By the touch of your toil-hardened hands,
And, duly washed, kissed let them be
With lips that speak of liberty!

Then all the shame of days of old,
Forgotten, shall no more be told;
Then shall our day of hope arrive,
Ukrainian glory shall revive.

No twilight but the dawn shall render
And break forth into novel splendor...
Brothers, embrace! Your hopes possess,
I beg you in all earnestness!

Tr. by C. H. Andrusyshen and W. Kirkconnell

SOLZHENITSYN CALLS FOR DISMEMBERMENT OF SOVIET UNION

WRITER URGES KREMLIN TO DISCARD COMMUNISM

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, the Russian Nobel prize winning writer who was recently expelled by the Soviet government, urged Soviet leaders to abandon communism and dismantle the Soviet Union, limiting the Kremlin's sphere of political control to Russia proper only.

Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn

No Reply

The sweeping proposals were made by Mr. Solzhenitsyn in a 15,000-word treatise dated September 5, 1973, and sent to the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin. At that time, the writer was still living in Moscow.

After several months had passed without a reply "or even the hint of one" from the authorities, the author stated in a foreword, he decided to make his statement public. The copy of the treatise was obtained by The New York Times which gave accounts of it in its Sunday, March 3rd, edition.

The Sunday Times of London obtained a copy which already incorporated revisions made by Mr. Solzhenitsyn after his expulsion from the Soviet Union February 13th. The changes related only to the author's views on the western world. His proposals regarding the dismantling of the USSR and the abandonment of communism as an "alien, unworkable philosophy" were retained intact. The document, entitled "Open Letter to the Soviet Leaders," was published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

The proposal to dismantle the USSR was made by Mr. Solzhenitsyn in a footnote to the letter. He envisages a future Russian national state embracing Russian ethnographic territories only. The Kremlin would be expected to abandon its control over the non-Russian republics, including Ukraine. Mr. Solzhenitsyn mentioned all of them except Byelorussia and Moldavia.

Concentrate on Northeast

The thrust of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's program is to concentrate on the development of the "Northeast," the vast forested and sparsely inhabited reaches of northern Russia and Siberia. He would like to see it developed by the Russians themselves without Western capital and envisions this development, coupled with the abandonment of communism, as helping to avert a future war with Red China. Otherwise, he fears "that Andrei A. Amalrik's prediction will ultimately come true."

Mr. Amalrik, in his book "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?", predicted the downfall of the Soviet Union in a war with Red China. Mr. Amalrik has been exiled to Siberia after the publication of his book in the West.

Council For World Freedom Meets in Washington

RESOLUTION ON PLIUSHCH AND MOROZ ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA Special). — On Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2, 1974, the American Council for World Freedom (ACWF) held its annual meeting at the Mayflower Hotel here.

Taking part in the meeting were some 50 representatives of various national organizations, as well as members of the ACWF executive committee and the board of directors.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, and Miss Vera A. Dowhan, represented the National Captive Nations Committee, while Ignatius M. Billinsky, UCCA Secretary, and Dr. Walter Dushnyck, member of the UCCA Executive Committee and editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," represented the UCCA, which is a full-fledged member of the ACWF.

Gen. Thomas A. Lane (Ret.), outstanding American military leader and chairman of the ACWF, conducted the meeting. The agenda included the annual reports of officers, past activities, and the cancelled London Conference of WACL (World Anti-Communist League).

Lee Edwards, Secretary of the ACWF, reported extensively on the WACL Conference which was supposed to take place last August in London, but was cancelled because of the British government's refusal to grant visas to several delegates from the Republic of China. This prompted many Asian, Latin American and European delegates to withdraw from the Conference. As a result, Geof-

(Continued on p. 2)

SUSTA Executive Board Holds Meeting

ANNOUNCE DRIVE TO RAISE SORELY NEEDED FUNDS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.— The Executive Board of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) decided, at its last meeting, to suspend all its activities and projects for the month of March and to concentrate all its efforts on a fund-raising drive.

"Life or Death"

This moratorium on its activities and emphasis on fund-raising is "a life or death attempt to save SUSTA," explained Eugene Iwanciw, president.

Mr. Iwanciw continued that, "If by the end of March, the executive board does not have enough funds to cover at least administrative expenses, then it would not be totally improbable that SUSTA would have to close up shop."

According to Victor Myhal, SUSTA treasurer, the executive board has presently some $150 in cash plus outstanding expenses.

In the past month and a half, Ihor Rakowsky and Ihor Dlaboha, financial director and public relations director, respectively, made attempts to acquire donations from professional Ukrainian organizations to cover administrative expenses and to fund proposed projects. They reported, during their two-part meeting held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 1-3, in Newark, N.J., and New Brunswick, N.J., that they personally contacted the national executive boards of the Ukrainian Medical Association and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society, and the New York branch of the engineer's society for funds.

In their talks with both professional organizations the two SUSTA officers described briefly the Ukrainian student situation in the U.S. and outlined their plans for involving more Ukrainian students in the work of SUSTA.

To aid the student union in its work, the executive board of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society donated $100, and will print an appeal in their newsletter to the Ukrainian engineers for further financial support.

Mr. Iwanciw emphasized at the meeting that "it is imperative that each member of the executive board take time out to go door-to-door and collect funds for SUSTA this month."

The student activists also discussed what steps should be taken in securing funds from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Mr. Myhal stated that the UCCA still owes SUSTA $500 from the 1973 allowance to the student organization.

The SUSTA treasurer explained that each year, according to a resolution by the UCCA Congress, SUSTA receives one percent of the UCCA budget or $1,000 to cover its expenses.

Shelved

Among projects which the executive board was forced to shelve as a result of its financial crisis are the further development of the political research group, an educational handbook, the publishing of a newspaper, a student festival, and fieldwork projects in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Iwanciw also said that visits to hromadas by members of the executive board would be curtailed for the

(Continued on p. 4)

Prof. Tarnopolsky Heads Moroz Defense Committee

TORONTO, Ont. — Dr. Walter Tarnopolsky, professor of law at Toronto's Osgood Hall Law School, was named to head the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz. This committee is operating on the international level and is being sponsored by the World Conference of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS).

Compile Material

The Committee, the CeSUS office here said, has already started to compile material on Valentyn Moroz and make it available to the International Red Cross and the U.N. Human Rights Commission. The Committee has also collected all the works of Moroz, Ukrainian historian and noted critic of Russification, and will publish them in the English language through the Peter Martin Associates.

CeSUS officers and Committee members said the book will appear within six weeks.

This Committee's prime ob-

(Continued on p. 3)

St. Basil's Students Stage "Ukrainian Day"

STAMFORD, Conn. — Seniors at St. Basil's Minor Seminary, under the direction of Prof. Roman Romanyshyn, staged a "Ukrainian Day" and a "Tribute to Heroes" Sunday, March 3, here.

The purpose of the program, according to a faculty member, was to acquaint the students with Ukrainian culture and familiarize them with the men and women who stood in defense of the Ukrainian nation.

The program included appearances by the seminary's choir under the direction of Prof. Alexander Bernyk. Solo parts were rendered by Jack Ryan. Also appearing with a bandura solo was sophomore Eugene Pendakiwskyj. Michael Mandzij, a junior, recited "To the Great Metropolitan."

In the course of a luncheon, held in conjunction with this program, four seniors delivered specially prepared addresses on topics of their choice dealing with Ukrainian heroes. A three-member panel of judges, consisting of Msgr. Stephan Chrepta, Dr. Wasyl Luchkiw and Joseph

(Continued on p. 3)

"IRREPRESSIBLE UKRAINIANS" CITED BY NOTED SOVIETOLOGIST

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Besides the articulate and famous Russian dissidents in the Soviet Union there are at least seven active underground groups in the USSR and five underground newspapers, among them "the most persistent" being the "irrepressible Ukrainians", says Peter Reddaway, noted expert on Soviet affairs.

They exist despite tenacious efforts of the KGB to destroy them, and the publications "give the vocal dissenters crucial moral support," said Mr. Reddaway in an interview with Sidney Fields which appeared in the "Only Human" column of the Monday, February 18, issue of the Daily News under the title of "The Underground Papers."

