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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

## УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

### The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"...IT IS NEVER EASY FOR ANYONE TO SIT BEHIND PRISON BARS. BUT IT IS MORE DIFFICULT NOT TO RESPECT ONESELF. THUS WE SHALL FIGHT!"  
 Valentyn Moroz 1970

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# FREE VALENTYN MOROZ - FREE LEONID PLIUSHCH!

## FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS!

MANIFESTATION IN WASHINGTON SEEKS RELEASE OF UKRAINIANS INCARCERATED BY SOVIET REGIME, THOUSANDS GATHER AT SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT TO MARK TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNVEILING

### Orthodox Hierarchy Urges Participation in D.C. Events

SO. BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, in an appeal issued at its episcopal conference last week, called on the church's clergy and faithful to take part in the national manifestation in Washington today, "to renew in our memory the magnificent event" of the Taras Shevchenko Monument unveiling ten years ago and to "rededicate ourselves to his teachings" at a time when "Ukraine is experiencing once again one of the darkest periods in its history."

messenger and many more have come after him." Like Shevchenko, "all of them are marching forward with determination and leading the Ukrainian people to their supreme goal..."  
 In quoting Taras Shevchenko's credo that "Ukraine will rise again", the pastoral said that the "martyrs of Ukraine have already led the Ukrainian people past the most difficult part of the road" to freedom and statehood "let us follow in their footsteps in unity and love," exhorted the pastoral in calling for prayers to ease the plight and the sufferings of "the best sons and daughters of our nation."

### Martyrs Hailed

The pastoral appeal, signed by Archbishop Metropolitan Matyslav, Archbishop Mark and Bishop Constantine, cites the "countless Ukrainian martyrs incarcerated today in Russian prisons, concentration camps and psychiatric asylums" who are suffering for their courageous stand in defense of Ukrainian culture, language and identity.

### Repeat Pledge

In recalling the historic unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington ten years ago, the pastoral appealed that "we repeat the pledge we made at the foot of the statue of our Great Bard and pass it on to our children and grandchildren" that they too may toil "to hasten the day when Ukraine will greet her Washington with his new and righteous law."

### Baptists Urge Participation in Washington Rally

ELMHURST, Ill. — The All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, in a special pastoral letter, called on its membership to take part in the National Manifestation in Washington today and designated Sunday, June 23, as a day of prayer in all Ukrainian Baptist churches.

On Sunday, urged the pastoral, "let us beseech the Almighty Lord to help President Nixon stand up in defense of all Ukrainian people oppressed by godless Russia."

The letter, signed by Pastor Dr. Lev Zabko-Potapovych and Pastor Olexa Harbuziuk,

### Report Plushch Given Insulin Injections

#### CYBERNETICIST HAS NO HISTORY OF DIABETES

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Leonid Plushch, noted Ukrainian cyberneticist and advocate of the civil rights movement in the Soviet Union, is reportedly being given injections of insulin though he is not known to be suffering from diabetes, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

Unnecessary injections of insulin deprive the body of needed sugar, causing the person to be in a semi-coma state. Prolonged doses may cause death.

Plushch is currently incarcerated in the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric prison, charged with anti-Soviet agitation. His wife is not allowed to visit him and he does not receive

any food or letters from friends or relatives.

The press service reports that Plushch's case is up for review before the psychiatric commission next month.

During a recent inquiry into the condition of Plushch, his wife Tatiana Zhytnykova asked about his health and was told by the medical authorities that, "he still entertains immoral ideas and must be treated for a long time."

Along with the information about Plushch, the press service also received word that in November 1973, Evhen Proniuk, Ivan Semaniuk and Vasyli Lisovy were tried and sentenced according to article 62 of Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, on the charges of "anti-Soviet agitation."

### To Publish Documents On Plushch's Incarceration

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A collection of documents dealing with the incarceration of Leonid Plushch, Ukrainian cyberneticist and outspoken defender of human rights in the USSR, were smuggled to the West and are being readied for publication.

The collection, entitled "A History of Leonid Plushch's Illness", was written by Tatiana Khodorovych and con-

tains over 100 pages of script, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part contains letters written by Plushch in the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric prison to his wife Tatiana Zhytnykova and sons, the second is a collection of medical records about

(Continued on p. 3)



VALENTYN MOROZ



LEONID PLIUSHCH



Vyacheslav Chornovil



Ivan Svitlychny



Svyatoslav Karavansky



Nadia Svitlychna-Shumuk

### U.S. Legislators, Civic Leaders To Address Gathering

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — Several thousand persons from some eighteen states of the Union are expected to take part in the National Manifestation in Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine and the Protest March to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., today. Both events are sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. A program, featuring a number of American and Ukrainian speakers, is being held at the Shevchenko Monument at 23rd and P Streets, followed by a peaceful protest march which will proceed to the Soviet Embassy.

dents, film directors, research personnel and others.

All of them have been formally sentenced and are being punished for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," that is, for criticizing the police terror, the Russification of Ukraine, the violations of human rights, and for their protests against suppression of their national, religious and cultural freedoms.

The manifestation also marks the 10th anniversary of the unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument on June 27, 1964, which was attended by 100,000 people and at which the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower was the principal speaker.

Both the hierarchies of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. have issued special pastoral letters, urging their faithful to take part in the manifestation.

### Repressions Continue

The overall purpose of the rally and protest march is to draw attention of the U.S. government and the American people to the continuous persecution and oppression of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government in Ukraine.

Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, issued a special appeal, calling on his parishes to take massive part in the events. Likewise, Archbishop Matyslav Skrypnyk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and Archbishop Mark and Bishop Constantine, issued a pastoral letter, urging their faithful to take active part in the manifestation and protest. Attending the rally will be Metropolitan Matyslav Skrypnyk, and the Most Rev. Basil H. Losten, Auxiliary Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

From 1970 to 1973 the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) arrested over 500 Ukrainian intellectuals, all of whom were tried in camera and sentenced to severe terms in jail and concentration camps, or incarcerated in "psychiatric wards" for an indefinite period of time.

Among the speakers at the program are the Hon. Peter J. Domenici, U.S. Senator from New Mexico; the Hon. Robert J. Huber, U.S. Congressman from Michigan; and Edward J. Edwards, Secretary of the American Council for World Freedom, and a representative of AFL-CIO.

The overwhelming majority of these Ukrainian intellectuals are young men and women, born in the 1930's, and by profession are writers, literary critics, poets, professors, artists, journalists, teachers, academicians, stu-

Also, brief addresses in Ukrainian will be delivered by Prof. Iwan Wowchuk, head of the UCCA Policy Board; Prof. Peter G. Stercho, representing the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Yaroslav Haywas, noted Ukrainian journalist, and George Shymuk.

(Continued on p. 4)

### Vice-President Ford Meets With GOP Ethnic Leaders

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Vice-President Gerald G. Ford hosted a delegation of seven representatives of various ethnic groups, led by George Bush, chairman of the Republican National Committee, at a meeting here Wednesday, June 19, to discuss some of the issues, problems, interests and undercurrents in the respective communities.

Ukrainians Present

Present at the meeting as part of the delegation was Taras Szmagala, UNA Supreme Advisor from Cleveland, O., who served as national director of the nationalities division on the Committee to Re-elect the President in 1972. Mr. Szmagala is special assistant to Ohio Senator Robert Taft, Jr.

Others in the group included: Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois; J. Niemczyk, head of the GOP Heri-

tage Groups Division on National Committee; Mrs. Anna Chenault; Phil Guarino, Nick Stepanovich, Mrs. Ming Chu; and Michael Sotirhos.

Discuss Varied Topics

Topics discussed ranged from the Watergate affair and its effect on the Republican activists in the ethnic communities across the nation to the forthcoming trip of President Richard Nixon to the USSR.

Each of the delegates briefed the Vice-President on the current interests, activities and pursuits within America's ethnic communities and the prevailing mood in relation to national and international developments.

In a separate conversation with Mr. Ford at the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Szmagala related major issues of interest and concern within the Ukrainian community in America.

