





FOUNDED 1933

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EDITORIALS

The Dearest of All

It is said that there is no greater joy than for young mother to hear her child speak the first word. Almost invariably it is "Mama".

That word remains with us throughout our lifetimes. It is repeated daily as the child grows, sometimes pleadingly, sometimes scornfully, in fear and in anger, with love and with joy. And mother bears it all. She always finds a kind word of solace and encouragement. She never fails to find a solution to the youngster's problem. Yet she always stands aside when we garner plaudits and honors.

Indeed, mother has a special place in our lives. It has been so since pre-Christian days. And it is no wonder that we have set aside a special day of tribute to Mother.

In this country, it was a young woman by the name of Anna Jarvis who started the tradition of honoring mother in the early 1900's. It was in 1914 that the U.S. Congress passed a resolution calling for the observance of the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day and President Wilson signed the resolution into law.

There is hardly need for a written law in the Ukrainian heritage to honor mothers. She has always been on a special pedestal of love and respect. A deeply religious people, Ukrainians have evolved a special cult of motherhood that has withstood alien notions over the centuries.

Tomorrow, on her day, let us again say the word that was probably our first. With love, and reverence, and kindness, and gratitude.

Remember the Past-- Look to the Future

Four years ago, the Ukrainian National Association adopted for its quadrennial convention motto the slogan "In Tribute to Pioneers—With Eyes toward Youth." This theme was indeed reflected in the proceedings of the convention and inspired much that has been accomplished in the four years following the convention. Moreover, the theme was picked up by our entire community, permeating into every phase and facet of our organized life. It carried over splendidly into the ranks of our youth who demonstrated an intense concern and an increased involvement in our community's affairs.

The motto of the forthcoming 28th Convention of Soyuz is "Remember the Past—Look to the Future."

In a way, this theme is a natural sequel to the motto of four years ago. For in remembering the past, its good and bad, we must strive to build a future that is bright, and promising, and fulfilling.

It is in the past that we must seek inspiration—in the pioneering efforts of our forebears who built from scratch and who persevered despite harsh conditions of a new environment. Drawing from, though not dwelling on, that great past we must proceed in the context of the here and now to attain an even greater future for ourselves and, most importantly, for our progeny. Assured of a solid material and spiritual base, the UNAC can and must move forward. The possibilities of growth are virtually unlimited, if we but utilize the resources with prudence and respond to the challenges with courage. At the Convention and in the years ahead, let's remember the past with reverence and look to the future with vision.

Empire-State of USSR: Chief Object of Poltrade

(Below is the testimony of Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, before the U.S. Senate Finance Committee on the Trade Reform Act, delivered Thursday, April 4, 1974).

I gratefully appreciate this opportunity to advance fundamental views and facts basing our complete opposition to the extension at this time of the most-favored-nation status and credits, both public and private, to the Soviet Union. As longtime advocates of a realistic poltrade policy states, we urge also that no short-sighted compromises be made with regard to the necessary concatenation of human rights and political obligations with the trade medium. In fact, considering the incalculable values of this medium, I shall endeavor here to tend linkage so that we wouldn't be fleeced as, in miniature, we were on the celebrated wheat deal. Within the allotted time and having dealt with this issue several times in Congress, I

Thoughts on Mother's Day

It was unfortunate that my parents had neither the time nor the desire to teach me to read and write Ukrainian. Rather, they wanted us to learn English, so that we would not be discriminated against and called foreigners as they had been. For this reason, they spoke Ukrainian only at home, but not in front of others. We knew that we were "Rusyny," but nothing more.

Occasionally, in church, the priest would remind us to send our children to Ukrainian schools. One Sunday, I read in the church bulletin that there was a nursery for English-speaking children at St. Michael's Church on the west side. I had two girls, 3 and 5 years old. I signed them up so that they could at least hear Ukrainian spoken and learn about Ukraine. The children attended very gladly — they liked the school. At home, they would ask for things in Ukrainian in order to surprise me: "Please give me milk! Can I please have some water?" They would always greet their grandmother in Ukrainian, which delighted her.

An Invitation Winter passed. One day, the girls brought home an invitation to a "Mother's Day Program" for me and grandmother. On Mother's Day, we usually follow our own tradition, first we go to church and then my husband and the children take grandmother and me out to eat, and they give us flowers and gifts.

The program was scheduled for the day before Mother's Day, and in order to please the girls, we went. When we arrived at 11 o'clock, the first thing we noticed was an icon of the Blessed Virgin decorated with embroidery and a garland of flowers. On shelves along the wall, we saw the children's names, and all types of arts and crafts that they had made themselves. On a table nearby, there were little bowls in which the children had planted some plants, and also some clay figures. All of them looked very nice and each was placed on a little stand as if they were truly valuable.

