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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

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

PIK LXXXI SECTION TWO Ч. 126 SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1974. ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 126 VOL. LXXXI

North Dakota Congressmen Seek Aid For Moroz, Pliushch

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Mark Andrews (Rep.-N.D.) read into the Congressional Record a statement in defense of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch, and condemning the Soviet government for the relentless persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals and human rights advocates.

Speaking on the floor of the House of Representatives Thursday, May 16, Cong. Andrews explained the charges against the two, and described the conditions in which they are confined. The North Dakota legislator cited information made available by Dr. Andrei Sakharov and Amnesty International.

Mr. Andrews by Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, president of the North Dakota state branch of the UCCA.

SAKHAROV ANNOUNCES HUNGER STRIKE

MOSCOW, USSR. — Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov, noted Soviet scientist-dissident, announced that he will begin a hunger strike in protest "against the illegal and brutal repression of political prisoners" in the USSR, reported the Friday, June 28th edition of the New York Times.

Dr. Zukowsky likewise wrote a memorandum to Sen. Quentin Burdick (Dem.-N.D.) also informing him of the repressions in Ukraine. The letter was forwarded by the North Dakota Senator to the State Department.

Ukrainians Vie For Seats In Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, Ont. — Thirty-seven Ukrainian Canadians are candidates to the Canadian Parliament, with the majority listed in the Progressive Conservative Party.

Ukrainians Vie For Seats In Canadian Parliament

Each of these MP's are again candidates for re-election during this year's elections which will be held Monday, July 8, 1974.

Plast Campers Aline Selves With Moroz

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — A group of some 20 Plast campers, along with the camp command, attending a counsellor course here, held a 10 hour abstinence from food and verbal conversation. This action was a sign of solidarity with Valentyn Moroz, who reportedly began a hunger strike "until death" July 1st.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE INVESTIGATES 37 ON CHARGES OF WAR CRIMES

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that it will investigate 37 persons on charges of Nazi war crimes.

Among those names which appeared in the Thursday, June 6th edition of the New York Times were several Ukrainians, and a German-born scientist who worked on the U.S. space program.

Mr. Jervis informed that the investigation has a three-fold purpose. First, he said, to determine whether or not the individual is in the United States, second, if the person is in this country, to determine his guilt or innocence, and third, if guilty to decide on a course of action.

The news of the investigations came as a "complete surprise" to Lew Futala, another Ukrainian on the list. Mr. Futala, a resident of Yonkers, N.Y., is a noted Ukrainian community leader and former officer of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA).

Mr. Futala was accused of being a member of the "Ukrainian Fascist Army," by Owen Rachleff, director of the European Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

Throughout the U.S. ad hoc committees of the Society of Former Soldiers of the UIA, and other combatant and community organizations, are being formed to defend persons like Mr. Futala and the Ukrainian military units which operated during World War II.

Establish Ukrainian Anti-Defamation Committee

YONKERS, N.Y. — In view of the recent articles in the press listing the names of World War II war criminals, among whom was a former officer of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Lew Futala, and other Ukrainians, representatives of several Ukrainian organizations and local people formed a Ukrainian Anti-Defamation Committee.

The June 12th issue of the newspaper carried an explanation. In an editorial article, in reference to Mr. Futala, the editors of the Statesman wrote, "no one has the right to accuse him of any crime until it is actually proved in court. Lew Futala is a naturalized citizen, and one cannot smear his good name nor harass him on statements that have no basis."

UCCA SENDS CABLEGRAM TO PRESIDENT IN USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Last Friday, June 27, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sent a cablegram to the American Embassy in Moscow reminding President Nixon to intercede in behalf of Valentyn Moroz and other political prisoners before the Soviet leaders.

The cablegram read: "In regard to our petition delivered to the White House on June 22nd, we are asking you Mr. President to make efforts before the Soviet government for the speedy release of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch on the basis of pure humanitarian and compassionate reasons."

Soviet Magazine Attacks UNA

KIEV, Ukraine. — In an article written by Oleksa Nosenko in the June 21st edition of "Literaturna Ukraina" (Literary Ukraine), the Soviet author labeled the Ukrainian National Association's 28th Convention as a "farce of political mummies."

Nosenko writes that, "not long ago, in the United States, a convention of, if I am allowed to call them, Ukrainians was held, who worried about the fate of their brothers in Soviet Ukraine. There were no speeches given at the assemblage, just continuous ravings."

The Soviet commentator further wrote, "The bastards grieved over the lot of the people of the Ukrainian SSR, who, according to them, would rather be living across the ocean."

responsible for war crimes. "According to the United Nations Convention of 1948," writes Nosenko, "War criminals should be returned to the territory where they perpetrated the crimes."

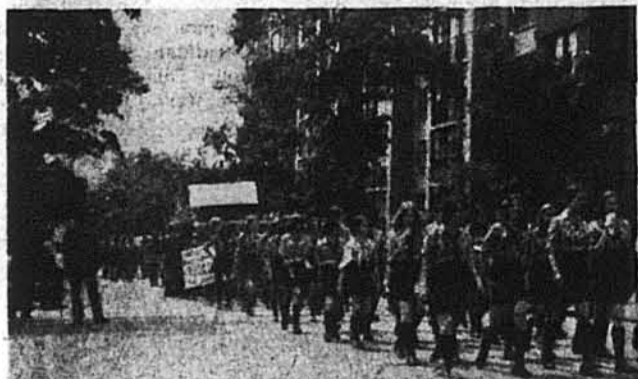
Nosenko says that these people are allowed to live freely in the United States, convene meetings, conventions and gatherings and "saturate the atmosphere with anti-communist smoke."

Nosenko concluded his commentary by saying that, "this assemblage, grandiously called the Ukrainian National Association, evokes laughter from the 47 million inhabitants of the Ukrainian SSR, because it is merely the next in line farce of political mummies."

Views of the Washington Demonstration



A contingent of SUMA flag bearers carrying the U.S. colors, the Ukrainian flag, and the SUMA banners during the march from the Shevchenko monument to the Soviet Embassy.



Rows of uniformed Plast members were among the three Ukrainian youth organizations which appeared in uniform to be part of the demonstration in the nation's capital.



Representatives of the Ukrainian Churches viewing the concert program which was held in the course of the afternoon demonstration.



A scene from the National Manifestation in Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine held in Washington, D.C., Saturday, June 22, 1974, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the unweaving of the Taras Shevchenko monument. Above a group of protestors huddle around the tryzub outside the Soviet Embassy. The emotionally charged atmosphere erupted into a small conflagration between D.C. police and some 1,500 demonstrators who were in front of the embassy. The remaining 8,500 participants were quickly rerouted by the police to another street in order to avoid a riot. Police arrested 11 people and one man was injured. The following day the Soviet news agency TASS carried an official protest by the Soviet government about the demonstration.