### UAW CONVENTION SCORES KREMLIN ON PERSECUTION OF UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS

DEMAND RELEASE OF MOROZ, PLIUSHCH, SHUMUK, OTHERS

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The 24th Constitutional Convention of the United Automobile Workers of America adopted a resolution condemning the Soviet government for unleashing a "new wave of arrests in Ukraine, incarcerating some 200 Ukrainian intellectuals," and demanded that the Kremlin regime release Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Plushch, Danylo Shumuk and other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian dissidents.

The delegates to the UAW Convention also called on the American labor force to "expose untrifling and repeatedly this brutal affront (incarceration of Ukrainian intellectuals) to the dignity and freedom from oppression which is the legacy of all free people."

The World Organization of Freedom was formed over a year ago and since then has continuously urged the international labor movement to stand up in defense of Ukrainian dissidents. In that time Mr. Stasyk, UAW Local 160 and others, and the WOF have sent four memoranda and resolutions to UAW President Leonard Woodcock, UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, and President Nixon, asking them to intervene on behalf of the Ukrainian intellectuals.

other Ukrainian members of the UAW.

The second resolution, entitled "Russian Oppression of Ukrainians," was submitted by Local 869, of which Ivan Butrij is a member. Other Locals which sponsored the "Resolution of Freedom" were 719 and 600. President of the latter is Mr. Dorosh.

The text of both resolutions follows:

In an appeal made by the World Organization of Freedom, Mr. Stasyk called on the delegates to "support the 'Resolution of Freedom' adopted by Local 160 of the UAW and urge the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, Red Cross and similar national or international organizations to stand up and not only protest, but demand that the government of the USSR cease and desist from violating the human rights of Ukrainians and other non-Russian peoples and nations, which are under its domination or control. We are strongly opposed to any kind of subjugation and colonial-imperialistic domination of one people by another."

Mr. Woodcock, the first to sign the resolution of the World Organization of Freedom, said that he and the UAW "have always and will always stand up in defense of Ukrainian dissidents, because every person and nation has the right to freedom and self-determination."

The UAW president was given a copy of "The Chornovil Papers", Ivan Dziuba's "Internationalism or Russification?" and "Ferment in Ukraine" by Mr. Stasyk and

WHEREAS: In January of 1972, new mass arrests and drastic Stalin style purges occurred in Ukraine, thousands of Ukrainian intellectuals, workers, peasants, journalists and students were suddenly arrested by the Soviet Secret Police and imprisoned by the Soviet authorities on charges of alleged treason, "Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda", defamation of the Soviet State and conspiracy involving secession of Ukraine

(Concluded from p. 2)

### RESOLUTION OF FREEDOM



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### EDITORIAL

#### "Thus We Shall Fight!"

"It is never easy for anyone to sit behind prison bars. But it is even more difficult not to respect oneself. Thus we shall fight!"

This is what Valentyn Moroz told the kangaroo court three-and-a-half years ago at the beginning of his secret trial in Ivano-Frankivske, Ukraine. It was an admonition, a warning, and a pledge. It expressed the spirit of present-day Ukraine, the shackled yet undaunted nation, resisting oppression, withstanding Russification and fighting for its national rights.

For Moroz the trial was a morbid formality. He knew it. He had been tried before and he did not expect justice from the KGB appointed henchmen. He refused to testify, but instead read his now famous Last Statement at the beginning of the trial and remained silent for the duration of the proceedings. But the martyred Ukrainian historian, subsequently sentenced to nine years at hard labor and five years of exile, told his tormentors more than they cared to hear. He analyzed for them in simple, lucid terms what was happening around them and how puny and helpless they were in the light of the "new reality."

"The national revival is the most profound of all spiritual processes... and the fact is that new processes in Ukraine and in the entire USSR are only beginning... and your repressive measures are no longer effective."

To be sure, there were more arrests and more trials as Moroz had predicted. A new wave of Moscow inspired terror swept Ukraine at the outset of 1972. Since then new names are being added almost daily to the rota of those who refuse to knuckle down. Svitlychny, Shukhevych, Kalyne, Shumuk, Karavansky, Shabatura, Pliushch — these are some of the men and women who Moroz said would be part of this new process of national revival, who would be arrested, tried and sentenced to inhuman terms, whose bodies would be tortured and whose minds would be manipulated with drugs. Yet the process is irreversible, as the spirit is undying.

Today, the thousands of Ukrainians gathered at the foot of the statue erected ten years ago in this nation's capital in honor of Taras Shevchenko are voicing their protest against Moscow's inhumanity toward their kin in Ukraine and toward thousands of others across the vast reaches of the Red empire. Their mood, as that of millions of Ukrainians in the free world, is markedly different from that which had enveloped this city ten years ago as they witnessed the unveiling of the monument of Ukraine's greatest Champion of Liberty and reaffirmed their faith in his immortal legacy.

Today, while rededicating themselves to the ideals and teachings of the Great Bard, our people are appealing to the conscience of the world to speak out against Moscow's cynical violations of human and national rights. They are demanding freedom for Moroz, for Pliushch and for other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian political prisoners who are being tortured and mutilated in violation of their constitutional rights. They are asking our country's political leadership to intercede in behalf of these men and women, to secure their release, to let them live.

It is a proper place for our people to voice these demands now. June 27, 1964, is a historic date in the life of our people everywhere, for Shevchenko and Ukraine are inseparable: his spirit lives on in the hearts of those who enjoy freedom here and those who fight for it there, as he did in his lifetime. Like Shevchenko a century ago, Moroz today has pledged that "we shall fight" in the firm belief that the cause of freedom is sacred. Let us rededicate ourselves to that supreme cause.

### Orthodox Hierarchy Asks President Nixon To Intercede for Incarcerated Ukrainians

(Below is the text of a letter of the episcopal conference of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA to President Richard M. Nixon, asking him to intercede in behalf of Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Pliushch, Vyacheslav Chornovil and other Ukrainians incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps. The letter, dated June 13, 1974, was sent to the WhiteHouse.)

The episcopal conference of bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA was, at its meeting of June 13, 1974, made aware of your recent address during the commencement exercises at the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. We wish to inform you that we agree in essence with your views relative to the inadvisability of intervention by one nation in the internal policies of other nations. However, as you stated, there are certain areas in which one nation can advantageously exert influence upon the internal political policies of another nation.

To the category of such areas belongs the problem of the persecution of citizens of various nations for their political and religious views and convictions which contradict, in given instances, the policies and ideologies of ruling political parties such as for example, in China or Chile. One of the most striking perpetrators of such a policy of persecution is the USSR, whose government continually fails to consider its obligations relative to human rights. As a consequence of this position, people who conscientiously oppose the policies of the Soviet Union are condemned to prisons, concentration camps and psychiatric institutions.

As a result of the Soviet Union's imperialistic policies, various nationalities are to be found within the borders of the USSR. Among such nationalities, due consideration must be given to Ukraine among whose noble citizens are found renowned men and women of letters, scientists, authors and journalists. Many of these, because of their opposition to the policies and ideology of the USSR have been sentenced to long years of imprisonment, condemned to hard labor or forcibly committed to psychiatric institutions.

We thoroughly agree with you, Mr. President, that through diplomatic channels and endeavors the plight of such individuals can be alleviated either by their liberation from varied forms of incarceration or by the granting of exit visas from the USSR to the free world. The world is witness to the fact that many renowned humanitarians and many people of diverse religious and political persuasions have, via diplomacy, had their plight lessened. Without exception, those liberated were Russian nationals. Unfortunately, no Ukrainian benefitted from such assistance.

Therefore, we, the undersigned hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the free world, together with our clergy and laity would be extremely grateful to you, Mr. President, and to the USA if, during the course of your forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, you would show an in-

terest in the fate and position of those Ukrainian nationals whose human rights have been violated and would attempt to secure their freedom from imprisonment and, at the same time, their exit from the USSR. We are of the firm opinion that among others, the utmost attention should be given to the present plight of the historian Valentyn Moroz presently isolated in Vladimir, professor Leonid Pliushch, presently confined to a psychiatric institution in Dnipropetrovsk, the literary journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil, presently confined to a concentration camp in Mordovia.