We greatly admired all these art objects, as well as the teacher, Mrs. Nazarenko, who had the patience to preserve them and exhibit them in such a charming manner. Since the children were not in the room at this time, we could enjoy things at our leisure.

Astonished Then we were asked to sit down. The children walked in, the girls carrying bouquets of flowers in their hands, and with garlands of flowers with colored ribbons in their hair. The boys had boutonnières with blue and yellow ribbons. They stood in front of the group of mothers, and sang a prayer to the Blessed Virgin. To my surprise, I saw that my daughters pronounced every word in Ukrainian. Then the children gave the mothers

flowers which they had planted themselves. The program continued — they sang, danced and marched. With astonishment, I watched not only my children but others to see how they sang. I was greatly surprised when the teacher spoke only in Ukrainian to the children, and they did everything as if they had heard the language every day of their lives. At the end, they gave us a hand-shaped cookie which each child had cut out and baked. Every mother present was in tears — those who understood Ukrainian and those who did not. We wanted to stay longer, to talk, to share our impressions. We were in no hurry to leave, for we wanted to prolong this joyful moment, all of us, mothers, grandparents, and guests from Branch 81 of Soyuz Ukrainok.

We were greeted by Mrs. Lisikivsky, vice-chairman of the Regional Council, who expressed the hope that this would be just the beginning for our children and that they would continue their Ukrainian education in "Ridna Skhola." We were all so entranced that we did not know how to thank Mrs. Nazarenko, the teacher, who humbly denied all the well-deserved praise and our gratitude, and in turn praised the talent of our children.

Irene A Happy Mother

Plan Center...

(Continued from p. 1) Ukrainian Studies, in accordance with "the spirit of the times and the increasing understanding and importance of Ukrainian studies for the general American academic world." He added that the University of California as a state institution of higher learning possesses sufficient funds for salaries of faculty members, printing of scholarly publications and other administrative expenditures. But all expenses could not be covered by the university, necessitating financial support from the Ukrainian community, he said.

Worth It I sent my older daughter to St. John's Ukrainian parochial school and the younger one still attends the nursery school. I am hopeful that my children will bring me many more such joyful moments on various holidays as they attend the Ukrainian school.

Book on Russian Imperialism Published by Rutgers U. Press NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—"Russian Imperialism—From Ivan the Great to the Revolution" is a 400-page study, brought out by the Rutgers University Press, which provides a comprehensive analysis of Great Russian expansionism.

LINGUIST SPEAKS AT TWO SCHOLARLY MEETINGS GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Dr. Bohdan Saciuk, Assistant Professor in the Linguistics Program and the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Florida, read a paper on "A Phonological Conspiracy in Ibero-Romance" at the 27th Kentucky Foreign Language Conference held in Lexington, Ky., April 25-27.

To Draft Plan At the conclusion of the conference, it was decided that Dr. Bowker, upon his return to California, would submit a detailed plan for the proposed Center of Ukrainian Studies at the University of California and that the plan will be presented to concerned Ukrainian organizations for discussion and approval.

Moroz Defense... (Cont. from p. 1) The commentary concludes by saying: "If people everywhere were prepared to stand up for justice and dignity, then more governments would too. And the world might evolve towards the peace and freedom we all pay lip service to. Meanwhile Moroz and his soulmates suffer..."

Campaign Winners (Continued from p. 1) Of the nine winners, Canada had five. This pre-convention campaign was picking up momentum as the deadline neared. The breakdown by months shows that January netted 336 new members, February — 275, March 517 and April 659.

Trade and Peace First, as concerns tiresome trade/peace utterances regarding totalitarian powers, the lessons of history alone explode such rhetoric. The climate of peace fosters trade, not the other way around. Just as in the cases of persons, if a nation cannot profit from the lessons of its past

experiences, it foolishly exposes itself to disaster, particularly one that is an open society, highly resourceful, and still respected worldwide for its standards of freedom and human rights. One incontestable lesson is that our trade with totalitarian powers, such as Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy, did not serve the interests of world peace but rather contributed by the real aid given to the furtherance of their aggressive designs which led to World War II. If acute caution is not exercised today, this lesson can well apply to the militaristic USSR as whose bid for global supremacy remains undiminished. Mr. Chairman, for documentation on this point, I respectfully request that the short chapter on "The Russian Trade Trap" in my recent book be printed as part of my testimony.