All photos in this series by Nadia Dialuk

Engineers Society Elects New President

NEW YORK, N.Y. — John Morkivsky was elected president of the Ukrainian Engineer's Society of America at the Society's 27th annual meeting held here.

The assemblage, held June 1, 1974 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, included the participation of 41 delegates with 87 mandates, representing 13 branches of the Society.

In reporting last year's activities, Eugene Iwashkiw, outgoing president, informed the delegates and guests present of the establishment of the Research Center on the Study of Technology and Economics in Ukraine. He further said that the 300-page jubilee book marking the 25th anniversary of the Society is ready for printing and will be (Continued on p. 2)

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Mr. Zenon Snylyk, editor of the Ukrainian Weekly, is on vacation. This issue of the Weekly was prepared and edited by Ihor Diaboha, editorial assistant of Svoboda.

AT SOYUZIVKA

Musical Trio to Perform Tonight

SOYUZIVKA ENSEMBLE TO ENTERTAIN NEXT SATURDAY

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The vocal trio "Nezabudky" (Forget-me-nots) will entertain Soyuzivka's guests tonight during the weekly concert program here at the UNA estate.



The vocal trio "Nezabudky", left to right, Oleksandra Sawyn, Maria Kostelyna and Vera Suriwka.

Providing the music for the dance following the concert will be the popular "Tempo" orchestra from Elizabeth, N.J., under the direction of Ireney Kowal.

Returning as emcee this season at Soyuzivka, which, incidentally, is the UNA estate's "21st", will be the adept and vacacious Anya Dydyk.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

FOUNDED 1988

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Monday & holidays (Saturday & Monday issue combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

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

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EDITORIALS

Captive Nations and Detente

With the third round of the summit talks between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev coming to a close this past week and the upcoming 15th observance of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, it would be worthwhile to re-examine both that resolution and detente.

In the spring of 1959, an act of Congress proclaimed the Captive Nations Week Resolution Public Law 86-90. This law gave the President of the United States the power to proclaim the third week of July as a week dedicated to the millions of people held captive by the Kremlin regime. Simultaneously, the President asks that all Americans join their fellow citizens, whose homeland is among the captive nations, in commemorating such a week and remembering that the freedom experienced in the United States is not enjoyed the world over, notably in the USSR.

At the time when the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the law, the world was aware of Soviet Russia's covert attempts at subjugating as much territory as possible. With the Captive Nations Week Resolution, the U.S. government attempted to expose this crime and hopefully impede its further growth.

Since that time, the world obviously changed. The official policy of the United States towards the Soviet Union became one of detente and so-called non-interference in the internal affairs of the USSR. This in effect gave the Kremlin oligarchy license to do as it pleases within its realm. In the preceding 15 years the policy of detente is probably the only thing which was altered, for in the ensuing decade and a half the Kremlin tightened its hold over the captive nations and continued the unbridled and relentless arrests and incarcerations of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian intellectuals and ordinary folk.

The horrors of war, accentuated by nuclear power, have given rise to the blind cries of peace. This elusive butterfly of peace led many Western powers to a grab the banner of peace and detente. Without a doubt, peace is a state which is desired by everyone, no matter on which side of the Iron or Bamboo Curtains they reside. But is peace at the cost of freedom, or a peace which guarantees the continued existence of the Vladimir Prison or the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric asylum, or a peace which insures the further enslavement of millions of Ukrainians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, and others, a real peace, a peace sought after by everyone? Not meaning to suggest war as an alternative, but the search for peace should not allow for the disregard of human, civil, cultural or national rights.

It is very timely, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, for everyone, including the President of the United States, to re-examine the present road to peace and detente from the position of Moroz, Pliushch, Sakharov and others.

Soviet Provocation

(Below is an English translation of an Editorial published in the Tuesday, June 11th edition of Svoboda, dealing with the accusations of war crimes leveled against Lew Futala, noted Ukrainian civic leader, by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.)

It's a known fact that during the course of World War II, Soviet leaders worked out a plan to avenge themselves and their opponents. In the first place, under the guise of allegedly punishing so-called "war criminals" they sought revenge against the principle enemies of the Soviet Russian empire and against the political leaders of those nationalities that were subjugated by Moscow.

As soon as World War II ended, special groups of the infamous "Smersh", took advantage of the indulgence of the Western Allies, and started to hunt down not Nazi war criminals, but those Eastern European emigre political and civic leaders, who were in the areas under the control of the Western Allies.

Furthermore, whole refugee camps were seized at that time and their inhabitants forcibly transported to the Soviet zone. These truly inconceivable manhunt ceased only when relations between the USSR and the Western Allies became somewhat strained, and it became clear to everyone that the Soviet authorities' goal of constantly presenting new lists of "war criminals", lists that included people who had nothing in common with Nazism, with Nazi crimes, or Nazi genocide. Their only "crime", from the Soviet point of view, was that their views were clearly anti-Soviet.

This type of Soviet persecution of persons who are known for their anti-Soviet views continues even today. Taking advantage of the perfectly justifiable campaign to apprehend and punish real war criminals and those people who voluntarily collaborated with Nazi Germany, Soviet authorities continue their campaign against all those individuals who they considered to be dangerous to the Soviet system.

In the Soviet press, and especially in the publica-

(Continued on p. 4)

"A Re-Dedication To the Fight for Freedom..."

(Below are the remarks of Rep. Robert J. Huber (Rep.-Mich.) voiced at the National Manifestation in Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine held in Washington, D.C., Saturday, June 22, 1974, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the unveiling of the statue of Taras Shevchenko.)

I will not, nor need I, recite what is going on in Ukraine today. Ukraine is, and continues to be, a prime center of unrepentant nationalism and cultural unrest that struggles against Communist domination. It has nearly always been so, and this is not strange since the cradle of some of the best in Slavic civilization and culture arose from the so-called Kievan State. In the best tradition of the area, dissent came and comes from the writers, the poets — the intellectuals. We all hear of the Solzhenitsyns and the Sakharovs, but every day in Ukraine and in the other captive nations, hundreds — perhaps thousands — of little people are working to burst the Communist shackles, unbeknownst to any of us.