"Among the most persistent dissenters are the irrepressible Ukrainians, who now have widespread conspiratorial groups demanding their rights and the considerable sovereignty guarenteed under the Ukrainian and Soviet consitutions, but never honored," continued the 34-year-old Sovietologist.

Mr. Reddaway predicts that with the expulsion of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn from the Soviet Union, Andrei Sakharov, nuclear physicist turned dissident, will be next to loose his citizenship. In addition to the banishments, the non-Russian dissidents may be faced with more intense searches and suppressions.

Even though the threat of arrest or banishment for dissenting or reading forbidden literature exists in the USSR, Mr. Reddaway said that the market for undeground literature is "thriving". Solzhenitsyn's latest novel "Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" is being sold on the black market for $100, Mr. Reddaway told the interviewer.

(Continued on p. 3)

UNA Membership Drive: Seven Delegates Do Their Share

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — While some UNA Branches were still electing their delegates to the Association's 28th Regular Convention, seven activists had already submitted tangible proof that their selection as delegates to the assemblage was justified.

They were among the first to organize 10 or more new members in UNA's pre-convention jubilee-year drive underway since January 1, 1974.

Goal is 3,000

The first seven are: John Odezynsky, Branch 153, with 26 new members; Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk, Branch 25, with 13; Mary Yuzyk, Branch 492, with 12; Dr. O. Sanocky, Branch 158, with 12; Ivan Pryhoda, Branch 200, John Hutsayluk, Branch 147, and Mykola Chomanczuk, Branch 5, with 10 new members each.

The goal of the current campaign is 3,000 new members by April 30, 1974. In line with a tradition of long standing, UNA'ers chosen as delegates to the Association's quadrennial convention should be in the forefront of the membership drive, which this year is also dedicated to the observance of the 80th anniversary of Soyuz. A minimum of 10 new members is expected of each of the 400 delegates who were to be elected by March 3rd.

The objective of the current campaign is to raise the total membership of Soyuz to 90,000. To attain that plateau, the UNA needs a net gain of some 850 new members. In the light of anticipated losses for the duration of the campaign, a total of 3,000 has been designated by the UNA Executive Committee. The goal could be easily attained if each of the elected delegates lived up to the established tradition of organizing 10 new members each in the pre-convention drive.

It is expected that in the subsequent weeks, the list, topped by the first seven activists cited, will grow longer, bringing the UNA closer to the goal.

Cash Awards

In addition to the input of delegates, the membership

(Continued on p. 4)

Propose Bill to Establish Ukrainian Studies Center in Connecticut

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. — Three Connecticut state legislators introduced a bill to the Connecticut State General Assembly to provide appropriations for the establishment of a center of Ukrainian studies at Eastern Connecticut State College here.

Seek Funds

The bill proposed by Senators Louise Berry and Alan J. Mazzola, and Representative L. Denardis, stipulates that "a center for the study of Ukrainian language, history, arts and culture be established at Eastern Connecticut State College and a sum be appropriated for that purpose."

In a letter to William Holowaty, president of the local Ukrainian National Home, dated February 20th, Sen. Mazzola informed him of the introduction of such a bill and pledged that, "in any case Senator Berry and I will work very hard to get this bill passed."

Once such a bill is passed, the Ukrainian studies center will have financial security and will not have to rely on large amounts of funds from the community-at-large.

Efforts to establish such a center at the State College here come as a result of the founding of a center for Polish studies at Central Connecticut State College in New Britain. News of the latter project was conveyed by veteran UNA'er Andrew Melnyk. The Polish center receives $30,000 annually from the state.

Prof. John Teluk, UNA Vice-President, taking advantage of his friendship with Sen. Denardis, chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, persuaded the Senator to propose such a bill on the floor of the General Assembly. The senators officially agreed to support such a plan during the Ukrainian Independence Day banquet held in Willimantic where Prof. Teluk was the principal speaker.

The local Ukrainian community leaders indicated that a special committee will be formed which will look after the success of the project.

Letters Urged

Prof. Teluk said that it is of utmost importance at this stage for all Ukrainians in the state of Connecticut to write letters to their representatives in the State Assembly asking them to support this bill known as LCO No. 11-311.

The bill has been referred to the Education Committee of the General Assembly which is headed by Sen. Berry. Sen. Denardis heads the Financial Committee which will also have a say in the passage of the bill and the appropriation of funds for the future center.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issue combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

Subscription Rates for the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY $6.00 per year
U.N.A. Members $2.50 per year

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

EDITORIALS

The Undaunted Bard

Ukraine's modern history knows no greater man than Taras Shevchenko, the immortal Bard and the undaunted crusader for freedom. No man contributed more to the national revival which culminated in the attainment of independence and the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1918. Though the consummation of the Ukrainian people's age-long dream came more than five decades after Shevchenko's death in 1861, it was his flaming word, his persistent exhortations, as well as his personal example, that instilled confidence in subsequent generations and inspired them to re-establish their place under the sun.

Born in March, Taras Shevchenko also died in March, one day after his 47th birthday that the clutches of onsetting death prevented him from celebrating. His was a short lifespan, doubly tragic in that Shevchenko knew only nine years of freedom. A tormented, agonizing life, spent in serfdom, prisons and in exile, it was also a life that produced the best in Ukrainian poetry and religion-like teaching that elevated the Ukrainian masses from the brink of total eradication under the oppressive boot of the tsars to a people aware of its identity, a nation determined to reassert its God-given right to liberty.

The Great Bard's words could not be stifled by the tsars. They cannot be muted by their successors who spared no effort to remake his image into a "forerunner of socialism." They have failed miserably. They could not convince Symonenko, nor Moroz, nor Svitlychny, nor Osadchy. They could not deceive the Ukrainian people by erecting monuments in honor of Taras Shevchenko and naming streets and buildings after him. To no avail. The Ukrainian people know the unblemished, undaunted Shevchenko—the man, the poet, the fighter for their freedom. And it is this Shevchenko that will once again inspire them to "rise and break the chains."

A Salient Voice

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's letter to the Soviet rulers, urging them to discard communism as an ideology and to dismember what he acknowledges to be a Russian empire, is a document of profound significance at this time in history.

Written and dispatched to the men who run that empire at a time when Solzhenitsyn was still at their mercy, the document attests to the man's personal courage, his great understanding of the existing political system, its background and its workings, his foresight in realistically assessing its future, and his frankness in urging to do away with the phony facade.

To be sure, Solzhenitsyn speaks as a Russian patriot and his plea is motivated largely, if not entirely, by a concern for his own people. He sees the Chinese behemoth as the greatest threat to Russia, but implicit in his advice to the Kremlin rulers is a warning that in case of war the non-Russian nations would turn against Russians, as they already did twice in this century. Of course, the Kremlin rulers are aware of this, perhaps even more strongly than Solzhenitsyn, sitting as they are on a veritable powder keg. But for a man of Solzhenitsyn's stature to say so openly and frankly assumes special significance.

Viewed from the standpoint of the non-Russian nations forcibly incorporated into the empire, this type of thinking constitutes a signal departure from the age-long pattern of big brotherism. For that matter it is a departure for Solzhenitsyn himself. He is rather an exception to the rule. But a salient exception.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRISTS CONDEMN SOVIET TREATMENT OF DISSIDENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The American Psychoanalytic Association has sent a strongly worded letter to Soviet psychiatrists condemning "the unwarranted labeling of dissenters as mentally ill and their incarceration in hospitals as virtual prisoners."

The association said it took the action "in response to numerous appeals from Soviet dissenters, often men of great eminence in their fields, who have taken considerable risk in contacting colleagues outside the Soviet Union", said "Psychiatric News," APA's official organ.

The letter was sent late last month by Dr. Burness E. Moore, head of the 2,000 member psychoanalytic group, to Professor A.V. Snezhnevsky, head of the Soviet All-Union Society of Psychiatrists and director of the prominent Institute of Psychiatry.

The letter was especially harsh in singling out the Soviet Union for "totalitarian assaults on human rights" through the abuse of psychiatry. In 1971 the association adopted a resolution deploring "the misuse of psychiatric hospitalization as a political device wherever and whenever it occurs."