MUSIC REVIEW

Inspiring Musical Journey

By ALICE MITCHELL\*

The concert given Friday, April 26, at SUNY's Watters Theater by Anna Kolesnik, Ukrainian mezzo-soprano just recently arrived on our shores, was a great lesson in professionalism and artistry. She represents old world operatic glamor from the word "go" (or its Ukrainian equivalent) almost to the extent of an anachronism.

Mme. Kolesnik's regal bearing on stage needs a "once upon a time" stanza to describe properly, and the large audience, mostly, but not entirely, of the area's Ukrainian community, responded to her performance more like loyal subjects than appreciative music consumers.

Accompanied very ably and sympathetically by her 17-year-old nephew, Wolodymyr Ratushny, Anna Kolesnik offered a program of a few Italian operatic arias by Alessandro Stradella, Handel and Verdi, the Bach-Gounod Ave Maria, and many Ukrainian folk and popular songs. Her voice is one of rare beauty, but a singer so thoroughly professional so well trained would never consider that too much of a compliment. Much more important is how she uses that exceptionally beautiful instrument.

Mme. Kolesnik demonstrated admirable control, mostly in the Ukrainian songs and arias. Here the size and scope of her voice just about dwarfed the otherwise acceptable dimensions of the Watters Theater. But her singing really needs an arena, huge amphitheater, or opera house to be heard in the proper perspective.

Ukrainians March...

(Continued from p. 1) women held in captivity by the Communist regime. The groups carried various placards with such inscriptions as "Americans, Beware of the Russian Sting"; "Nixon, Don't Get Cozy with Kosy"; and others. The Ukrainian contingent received coverage on TV and favorable comments were made in the New York Daily News and The New York Times.

G. Wirt Again Wins...

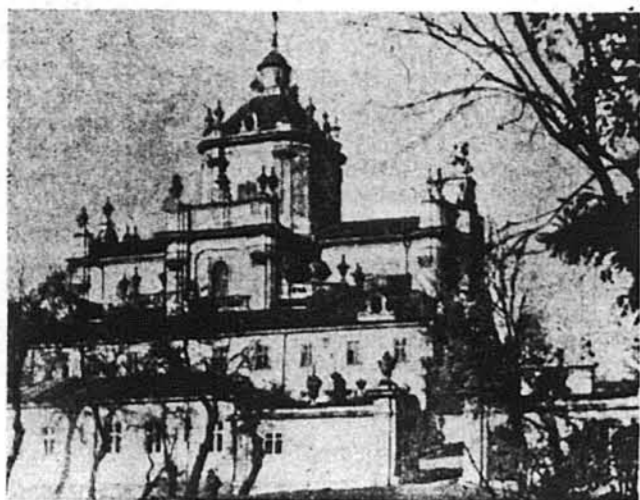
(Continued from p. 1) ing of the Joan Kramer kidnapping for the now defunct Newark Evening News. The 22-year-old reporter began his career in journalism as an editorial assistant for Svboda in 1969. In that same year he was awarded the Ukrainian National Association Journalism Scholarship. Since then he has been a reporter for three of New Jersey's largest dailies. In 1972 he joined the city staff of the Newark Evening News. After the News folded he joined the Passaic, N.J. Herald-News where he was a municipal reporter covering Essex County. Earlier this year, he joined the Star Ledger. Wirt is a member of several professional newsmen's organizations including the North Jersey Press Association and the PICA Club. He is also a member of the Ukrainian Journalists Association. The Hearst journalism awards program is conducted in cooperation with the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. It is designed to encourage "excellence in journalism education" in American colleges and universities. The program consists of six separate monthly writing contests in general news, features, investigative reporting and spot news categories. It also includes a photojournalism competition.

"domestic", and the concession made in the Moscow Declaration of '72, equating the USSR and U.S.A., was both contrary to objective reality and needless in fact. To underscore these points, Mr. Chairman, I request that the recent New York Times exposure of the latest Solzhenitsyn letter to the Kremlin be printed as part of my testimony. Logically, a nation-state concept and existence support non-interference in its truly domestic affairs; an empire-state concept, which is accurately conformable to the USSR, does not. With a long tradition in imperialist practice, Moscow has always insisted on non-interference in its imperial domain, and as a conceptual obverse to the Brezhnev Doctrine, it is applied also to the satellites in Central Europe. If Moscow's domain were extended to the Atlantic, the same cry of non-interference would be encountered. Moreover, the current illusion about a growing economic interdependence with

(To Be Continued)