In the Congress we have a special responsibility in this regard at the present time, because we are living through a period of so-called "detente", during which our differ-

ences with the Communist Governments are being muted by some in our government in favor of trade and certain agreements such as SALT I and SALT II, which we can all take with just a grain of salt. Therefore, since many of our spokesmen in the executive branch now only speak of trade and detente, it falls to us in the Congress to speak of trade and detente, it falls to us in the Congress to speak of freedom, human rights, and self-determination for those living in the captive nations. It is we who have to assist persons like yourselves in speaking out for human freedom and dignity on both sides of the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

If no one appears to listen, the Congress can and should write these matters into law and forbid the President from making trade concessions to the Soviet Union until such time as we see real concessions to the Ukrainian people and others indicating that a minimum of human rights, such as freedom of emigration, as generally conceived by most people of the world, are being accorded persons behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Now there are those who say that the Congress should not take these actions, that we are usurping too many foreign policy prerogatives of the President and that we should not interfere in the "internal affairs" of the Soviet Union. One might then ask, since when has the Soviet Union stopped interfering in our "internal affairs"? Certainly, there is no evidence to indicate that the Soviets have dropped the Marxian concept of the "class struggle" nor their view that there will never be a peaceful world until all nations are Communist Nations. A good Communist considers it his or her duty to proselyte for

Marxism-Leninism. We can and should do no less, indeed we should do more, in the cause of Ukrainian freedom and freedom for all the captive nations.

Again, another criticism that is heard says that declarations and speeches in the Congress as well as resolutions are not noticed and do not affect the actions of the USSR. But they do and the case of Solzhenitsyn proves it, in my view. The Soviets are very sensitive to these things. I know from personal experience that a copy of my press release discussing the resolution I introduced to grant Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov honorary U.S. citizenship had not been on the United Press International wire for more than an hour before the number three man in the Soviet Embassy here

arrived at my office and asked for a copy of the resolution as well as inquiring about the bill's prospects.

So, in my view, the gathering here today is a re-dedication to the fight of freedom by again honoring one who won his laurels in the struggle against Tsarist autocracy — Taras Shevchenko. I know that most of you are very active on this front and I know that sometimes you get discouraged, as I do, about the tide of battle, but we cannot and will not give up. I pledge to you to continue and intensify my efforts on behalf of Ukraine and all captive nations and hope you will join me in the redoubling of your efforts. In this way, we can render the greatest honor possible to a great man whose statue looms over us — Taras Shevchenko.

Publish Works of Moroz in English

TORONTO, Ont. — The local publishing firm of Peter Martin Associates published in English translation the collected works of the Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz, who is presently serving nine years in prison camp for speaking out in defense of human and cultural rights of Ukraine.

Some of the works included in the book are: "Report from the Beria Reserve", "Moses and Dathan", "Amid the Snows", "First Day", "Instead of the Last Word", and "Chronicle of Resistance".

In addition to these, the publishers included a biography of Valentyn Moroz, a map of Ukraine with marked off places that are being discussed, and a list of names and biographies of those people found in the book.

This book is edited and translated by John Kolasky. It comes in a hard and soft cover. In the United States, the book is published by Cataract Press in Chicago. For further information contact: Cataract Press, P.O. Box 4875, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

Baba Onysia

By VASYL SYMONENKO

*Baba Onysia once had three sons,
All three of them were lost
And on every strand of her crystalline hair —
There crackles the winter's frost
I've seen strife and it's made me shudder,
But greater strife no one's known
Than the pain of an aging mother
Who must face her age alone.
She suffered through crying and knowing
The pain and the horror of
Just watching her grandchildren growing
Without their fathers' love.
For all astronomical missions,
For the fact that we're well and we're here,
I'd erect a bust of Onysia
In some place in a Moscow square.
Just to tell the future's precursors,
When into the joy of their age they should delve, —
All their strife on her painridden shoulders
Was laid on by Onysia herself.
She would stand there, in honor surpassing
She would stand there, remembered, erect,
So that all may respect her in passing
And remove all their hats in respect.*

Tr. by Andrew M. Freishyn-Chirovsky

Beauty and Benefits of Multiculturalism

I

(The address was delivered by the Hon. Stephen Worobetz, Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan, at a graduation banquet Sunday, May 5, in Windsor, Ont., sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Men's Club.)

My topic is multilingualism. I will begin with a broad, global view. I will then discuss some of the research that has been done to date and the experience others have had with languages. I will then briefly discuss the advantages of multilingualism and the reason why so many fail to learn more than one language. By doing this, I hope that all of you will become more aware of the value of multilingualism and some of you will do something definite about it: namely, set up for yourselves or at the very least, for your children, a definite language learning program.

Before I get to the heart of my talk I want to tell you a story. A mama mouse and her two little ones are walking by the side of the road. From a distance, mama mouse spies a cat—she says to the kids, "You stay here and watch

this." She sneaks up to the cat and yelps, "BOW-WOW-WOW." The cat gives a yelp and streaks up the nearest tree. Mama mouse walks proudly to her children and says, "There—see how important it is to know a second language."

Multilingualism, and certainly bilingualism, goes back a long way in history. In times of Abraham there were two languages. The civilization of Greece and Rome was bilingual. The teaching of languages in European and even Asian countries is much superior to ours. In Europe it has been traditional to learn a second language. This was so for practical reasons, to improve communications, but it was also looked upon as a status symbol. One would think that only the rich would have this opportunity, but I found it interesting when my Mother told me that

in her native village the language of instruction was Ukrainian for half a day and Polish for the other half. In Asia and even Africa, the educated, the people in government, the individuals in the service industry, speak two, three or more languages.

Dr. Walter Penfield, the famous retired neurosurgeon, did a great deal of research on the human brain. Languages have been a lifelong interest of his, and he has come to the conclusion that the ideal situation is to learn the mother tongue first and then start learning a second language before the age of six. He had a personal experience which convinced him of this. After he had graduated he decided to specialize in brain surgery. At that time much of the medical literature in that field was in German, and he felt it was essential to learn the language. He was

Engineers Elect...

(Continued from p. 1)

available soon. Other publications of the technical association, "Visti" (News), Bulletin, and "Visti Inzhineriv" (Engineers' News), also saw increased productivity, reported the outgoing president.

Mr. Iwashkiw also mentioned the Society's gesture of buying 50 copies of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia at a total cost of \$4,700, for the purpose of distributing them to well-known American journalists and television commentators.

Head of the auditing committee D. Demediuk reported the result of the correspondence voting. In addition to Mr. Mokriwsky, the new executive board also includes the following members: D. Mosora-Franken, M. Boretsky, R. Halibey, E. Zmyj, W. Medukha, A. Pashchuk, G. Karapinka, I. Zajac, O. Leskiw, S. Prociuk and M. Trojan.

Newly elected president of the Engineers Society, Mr. Mokriwsky pledged the further development of the Research Center on the Study of Technology and Economics in Ukraine, and the continuing publication of Ukrainian engineering and technical journals.

The annual meeting was conducted by a three-member presidium consisting of O. Balaban, chairman; and G. Fryz and O. Leskiw, secretaries.

Trio to Perform...

(Concluded from p. 1)

will provide an entertaining program. Last year the ensemble rendered several humorous skits about the estate, the UNA and Ukrainian life in general. The ensemble, directed by Anya Dydyk, and at times Wolodymyr Hentisz, former Soyuzivka emcee and currently a guest performer at the resort, will present a program of song and dance.