We would greatly appreciate your consideration of this important request and res-

pectfully ask that you inform us of the results of your diplomatic endeavors. We sincerely wish you, Mr. President, a safe journey to Moscow and abundant success in all your endeavors which, based on the high American ideals of freedom and justice and equality for all, are directed towards the welfare of the people of the USA and all people.

With kind personal regards and sentiments of highest esteem, we remain

Very truly yours  
**(Most Rev.) Mstyslav**  
Archbishop-Metropolitan  
**(Most Rev.) Mark**  
Archbishop of New York  
**(Most Rev.) Constantine**  
Bishop of Chicago

### Vets to Hold Convention In Jersey City

By HARRY POLCHÉ

PASSAIC, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans Convention will convene on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, June 28, 29 and 30, at the Holiday Inn in Jersey City.

A special presentation will be made to the UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer as the outstanding Ukrainian of the year. This is scheduled to take place at the grand banquet and ball which will be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 90 Fleet Str., Jersey City, on Saturday, June 29, at 6:45 p.m. Also invited to attend are State Senator Joseph Hirkala, Jersey City Mayor Dr. Paul Jordan, and newly-elected Ukrainian Councilman of Irvington, N.J., Atty. Roman Pitio.

Entertainment will be provided by the well-known 1st Division Bandurist Cappella

Choir, and dance music will be provided by the Three B's.

The business part of the convention will start Friday evening, June 28, with registration and committee meetings, to be followed by a welcome social at the Holiday Inn. Formal sessions are slated to take place Saturday, June 29, at 10:00 a.m.

Sunday, June 30, farewells will be held at the reception to be held at the new UNA Ukrainian Skyscraper on Montgomery Street, starting at 12:30 p.m. This will be hosted by the Ladies Auxiliary.

Throughout the convention, a Ukrainian cultural exhibit, under the auspices of the UAV Ladies Auxiliary, will be displayed in the lobby of the Holiday Inn. The public is invited to attend.

### The Caucasus

By TARAS SHEVCHENKO

*Mountains on endless mountains rise,  
clouds veil their peaks,  
A mighty highland cloaked in woe, with blood it reeks;  
And there Prometheus, for no hint of crime,  
An eagle tortures since the dawn of time;  
Day after day, its black beak tears his breast;  
Day after day, his torn heart knows no rest;  
Torn it may be, but never shall its blood  
Be wholly drained away in a fatal flood.  
For ever and anon, it stirs again  
And feels new gladness in its mortal pain.  
So likewise shall our spirit never die  
Nor our dear freedom wholly vanquished lie.  
Sooner may foemen hope to plough with glee  
A meadow at the bottom of the sea  
As chain the living soul with force uncouth  
Or choke to death the vital word of Truth.  
No glory of our God may not be rent,  
The glory of the Lord Omnipotent.  
'Tis not for us to rise and strive with Thee,  
Nor judge thy doings through eternity:  
It is our lot to weep, and weep, and weep,  
To knead our daily bread, our vigil keep  
With agonizing tears and bloody sweat,  
Our torturers abuse us harshly yet  
While Justice slumbers in a drunken trance!*

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

### UAW Resolutions...

(Continued from p. 1)

from the Soviet Union followed. Others are still confined without right of counsel, and are reportedly being held incommunicado under conditions and circumstances which are in direct violation of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, an international treaty that is today in effect and to which the Soviet Union is a signatory.

These repressive actions on the part of the Soviet government are in direct contravention of the Covenant of Human Rights of the United Nations, as well as in violation of the provisions of the Soviet Constitution and the Constitutions of the Union Republics of the USSR. Official censorship by the Soviet government has denied the general public all news and information relating to these events. Even the families of those arrested have been denied permission to see them. Not since the Stalinist period have the Soviet authorities reverted to the terror tactics of forcing confessions from accused prisoners and it is reported that at the present time, this tactic is being employed in most cases.

We shall call upon the world to carefully scrutinize the events in Ukraine and other Soviet Republics which have been widely reported in the western press and to raise their voices in defense and support of these 20th century martyrs of neo-Stalinist terror; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED:** That in view of the fact that these thousands of innocent victims are today being persecuted for merely lawfully demanding their freedom, liberty, and respect for the dignity accorded to every human being, all freedom loving people of the world have a moral duty to support these victims and recognize that a threat to deprivation of the human rights of the world community.

This crisis in human rights calls for a deliberate and concentrated effort on the part of the American labor movement to expose unflinchingly and repeatedly this brutal affront to the dignity and freedom from oppression which is the legacy of all free people.

### RUSSIAN OPPRESSION OF UKRAINIANS

**WHEREAS:** Early in 1972, the Soviet government unleashed a new wave of arrests in Ukraine, incarcerating some 200 Ukrainian intellectuals. Although these arrests in Ukraine were concurrent with the arrests of intellectuals and dissidents in Russia, the reprisals and punishment meted out to Ukrainians are much more severe and harsh. Prof. Sakharov stated in January 1972, that "the repression of Ukraine was verily draconian" (cf. *Le Soir*, August 24, 1973, Brussels, Belgium).

While in Russia the KGB arrests intellectuals for their opposition to the communist system and dictatorship, in Ukraine these arrests are directed at destroying the es-

### "Dedicated to Freedom"

(BELOW IS THE TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTION ENGRAVED ON THE TARAS SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON, D.C.)

DEDICATED  
TO THE LIBERATION  
FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE  
OF ALL CAPTIVE NATIONS

THIS MONUMENT OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO, 19TH CENTURY UKRAINIAN POET AND FIGHTER FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE AND THE FREEDOM OF ALL MANKIND, WHO UNDER FOREIGN RUSSIAN IMPERIALIST TYRANNY AND COLONIAL RULE APPEALED FOR "THE NEW AND RIGHTeous LAW OF WASHINGTON," WAS UNVEILED ON JUNE 27, 1964. THIS HISTORIC EVENT COMMEMORATED THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHEVCHENKO'S BIRTH. THE MEMORIAL WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE 86TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON AUGUST 31, 1960, AND SIGNED INTO PUBLIC LAW 86-749 BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, THE 34TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1960. THE STATUE WAS ERECTED BY AMERICANS OF UKRAINIAN ANCESTRY AND FRIENDS.

sense of the Ukrainian national identity and at eradicating the Ukrainian national consciousness as a driving force in the struggle for Ukrainian independence.

There are confirmed reports that several leaders in this movement, already sentenced unjustly to long terms in concentration camps, prisons, exile, or thrown into psychiatric "clinics," are brutally mistreated and brought to the brink of death by being denied medical aid. They are harassed by the KGB officials, the so-called "doctors" in mental institutions and the numerous prison wardens.

**VALENTYN MOROZ,** a college professor, talented historian and journalist, sentenced to nine years of imprisonment and five years of exile is being held in the infamous Vladimir prison, together with common criminals who have already twice stabbed and beaten him to unconsciousness on the orders of the KGB. It is generally believed that such attacks are purposely staged by the Russian provocateurs. The tragic fate of Valentyn Moroz was recently described by a fishing boat captain, Anatolij Radygin, who spent 10 years in the Soviet prisons prior to his emigration to Israel last year.

**LEONID PLIUSHCH,** mathematician and professor of cybernetics, a member of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR, is confined to a psychiatric asylum in Dnipropetrovsk. As a result of systematic overdoes he is reported to be near death. Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov, a noted Russian human rights advocate sent an "Appeal to the West" to the International League for the Rights of Man in New York concerning Leonid Pliushch, which reads as follows:

"He is being held in a ward where there are more than 25 persons confined with him in appalling conditions of humiliations, persecution and physical suffering. The unregulated and senseless administration of large doses of haloperidol has caused a sharp deterioration in his health, extreme exhaustion and continuous shivering, weakness, swellings, spasms, and loss of appetite. Pliushch can no longer read, write letters, or take advantage of the one-hour exercise period allowed to the prisoners.