**ВОРОГ РУЙНУЄ, МИ БУДУЄМО!  
ЗБЕРІГАЙМО НАШІ НАЙБІЛЬШІ ЦІННОЩІ!**



Церква св. Юра — Львів



Софійський Собор — Київ

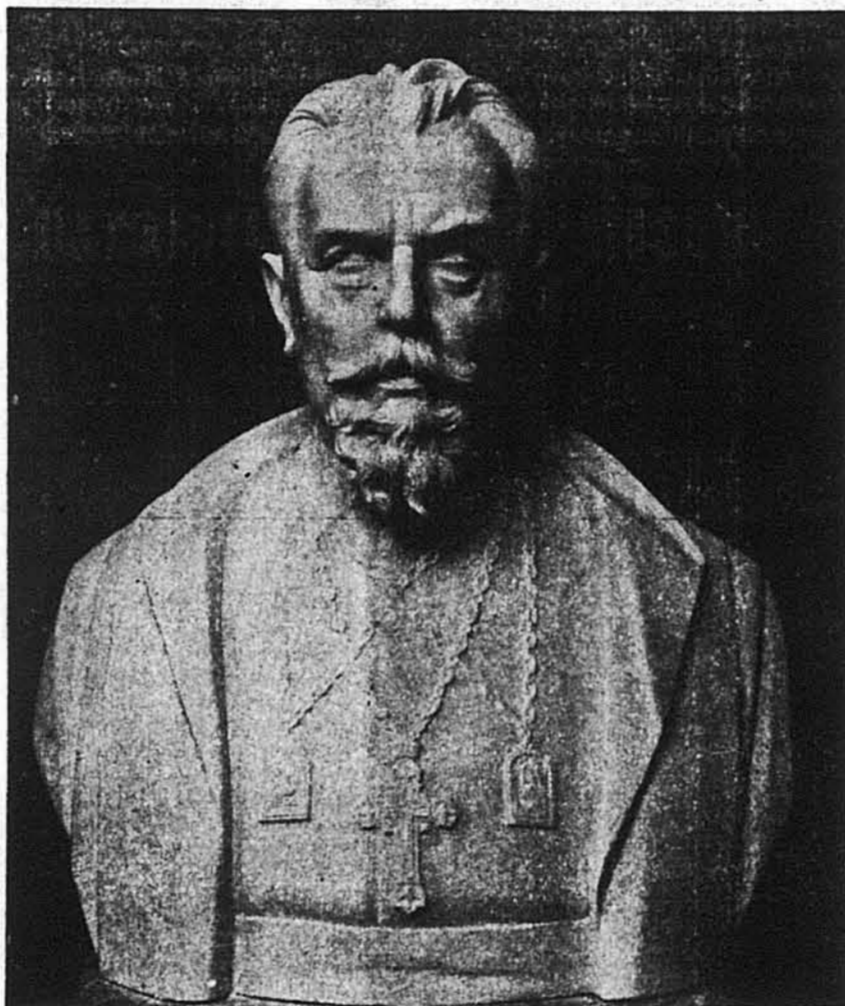
**ОТСИМ ЗАПРОШУЄМО  
ВСІХ УКРАЇНЦІВ СВІТА  
ПОМОГТИ  
РОЗВИНУТИ І ВИВІНУВАТИ**

**УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЦЕРКОВНИЙ МУЗЕЙ  
ІМ. КАРДИНАЛА ЙОСИФА СЛІПОГО**

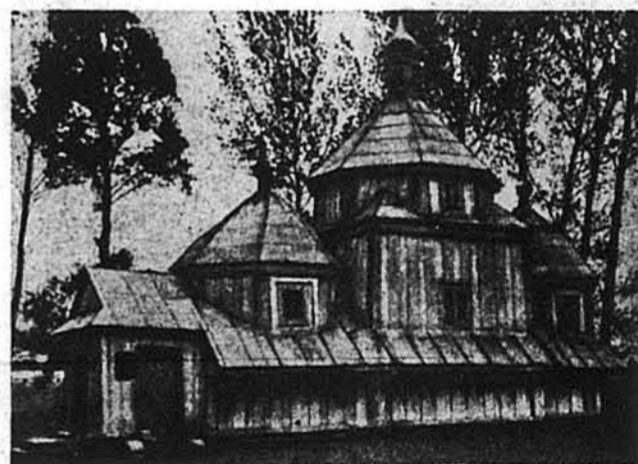
**ЩО МАЄ СВОЄ ПРИМІЩЕННЯ ПРИ ЦЕРКВІ СВ. КОНСТАНТИНА В МІННЕАПОЛІСІ, МІННЕСОТА**



Успенська церква, с. Тухолька — Бойківщина



Погруддя Іх Блаженства, що знаходиться в Українському Церковному Музею



Михайлівська церква, с. Борочиче — Волинь

**ІХ БЛАЖЕНСТВО ВІДКРИВ І ПОСВЯТИВ ЦЕЙ ПЕРШИЙ  
ТОГО РОДА МУЗЕЙ ДНЯ 23. ТРАВНЯ 1973 Р.**

**ЗВЕРНЕННЯ ДО ВСІХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ І ГРОМАДЯН:**

Цей вище згаданий музей оснований в цілі колекції, зберігання й показу знімок українських церков (католицьких і православних) зі всіх земель нашої Батьківщини і зі всіх місцевостей у цілому світі, де лиш живуть українці і мають свої церкви.