Dancing to the tunes of "Amor" will follow the concert. A dance will also be held Friday night, and providing the music will be Soyuzivka's own band.

The next day, Sunday, July 14, Soyuzivka will present its first of many art and literary exhibits. Displaying their graphics, drawings and batik art works at the "Veselka" pavilion will be Oksana Lukasevych-Polon and Lauro Polon.

That same evening, the couple will present a montage of slides and movies about their trip to Morocco. During the viewing, Arabian music will supply the necessary background.

During the weekend of July 20-21, Soyuzivka will host an International Volleyball Tournament of "Trips". Featured in this annual tourney will be top-notch Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian teams.

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

Say Nationalism Stirs in USSR

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukraine, the second most populous and, per capita, the richest of the 15 Soviet republics is giving Moscow trouble.

The fertile "breadbasket" of the Soviet Union has long been a region of restless nationalism, wrote Paul Wohl in the June 27th issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

But now Ukraine's first party secretary, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, has blasted Western and Eastern influences for the republic's continuing unrest. On May 16 he warned a plenum of his central committee that "bourgeois democracy" and "the American way of life" were being held up as "a yardstick and a goal for all peoples."

"Hostile propaganda kindles private property psychology and revives religious prejudices," Mr. Shcherbitsky complained.

"Ukrainian nationalist organizations abroad have built up contacts with Zionists and Maoists," he continued, thus admitting for the first time that previously reported Chinese broadcasts in Ukrainian were making inroads into his people's thinking.

There are relatively more Ukrainians in corrective labor camps than members of other major ethnic groups.

Judging by Mr. Shcherbitsky's speech, one would think that all Ukraine was astir with anti-Soviet activity.

Yet when General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev visited the Ukrainian capital of Kiev last July to award the republic the "Order of Friendship of the (Soviet) Peoples" he did not hesitate to ride through the streets in an open car.

Nonviolent mood

The anti-Russian and pro-bourgeois mood apparently springs mainly from the formerly Polish and one-time Austrian Western territories, but it exists also in the rest of the country. It does not seem to be violent and does not affect production. Ukraine is not in the throes of a revolution.

Ideological dissent in Ukraine is only slightly different from ideological dissent in Russia proper. It has strong roots among the people who resent, and in the western parts of the country, loathe progressive Russification.

Pyotr Y. Shelet, the previous first secretary, sought to strengthen his regime to-

ward the end of his turn in office by catering to popular Ukrainian patriotism rather than by mass arrests. The Kremlin began to fear that Mr. Shelest was trying to build himself up as a Ukrainian Tito.

One by one Mr. Shelest's supporters in the Ukrainian "apparatus" were replaced by Brezhnev men. When in December, 1971, the central committee in Moscow decreed the liquidation of the Chronicle of Current Events and all other underground samizdat journals (there are many in Ukraine) mass arrests of intellectuals swept the country. Mr. Shelest was removed as first secretary, and in May, 1972, was replaced by Mr. Shcherbitsky.

In several speeches in 1972 and 1973 the new first secretary thundered against "serious violations of party discipline" and "widespread incompetence among officials." In a major speech in April, 1973, he charged that high officials had not been strict enough in suppressing nationalism.

Only after last year's grain crop turned out exceptionally well did mass repressions quiet down. The party's new policy then became one of selective disciplining of the most articulate intellectuals. An "ideological-educational defensive" was launched.

Seidom has the top official of a non-Russian Soviet republic admitted as openly the influence of Western moral and political concepts and the effectiveness of emigre propaganda.

A vast campaign in favor of bourgeois democracy allegedly is on. Agitators who receive their directives from the West seek to discredit detente. Once again "the past is being idealized." In line with emigre propaganda certain artists and intellectuals proclaim their independence from society and expound "pure art."

All kinds of renegades are presented as "fighters for human rights." Together with "speculators, thieves, lazy-bones and drunkards," religious cults and "prejudices" were attacked.

Foreign propaganda centers were said to use religion for purpose of ideological diversion and as a means to circulate "anti-Soviet, nationalist and Zionist views." "National communism" became an anti-regime slogan.

HURI Students to Study Abroad

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The four students associated with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute were among 23 recipients of awards to study East European languages abroad.

The four are: Paul R. Magosci, a research fellow at the Institute, will be studying Hungarian, Zenon E. Kohut, a research fellow in Ukrainian Studies, Natalie Pylypiuk, a graduate student in comparative literature, and Nancy M. Shields, a graduate student in history, will study Polish.

This program is sponsored by a Joint Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). The Committee awarded 23 grants for the study of East European languages to scholars and students from various colleges and universities in the United States.

The recipients of these awards will spend several weeks this summer in Eastern Europe studying the language of their choice.

married at that time and had a family, and he arranged to have the whole family take instruction in German. He had considerable difficulty in learning the language, but his children learned it with ease. He said he could have easily got the feeling that he was stupid, except for the fact that he had already obtained his medical degree and must have been reasonably intelligent. It seems that the youngsters have a facility to develop a framework of a language. If, in addition to the mother tongue, another language is heard before the age of six, the child sets up a second framework, with relative ease. The framework could be compared to a receiving and broadcasting radio set. If a child developed two or more frameworks of languages, he or she could switch from one to another as you would switch to another station on the radio. In adult years it is more difficult to establish another framework, and people who learn another language later in life do it by translation and this is more cumbersome, more difficult

and less satisfactory. Many families hesitate to teach their children a second language because of the fear of confusion or because they may have an accent. However because of the switch mechanism described above, it does not happen. Many of the first generation of the Ukrainian pioneers have an accent because their teachers' English was below par. Dr. Penfield came to the conclusion that adults who had previously learned some other language in childhood are apt to learn a later third and fourth language faster. His final conclusion is that the bilingual brain is superior to the unilingual brain.

Professors Wallace Lambert and Richard Tucker, McGill, did research and control studies and came to similar conclusions. They had two groups of children whose native tongue was English. One group took kindergarten in English and continued in English in the same language, while the other group took French kindergarten and took instruction in French by ten years of age the bi-

lingual children were one year ahead of the unilingual children. In the Far East, in Manila, another group of researchers had three control groups. One group was instructed only in English, while a third group consisted of local children as well as English children and they were instructed in the two languages, and by twelve years of age the bilingual children were fourteen months ahead of either the local or the English group. In addition, they seem to be more broadminded and exhibited less prejudices.

What are some of the advantages and benefits of knowing more than one language?

1. With swift technological changes and increased speed of travel and communication, our world indeed is becoming a global village. If we were logical we would be developing a single, universal language, but because language gives people a sense of belonging, a sense of identity, because it is tied in with national pride, people will not

(Continued on p. 4)

"Rushnychok" Hosted In New Jersey

PASSAIC, N.J. — The popular "Rushnychok" group from Montreal, Canada played here before many enthused guests at the Club Kiev dance Friday, June 14. Not only was it Flag Day but also more of a special day for guests listening to the "superb tunes of "Rushnychok".