"Leonid Pliushch is near death. We appeal to you to campaign: a) for an international inspection of the Dnipropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital and also of other hospitals of the same type; b) for an international commission of psychiatrists to examine the health of Leonid Pliushch, and c) for his transfer to a hospital abroad, where his broken health could be restored." (M4)

**DANYLO SHUMUK,** a courageous Ukrainian freedom fighter, has been in Soviet captivity for over 30 years for his membership in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Recently he was forced to work in the concentration camps glass factory—the newest creation for the rapid destruction of the lives of the more prominent and morally unbreakable political prisoners. Shumuk polishes glass under unsanitary conditions and without any medical assistance. Under these deplorable conditions the microscopic glass particles penetrate the lungs and other organs of the body, so that in a short period the prisoner either dies or becomes permanently disabled; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED:** That we request the Executive Board to prevail upon the Soviet government to immediately release Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Pliushch, Danylo Shumuk and the hundreds of other intellectuals that are being incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps and committed to insane asylums. We further request that the United States Government be requested to bring this to the attention of the United Nations Human Rights Commission for appropriate action.

**Serve the past for the benefit of future generations, we all become equally important actors in the drama of Ukrainian life in our New World.**

### In Search of the Past: Ukrainians in America

By ANISA HANDZIA SAWYCKYJ

(Miss Sawyckyj is a graduate student in East Asian and American history at Columbia University, and was active in the NYC Ukrainian Student Hromada in 1967-1969. She arrived in the United States at age one.)

#### III

In addition to oral history another very important aspect of our search for the past is the preservation of such memorabilia of the oldest immigrants as is still in existence. This includes such items as correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks, photographs family Bibles, art objects, old editions of Ukrainian books and journals, etc. Much of this material belongs in our archives and museums, yet often its owners assume it is of interest only to the immediate family. Worse, where the younger generation of relatives shows no interest, or where there is no immediate family to properly care for such items, they often end up being thrown away as junk when their owners pass away.

Isn't it about time we started saving our Ukrainian heritage from the city dumps of America?

There are several Ukrainian institutions to which such material can be donated. In addition to the museums associated with the Catholic and Orthodox Church dioceses in Stamford, Conn., and Bound Brook, N.J., respectively, and with Harvard's Ukrainian Institute, there are also several museums in the Midwest. One of these is the Ukrainian American Archives and Museum at 11756 Charest St. in Detroit, Michigan, 48212. Another is the Ukrainian National Museum at 2453 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois, 60622. Another archive is located at the University of Minnesota.

It might be mentioned in passing that several of these institutions were formed as a result of the initiative and great deal of effort on the part of certain concerned Ukrainian beginning many

years ago. These people deserve the highest commendation and support from our community, as do the many other individual collectors in smaller Ukrainian communities across the United States. A typical example in this latter category is Mychajlo Wojtowycz of Utica, New York, whose collection of Ukrainian photographs, stamps and printed materials is truly a remarkable private archive.

Hopefully the same kind of concern for preserving records of the past that motivated the founders of these large and small archives will now also be shared by more Ukrainians who will go out into their communities and gather items for these most worthwhile institutions.

#### Eyewitnesses

history of our people that cries out for preservation. Though the emphasis here has been on Ukrainian pioneers in the U.S., another very important segment of the community that should be reached consists of the older Ukrainians of the post-World War II immigration, those who participated in or were witnesses to such major developments in early twentieth century Ukraine as World War I, the War of National Liberation, the coming of Bolshevism in Ukraine.

Daily our Ukrainians newspapers carry obituaries about these oldest of our citizens, daily our opportunities to learn about Ukrainian history from those who lived it diminish.

Every Ukrainian who is convinced of the importance of preserving the past for the

future can and should become part of the movement to contact our eldest Ukrainians. In almost every single Ukrainian community in the U.S., there are a few older persons who will have interesting reminiscences about either their early experiences in this country or in Ukraine prior to emigration. These people should be sought out and conversations with them preserved on tape for later transcription and storage in a library.

The interviewer should also examine their memorabilia, and encourage them to donate items of historical value to some Ukrainian museum. Where feasible, a local archive might be created in association with a local Ukrainian church or community center.

The preservation of the record of our Ukrainian past is the responsibility of the entire community, and can easily be done on the local level. This type of activity is particularly to be recommended to youth and students who can perhaps discover in it a new and meaningful way to both

bridge the generation gap between themselves and their elders, and to come to appreciate the Ukrainian heritage of which they are the most recent product.

Not least of all, the interest shown in our aged by the youth of our communities can be an immense source of gratification to those who had come to believe that they were totally useless to their society, those who, had retired in the lonely isolation that only age can bring.

But perhaps the real beauty of this type of preservation effort lies in the potential it has to unite all elements of the Ukrainian community into one whole. Involvement in such a project leads to the realization that all of us, whether young or old, Catholic or Orthodox, old or new immigrants, of one political party or another, we are all one Ukrainian people and not islands unto ourselves. The loss or gain of a single photograph or memoir of the least of us becomes a loss or gain for our entire community.

In uniting together to pre-



### Soyuzivka Opens Season With "Rushnychok"

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The "Rushnychok" quartet, the undisputed kings of Ukrainian rock music, will open the summer season at Soyuzivka, the popular UNA estate here, Saturday, June 29.

For the "Rushnychok" men, now at the peak of their popularity, this will be the first of five appearances at Soyuzivka this year, matching their stay in 1973 here. It will be the third consecutive summer that the Montreal based vocalists-instrumentalists will be entertaining guests at the UNA estate.

It seems like a long time ago that the four youths took to Soyuzivka's stage—rather timid and uncertain of themselves, trying to anticipate the public's reaction to their music. They were almost an instant hit, first with the young people, then with the adults as well.

Now "Rushnychok" is the proud possessor of an LP album—at times as hard to get as the band itself—and a long list of appearances in every major center of Ukrainian life on this continent. Moreover, they are booked for every weekend of the year, and ready to tape their second recording that should be out by the end of this summer.

At Soyuzivka, they hope to catch a bit of rest since they will be staying there from June 29th through July 6th, though, Walter Kwas has booked them for the big July 3rd dance, on the eve of Independence Day.

Mr. Kwas has many more interesting things in store for the season, which, actually begins this weekend for the youngsters flocking to the children's and tennis camp. At the spic-and-span "Lviv" villa, girls aged 8-11 will bunk down for a three-week tour of camping, under the watchful eye of Mrs. Eugenia Cikal, director, and her team of young counselors. On the tennis courts, youngsters 12-18 will be learning ground-strokes, serves and volleys from George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk and their assistants, Roman Rakotchy Jr. and Olya Powsaniuk.

Soyuzivka itself has undergone a great deal of facelighting during the winter and spring months. The "Veselka" pavilion has not only a fresh and different coat of paint,



The "Rushnychok" quartet with instruments.

but a wholly remodeled bar done in the Hutsul style. The Annex building now has a veranda instead of the somewhat blinding fire escape. "Poltava" and "Vorokhta" have also undergone some remodeling that will obviously please the guests. Mr. Kwas and his employees did a great deal of new landscaping—widening the roads and lanes, trimming trees and shrubbery

here and there, giving the place an even more neat appearance without divesting it of its charm. And behind "Kiev" a kind of park is beginning to spawn.

These and many more innovations are awaiting the guests. The best way to check them out is to check in for a week or two of enjoyable vacations.

### UOL Plans to Charter N.Y. Regional Chapter

UTICA, N.Y. — Plans were recently announced by the Ukrainian Orthodox League president, Paul Chebiniak for the formation and development of an Upstate New York regional branch of the UOL. While there are a number of active chapters in Upstate New York, there has not been an active, unifying central organization in this area for several years. The purpose of a regional organization, Mr. Chebiniak said, is to coordinate activities of the individual chapters, to maximize interactions between them and to achieve goals which are beyond the resources of the individual chapters.

#### Program

The first regional meeting will be hosted by the St. Peter and Paul chapter of Utica, N.Y., and is scheduled for the weekend of July 6th and 7th. In addition, the chapter plans a "Camp-In" and fellowship encounter.