Dr. Moore wrote that it then was believed such a resolution was sufficient "without specifying any nation." But, he added, "there have been indications that psychiatry has been extensively and continuously abused for political purposes in the Soviet Union" before and since that time.

While noting that there is no Soviet court of redress to present "continuing" and "convincing" reports and documentary evidence of the misuse of psychiatry, the association says it "would be derelict not to address this communication to you for whatever moral suasion it may have."

Much of the current information reaching the West on alleged improper confinement of political dissidents in the Soviet Union has come from well-known Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov, a group he helped found called the Human Rights Committee, and an underground dissident journal known as the "Chronicle of Current Events."

A spokeswoman at the American Psychoanalytic Association said the association had a number of letters on file from people who have left the Soviet Union.

In commenting on reported psychiatric abuses in the Soviet Union, the association letter stated:

"For individual psychiatrists or psychiatric institutions to diagnose political dissent as a symptom of schizophrenia or paranoia, to regard original opinions in the behavioral sciences or on the political scene as mental aberrations, and to incarcerate persons for the expressions of such views without proper defense are actions contrary to the tenets of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights voted by the member nations of the United Nations 25 years ago."

Another psychiatric group that has recently singled out the Soviet Union for psychiatric abuses is the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Sir Martin Roth, president of the British association, recently sent a copy of a November resolution dealing with the subject to APA President Alfred Freedman.

The resolution states that the college "deplores the current use of psychiatry in the Soviet Union for the purpose of political repression and condemns the activities of doctors who lend themselves to this work."

Members of APA and psychiatrists from other Western nations met informally with Professor Snezhnevsky and other Soviet psychiatrists on alleged confinement of political dissidents following an international symposium on schizophrenia last October. The meeting was in response to an open letter from APA requesting a meeting to discuss alleged abuses.

In 1971 the APA Board of Trustees passed a resolution, similar to those of other professional groups, condemning psychiatric abuses "wherever they may occur." Following the October meeting, APA has taken no other official action dealing with the use of psychiatry to repress political dissenters, but Dr. Freedman has said APA will maintain efforts to establish a continuing dialogue with Soviet psychiatrists.

In late November, several prominent members of APA sent a cablegram to Soviet authorities urging an open trial for a dissident Moscow mathematician accused of distributing anti-Soviet literature. A Moscow court found the mathematician, Yuri Shikhanovich, not mentally competent to face the charges and ordered him confined to a mental hospital.

To the Kobzar

By LINA KOSTENKO

Kobzar!
Once more
to you I come,
because you are my conscience and my creed.

Forgive me, that with trifles I disturb
your deep and everlasting sleep.
And yet, perhaps, this is no trifle.
You see, yourself, how complex are the times:
Profound confusion.
Breach of tradition.
A re-evaluation of beauty.
And constant motion—
in the universe, on earth.
All but the graves from their positions have not stirred...

Oh, in the span of this our century
how many maimed and hopeless souls emerged!
But this is no surprise.
The globe has spinned full circle
In bloody haze, in smoke, in fires.
Some men have fallen seasick,
and reel upon earth's deck.
Unstable, desolate, and weak,
unfortunate it is, if into art they wander —
in search of forms that yet were never seen,
in search of forms that yet were never heard.

And here are found — mere seekers of their keep,
and crowds of skeptics, and of frauds —
who seek the most contemporary forms
for that same content,
which in their soul is not.

Rejoice ancestors of the caves—
for here and now resounds the modern bell!
in abstraction,
in modern,
in hysteria,
a subtle content in its spasms dies.
And peers upon itself, then,from the off side—
if, in its agony, some beauty lies...
Oh, my Kobzar!
My poet of the summits!
And how did you write verse?

I did not write.

I laughed and cried.
I blessed, and sang, and cursed.
To tell the truth—
I little cared,
how, in this, I had from the off side looked.

Tr. by ORYSIA PROKOPIW

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

Freedom Council...

(Continued from p. 1)

frey Stewart-Smith, member of Parliament in London, who, as chairman of the British Chapter of the WACL, was the organizer of the Conference, broached the matter of expenses incurred in connection with the cancelled Conference. Consequently the British group and the WACL executive committee, headed by Prof. Raimundo Guerrero of the University of Guadalajara, Mexico, are in dispute. The ACWF has been acting as mediator trying to bring about an understanding and settlement of the matter.

7th WACL Conference

In turn, the meeting discussed the forthcoming 7th WACL Conference, which will take place on April 8-11, 1974, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C., and is being sponsored and organized by the ACWF.

On March 2nd a new executive committee and board of directors of the ACWF were elected, which includes 19 officers. The seven-member executive committee is headed by Fred Schlafly, attorney and civic leader from Illinois, with Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Prof. Stefan T. Possony as first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Lee Edwards secretary, David Keene treasurer, and Gen. Lane and Dr. Walter H. Judd, who is also honorary chairman of the ACWF, as members-at-large.

Dr. Walter Dushnyck, as UCCA representative, was elected to the 12-member board of directors.

The new business of the ACWF included preparations for the 7th WACL Conference and the 5th Conference of World Youth Anti-Communist League (WYACL), finances and ACWF delegations, resolutions, and the proposed quarterly journal, which the ACWF is planning to publish.

Friday night, during the dinner, Dr. Jose Ma. Hernandez, professor of History at Victoria School in the Philippines, now in Tulsa, Okla., and Life Counselor to the WACL, spoke on "WACL in Perspective."

Defend Pliushch, Moroz

Before the close of the ACWF meeting, Dr. Dushnyck proposed that the meeting adopt a resolution in support of the UCCA plea that Leonid Pliushch and Valentyn Moroz be released by the Soviet government and allowed to leave the USSR for proper medical treatment abroad. The resolution, supported by Mr. Billinsky and Prof. Dobriansky, was adopted unanimously. Dr. Dobriansky also proposed that the same resolution be incorporated into the ACWF resolutions to be adopted at the WACL Conference in April, which was also unanimously adopted.

The resolution, in telegram form, was sent to President Nixon, Dr. Felix Ermacora, Chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, and to the International Red Cross in Geneva.

BOOK REVIEW

In Memory of Dr. Myshuha

"Luke Myshuha—A Collection," edited by Anthony Dragan; 375 pages, illustrated, "Svoboda" Press, Jersey City-New York, 1973; in Ukrainian; $10.00.

Dr. Luke Myshuha was born on October 30, 1887 in the town of Vytkiv Novyi in western Ukraine. His mother died at the age of 23 and his father remarried. His uncle, Alexander Philippe-Myshuha, world renowned opera singer, took care of him and his sister Maria. He helped Maria to join a convent and he sent Luke to school. With his uncle's help, Luke graduated in 1906 from the Lviv Gymnasium and, afterwards, made a trip with his uncle to Kiev where he met the prominent Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko, as well as many Russian aristocrats. All of them were amazed when they saw that his diploma was written in the Ukrainian language. From Kiev he traveled with his uncle to Jerusalem. He also visited Warsaw.

In 1911 he graduated from the University of Vienna with a doctorate in law and returned to Lviv to practice law. In 1915 he joined the Ukrainian Legion "Sichovi Striltsi", participated in the offensive on Kiev. At Volodymyr Volynsky he established the city administration ("Ukrainska Rada") and proclaimed incorporation of Volhynia into the Ukrainian National Republic (Act of Union, which took place on January 22, 1919, by which western Ukraine was united with the Ukrainian National Republic).

In 1919 Dr. Myshuha had joined the government of the Western Ukrainian National Republic and as its representative took part in the Peace Conferences in Copenhagen and Riga.

In 1921, the Ukrainian Government of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in exile (in Vienna) sent Dr. Myshuha to the United States. At that time the Western Ukrainian Mission in Washington, D.C., was headed by Dr. Lonhyn Cehelsky, whom Dr. Myshuha replaced and started a bond drive to collect funds to help the Ukrainian people in their ongoing struggle for freedom. By mid-1923 he collected $138,000. in the United States to aid the Ukrainian government-in-exile. He also helped in the Canadian drive.