"Rushnychok," whose members are composed of Evhen Osidacz, accordion, Yuriy Szyk, bass guitar, Andriy Harasymowycz, lead guitar, and Stepan Andrusiak, drums, arrived here on Thursday. Later in the evening, they were the guests of honor at a reception held for them by Club Kiev at the Ukrainian Center in Passaic, which was attended by numerous guests, club members and representatives of the Ukrainian Center.

The following day, "Rushnychok" visited the various sights of New York City with George Putykewycz, a Club Kiev member, who vividly recalls their interest in the Ukrainian village. Later in the day they were hosted at a barbecue by Mr. and Mrs. Andriy Farmiga, active community members.

After visiting Taras Shevchenko Park and the newly redeveloped downtown, "Rushnychok" members attended a Plast "concert" and visited the Ukrainian church.

After a fun-filled day, Rushnychok played before a sell-out crowd. The hall decorations, which consisted of custom made "rushnychok" were specifically designed to enhance the mood created by "Rushnychok," who played into the early morning hours. Chairman of the dance committee is Michael Yurcheniuk.



Club "Kiev" members, guest and representatives of the Ukrainian Community Center pose with "Rushnychok" during a reception held for the Montreal-based Ukrainian ensemble.

They departed Passaic, N.J., on Saturday morning, to play again in Montreal, Que., that afternoon.

To View Nowytski's "Reflections of the Past"

WINNIPEG, Man. — In commemoration of Winnipeg's Centennial, the premiere of the one-half hour color film entitled "Reflections of the Past" produced and directed by film-maker Slavko Nowytski, will be held at the Winnipeg Art Gallery on Wednesday, July 31, 1974, at 8:00 p.m. The film, sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, deals with the first Ukrainian pioneer immigration to Manitoba.

In recognition of the Center's contribution to Winnipeg's Centennial, the Winnipeg Centennial Committee will be presenting it with a T.C.I. Participation Award.

The film, begun in 1973, was partially funded by grants from the Secretary of State, the Shevchenko Foundation and "Carpathia" Credit Union. "Reflections of the Past" will be available for distribution to schools, organizations, and private individuals. It will be shown at the Canadian National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin this summer.

Museum of Immigration Receives Books from UNWLA



Members of the UNWLA present Ukrainian books to Immigration museum, left to right, Edward L. Kallop, museum curator, Mrs. Alexandra Riznyk, UNWLA vice-president, Luis Garcia-Curbelo, museum director, Mrs. Rosalia Polche, vice-president New York Regional Council, and Natalka Pawlow, volunteer worker at the museum.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Women's League of America presented a collection of Ukrainian books to the American Museum of Immigration at the Statue of Liberty.

The books, "Ukrainians in America" by Dr. Myron Kuropas and "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia" Volumes I and II published by the Ukrainian National Association, were accepted by Edward L. Kallop Jr., curator of the Museum, and Luis Garcia-Curbelo, Unit Manager. Representing the UNWLA were Alexandra Riznyk, vice-president, and Rosalia Polche, vice-president, New York Regional Council.

This past April an exhibit of Ukrainian Easter Eggs was held, presented by Mrs. Lily Bochonko and her two daughters.

Also situated in the halls of the Museum is a display of ethnic press, among which is Svoboda.

Ladimir Nagurney Obtains Master's Degree in Physics

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Ladimir S. Nagurney, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Nagurney of Scranton, Pa., has been awarded a Master of Science degree in physics by Brown University, Providence, R.I., at the 206th annual commencement exercises held Monday, June 3. He is a doctoral candidate in physics at Brown University.

A 1968 honors graduate of Scranton Central High School and 1972 honors graduate of Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., Ladimir is planning a career as a university professor.

He will attend summer sessions at St. Andrews University in Scotland to study the effects of helium. This conference, sponsored by the NATO countries, will bring together physicists from all NATO countries whose primary subject is helium.

After the summer sessions he will do further research at several world famous laboratories in Norway and Germany as part of his program of studies.

He and his parents are members of UNA Branch 123.

members of UNA Branch 123.

Rochester High School, Ridna Shkola Grads Feted

By HALYA MATKOWSKY

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — In what has become a looked-forward-to annual event sponsored by Soyuz Ukrainok branch 47 here, 20 young men and women were able to enjoy the trappings of a graduation fete June 2nd before having to worry about final exams.

The yearly Graduation Ball began with the grads — both from Ukrainian Saturday School and area high schools — marching into the dining hall of the Carriage House restaurant to the tune of "Pomp and Circumstance," played by local musician Mrs. Anna Sorotki.

Before the dinner, Mrs. Iwanna Martynetz, president of branch 47, introduced representatives of organizations present and greeted the graduates. Following the dinner Mrs. Irene Mychajluk, mistress of ceremonies, introduced the graduates and speakers.

Entertainment was provided by a singing quintet of Plast members: Nadia Babuk, Nadia Filip, Miss Klymochko, Suzanne Oleksyk, and Slawka Novocilsky, who offered renditions of four Ukrainian folk and popular songs. Dancing to the music of the locally-popular "Melody Nights" rounded out the celebrations.

Msgr. Nicholas Babak, pastor of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, reiterated for the graduates the importance of upholding their Ukrainian culture, while Rev. Stefan Horodecky, pastor emeritus of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Epiphany, admonished them not to forget their background.

Graduates from area high schools included: Misses Filip, Klymochko, Novocilsky, and Oleksyk; Myron Salama, Mark Bach, Bohdan Lyko, Ihor Tarnawsky, Lee Pawliczek, Orest Hrywnak, Mary Hyk, Eugene Hryncyszyn, Vera Melnyk, and Michael Sabochek.

Graduates from Ridna Shkola included: Misses Babuk and Filip; Erast Heftkowsky, Helen Hrab, Mark Motyka, Orest Hrywnak, Eugene Hryncyszyn, Bohdan Rudyj, and George Rudyj.

A special feature of the evening's activities was the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of Ridna Shkola by Dr. Stephen Chorney, the school's director, who lauded his students' accomplishment as an achievement above the American norm of simply finishing high school.

Ludwig Bach congratulated the graduates on behalf of the parents, while Irene Klymochko gave an address on the part of the young people. Mrs. Maria Kramarchuk, head of the UNWLA Regional Council, also spoke.

Msgr. Nicholas Babak, pastor of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, reiterated for the graduates the importance of upholding their Ukrainian culture, while Rev. Stefan Horodecky, pastor emeritus of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Epiphany, admonished them not to forget their background.