Saturday afternoon, July 6, will be devoted to mixed sports activity. Teams from several upstate cities will be organized to participate in softball, volleyball and soccer. Gerald Herbowy, St. Peter and Paul chapter president, pointed out that women will be eligible to participate with men in the team sport of their choice.

A barbecue is planned to cater to the hungry appetites resulting from vigorous sports activity. A special treat for those attending the cook-out will be a program of entertainment by several vocal and instrumental groups.

The evening will be concluded with a vesper service at St. Peter and Paul Church. The service will be conducted by the Very Rev. Volodymyr Melnyk, pastor. The Very Rev. Hieromonk Nicholas will address the group. Fr. Nicholas is highly regarded for his ability to discuss issues relevant to young people, and this talk, entitled "No Deposit - No Return," should be rewarding to all who are present.

The Sunday Divine Liturgy will be con-celebrated by Fr. Melnyk, and Fr. Nicholas, with participation of the UOL members in the Holy Euchar-

#### Others Expected

A luncheon will be served at 11:30 a.m., which will be followed by an organizational meeting at 1:00 p.m. It is expected that clergy and UOL members from Buffalo, Rochester, Herkimer, Troy, Hudson, Johnson City, as well as from Utica, will be present to assist with developing plans and future activities.

The chief purpose of the Ukrainian Orthodox League, said Mr. Chebiniak, is to give young people from Ukrainian Orthodox communities an opportunity to become acquainted with their peer groups in neighboring communities, to develop a greater consciousness of their life in Christ, and to organize for achieving common goals.

### PAVLOVA PERFORMS IN MIAMI FESTIVAL

MIAMI, Fla. — Olga Pavlova, a noted Ukrainian singer who has been instrumental in popularizing Ukrainian culture in this southern resort area, performed once again at the International Folk Festival, held here Wednesday through Sunday, May 29-June 2.

Appearing in the Bayfront Park auditorium, Miss Pavlova rendered a medley of Ukrainian songs and conducted the women's chorus of UNWLA Branch 17, which also offered Ukrainian selections.

The Festival, which enjoys great popularity here, includes entertainment and exhibits by various ethnic groups.

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### UKRAINIAN OPERA ENSEMBLE, N.Y.

To all music lovers and supporters of Ukrainian Culture. We will receive help from the New York State Council on the Arts if you, too, help us financially.

Contribute to: Fund-Raising Campaigns c/o Self-reliance New York C.U. Acct' No. 6350, 108 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

### UNA'ers Take Part in Woonsocket Flag Day

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The New England Fraternal Congress sponsored Flag Day exercises this year in Woonsocket, R.I., on Sunday, June 9, in front of the New Public Library.

The Mayor of Woonsocket, R.I. and Henry Gougen, chairman of the Board of Directors of St. Jean de Baptiste Society, were the principal speakers, and paid homage to the American flag. Band music was furnished by the children of the Woonsocket public school system, and flags were presented to the New Woonsocket public library by St. Jean de Baptiste Society, and by the Woodmen of the World to a boy scout troupe made up of retarded children.

A very spirited meeting was conducted by Rudy Pesek, president of the New England Fraternal Congress, following the outdoor meeting, at the home office of St.

Jean de Baptiste Society in Woonsocket. Plans were made for various fraternal activities, including an essay contest open to all junior members of the member fraternal societies, details of which will be released in September. A banquet followed the meeting at Ciro's, a famous restaurant in Woonsocket.

Participating in the day-long activities were: Atty. Anna Chopek, UNA Supreme Advisor and past president of the N.E. Fraternal Congress; Mrs. Anne Remick, secretary of UNA Branch 238, of Boston, Mass. and vice-president of the N.E. Fraternal Congress, and her husband; John Hardink, John Laba, and Janet Bardell-Bardaszewsky, secretaries of Woonsocket and Providence UNA branches, their spouses, and Anne Hardink, daughter of Mr. Hardink, a college student.

### Center for Immigration Studies Gets Rockefeller Grant

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Center for Immigration Studies at the University of Minnesota has received a three-year award totalling \$333,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for a program of basic research into the historical origins and development of white ethnic groups in twentieth century America.

The award signifies a recognition on the part of the Rockefeller Foundation that the notion of the humanities extends to the values and productions of the mind of the varied cultures which have existed in our pluralistic society. The grant will permit the Center for Immigration Studies, in conjunction with its sister institution, the Immigrant Archives, to further its archival and microfilming activities among United States and Canadian immigrant and ethnic groups from Southern and Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and to add several new programs. Of

special interest are: a newsletter pertaining to the Center for Immigration Studies/Immigrant Archives activities in particular and ethnic archives in general; a research-assistants program, which will provide support to six students enrolled in a variety of graduate programs at the University of Minnesota while they gain experience and training in archival work and while they undertake ethnic-related studies; and a program of grants-in-aid for visiting research associates, offering maximum awards of \$3,000 for travel, research expenses, and maintenance in lieu of salary, for a period of up to three months.

The Ukrainian section at the Immigrant Archives here was started with a donation by Prof. Alexander Granovsky, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota.

The UNA and Svoboda Press also contributed material for the Archives which has since been preserved in microfilm form.

### Harvard Seeks Students

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Committee on Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University is seeking qualified applicants for graduate study in Ukrainian history, literature and language. Current plans are to secure financial support for at least two new students in each of these disciplines every year. Applicants for this assistance must possess the strong academic record and outstanding scholarly promise required for admission to Harvard's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

#### Assistance of Committee

Students wishing to pursue graduate work in Ukrainian studies at the University are required to apply for admission to the department which corresponds to their major field of interest — History, Slavic Languages and Literature, or Comparative Literature. Applicants who meet the requirements of their chosen department and who are admitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences will then receive the assistance of the Committee in formulating a program of study consistent with their scholarly interests.

Talented students with an interest in Ukrainian subjects are urged to attend Harvard courses in Ukrainian history, literature and language offered during every summer school session.

This academic experience not only serves to broaden and strengthen knowledge of given disciplines in Ukrainian studies, but also allows the Committee to become acquainted with potential graduate school applicants. Those students demonstrating scholarly ability would come to the attention of the Committee during their undergraduate years and could thus better prepare for graduate study by coordinating courses and facilities offered by their undergraduate colleges.

The Committee urges all Ukrainian youth organizations and the parents of gifted young students with an interest in Ukrainian history, literature and language to encourage these young people to consider a scholarly career in Ukrainian studies, for this will assure the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard University of the well-qualified and highly-motivated students who can best take advantage of the extensive opportunities which Harvard offers.

### SUSTA Expands Activity to West Coast

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Events sponsored by the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) during the week-end of May 17th-19th met with unprecedented success in both the east and the west. On Friday, May 17th, SUSTA held a dance "Cloud 15" on the top floor of the new skyscraper of the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City. At the same time, the SUSTA Western Conference with over 100 delegates in attendance, including two from San Diego, California was commencing in Detroit.

"Cloud 15" provided an enjoyable evening for the approximately 200 people that attended the dance. With music provided by Tempo the nightclub atmosphere was complete with a beautiful view of the Manhattan skyline. Ihor Rakowsky, financial director of SUSTA, stated that the dance was highly successful and that SUSTA was already preparing to provide another such evening in the early fall.

The third annual SUSTA Western Conference began in Detroit on Friday evening with the showing of the film "Shadows of the Forgotten Ancestors" followed by an analysis of the film by Mark Cyrannyk of Toronto. Registration of delegates, including for the first time in the history of SUSTA two delegates from the West Coast (San Diego), took place Saturday morning.

Others hromadas represented, many also for the first time, included three delegates from Indiana University, one from Lexington (Kentucky), 8 from Minneapolis, 7 from Pittsburgh, and the rest from Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit. According to SUSTA president Eugene Iwanciw, the delegates from Pittsburgh, all third and fourth generation Ukrainians were the result of SUSTA's effort to bridge the gap between the various generations of Ukrainians.

The Saturday sessions included reports of SUSTA president E. Iwanciw, Andriy Michniak, SUSTA western vice-president, and representatives of the western hromadas.