After the closing of the Mission in 1923 Dr. Myshuha launched the United Ukrainian Organizations of America and served as secretary-general for 17 years.

In April 1926 he became co-editor of the Ukrainian daily "Svoboda" and from 1933 until his death on February 8, 1955, he remained Editor-in-Chief of this largest Ukrainian daily in the free world and official organ of the Ukrainian National Association.

In 1940 he helped organize the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in which he remained active until his death.

In 1944 he helped to establish the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee which he headed in 1955. He also spearheaded the project of publishing "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia". Volume I of the encyclopaedia appeared in 1963, Volume II in 1969. The work, brought out by the University of Toronto Press, was financed by the UNA.

In "Luke Myshuha — A Collection" edited by Anthony Dragan, Dr. Myshuha's successor as Editor-in-Chief of "Svoboda", several authors relate about the dedicated life of Dr. Luke Myshuha and his work for the Ukrainian cause.

His long-time friends, associates and co-workers express themselves in this book abut Dr. Myshuha as follows:

Roman Slobodian: "All his knowledge and efforts were dedicated to his people, whose freedom and happiness were the pursuit of his life..."

Anthony Dragan: "He was an ideologist and a philo-

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Tribute to a Great Man

(The letter below was addressed to Anthony Dragan, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief, who edited the monograph on Dr. Luke Myshuha).

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on your book, a biography of my dear old friend of a quarter century ago, Doctor Luke Myshuha.

With pleasure I have read this lovely tribute to a great man, describing in such a distinguished manner Dr. Myshuha's brilliant career.

Well do I remember going to discussions with the Doctor on the problems of Ukraine and the United States. In these discussion we Americans, Profesor Mannig and I, learned much about the possibilities for growth which lay ahead of our cultures.

From Doctor Myshuha I learned of the endless steppes of Ukraine stretching far and wide, somewhat like our own West.

But the Doctor, as it turned out, could make distant Ukraine rise vividly before our very eyes. Professor Manning and I deepened our understanding of what we might do toward the freeing of Ukraine from the terrible shackles of godless atheists who now confine Ukraine and other subject nations in a veritable vice. He looked ahead to the glad day when Ukrainians can live in freedom. May he rest in peace!

Sincerely,
Arthur Coleman

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

(Below is the text of a Memorandum sent by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to Dr. Felix Ermacora, chairman of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Copies of the document were sent to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and to U.S. representative to the U.N. John Scali. A separate Memorandum in behalf of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch was sent to Dr. Ermacora a week later. Copies of the latter communication were sent to President Nixon as well as Dr. Kissinger and Ambassador Scali).

On behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which was founded in 1940 in Washington, D.C. and which speaks for over two million American citizens of Ukrainian origin, we have the honor to submit to you this brief Memorandum on the plight of the Ukrainian people under the Soviet regime. We shall be very grateful for the prompt communication of the contents to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights which you head, for consideration and action.

As you are fully aware, the persecution and the denial of the most elementary human rights by the Soviet government in Ukraine were and continue to be part and parcel of the Soviet Russian domination of Ukraine.

But our organization and its membership throughout the nation, along with concerned and alert Americans of all strata, are deeply perturbed over the continued violations of human rights in Ukraine, as expressed by illegal trials and severe sentences imposed upon a number of Ukrainian men and women for their defense of the Ukrainian language and their advocacy of the application of the provisions of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Ukraine. The severity and harshness of oppression in Ukraine were duly noted by Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov, who stated in January, 1972, that the "repression in Ukraine was veritably draconian..." (Le Soir, August 24, 1973, Brussels, Belgium).

It is true, of course, that the Soviet government is persecuting the dissidents in Russia as well, but in Ukraine this repression is directed at the essence of Ukrainian national identity and at eradicating the Ukrainian national consciousness as a powerful force in the struggle for freedom and national statehood.

Ukraine, as you well know, is a charter member of the United Nations and Prof. E. Nedbailo is the representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. He not only bluntly denies that violations of human rights are taking place in Ukraine, but he even succeeded in getting a U.N. Human Rights Award in 1968 for his "championship of human rights." This is, to say the least, a mockery of the concept of human rights and an affront to the U.N. and its high principles of justice and humanism.

We, therefore, take the liberty of presenting to you some recent instances of crass violations of human rights in Ukraine:

1. Punishment for Love of One's Mother Tongue: In 1971-1972, as you will recall, the Soviet government arrested some 200 Ukrainian intellectualls, most of whom were already tried in camera under Art. 62 of the Penal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, dealing with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The right of free expression is a prerogative assured all citizens of the USSR by the Soviet constitution and Art. 2 of the U.N. Declaration ratified by both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

What have these Ukrainians done? They demanded more rights for the Ukrainian language in schools, universities and in public administration, and opposed the overbearing policy of Russification of their native country. Many of them have been given severe prison terms for expressing concern for their mother tongue and the development of Ukrainian culture, which they saw was being subverted and repressed. This certainly is no crime by any definition of the law, but in the USSR this is considered to be an anti-state "crime."

2. Hunger Strike of Ukrainian Women Prisoners: We are in possession of reliable information that on December 5-10, 1973, a hunger strike was organized and led by Iryna Stasiv-Kalynec, Stephania Shabatura, Nina Strokata - Karavansky, Iryna Senyk and Sylvia Zalmanson — all Ukrainian political prisoners, held in the women's compound of the concentration camp near Barishev in the Mordovian ASSR. The women protested against the USSR's disregard of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the denial of creative pursuits in free time, and the denial of visits by family members of the incarcerated.

A similar protest by women prisoners was organized on June 15, 1973 against the inhuman conditions instituted by camp commandant Bailov and his deputy, Fatayev. Also, in April of that year women prisoners staged a work stoppage in protest against the harsh disciplinary measures taken against Nina Strokata-Karavansky, a microbiologist from Odessa, and Stephania Shabatura, a rug-designer from Lviv. Both women were placed in solitary confinement—for fulfilling only 70 percent of her work quota and Shabatura for writing to the USSR Attorney General protesting the denial of artistic creativity.

Furthermore, when the protest went unheeded, many female inmates joined the protesters, only to be herded together by camp guards and relocated in the penal camp of Yavas. It is further reported that in the camp near Barishev, a nurse, one Yegorova, who acts as the camp doctor and behaves often unprofessionally, investigates inmates and refuses to admit them to the clinic.

Especially dangerous are conditions in the penal camps in the Chusov area in the Perm oblast, where inmates are forced to work at the glass grinding factories and are exposed to dangerous dust which is deterimental to their health. In the Chusov region camp compound inmates are locked in cells during their free time. In these camps, nicknamed "killer-camps" and reported to be even more inhuman than the notorious Vladimir Prison, are a number of Ukrainian intellectuals, namely: Ihor Kalynec, Ivan Hel, Ivan Svitlychny, Evhen Sverstiuk, Volodymyr Vasylyk, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Kurchyk, Andriy Turyk, Rev. Zenoviy Antoniuk, Ivan Ilchuk, Evhen Pryshlak, Mykola Kots, and many others.

It is the people who condemn and torture these and other victims of Soviet tyranny whom Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a day before his arrest and deportation to West Germany on February 13, 1974, called the "Killer-Judges" and "Killer-Prosecutors."

Also, it is reported that Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian historian, was severely beaten by criminal inmates in Vladimir Prison; instead of being sent to a hospital, he was placed in solitary confinement.

Finally, Leonid Pliushch, noted Ukrainian mathematician and cybernetics specialist, is reportedly near death in a psychiatric ward in Dnipropetrovske in Ukraine. Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov sent an appeal on February 18, 1974 to the International League for the Rights of Man in New York, asking for help to save

(Continued on p. 4)

Ensembles, Soloist from England Set For Tour of U.S., Canada

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two Ukrainian musical ensembles and a vocalist-bandurist from England will tour the United States and Canada for a period of two weeks beginning in Montreal, Que., Saturday, March 16.