Harvard Hosts Donor Of Largest Book Collection

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — On Friday, June 7, 1974, the Reference Library of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute hosted a formal reception in honor of Mr. Michael Bazansky, donor of the largest to date single collection of Ukrainian books and archival documents to the Harvard University Libraries.



Michael Bazansky

The program, which was attended by some 30 persons was opened with a formal greeting by Prof. Omejral Pritsak, Director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Chrystyna Balko representing the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund. After a brief statement by Louis E. Martin, Librarian of Harvard College, Edward Kasinec, who is in charge of the Reference Library, sent Mr. Bazansky's gift to the Ukrainian collections at Harvard in the context of the history of Ukrainian bibliophilism.

Both priests expounded Rev. Andreychuk's deep love for the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian people and culture. They praised him for his commitment to work for God and country.

A question-and-answer period followed, during which Mr. Bazansky and those in attendance discussed the contents of the Bazansky collection and the future of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard.

Through the person of Rev. Andreychuk, the two speakers also commended all priests in their church work and in the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarch. In line with this Rev. Gavriel told the people of the dangerously low number of priests.

Among those present were Charles R. Greder, Coolidge Bibliographer and Head of the Slavic Department of the Harvard College Library; Jaryna Turko, librarian of the Ukrainian collections at the Widener Library, and several department heads from the Harvard University Libraries. After the conclusion of the formal program, the guests viewed an exhibit of 25 items from the Bazansky collection in the main reading room of the Reference Library. Included in this exhibit, arranged by Miss Turko and Mr. Kasinec, were autographs of S. Smal-Stocky, academician S. Yefremov, and rare and unusual publications ranging in

Young Pianists Have Recital In New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Twelve young pianists, all pupils of Mrs. Alla Kipa, completed their academic year with an annual recital on Sunday, June 16, in the auditorium of the Ukrainian Institute of America here. The participants interpreted compositions by Aaron, Beethoven, Beyer, Burgmuller, Clementi, Grieg, Wadym Kipa, Koehler, Kosenko, Massenet, Mozart, Paderewski, Schubert, and Tchaikowsky.

Participating in the program were Olga Chodba, Natalia Zamiatia and Anna Lozowa. Also: Kathy Fedoriv, who presented an animated version of Beethoven's "German Dance," and W. Kipa's challenging "Valse," along with two other works; Roman Boychuk, who offered a flawless rendition of Burgmuller's "Arabesque," and Tchaikowsky's "German Song"; Ivan Lozowy, whose interpretative skill resulted in masterly renditions of Tchaikowsky's "The Little Horseman" and "The Witch," as well as Kosenko's demanding "Rain"; Susan Barucco, who displayed

Astoria Priest Marks "35th"

ASTORIA, N.Y. — Rev. Bessarion Andreychuk, pastor of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church here since 1959 was honored by the local Ukrainian Catholic community at a special banquet on the occasion of his 35 years in the priesthood.



Rev. Bessarion Andreychuk

Over 200 parishioners, invited guests and clergy attended the fete held Sunday July 23, following a divine liturgy celebrated by Rev. Andreychuk and Very Rev. Nestor Fedica and Rev. Joseph Kuzmiak. Providing the vocal responses was the Holy Cross choir under the direction of Osypp Dlaboha.

and asked the assembled to pray for more callings.

Following the liturgy, over 200 parishioners and invited guests gathered at a nearby restaurant for the commemorative dinner. Mrs. Stella Shamen, chairlady of the special banquet committee welcomed the participants and introduced Wolodymyr Hentiz who acted as the fete's master of ceremonies.

Seated behind the dais were, in addition to the Jubilarian, Mrs. Shamen and Mr. Hentiz, Rev. Gregory Chnylar, Very Rev. Nicholas Fedica, Very Rev. P. Fedorchuk, Very Rev. Wolodymyr Gavlich, Rev. Lubomyr Mudry, Rev. George Zydan, and Nicholas Chomanczuk.

Among the invited guests attending the fete were many representatives of the local Ukrainian community religious and lay organizations, including Atty. John C. J. Supreme Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association and Roman Huhnych, president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Elected President of Women's Club

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Mrs. Carroll E. Miller was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs by the GFWC 83rd convention held here during the week of May 25th.



Carroll E. Miller

Over 1200 registered delegates and guests represented 11 million members in the 50 states and international clubs in foreign countries.

The convention was highlighted by the presentation of many awards, discussions and various extra-convention activities. Among the several speakers, was the Hon. Walter H. Judd, who spoke on "What's Ahead for America". In his speech he discussed the hazards confronting the USA as a free society and its relation to the struggle between communist and capitalist systems. He then went on to discuss such topics as: the soviet scheme of power deception, Brezhnev's agreement a year ago, Solzhenitsyn's warning and the 100 million people turned over to the USSR in so short a time a history.

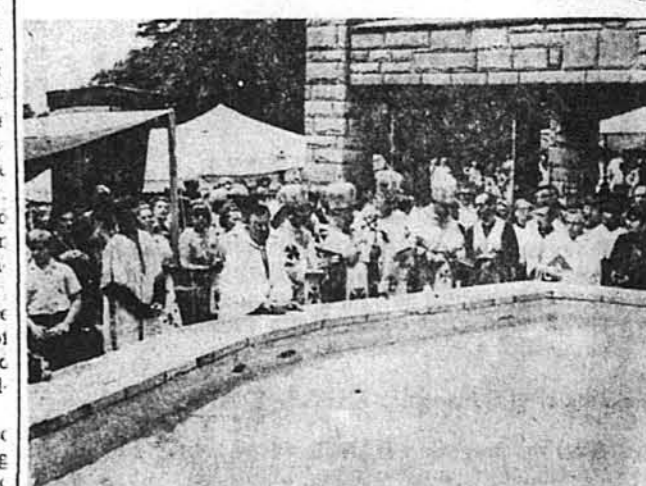
The Ukrainian delegates to the convention fell into two divisions of GFWC structure; the international clubs, and the associate members.

The Ukrainian contingent dressed in folk costumes from the different regions of Ukraine was the largest one present, thanks to the 12 ladies from the women's organization of the local community. Apart from the convention proceedings, the Ukrainian delegates met with members of Soyuz Ukrainok Branches 36 and 110, Gold Cross Branch, and the Sisterhood of Orthodox and Catholic Church members.

Mrs. Stefania Sawchuk represented the world Federation of Ukrainian Women's organizations (SFUZhO) in the first division and in the second Mrs. Maria Kwitkowsky represented the Ukrainian and Gold Cross, and Mrs. Anastasia Volker, the Ukrainian National Women's League.