A panel on the role of SUS-



SUSTA officers pose with some delegates to the student union's western conference, which for the first time in SUSTA's history included members of west coast hromadas, left to right: Yuriy Ratochko, San Diego, Calif.; Irena Motovych, Lexington, Ky.; Andriy Michniak, SUSTA vice-president for the west; Vira Skop, San Diego, Calif.; and SUSTA president Eugene Iwanciw.

(Photo by Olla Dobusz)

TA and hromadas in the 1970's included Roman Tarpunsky, president of the existing Detroit hromada, who served as both moderator and participant, Anna Melnyczuk (Pittsburgh), Victor Ostapchuk (Chicago), Andriy Karoc (Minneapolis), and SUSTA president.

A discussion of women in Ukrainian society followed his panel. Leading the discussion with their presentations were: Vira Andrushkiw, Zhrystia Lukomsky, and Ada Mushynsky. A dance ended the day's activities.

Sunday's sessions began with a panel about the defense of Ukrainian political prisoners. Moderated by Ihor

Rakowsky, the panel included Andriy Bandera, George Karpinsky, Roman Kupchinsky, Mykola Plawiw, and Borys Potapenko.

After the formal closing of the conference, members of the SUSTA Executive met individually with the delegates.

A. Michniak summed up the feelings of the Board stating "We are pleased with the success of the conference, especially in the west, where SUSTA and hromadas have traditionally encountered organizational problems." SUSTA vice-president, Olla Dobusz, added "We are especially pleased that permanent contact with the west coast has been established."

### CCNY Slavic Society Holds Soiree for Graduates

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Slavic Student Society of the City College of New York held a soiree for members of the club who graduated this year, with the participation of not only members and alumni, but also faculty, led by Dr. R. Marshak, president of CCNY.

Principal speaker at the evening's affair, held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, was Michael Novak, director of the Humanities Department of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Novak said that, "it is high time for ethnics to start speaking for themselves." He warned that becoming alienated from one's culture, heritage and language is "suicide for all of us."

"Do not give in to the 'melting pot' theory. Continue to foster your language and culture and instill in yourselves your national spirit," said Mr. Novak, the author of "The Unmeltable Ethnics".

Faculty members present at the gathering included Prof. Petro Goy, instructor of the Slavic American Heritage course, Prof. Harry Lustig, chairman of the Humanities Department, and Prof. Fernando Aquino - Bermudez, chairman of the Puerto Rican Studies Department.

Also briefly addressing the assembled were: Profs. Goy and Lustig. Following the statements by the faculty members, the guests were entertained with a short concert program.

### Couple Marks Silver Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Theresa and Michael Chomyn were feted by their daughters and a large gathering of friends at a reception on the occasion of the couple's 25th wedding anniversary.

Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten, assisted by Msgr. Michael Fedorowich, offered a Divine Liturgy Sunday, May 12, at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral here. The couple was married in Germany by the Rev. Thomas Barylak.

The reception, which followed the Liturgy, was arranged by the couple's daughters, Anne and Claire. Both came here from California

where they attend school. Anne, who holds a Master's degree in Biology, is studying at Cal Tech towards a Ph.D. She was secretary of UNA Branch 32 in Philadelphia, which her father helped found some six years ago. Consequently, many of the guests who attended the reception are members of Branch 32.

Mr. Chomyn, a former member of the Ukrainian guerrilla movement, is also active in scores of other community organizations in Philadelphia, notably in the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and in the Ukrainian American Citizens Club. He was a delegate to the last two UNA Conventions.

### Ukrainian American Veterans 27th ANNUAL CONVENTION

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY — June 28, 29, 30 1974 Jersey City, N.J.

#### PROGRAM

Friday, June 28 — 3:00 p.m. — Registration, Committee Meetings, Welcome Social at HOLIDAY INN, Jersey City, N.J.

Saturday, June 29 — 10:00 a.m. — Convention Sessions at HOLIDAY INN Continuous Ukrainian Cultural Exhibit by UAV Ladies Auxiliary in LOBBY of HOLIDAY INN

6:45 p.m. — GRAND BANQUET AND BALL at UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY CENTER, 90 Fleet Street, Jersey City, N.J. Installation of Officers and Presentation of Special Award. Entertainment by 1st Div. UNA Bandurist Cappella Choir

9:00 p.m. — DANCING to music of Three B's

Sunday, June 30 — 12:30 p.m. — Farewell Reception at UNA SKYSCRAPER, 30 Montgomery Street PUBLIC INVITED TO ATTEND.

For reservations telephone — Michael Wengryn — (201) 472-9237 or Harry Polche — (212) 446-8043

Banquet & Ball \$10.00 Ball only \$3.00

**Application for Admission** to the **UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES** UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N.Y. August 5-24, 1974

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Member of UNA Branch: \_\_\_\_\_ Ability to speak Ukrainian: SLIGHT  FAIR  GOOD

Enclosing deposit of \$..... (Total fee for the Courses is \$150.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application.)

**SOYUZIVKA** THE VACATIONAL RESORT OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N.Y. is accepting applications for **THE CHILDREN'S CAMP** open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

GIRLS: June 22 — July 13, 1974  
BOYS: July 14 — August 4, 1974

Please enroll my son/daughter in the Children's Camp at Soyuzivka for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks starting \_\_\_\_\_

Camper's name Boy/Girl \_\_\_\_\_ UNA Br. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ School year \_\_\_\_\_

Address all applications to: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE** Tel.: (914) 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446



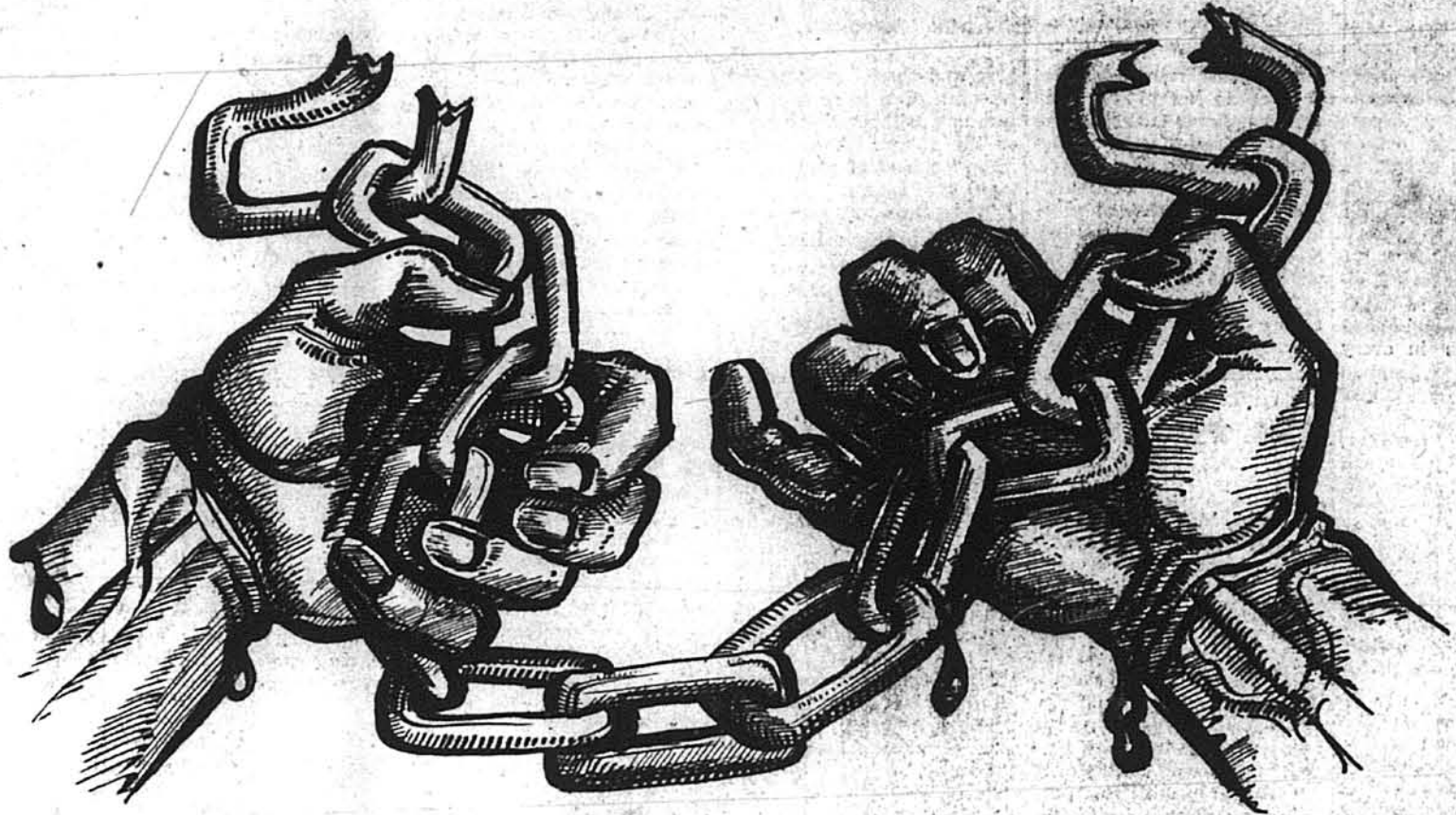
# UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS - VICTIMS IN SOVIET JAILS, CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PSYCHIATRIC WARDS