Протягом довгих віків християнства в Україні, українські будівничі створили зовсім оригінальний стиль церковного будівництва, який має високу архітектурну вартість. Багато церков, із яких чимало було прекрасними зразками нашої церковної архітектури, вже не існують, природньо знищені віком, або знесені ворогами нашої церкви. Однак знімки з цих церков певно залишилися у багатьох вірних, які вони, емігруючи, привезли зі собою, як дорогі пам'ятки з рідного села, чи міста. Щоб вони остаточно не пропали, належить їх зложити в одне місце, тобто названий вище музей, щоб вони були речниками нашої культури, щоб громадяни інших народів пізнали українську культуру від найдавніших часів, та, щоб науковці мали джерело до своїх наукових праць.

Цей винятковий і перший цього роду в українській діяльності музей, повинен знайти зрозуміння у всіх

українців без різниці віровизнання і кожний поодинокий український громадянин і кожна українська інституція повинні старатися допомогти, чим хто може. Спільними силами доконаємо великого діла!

Тому ми прохасмо ввічливо:

1. Всі українські громади, які мають свою окрему церкву (збудовану з призначенням на український церковний будинок, а не перероблений з іншого будинку, або закуплену від іншо-візантійських громад!), щоби зробили знімку цієї церкви (якщо до цієї такої не мають), тільки будівлі, без людей. Знімка повинна бути чорно-біла, величини 8 1/2 x 11 інчів (21 1/4 x 28 сантиметрів). Якщо є неможливо зробити знімку цієї величини, прохасмо прислати таку, яку можливо зробити, а ми виконаємо побільшення. Вспр. і Веч. Отців Парохів прохасмо своїм впливом заохотити своїх парафіян до якнайшвидшого виконання і прислання цієї знімки.
2. Всіх Українських Громадян, які виїждували з Рідного Краю, а мають знімку церкви свого міста, чи села, щоби прислали нам її. Також прохасмо всі українські Видавництва, церковні чи світські,

в яких архівах знаходяться знімки церков, щоби прислали або вypoзичили нам їх. На бажання можемо, після виконання відбитки, повернути оригінальну знімку назад.

3. Якщо є також знімки з нутра церков, прохасмо їх прислати разом зі знімкою церкви, вони будуть поміщені в окремій історії церков, якої опрацювання буде другою ділянкою музею.
4. Рівночасно зі знімкою, призначеною до висилки для музею, прохасмо подати на окремій листку паперу, а не на знімці, місцевість (село чи місто, повіт, край), де церква знаходиться, чи знаходилася, рік, або принайменше століття, коли церкву збудовано, як також історію церкви, якщо вона відома.
5. В музею будуть також поміщуватися зразки української народної штуки. Всіх Українських Громадян, які мають у своїй власності високо-артистичні зразки української різьби, інкрустовані кораликами речі, як тарілки, обкладинки до альбомів тощо, як також рідкісні вишивки, прохасмо їх жертвувати для музею, якщо на це є їх добра воля й вони вважають, що місце для цих

зразків української штуки є в музею, де їх оглядати будуть не тільки свої, але й чужі люди. Підчеркаємо, що береться до уваги лише високо-артистичні зразки. Імена жертводавців будуть поміщені разом з експонатами.

6. Для оправи в рамки знімок церков, кля установлення зразків української штуки в шафках, для потрібної адміністрації (на друк каталогів, оголошень, для листування й ін.) потрібні гроші. Зазначусмо, праця для ведення музею буде безкоштовною! На вище названу ціль прохасмо всі Українські Парафії, Українські Інституції й всіх Українських Громадян доброї волі, щоби зрозуміли вагу такого музею і прислали свої добровільні данки.
7. Кожна Парафія, Українська Інституція, чи поодинокий Громадянин може стати членом Українського Музею ім. Кард. Сліпого, коли припше одворозову виплату 25.00 дол.
8. Знімки, експонати, листування й пожертви прохасмо слати на адресу:

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