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To Hold Annual Retreat at Sloatsburg



The 20th Annual Assumption Pilgrimage will take place at St. Mary's Villa in Sloatsburg, New York, Sunday, August 11, 1974. This yearly retreat attracts thousands of people to the vast estate, which is also a high school for girls. The photo above shows, left to right, Bishop Jaroslav Gabro, Archbishop Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk, and Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten assisted by clergy and altar boys blessing the water in the pool at the Grotto of the Assumption during last year's pilgrimage.

STAGE ART EXHIBIT AT HUNTER

HUNTER, N.Y. — This year, as every year, a three-day art exhibit was held here in the Hotel "Ksenia" Thursday to Saturday, July 4-6.

The exhibit included the works of Edward "Eko" Kozak and his sons, Juryj and Jarema. The theme of this exhibit is "Hotsulschyna Dances".

In line with the exhibit and the opening of the summer season, a dance was held preceded by a literary evening with appearances by Ivan "Iker" Kernytaky, Mykola Ponedilok, Ulana Liubovych and "Eko".

In mid-August "Eko" will bring his art exhibit to Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

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will hold 12TH ANNUAL DINNER AND DANCE at Soyuzivka Kerhonkson, N.Y. Music by RUSHNYCHOK

Reservations for the weekend are still available. Adults: \$30.00 each. Students: \$20.00. Children: \$13.00 to age 12. FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO SPEND THE WEEKEND, BUT DO WISH TO ENJOY THE MUSIC OF RUSHNYCHOK. \$15.00 per person includes, Cocktail party, dinner and dance, \$6.00 — Dancing only — from 9:30 p.m. ADMISSION BY RESERVATION ONLY! Limited number of tickets available. Contact: MRS. JOANNE BOYKO Day: 369-5955 — Eve.: 268-8538

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).

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Establish Center of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Society of Ukrainian Cooperatives held its annual meeting here Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9, and voted to change the name of its organization to the Center of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America.



Omelian Pleshkewych

Taking part in the assemblage were delegates from 26 cooperative establishments, representing 30,679 members, with assets of over \$56 million. The reports indicated that during the past year, Ukrainian cooperatives increased by over 7 million dollars in assets and were able to donate to the Ukrainian community a total of \$64,759.

In the course of the two-day gathering, Marian Koc and Wasyl Iwaschuk spoke on the further development of the Ukrainian cooperatives. Following them, the delegates listened to a panel discussion consisting of Michael Panasiuk, "Ukrainian Cooperatives and Youth—Today and Tomorrow"; Valentina Sidelyuk, "Cooperatives on a Rendezvous with Life"; Oleh Saciuk, "The Psychological and Practical Problems of Bringing Together Youth and Adults"; W. Iwaschuk "The Power of Youth and how to Channel it into the Ukrainian Cooperative Movement".

Present at the general elections were Wasyl Sytnyk and Ivan Leshchysyn, president and secretary, respectively, of the Ukrainian World Cooperative Council.

Word was received at the assemblage that the Center of Ukrainian Cooperatives was made a member of the American cooperative union, as well as the international cooperative organization.

The delegates issued a set of resolutions stating, first of all, that their goal is to work for the well-being of the Ukrainian people, and consequently, "the Ukrainian cooperatives are actively taking part in developing a sound economic base for the Ukrainian community by including into its ranks men and wo-

men from the younger generation." The resolution also calls

Stage Folk Festival In Anthracite Region



The Ukrainian exhibit booth set up for the ethnic festival, left to right, Congressional candidate Stephan Postupack and Mrs. Sophia Lewycky.

ECKLEY, Pa. — The sixth annual Folk Festival was held Friday to Sunday, June 7 to 9, in the cradle of Ukrainian life in the new world. In order to mark the recent transportation here of the oldest coal miner's church, the festival was dedicated to religious art of different ethnic groups.

This year's festival included the participation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church from McAadoo and the Ukrainian Student Club at the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sophia Lewycky conducted the displays of the lo-

cal Ukrainian parishes, while Dr. Wasyl Lucewa and Maria Klodnycky manned the student displays.

On Sunday, a concert was staged by the local female church choir from McAadoo under the direction of Rev. B. Lewycky. Before and after the program, Stephan Postupack, director of the Ukrainian weekly hour radio program in Shenandoah, commented on different styles of the Ukrainian church music. Mr. Postupack, a resident of McAadoo, is a candidate for the U.S. Congress from the sixth district on the GOP ticket.

The festival received wide media coverage. A local newspaper, Standard Speaker reviewed the festival as "one of the best and richest programs in both the displays and the concerts."

Donate Ukrainian Books To U.S. Army Library

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan. — A collection of Ukrainian books and periodicals were donated to the library of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College by Lt. Colonel Orest Hawryluk, professor of medicine at the college.

The collection consisted of 25 books, among which were "The Chornovil Papers", "Ferment in the Ukraine", "Look Comrade, The People Are Laughing", "The Black Deeds of the Kremlin", and others. Also handed over to the library were copies of the Ukrainian Quarterly and subscriptions to several Ukrainian newspapers.

In a letter to Col. Hawryluk from Brig. General B.L. Harrison, deputy commander of the College, Gen. Harrison wrote, "It was a genuine pleasure for me to accept your most generous presentation... They will prove to be a valuable source of information for study of the Soviet



Lt. Colonel Orest Hawryluk, left presenting 25 Ukrainian books and four subscriptions to periodicals to Brig. General B.L. Harrison, deputy commander of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

(Photo courtesy U.S. Army) Union and the Ukrainian efforts toward independence." As of July 10th, Col. Hawryluk will be stationed in Ansbach, West Germany, where he was assigned to be chief medical officer with the First Armored Division.

Guest from Down Under

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Taras Jaskevych, a chemist by profession who is employed by the Australian Reserve Bank and specializing in the coating of money, spent three weeks in the United States as part of his two-and-a-half month transoceanic trip that combines business and pleasure.

Joined by his wife Sophia, the Ukrainian banker-chemist from Australia rejoined his former schoolmates at the Stanslaviv Gymnasium at a reunion in this country, visited some of his relatives on the eastern seaboard and met with officers of the UNA, Svoboda editors, Shevchenko Scientific Society members and representatives of other Ukrainian organizations.

A resident of Melbourne, Dr. Jaskevych is active in Australia's Ukrainian community life, notably in the Association of Ukrainians in Australia, the Shevchenko Scientific Society's branch there, the Ukrainian Catholic Church affairs, and "other groups. He is the only Ukrainian who is a member of the Royal Australian Institute of Chemistry.

In his professional work, Dr. Jaskevych is seeking out new methods of coating paper money to assure its prolonged



Dr. Taras Jaskevych of Melbourne, Australia (center) is shown with Weekly editor Zenon Snylyk (left) and Svoboda editor Michael Sosnowsky during his visit of the Svoboda offices in Jersey City, N.J.

durability. His current business trip involves stopovers in England and Austria.

While in those countries, he said he will also visit centers of Ukrainian life.