The performers, the male chorus "Homin", under the direction of Jaroslaw Babuniak, the "Orlyk" dance ensemble, choreographers Maria Babych and Dmytro Paradiuk, and vocalist-bandurist Volodymyr Luciv, will tour the North American continent in line with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the two ensembles, and will be under the aegis of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain.

The two performing groups and Mr. Luciv enjoy wide acclaim in Europe and have received many top awards for their appearances at international music festivals.

The "Homin", chorus organized in 1949 by Evhen Pasika from members of the male chorus "Burlaka", was awarded first prize at the International Festival at Llangolen, Wales. They also received first or second prizes at contests in Switzerland, Germany and France.

In 1960, the chorus sang at London's Albert Hall in the presence of the royal family.

Accompanist for the 55-member choir is William Jones.

The "Orlyk" dancers were also organized in 1949 from among the Ukrainians who settled in Great Britain after World War II. It now consists of some 20 male and female dancers. Sharing the stage with the "Homin" chorus, the dancers have won awards for their displays of Ukrainian folk dancing in many cities of Europe.

With performances in 53 cities across Europe behind them, the young dancers have accumulated one gold medal and five silver cups for their efforts, in addition to many other awards.

Organized by the late Petro Dnistrowyk, the younthful dancers are now directed by two of his pupils who took over at the time of his demise.

Mr. Luciv, tenor-bandurist, has frequently appeared as a guest soloist with the enembles. He has made some 2,000 individual apearences in 20 countries of the world and has won first prize in the International Singers' Contest in Belgium.

Technical details for the American tour of the Ukrainian artists from Great Britain are being handled by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and local branches of the Brotherhood of the Veterans of the First Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

After opening in Montreal on March 16th, the ensemble will proceed to Toronto, Ont., March 17; Hamilton, Ont., March 19; Buffalo, N.Y., March 20; Rochester, N.Y., March 21; Syracuse, N.Y., March 22; Philadelphia, Pa., March 23; New York, N.Y., March 24; Yonkers, N.Y., March 26; Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27; Cleveland, O., March 29; and Detroit, Mich., March 30.

The "Orlyk" Dance Ensemble

Exhibit of Ethnic Papers Set for Immigration Museum

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The American Museum of Immigration at the Statue of Liberty announces a special exhibit of New York's ethnic community newspapers. Titled "Read All About It: The Immigrant Press.—An American Tradition," the exhibit will open on Saturday, March 16, and remain on view until May 26. The Ukrainian daily Svoboda is included in the exhibit, said the Museum.

Gathered from local newsstands, the exhibit's newspapers mirror the vitality of the city's immigrant communities and at the same time reflect the new concern of Americans for their cultural roots.

New York is home to many immigrants. Statistics show that nearly 1,500,000 of today's New Yorkers were born outside the United States. An additional 3,000,000 are first and second generation Americans of various origins. In response to the multi-ethnic character of New York's population, newpapers are published daily in ten foreign languages: Chinese, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Yiddish. Published weekly are also newspapers in French, Norwegian, and Swedish, all available on public newsstands. An even longer list would include newspapers available only by subscription.

Newspapers published for America's immigrants have a tradition in this country now more than a century and a half old. While many ethnic community newspapers are new to the city, corresponding to new waves of relevant immigrant groups, others have been in continuous publication since the 19th century. The oldest known New York daily is the German-language "Staats-Zeitung und Herald," in print for one hundred thirty-nine years.

The exhibit will be open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with admission free. The American Museum of Immigration is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and housed in structural additions to the Statue's base. Administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, the Statue is reached by the Statue of Liberty Circle Line Ferry with hourly departures from Battery Park in lower Manhattan.

Seminarians . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

Lesawyer, awarded Greg Kupchik first prize for his address. Second through fifth prizes went to J. Ryan, Walter Polehenkyj, Orest Dzydzora and Daniel Kec. The awards were presented to the winners by Bishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk.

Prior to the start of the program a special Divine Liturgy was celebrated by Bishop Schmondiuk, with Very Rev. Prof. Leon A. Mosko and Rev. Prefect Theodore Boholnick, concelebrants.

Opening the program, which was attended by some 250 persons, was Very Rev. L. Moshar, rector.

(The addresses of the winners, in Ukrainian, with brief English summaries, will be published in subsequent issues).

Troy Ukrainians to Honor Shevchenko at Concert

TROY, N.Y. — "Troyanda," the Ukrainian Women's Chorus of the Albany area, will present a concert honoring the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, on Sunday, March 10, at 4:00 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall in Troy, N.Y.

The program will feature, as guest soloist, Wolodymyr Tysowsky, basso, who studied voice at the Lysenko Music Institute in Lviv and performed extensively with Ukrainian choruses including the Shevchenko Bandurist Capella. Mr. Tysowsky will render Shevchenko's poetry as set to music by Ukrainian composers, Lysenko and Stepovy. Piano accompaniment will be provided by Miss Luba Lyschynsky.

"Troyanda" was organized in February 1972 under the aegis of the Art Appreciation Guild of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Troy to fulfill a cultural need in the area Ukrainian community. The 20-member chorus, directed by Mrs. Anna Bazar, has appeared in local Ukrainian events, at the Festival of Nations in Troy, the New York State Fair in Syracuse, and the local Cerebral Palsy Telethon.

The group will offer choral renditions of some of Shevchenko's more familiar verses, reinforced by the projection of slides of the poet's paintings selected to carry out relevant themes, thoughts and images. Miss Halya Maciuk is piano accompanist for the chorus.

Poetry recitations will be given in Ukrainian by Mrs. Natalka Dmytruk and Mrs. Feuronia Koshykar, in English translation by Miss Joanne Bazar and Miss Tania Danyla. Mrs. Anne Pishko will deliver a brief address on the life and work of Taras Shevchenko, and a display of Shevchenko memorabilia will complete the program.

N.Y. TO MARK SHEVCHENKO ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The local branch of the UCCA is sponsoring a concert honoring Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, here Sunday, March 10, 4:30 p.m.

The concert, to be held at the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, will include appearences by: Iwanna Myhal, mezzo-soprano Metropolitan opera, piano accompaniment by Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky, O. Kyrychenko-Shuhan, recitation, B. Chaplynsky, tenor, piano accompaniment by B. Perfecky, and Andrij Brytan, violinist, accompanying him on the piano will be G. DiPasquasio. Principal speaker will be Dr. Natalia Pazuniak.

TO STAGE BENEFIT CONCERT AT MUSIC INSTITUTE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The local branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute, Inc., will sponsor a benefit concert of the works and compositions of Alexander Omelsky, pianist and instructor at the Institute.

Taking part in the recital will be Mr. Omelsky, Hanna Sherey, mezzo-soprano, Marta Kokolska-Musijchuk, soprano, and violinist Raphael Wenke. The net proceeds from the recital will help pay for the new piano bought by the New York branch of the Institute.

The benefit recital will be held Sunday, March 17 at 5:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club, 149 Second Avenue.

Prof. Tarnopolsky . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

jective is to keep in the forefront of world public opinion the condition of Moroz and other dissidents who are being persecuted by the Kremlin regime.

News on the condition of Moroz, reaching the West through his former co-inmate Anatole Radygin, states that Moroz is being continuously tortured and "near death".

Prof. Tarnopolsky, a noted jurist, is the one-time dean of Windsor's Law School and former vice-president of York University here.

Joining Prof. Tarnopolsky on the executive board of the Committee are: Nicholas Lypowecky, vice-president, Yuriy Weretelnyk, secretary; John Kolasky, publishing; Andrij Bandera, press and information; Oleh Romanyshyn, resources; Yaroslaw Zayac, public relations; Ihor Welyhorsky, finances; and Orest Nowakiwsky and Bohdan Sirant, members.

The Committee has appealed to the Ukrainian community at large for contributions to implement the immediate plans.

The Committee asked that all inquiries and donations be addressed to: Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz; 2200 Yonge Street, Suite 1701; Toronto, Ontario.

Pacific Northwest Recalls Independence Anniversary

SEATTLE, Wash. — The local and statewide Ukrainian community, led by the Ukrainian American Club, witnessed for the second time in two years the issuing of Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations by both the Governor of Washington and the Mayor of Seattle.