1. ANTONIUK, Zenovy, b. 1933, philologist; sentenced 1972 to 7 years in a hard-regime labor camp and 3 years of exile.
2. BRYND, Yulian, b. 1930, sentenced to 2½ years in a general-regime labor camp in 1972.
3. CHORNOVIL, Vyacheslav, b. 1938, TV commentator and writer (The Chornovil Papers); in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile—a total of 12 years.
4. DIDYK, Halyna, Ukrainian Red Cross worker; sentenced in 1950 to 25 years at hard labor; still in prison.
5. DUZHYNKY, V., artist; in 1957 he hoisted the Ukrainian national flag at the University of Lviv and was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor; presumably released.
6. DYAK, Volodymyr, b. 1931, engineer and poet; in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile.
7. DZYUBA, Ivan, b. 1931, literary critic and author (Internationalism or Russification?); sentenced in 1972 to 5 years at hard labor; pardoned and released in November, 1973, after recantation.
8. GERETA, Ihor A., scholar, Institute of Geophysics, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; in 1968 sentenced to 3 years at hard labor; possibly released.
9. GRIGORENKO, Petro, Gen., b. 1907 in Ukraine, noted military writer and professor at the Frunze Military Academy, noted human rights advocate, is committed indefinitely to a psychiatric ward in Chernyakhovsk (East Prussia).
10. HEL, Ivan, b. 1937, spent 3 years in labor camps (1966-1969); in 1972 sentenced again to 5 years in strict-regime labor camps, 5 years in general-regime camps and 5 years of exile—a total of 15 years.
11. HEVRYCH, Yaroslav, student at Kiev Medical Institute; in 1966 sentenced to 5 years at hard labor; possibly released.
12. HLUZMAN, Vyacheslav, b. 1942, psychiatrist; in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile.
13. HOLTZ, Ihor, b. 1946, lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps; in 1972 sentenced to 3 years at hard labor.
14. HORBOVY, Volodymyr, Dr., prominent Ukrainian defense lawyer and a citizen of Czechoslovakia; in 1947 he was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor; he was released in 1972.
15. HORYN, Bohdan, M., literary and art critic; in 1966 sentenced to 4 years at hard labor; presumably released.
16. HORYN, Mykola M., brother of Bohdan, psychologist and author; in 1966 sentenced to 6 years at hard labor; possibly released.
17. HRYN, Mykola, research worker, Institute of Geophysics, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; sentenced to 3 years at hard labor in 1968.
18. HUSAK, Daria, a Ukrainian Red Cross worker, sentenced in 1950 to 25 years at hard labor; presumably still in jail.
19. IVASHCHENKO, Dmytro P., member of Union of Writers of Ukraine and university lecturer; in 1966 sentenced to 2 years at hard labor; presumably released.
20. KALYNETS, Ihor, b. 1939; poet and writer; in 1972 sentenced to 9 years at hard labor.
21. KALYNETS-STASIV, Irena, b. 1940 (wife of Ihor); writer and college teacher; in 1972 sentenced to 6 years in general-regime labor camps and 3 years of exile.
22. KANDYBA, Ivan O., outstanding lawyer, writer and Marxist theoretician; in 1960 he was sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.
23. KARAVANSKY, Svyatoslav, b. 1920; poet, writer and literary translator; in 1944, as an officer of the Red Army, he was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor; released in 1960, he was rearrested in 1965 and sentenced to 9 years and 7 months at hard labor.
24. KARAVANSKY-STROKATA, Nina, b. 1925 (wife of Svyatoslav); a microbiologist, she was sentenced to 4 years at hard labor in 1972.
25. KOVALENKO, Ivan, b. 1918; teacher; in 1972 sentenced to 5 years at hard labor.
26. KUZNETSOVA, Eugenia F., chemist, b. 1913; in 1960 sentenced to 4 years at hard labor; presumably released.
27. LUKYANENKO, Lev H., political activist; in 1930 he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.
28. LUPYNIS, Anatole, poet, b. 1937; spent 11 years as political prisoner (1956-1967); in 1972 he was committed to a psychiatric ward as a "dangerous individual."
29. MARTYNYENKO, Alexander E., engineer; in 1966 sentenced to 3 years at hard labor; presumably released.
30. MASVUTKO, Mykhailo S., b. 1918, poet and writer; in 1966 he was sentenced in camera to 6 years at hard labor; also punished by a camp court for writing; is still in prison.
31. MELNYCHUK, Taras, b. 1942, poet; in 1972 he was condemned to 3 years at hard labor.
32. MENKUSH, Yaroslava Y., b. 1923, industrial designer; in 1965 was sentenced to 2 years at hard labor; released.
33. MOROZ, Valentyn, b. 1936, historian and writer; in 1966 he was sentenced to 4 years at hard labor; released in 1969, he was re-arrested in 1970 and on November 17, 1970 was tried in camera and sentenced to 9 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile. His book, "A Report from the Beria Preserve," is a powerful indictment of the Soviet system and concentration camps.
34. OSADCHY, Mykhailo, b. 1936, writer and university professor; in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 3 years of exile.
35. OZERNY, Mykhailo D., b. 1929, teacher and translator.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS WHO ARE NOW LANGUISHING IN SOVIET JAILS, CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PSYCHIATRIC WARDS! WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, THEY ARE ALL YOUNG UKRAINIAN MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, TRIED AND SENTENCED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS FOR BEING PATRIOTIC UKRAINIANS! THEY PROTESTED AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE, RUSSIFICATION OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE AND THE GROSS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE!

IF YOU ARE A BELIEVER IN THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, DEMAND THAT THESE VICTIMS OF SOVIET RUSSIAN TYRANNY BE RELEASED FORTHWITH! MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN TRIED IN SECRET TRIALS ON "EVIDENCE" SUPPLIED BY THE ARBITRARY AND UNBRIDLED SOVIET SECRET POLICE—THE KGB!

WRITE TO PRESIDENT NIXON, U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL KURT WALDHEIM, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND, ABOVE ALL, WRITE YOUR SENATOR AND CONGRESSMAN URGING THEM TO OPPOSE ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE USSR UNTIL THESE UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS, "PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE," AND PRISONERS OF OTHER NATIONALITIES IN THE USSR ARE RELEASED!



## Send Petitions To President

The Syracuse, N.Y., based Committee in Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine prepared three petitions to President Nixon, and New York Senators Jacob Javits and James Buckley, calling on them to intervene on behalf of incarcerated Ukrainian dissidents before Soviet authorities. A Committee spokesman urged that the petitions, distributed among New York State residents, be signed and sent to President Nixon and other political leaders.

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to bring to your attention the continued and systematic persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals by the Soviet regime.