Multiculturalism...

(Continued from p. 1)

agree to give up their language easily. Therefore it makes sense to do the next best thing, which is to learn more than one language.

2. The trend is to a shorter work-week, and therefore to more leisure time. Many of us are so involved in so many areas that we don't seem to have much leisure time, but the trend is definitely in that direction. What to do with the leisure time will become a pressing problem in the future. Many think there is a rest in the world, various concl-

ing and peace. 5. Language nourishes culture and if we are to benefit from the many rich cultures then it is essential for at least a percentage of the people to know the language of the various cultures.

Even if most of us are convinced of the benefits of knowing more than one language, there is one great stumbling block — the actual learning of other languages. In the past the teaching of languages met with relatively little success in Canada at least, for a number of reasons.

The first is indifference or ignorance. If we are honest we must admit that we have been slow in realizing and appreciating the importance and benefits of knowing more than one language.

Secondly, national pride. Each country is proud of its language and if it is big enough it expects the people from other countries to learn their language, but refuses to learn the language of the other countries. Small countries jealously guard their language, but learn another prominent language in order to communicate in the financial, political and scientific field, and to be able to survive economically.

Third is laziness — to learn another language requires effort, and many would rather watch television or spectator sports than go to the trouble of learning a second language unless it is absolutely essential.

(To be Continued)

Publish Revised Versions Of L. Ukrainka's Poetry

KIEV, Ukraine. — Soviet literary editors are publishing poems of Lesia Ukrainka with deleted verses in order to raise the emotional impact of her poetry, according to an article published in the June 11, 1974 edition of "Literaturna Ukraina" (Literary Ukraine).

Stepan Pavlenko, a seventh grade teacher, wrote the newspaper's editors inquiring why the Teacher's Manual of

Ukrainian Literature contains only five of the original seven verses of the poem "Dovshynk Ohniv" by Lesia Ukrainka. In answering the teacher's letter, the editors of "Literaturna Ukraina" wrote that: "shortening of the poem gives it more artistic perfection and efficiency".

According to them, the sixth verse, which is deleted, lessens the emotional stimulus of the poem.

UCCA Washington News

Dr. Dobriansky was a guest of the Italian Ambassador Igidio Ortona at a reception in the Embassy on February 28. The event was in observance of the anniversaries of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventura. The UCCA President had an interesting discussion with the new Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Jean Jadot and the Archbishop of Washington, the Most Rev. William Wakefield Baum, on matters pertaining to "Russia."

The UCCA President has appealed on two occasions for applications from Ukrainian college students for admission to the 1974 Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems at Georgetown University. The Institute will run from June 10 to July 19. It is unique for exposure to our national Government. All of the major Ukrainian press and UCCA's executive committee have been informed of this rare opportunity.

The UCCA President was recently invited to join the Public Members Association in Washington. He accepted the honored invitation. The association is made up of private individuals with governmental connections who specialize in given fields and contribute to the governmental process.

Interest on Capitol Hill has been stirring as to a Special Committee on Captive Nations. After a meeting with the Honorable Ray J. Madden, Chairman of the House Committee on Rules, the UCCA President confirmed the points of discussion in a letter to him and also to all other 14 members of the committee. It pointed out, among other things, that the "opportunity for another Congressional landmark—following the Katyn Massacre Committee and the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression in the 50's—is at hand. Peking, Solzhenitsyn and others are highlighting the captive nations in the USSR, while our Government remains mute."

On March 15-16, the UCCA President appeared at the University of Alabama in Huntsville as the kick-off lecturer in a school-community lecture series. The series is devoted to U.S. National Security. The UCCA President delivered two lectures: One on "Is the USSR a Threat or Friend of the USA?" was given some 90 select students studying the general subject. The other on "The Current State of US-USSR Relations," was the community lecture, involving the U.S. Army Missile Center and other groups. The UCCA President was also interviewed over radio station WKPE.

On March 24 the UCCA President greeted personally the leaders of the "Homin" and "Orlyk" performing groups at the Fashion Institute in New York. Mrs. Lev E. Dobriansky accompanied him on the occasion. The UCCA President congratulated both Conductor Jaroslav Babuniak and the international performer Volodymyr Luciv for the outstanding renditions of the two groups which toured the U.S. UCCA sponsored the tour.

Through the National Captive Nations Committee, the UCCA President has supported legislators in observing independence days of other non-Russian nations in the USSR as well as that of Ukraine. Consultation on comments for Lithuanian Independence Day were sought in February. The Beyerussian Independence Day was observed on March 25. Representative William E. Minshall of Ohio quotes in his statement Dr. Dobriansky with regard to the cardinal objective of Moscow, namely "the acquisition of Free World agreement to the permanent captivity of their dominated

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

Advertisement for SOYUZIVKA The Ukrainian National Association Resort in the Catskill Mountains, near Kerhonkson, N.Y. Includes dates for Friday, July 5, 1974 and Saturday, July 6, 1974, and details about dance programs and concerts.

Soviet Provocation

(Continued from p. 2)

ions that are sent abroad and intended for external use (e.g., "News From Ukraine"), frequently publishes news of "war criminals", new "testimony" about "crimes" supposedly perpetrated by them, information about the outcome of so-called "people courts" which try and sentence former participants of the liberation movement in Ukraine, in the Baltic States, in the republic of Caucasus, etc. At the same time the Soviet government tries to persuade the governments of the countries in which these refugees from the Soviet Union now live to surrender to or that "criminal". Appropriate "evidence" is supplied by the Soviet propaganda machine, relevant to the particular case. This "evidence" is based on "testimony" forcibly extracted from Soviet citizens, falsified documents, etc.

An analysis of a list of alleged "war criminals", a list published recently by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, which consisted mainly of names of former citizens of the Baltic States and a few Ukrainian names, gives cause for concern and even alarm. As far as we know, at least some of the people mentioned in the list learned of the accusations leveled against them only after reading the newspapers. The Immigration and Naturalization Service never contacted them about these charges.

Furthermore, it seems, that the list was released and published in the newspapers only for the purpose of disproving the charges of a member of Congress who claimed that the Immigration Service was not conducting an efficient investigation. A question arises: was the step taken by the Immigration Service in the interest of justice? Considering the continuous Soviet harassment of some of the individuals included in this list (re: "A Ridiculous Alliance"; "News From Ukraine," no. 19, 1974), this action by the Immigration Service brings to mind the period after World War II when the policies of the Western Allies were actually aiding the Soviet manhunters. Soviet provocations have not ended and it would be a great tragedy if today, after so many years, certain governments and individuals still became victims of these provocations.

Advertisement titled 'A LASTING GIFT' listing various books for sale, including 'Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia', 'Ukrainian Political Prisoners', 'The Ukrainian National Association', etc., with prices and contact information for SVOBODA.