The proclamations, signed by Governor Daniel J. Evans and Mayor Wes Uhlman, reaffirmed the right of freedom for all men, cited the Ukrainian people for bravery in their long struggle for freedom, and called on all people of the state and city "to observe with their fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day."

As a result of the efforts of the Ukrainian American Club, headed by Wolodymyr Klos, the first state and city Ukrainian independence day proclamations in the history of this Pacific Northwestern state were issued last year.

In line with the observances, a concert program was arranged by the UAC, in which many federal, state and local officials and legislators took part. The crowd, numbering some 500, also listened to many written greetings sent by legislators who could not attend due to the convening of Congress.

The concert also included samples of Ukrainian folk music and dance rendered by local talent and by groups from Victoria, B.C. Principal speaker at the program was Judge James Bartman.

Several area newspapers gave exposure to the independence day observances.

Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman signing the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation in the presence of the local community members.

The UAC was founded in September 1971 and since then has grown in membership and in prestige. The Club is the center of social life for the Ukrainians in this Pacific coast state. Through the efforts of this organization, Ukrainian culture has been brought to the non-Ukrainian residents.

The success this community group has experienced in its short history has prompted other Ukrainian communities to organize similar clubs. In November 1972 a UAC was established in Spokane.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

Announce Seminar Topics For March at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A series of four seminars are scheduled for the month of March at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute within the program of Ukrainian studies there.

This past Thursday, Profs. Peter Reddaway, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, Thomas E. Bird, of Queens College in New York, and Alexander Yesenin-Volpin, of Boston University, discussed "Dissent in Ukraine: Its Political and Religious Aspects."

Next Thursday, Mr. Ralph S. Clem, of Columbia University, will discuss "Demographic and Socio-Economic Changes in Soviet Ukraine."

"The Ukrainian Icon in Byzantine Art" is the theme of Sviatoslav Horodynsky's presentation on March 21st.

Prof. Marc Raeff, of Columbia University, will speak on the "Uniformity and Local Particularism in Russian Imperial Administration in the 18th Century" at the March 28th seminar.

The speaker at the February 28th seminar was the Rev. Athanasius Pekar, OSBM, of the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Byzantine Catholic Seminary in Pittsburgh, Pa. His theme was "Bishop Andrew Bachynsky and the Golden Era in the History of Carpatho-Ukraine."

All sessions meet at 4:00 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Institute, located at 1581-1583 Massachusetts Ave. here. Copies of the resumes of each report are available a week in advance and may be obtained at the Institute.

"Irrepressible" Ukrainians . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

The English-born scholar, who is considered a "British spy" by the Soviets, explained that life in a camp during Stalin's reign was unbearable for the 12 million inmates. "Now about one million are kept in 900 camps and 10,000 of them are religious or political dissenters," continued Mr. Reddaway.

Baptists Active

In addition to the Ukrainian dissidents, Mr. Reddaway cited six other prominent and troublesome groups within the USSR. According to him there are about 200 Baptist dissidents in labor camps, 20-30 Roman Catholic Lithuanians, ten leaders of the Meshketian underground, an Islamic people living near the Turkish border who are now trying to return to Crimea, the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars.

Mr. Reddaway said that there are about 200 Ukrainians in prison camps throughout the USSR.

The Jews, according to him, have mounted a dissent movement from Georgia to Central Asia, and about 50 have been jailed. But 100,000 managed to get out despite an official ban on all emigration.

"A good example of what organized protest can do," says Mr. Reddaway.

Only half of the population in the Soviet Union are Russian, explains Mr. Reddaway, "the authorities don't quite know what to do with these nationalists, they're so busy dealing with all the other dissenters."

Researcher

Mr. Reddaway is the author of "Lenin, the Man, the Theorist, the Leader: A Reapprisal," and "Uncensored Russia", a book based on "The Chronicle of Current Events". A sequel to that book is now being prepared by him and will deal with the Soviet prison camps as they exist today.

A senior lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science in England, Mr. Reddaway is presently on a sabbatical doing research at Columbia University's Russian Institute and the Research Institute on Communist Affairs.

Dr. Myshuha . . .

(Continued from p. 2)

sopher; he was always cordial, soft-spoken, persuasive; always a gentleman, conservatively dressed and, although a statesman, unassuming. Just as his uncle Alexander was a peerless master of opera, his nephew Luke, was a master of the spoken word, a true gift of God. Out of the revolution, he and his generation built a sovereign Ukrainian state..."

Dmytro Halychyn: "...He was a man of great ideas, critical of himself and of others, and a tireless worker; a patriot in deeds and an example to others with all the attributes of leadership. He possessed knowledge and experience and an ability to solve problems with resolution, yet with a warm heart. The period between the two world wars can be named Myshuha's age for Ukrainians on American soil..."

Prof. Clarence Manning: "...During my fifteen years of friendship with Dr. Myshuha nine books on Ukrainian history, literature and poetry were published in the English language, most of them sponsored by the UNA. All of my manuscripts were carefully checked and edited for accuracy by Dr. Myshuha. He established Ukrainian courses at Columbia University together with me in 1940. I do not ever remember seeing Dr. Myshuha in a bad mood. Nevertheless, he was decisive and critical."

Dr. Walter Dushnyck: Describes Dr. Myshuha, whom he knew since 1930, as knowledgeable in the democratic ideals. He often quoted Abraham Lincoln, indicating the similarity of conditions in the United States and Ukraine, in striving for democratic ideals and liberty for all. There is no question or reservation about him being the prominent leader of Ukrainians in America.

Prof. Roman Prydatkevych: They were in the same high school and knew each other well. Prydatkevych writes: "If we look at the back issues of Svoboda of the 1930's we will see how much was contributed by Dr. Myshuha in his editorials to the development of culture and music. Much time will pass before we will find another man with a mind a great as that of Dr. Myshuha..."

Dr. Volodymyr Trembicky tells in his article about Dr. Myshuha's mission in the United States. He presents copies of Western Ukrainian Governments Bonds which were issued as receipts for donors, as well as copies of Dr. Myshuha's articles from 1921-23 in which he appealed to the Ukrainian communities in the United States for help for the exiled Ukrainian government.

The late Dmytro Halychyn, speaking at the funeral of Dr. Myshuha stated: "Dr. Myshuha did not have a family life, but his family became Svoboda, the Ukrainian National Association and Ukraine, to which he devoted all of his life."

Mr. Dragan deserves much credit for compiling and editing the material of this valuable book in which all periods of Dr. Myshuha's life are presented in detail. The reader will also find selected speeches of Dr. Myshuha which are still quite relevant today.

Roman S. Holiat

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Summary Reports For January 1974

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME — JANUARY, 1974:

DUES FROM MEMBERS	$	345,623.35
INTEREST:		
from bonds		59,150.83
from mortgages		29,478.50
on certificate loans		1,224.65
from banks		17.54
Total:	$	89,871.52
RENT - REAL ESTATE:		
Jersey City, N.J.	$	1,000.00
Chicago, Ill.		65.00
Total:	$	1,065.00
INCOME of UNA Estate, Kerhonkson N.Y.	$	15,905.05
INCOME of "Svoboda" Printing Plant		33,748.14
REFUNDS:		
Taxes held in escrow		5,226.29
Taxes — Federal and State		7,817.37
Taxes — Can. Dominion		127.22
Total:	$	13,170.88
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME:		
Profit on bonds matured		36.90
Sale of Encyclopaedia		1,326.20
Total:	$	1,363.10
INVESTMENTS:		
Mortgages repaid		85 294.04
Certificate loans repaid		3,640.80
Bonds matured		130,023.10
Total:	$	218,957.94
TOTAL income for January 1974:		719,704.9[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS — JANUARY, 1974:

PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS:		
Death Benefits	$	57,373.09
Endowment Matured		65,815.65
Cash Surrender		11,530.8[illegible]
Payor Death Benefits		300.6[illegible]
Indigent Fund Benefits		1,300.00
Orphans Fund payments		1 245.00
Total:	$	135,565.24
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:		
Insurance Dept. fees		50.00
Canadian corp. tax on income		1,787.00
Dues to Fraternal Congresses		85.00
Salaries of Executive Officers		5,666.68
Salaries of Office Employees		18,167.12
Taxes — Federal and State		9,414.10
Travelling Expenses — General		771.9[illegible]
Printing and Stationery		4,110.03
General Office Maintenance		2,026.05
Postage		890.48
Employee Pension Plan		433.33
IBM Service and Rental		549.19
Telephone		21.27
Books & Printed Matter		27.95
Furniture & equip.		233.2[illegible]
Bank charges for custodian account		1,340.4[illegible]
Total:	$	45,376.51
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION — SVOBODA	$	8,600.0[illegible]
ORGANIZING EXPENSES:		
Lodge supplies purchased		416.00
Reward to Special Organizers		2,225.07
Travelling Expenses — Special Org.		1,607.07
Advertising		872.50
Medical Inspections		255.15
Reward Br. secretaries	$	59,647.1[illegible]
Total:	$	65,022.84
OPERATING EXPENSES — REAL ESTATE:		
Jersey City, N. J.	$	3,219.2[illegible]
Bronx, N. Y.		5,220.7[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.		34.94
Total:	$	8,474.96
OPERATING EXPENSES — SVOBODA PRINTING PLANT	$	33,070.28
OPERATING EXPENSES: UNA Estate	$	24,823.28
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES:		
Taxes held in escrow paid		21,599.11
Total:	$	21,599.11
INVESTMENTS:		
Certificate Loans	$	4,045.65
Loan to UN Urban Renewal Corp.		295,000.00
Total:	$	299,045.65
TOTAL disbursements for January 1974:		641,577.92

BALANCE:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	$ 407,425.03	Funds:	
Bonds	24,995,321.54	Life Insurance	$ 38,178,014.76
Stocks	529,010.27	Fraternal	408,115.20
Mortgages	5,515,587.81		
Certificate loans	510,642.43	Orphans'	162,376.67
Real estate	692,083.24		
Printing & electronic machines	34,232.18	Old Age Home	185,003.81
Loan to UNURC	6,285,270.70	Emergency	36,062.76
TOTAL	$ 38,969,573.20	TOTAL	$ 38,969,573.20

ULANA DIACHUK,
Supreme Treasurer

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
Total as DEC. 31 1973:	24,264	59,311	5,544	89,119
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JAN., 1974:				
New Members	74	181	81	336
Reinstated	14	48	1	63
Transferred in	17	26	2	45
Change of class in	6	23	—	29
Transferred from Juv. Dpt.	—	23	—	23
TOTAL GAINS	111	301	84	496
LOSSES IN JAN., 1974:				
Suspended	36	51	23	110
Transferred out	17	30	2	49
Change of class out	29	23	—	52
Transferred to adults	9	—	—	9
Died	3	98	—	101
Cash Surrender	20	55	—	75
Endowments matured	58	36	—	94
Fully Paid-up	20	71	—	91
Reduced Paid-up	—	1	—	1
Extended Insurance	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LOSSES	192	365	25	582
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JAN., 1974:				
Paid Up	20	71	—	91
Extended Insurance	9	22	—	31
TOTAL GAINS	29	93	—	122
LOSSES IN JAN., 1974:				
Died	1	20	—	21
Cash Surrender	7	16	—	23
Reinstated	4	11	—	15
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES	17	52	—	69
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP *AS OF JANUARY 31, 1974*	24,195	59,288	5,603	89,086

WALTER SOCHAN
Vice-President
& Recording Secretary

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN JANUARY 1974

Districts	*Members*
1 New York, N. Y.	47
2 Philadelphia, Pa.	34
3 Toronto, Ont.	28
4 Montreal, Que.	26
5 Chicago, Ill.	21

Regions	*Members*
1 Under the direction of S. Hawrysh	105
2 Under the direction of W. Orichowsky	70
3 Under the direction of W. Didiuk	65
4 Illinois, Michigan, Ohio Districts	53
5 New England Districts	13

JAROSLAW PADOCH,
Supreme Secretary

UNA Drive . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

drive entails special awards and cash prizes for individual activists as well as the new members.

The cash awards to organizers are divided into three categories according to the total membership in a Branch. Three cash awards in each of the groups will go to the winners whose point totals will be calculated on the basis of both new members organized and amount of life insurance sold.

A total of 40 newly organized members will receive cash prizes ranging in amount from a $1,000 first prize to 20 $50 prizes. Winners of the total $5,000 sweepstakes will be picked in a drawing at the Convention. Organizers of the winners will be awarded an additional 10 percent prize.

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

UNA's Newark District Holds Elections

NEWARK, N.J. — The Newark District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual meeting Saturday, March 2, 1974, at the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington, N.J., and elected a slate of officers for the coming year.

The presidium was headed by Volodymyr Rohowsky with Mrs. Stephania Steciw serving as secretary. A moment of silence was observed in memory of UNA members who passed away in the past year.

Annual reports, rendered by the past officers, indicated an upsurge in activity.

The principal speaker was Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who spoke on the major role the new "Ukrainian Building" will play in the future fraternal life of the UNA. The skyscraper, which was dedicated on February 22nd, the exact day the UNA marked its 80th anniversary, is nearing completion and will afford efficient service and communication for all UNA operations and activities.

Supreme Advisor and assistant to the head of the Organizing Department, Stepan Hawrysz, praised the Branches in the Newark District for the effort shown in the membership drive over the past year.

Mr. Lesawyer, joined by Mr. Hawrysz and District Committee chairman J. Baraniuk presented Svoboda gold and silver pins to the following for outstanding achievements in last year's membership campaign: Mrs. Anna Hnatiuk who organized 36 new members for a total of $75,500 worth of insurance; Mrs. Olga Oseredchuk, 30 new members for $56,500 worth of insurance; O. Twardowsky, all gold pins; M. Otrok, M. Demtschuk, J. Leskiw and J. Baraniuk, silver pins. Mrs. Oseredchuk and Mr. Twardowsky also received plaques as members of UNA's exclusive Champions Club.

An informative and spirited one-hour question-and-answer period followed.

Elected to the committee were the following officers: Julian Baraniuk, chairman; Ivan Ivaniuk, 1st vice-chairman; Joseph Worobetz, 2nd vice-chairman and publicity; Dr. Leonard Lucenko, secretary; Miroslaw Demtschuk, treasurer; Omelan Twardowsky, social chairman; trustees Stephania Steciw, Olga Oseredchuk, Lucyna Olesnycka, Lesia Nazaruk, Anna Hnatiuk, Michael Otrok, Omelan Grubsky, Volodymyr Rohowsky, Volodymyr Boyarsky, Volodymyr Savanyk, Teofil Kleban, Bohdan Solchanyk and Michael Wyschatycky; auditors: Volodymyr Shperka, chairman, with Jaroslaw Leskiw and Michael Kozupa, members.

Guest speaker at the meeting was John Chomko, Passaic District chairman who is also general chairman of the coming New Jersey UNA Day slated for Sunday, August 25, 1974, at the Ukrainian Village in Bound Brook, N.J.

ASTORIA PARISH TO HOLD BAZAAR

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic parish hall will be the site of a four-day bazaar, with proceeds designed for the reduction of the church debt and for the improvement of the parish center.

The bazaar, at the parish hall located at 37-09 31st Ave. in Astoria, will open Thursday, March 14, from 7:00 p.m. through midnight. Friday it will be open during the same hours, Saturday — 1-4 p.m. and again 7-12 midnight, and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.

Detroit Community To Mark UNA "80th"

DETROIT, Mich. — UNA Branch 94 here is sponsoring a banquet marking the 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association and the 58th anniversary of the establishment of the branch.

Principal speaker at the banquet, slated for Sunday, March 17, at the Democratic Club, 2240 Greyling Ave., will be UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. In the course of the fete, a drawing will be held for juvenile one-year premium-free P-20 insurance certificates.

For further information and for reservations, contact Roman Tatarsky, Branch secretary, no later than March 10, telephone: (313) 893-5855.

SUSTA Board . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

same reason. In the past three and a half months SUSTA officers visited 15 out of 34 existing hromadas and helped organize nine.