I am certain it is not your desire to sacrifice the basic freedoms of Ukrainians and other minorities in the Soviet Union for the sake of détente.

Consequently, during any upcoming negotiations with the Soviets, I urge you to personally petition for the immediate cessation of all oppression against the Ukrainian people.

Thank you very much for your understanding and support.

Cordially yours,

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NUMBER & STREET \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_



in 1966 he was sentenced to 6 years at hard labor; presumably released.

36. PLYUSHCH, Leonid, mathematician and research officer at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; born in 1940, he was dismissed from his post in 1968 and four years later was sent for "psychiatric treatment"; in January, 1973, he was placed in Dnipropetrovsk Prison's psychiatric ward, where he is forcibly given large doses of haloperidol (in a recent message Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov described Plyushch as being "near death").

37. RESHETNYK, Volodymyr, b. 1937, college professor; in 1972 condemned to 2 years at hard labor.

38. RIZNYKIV, Alexander, writer; in 1972 sentenced to 3 years at hard labor.

39. ROKYTSKY, Volodymyr, b. 1947, student; in 1972 condemned to 5 years at hard labor.

40. ROMANIUK, Vasyl, Rev., a priest; in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 3 years of exile.

41. SENYK, Irena, educator; she was first arrested in 1948 and sentenced to 10 years at hard labor, which she served fully; in March, 1973, she was sentenced again to 6 years at hard labor.

42. SEREDNYAK, Lyuba, b. 1953, student; in 1972 she was condemned to one year at hard labor; presumably released.

43. SERHIYENKO, Alexander, b. 1932, art teacher in 1972 sentenced to 7 years at hard labor and 3 years of exile.

44. SHABATURA, Stephaniea, b. 1938, artist and rug designer; in 1972 sentenced to 5 years at hard labor and 3 years of exile.

45. SHUKHEVYCH, Yuriy, b. 1933, electrician, son of Gen. Roman Shukhevych, commander of the anti-Nazi and anti-Soviet Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA); he was first arrested at the age of 15 and sentenced to 20 years at hard labor (1948-1968); in 1972 he was sentenced to 5 years in prison, 5 years in hard-regime labor camps and 5 years of exile—a total of 15 years.

46. SHUMUK, Danylo, b. 1914, political activist; his previous imprisonment totaled 28 years (1930-1938, 1945-1955, 1957-1967); in July 1972, he was condemned to 10 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile.

47. SHUMUK-SVITLYCHNY, Nadya, b. 1942 (wife of Danylo Shumuk and sister of Ivan Svitlychny); a radio script-writer, she was sentenced in April 1973 to 4 years at hard labor.

48. SOROKA, Mykhailo, political leader, was first arrested in 1940 and sentenced to 8 years; released in 1948, he was rearrested in 1951 and sentenced to 25 years; he died in a Soviet prison in 1972.

49. STUS, Vasyl, b. 1938, poet; in 1972 he was sentenced to 5 years at hard labor and 5 years of exile.

50. SVERSTYUK, Evhen, b. 1928, literary critic, publicist and essayist; first arrested in 1965 and imprisoned for several months. In 1972, he was sentenced to 7 years at hard labor.

51. SVITLYCHNY, Ivan, b. 1929, literary critic and author of several literary works; he was first arrested in 1966, but released after 8 months; in 1972 he was expelled from the Union of Writers of Ukraine and sentenced to 7 years at hard labor.

52. VIRUN, Stepan, was sentenced to death in 1960 for demanding more rights for Ukraine in accordance with the Soviet constitution; in 1961 the sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.

53. ZARYTSKA, Katherine, wife of Mykhailo Soroka; was sentenced in 1947 to 25 years as a member of the Ukrainian Red Cross; he was released in 1972.

54. ZVARECHEVSKA, Maria, b. 1936, archivist; in 1966 sentenced to 8 months at hard labor; released.

## ADDITIONAL LIST

55. KOROBAN, Andrey, b. 1930; in 1970 he was sentenced to 6 years at hard labor for writing an essay on Soviet policies in Ukraine; he served 10 years before.

56. ANTONENKO-DAVYDOVYCH, Evhen B., son of a prominent Ukrainian writer, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych; arrested in 1972, he was sentenced to an indefinite term in prison.

57. BEDRYLO, Stepan, b. 1932, an agronomist; in January

1970 was sentenced to 4 years at hard labor for disseminating Ukrainian underground publications.

58. BODNAR, Mykola, b. 1939, philosophy lecturer at the University in Uzhorod; on May 12, 1971 he was sentenced to 7 years at hard labor; is incarcerated in a prison in Perm.

59. HORSKA, Alla, b. 1929; outstanding Ukrainian artist and human rights advocate in Ukraine; on November 28, 1970, she was murdered by the KGB near Kiev.

60. KALIOSH, Hryhory V., b. 1929; a teacher, in 1970 he was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor.

## "RISE AND BREAK YOUR CHAINS"



Photo above shows the statue of Taras Shevchenko at P and 22nd Streets in Washington, D.C., the site of today's Manifestation occasioned by the 10th anniversary of the Monument's unveiling on June 27, 1964. The UCCA sponsored event is also designed as a protest against the renewed wave of terror and persecution in Ukraine. A march on the Soviet Embassy will follow the protest rally at the Monument site.

61. KOVALENKO, Leonid M., b. 1922, a philosophy instructor at the Institute of Literature at the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev; in 1972 was sentenced to a 5-year prison term and 3 years of exile.

62. LISOVY, Vasyl, b. 1942, research officer at the Institute of Philosophy at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev; in 1972 he was sentenced to 5 years at hard labor.

63. MURZHENKO, Alexander, b. 1943; served 6 years in prison for "political activities"; in 1970 he was tried with a group of Jews in Leningrad for attempting to hijack a plane and escape abroad; was sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

64. PARADZHANOV, Serhiy, noted Ukrainian film director who made the internationally known film, The Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors; he wrote protests against the Russification of Ukraine; in 1974 he was arrested on suspicion of "money speculation and homosexuality."

65. FLAKHTONIUK, Mykola, a medical doctor and senior research officer at the Medical Institute in Kiev; in January, 1972 he was arrested and sent to the Serbiyky Psychiatric Institute in Moscow as an "insane individual."

66. POPADIUK, Zoryan, student of Ukrainian philology at Lviv University; in 1972 he was sentenced to 7 years at hard labor for demanding that subjects in schools in Ukraine should be taught in Ukrainian.

67. PRONIUK, Evhen, professor and research officer at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev; in 1972 was sentenced to 2 years at hard labor for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

68. SHCHERBYNA, Vasyl, member of the Baptist-Evangelical group in Ukraine; in 1973 he was sentenced to 3 years at hard labor.

69. SOKULSKY, Ivan, b. 1940, poet and author, advocate of human rights in Ukraine; in 1970 he was condemned to 4 and a half years at hard labor.

70. STARCHYK, Petro, b. 1938, a religious man, he completed philosophical studies; a staff member of the Institute of Psychology in Moscow, he was arrested in 1972 and sent to a "psychiatric prison" as a "dangerous individual," for an indefinite term.

## Manifestation in D.C. ...

(Continued from p. 1)

ko, Secretary General of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Opening and concluding remarks will be delivered by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, and Mykola Semanyahyn, chairman of the Steering Committee for the manifestation, while Dr. Stepan Kurylas, chairman of the UCCA branch in Washington, will act as master of ceremonies.

## March to Embassy

The concert part of the program will include vocal numbers by the Ukrainian male "Prometheus" Chorus of Philadelphia under the direction of Prof. Michael Dlaboha, and a recitation-prayer by Inna Kolos of Washington.

After the program at the Shevchenko Monument a peaceful protest march will proceed to the Soviet Embassy through the main streets of the capital. Marchers will carry special posters and American and Ukrainian national flags.



Sen. Peter Domenici

During the program, a delegation will go to the White House to present a memorandum to President Nixon, urging him to intercede in behalf of the Ukrainian political prisoners during his forthcoming conference with the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

As of last Thursday over 60 buses and hundreds of cars were reported to have been chartered to bring thousands of participants to Washington.