One important policy change which evolved at the meeting was SUSTA's relation with individual students and hromadas.

"Recently many hromadas have either fallen apart or broken away from the mainstream of SUSTA life," said Oleh Danylevich, SUSTA special assignments director, "and SUSTA is not always to blame."

The executive board concurred that two reasons exist for hromadas' demise; lack of interest on the part of local students and lack of continuity. Nonetheless, said Mr. Danlyevich, "a small cadre of students does remain and will continue to work."

Mr. Iwanciw proposed that SUSTA work directly with individual students in those cities where there are no organized students clubs.

"Working with several interested individuals on projects would spur interest in SUSTA and can lead to the reactivization of the hromada," stated Mr. Iwanciw.

Hear Proposal

At the outset of their meeting the nine board members present listened to a proposal advanced by Askold Lozynsky, president of the national executive board of TUSM, speaking on behalf of Dr. Anatole Bedrij and the "Freedom Foundation". Mr. Lozynsky explained that the foundation, established several years ago by the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, set as its goal to raise $1,000,000 to buy a building in the Washington, D.C. area and to house in it a permanent information-lobby office. The purpose of this center would be to compile all information emanating from Ukraine and translating it for dissemination among U.S. congressmen.

The TUSM president stated that the Freedom Foundation and the information center, to be headed by Dr. Bedrij, is asking for support from SUSTA and other Ukrainian organizations.

The executive board decided to support the efforts of the Foundation but asked for more precise clarification of committments and reactions to the idea of future cooperation between the information center and SUSTA's political research group.

The board also agreed to help finance the publishing of a brochure, prepared by TUSM, which outlines the lives and the works of eight noted Ukrainian disidents.

In the course of the three-day session, a SUSTA east coast plenum, was held organized by Olia Dobusz, vice-president for the east. Taking part in the plenum were representatives of the Cleveland, New Brunswick, Syracuse, Yale University, and several Connecticut hromadas.

They discussed methods of establishing closer ties between SUSTA and the hromadas and between individual student clubs.

One result of the plenum was to try and change SUSTA's image from being the "35th hromada", as Mr. Danylevich phrased it, to a genuine coordinator and advisor to all the local student clubs.

Western Parley

A western SUSTA plenum is slated to be held in Detroit, Mich., at the end of the month, and will consist of two panels. Ukrainian student affairs will be the theme of one panel and will include as panelists Andriy Michniak, SUSTA western vice-president, and representatives of the Detroit, Chicago and Minneapolis clubs.

The next day a panel open to the entire community will be held on the topic "Ukrainians in America — Settlers or Political Emigres?"

At the conclusion of their meeting the student leaders visited the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory in South Bound Brook, N.J. and had informal talks with Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav. The SUSTA officers presented to Archbishop Mstyslav a gift for $25 in honor of the late Archbishop Iov, who died recently.

Present at the third SUSTA executive board meeting since being elected last November were: E. Iwanciw, O. Dobusz, A. Michniak, V. Myhal, Zenia Choma, secretary; I. Rakowsky, I. Diaboha, Olga Losianowych, SUSTA newspaper editor; and O. Danylevich.

Rochester Readies for UNA's Ninth Bowling Tourney

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — For the second time in nine years, Rochester's UNA'ers will host the Ukrainian National Association's national bowling tournament, scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, May 25-26, one day after the quadrennial convention.

Last year, Rochester fielded nine entries in the tourney held in Aliquippa, Pa., the highest of any participating contingents, and, appropriately, walked away with first and second place in the men's division, worth $500 and $300, respectively.

The tourney, open to all UNA members, offers a total of $1,100 in guaranteed prizes for men's and women's team events. Other prizes are awarded on the basis of entries in each event.

Starting at 1:00 p.m. Saturday, May 25, the tourney will get underway with doubles and singles events. Teams will bowl Sunday, also starting at 1:00 p.m.

The tournament committee, headed by William Hussar, has secured the Brunswick Olympic Bowling Lanes, the city's largest, located at 1300 Scottsville Rd. The hall has 80 lanes and 26 billiard tables.

Sophie Alekson, the tourney's housing chairman, announced that the Sheraton Inn, 1100 Brooks Avenue, near the airport, has been reserved for the out-of-town bowlers. A modern hotel, it has a heated swimming pool. Toll free reservations can be made by calling 800-325-3535.

The awards banquet and dance will be held at the Ukrainian American Club, 292 Hudson Avenue.

Entry fees are as follows: teams — $27.50; singles — $5.50; doubles — $11.00 per bowler; all events — $2.00 per bowler. The tourney is governed by ABC and WIBC rules and regulations. Entry forms are now being mailed out to all UNA Branch secretaries.

Other members of the committee are: John Kuchmy, assistant chairman; Edward Brown, men's secretary; Mary Heiden, women's secretary; Frank Kubarich, banquet chairman; John Myshchuk and Joe Wasylishyn, dance committee. Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula is honorary chairman.

For information pertaining to the tourney, bowlers are requested to write to: William Hussar, 15 Sands Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14617, or call (716) 544-6479.

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

(Continued from p. 2)

the life of the 34-year-old Ukrainian intellectual. The appeal was reported in the February 20, 1974 issue of The New York Times.

3. Denial of Religious Freedom: The Soviet government has also been crassly guilty of suppressing religious freedom in Ukraine and in other parts of the USSR.

In 1945-46 the Soviet government ruthlessly destroyed the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine by arresting its hierarchy and over 2,000 priests and monks, abolishing the church organization and forcibly subordinating over five million Ukrainian Catholics to Russian Orthodoxy against their will.

A similar fate befell the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the middle 1930's, when it was integrated with the Kremlin-controlled Russian Orthodox Church, with some 30 archbishops and bishops, and 20,000 priests, monks and other religious leaders either being deported to Siberia or executed outrightly.

But even the Russian Orthodox Church which is allowed to function in Ukraine, is being harassed and impeded. On January 5, 1974 The New York Times reported that Soviet authorities have closed and intend to demolish the Church of the Epiphany in the city of Zhytomyr, 90 miles west of Kiev, capital of Ukraine. The church is a 16th-century architectural monument and a treasure of Ukrainian culture. The same report also stated that a similar church was about to be closed in the city of Chernyhiv, north of Kiev. Again, on February 3, 1974, The New York Times reported that the about and seven monks of the famed Pochayiv Monastery in Volhynia, western Ukraine, sent a letter to Vladimir V. Kuroyedov, Chairman of the Council on Religious Affairs of the Soviet government, protesting against the "local anti-religious campaign which includes converting their monastery hostel into a museum of atheism." They also complained that their monastery grounds were taken away, including the garden, thus depriving them of food staples they grew in the garden.

These are only incidents which were reported recently, but undoubtedly they typify the continous anti-religious policy of the Soviet government in Ukraine. This policy is also sustained by constant attacks against the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which functions underground, and against other religious denominations — the Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Seventh-Day Adventists, and against the Judaic and Islamic faiths.

This Memorandum is being submitted to you, Sir, for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights the systematic crimes of the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people, crimes which amount to ethnic and cultural genocide.

As free citizens, it is our duty to plead with you for the defense of our kin who suffer untold persecution—because they want to remain Ukrainians and they want freedom for their country.

We like to recall that the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in its 30 Articles, spells out clearly and unequivocally the civilized conduct of world governments, members of the United Nations, with respect to their citizens. Both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR are signatories to the Declaration, and make much of it in their massive international propaganda. In practice, however, every single Article of the Declaration has been transgressed, violated and circumvented by the Soviet government, which was exposed so forcefully by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, and many other Ukrainian and Russian victims of Soviet tyranny and inhumanity.

Therefore, Sir, in conclusion, we ask you to submit our plea to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights for proper consideration and investigation. We assure you that full documentation can be provided readily to substantiate charges with respect to the unbridled Russification of Ukraine by Moscow, the suppresion of religious and cultural freedoms and the barbaric treatment of Ukrainian political prisoners — all of which constitute crimes against the principles of the U.N. Charter, and against justice and the international code of human behavior.