

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
 81-83 Grand Street
 Jersey City, N. J. 07303
 Tel.: (201) 434-0237
 (201) 434-0807
 (212) 227-4125
 Ukrainian National Ass'n
 Tel.: (201) 461-2200
 (212) 227-5251

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

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Valentyn Moroz Stopped Hunger Strike November 22nd

HARVARD U. OFFERS FACULTY POST TO MOROZ

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Derek C. Bok, President of Harvard University, sent a letter to Valentyn Moroz, inviting the 38-year-old Ukrainian intellectual-dissident to spend the next academic year as part of the faculty of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

"Your outstanding qualifications and contributions in the area of Ukrainian history have been brought to our attention. Therefore, on behalf of the University, I would like to take this opportunity to invite you and your family to spend the academic year 1975-76 at Harvard," wrote Dr. Bok in his letter to Moroz, addressed in care of his wife Raisa in Ivano-Frankivske.

Unconfirmed reports said that Mrs. Moroz received the letter, dated November 12.

The decision to invite Moroz, now incarcerated in the Vladimir Prison, to Harvard was based on a proposal of the university's Board of Trustees.



Derek C. Bok

stitute was recently established at Harvard to give scholars and students the oppor-

tunity "to devote themselves to work in their fields of specialization (language, literature, history)."

Explaining that there is a "dearth of academicians in Ukrainian studies" in the United States, Harvard University decided to offer Moroz a position at the Institute. Dr. Bok assured Moroz that fluency in English is not a necessity because members of the Institute are fluent in many languages, including Ukrainian.

"Personally, I am sure that both the Institute and the University will profit greatly by your presence," concluded Dr. Bok.

The letter was notarized by a seal and signature of the Middlesex county public notary.

Plan Parliamentary Group Of Amnesty International

OTTAWA, Ont. — Senator Paul Yuzyk announced the decision made at a November 28 meeting of 25 members of the Senate and the House of Commons to form a parliamentary group of the Canadian National Section of Amnesty International.

A number of parliamentarians have been individual members since the formation of the Canadian National Section eighteen months ago with Dr. John Humphrey, president. Senator Eugene Forsey and Andrew Brewin, M.P., are already members of the National Council. The urgent human rights work of this organization and its rapid growth here in Canada contributed to the decision to organize a parliamentary group with Senator Yuzyk as chair-

man pro-tem. An organizational meeting will be scheduled soon.

Concern for full Canadian adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was expressed. Increased Canadian support of human rights in the international community, including the Soviet Union, is also an objective. The Amnesty International campaign for the abolition of torture, which uses the phrase "to make torture as unthinkable as slavery," is a particular concern, highlighted by Human Rights Day last December 10th.

Sean McBride, whose meeting with the parliamentarians last November stimulated much interest, and who has been Amnesty's International chairman since 1961, shares this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Congressman Receives Assurance Of Moroz Defense Action

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) received a letter from the White House, confirming receipt of his letter about Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch, and assuring that the matter will be reported to President Gerald Ford.

"You may be assured that your appeal on behalf of these men will be called to the prompt attention of the President and the appropriate members of the staff. I am

certain that your request will be given careful consideration," wrote Max L. Friedersdorf, deputy assistant to the President.

The New York state Republican legislator sent a letter to President Ford on November 25th, asking that the U.S. chief executive intercede on behalf of Moroz and Pliushch during his talks with Soviet leaders. Rep. Gilman asked that the President "demand their release," and emigration from the USSR.

UKRAINIAN DISSIDENTS ORGANIZE, SAYS AMERICAN NEWSMAN

MOSCOW, USSR. — Dissidents in the Ukrainian SSR are trying to organize themselves into a cohesive group for the first time in many years to stimulate nationalist sentiments there, wrote Michael Parks, Moscow correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in the December 10th issue of the paper.

In the short run, according to a manifesto the dissidents are circulating, they hope their agitation will force the Kremlin to grant Ukraine, one of 15 Soviet republics, more political autonomy.

In the long run, they say that they are aiming at a separate — although perhaps socialist — Ukrainian state, which would be the fourth largest country in Europe with a population of 50 million.

The dissidents are seeking to galvanize anti-Russian, nationalist sentiments in Ukraine by publicizing the case of Valentyn Moroz, a 38-year-old Ukrainian historian, who has been on a hunger strike since July 1 in Vladimir Prison.

Mr. Moroz, an ardent Ukrainian nationalist, is reported to be near death in the prison hospital although he is being force-fed, according to dissident accounts. A Ukrainian dissident here said, "From what we understand, it is only a matter of time. The authorities are trying desperately to keep him alive. They know he will become a martyr. But it is too late."

A printed circular reportedly distributed by the scores in the Ukrainian cities of Kiev, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Zaporizhia and Kharkiv calls Mr. Moroz in heroic terms "a true Ukrainian patriot who is sacrificing his life so that his country may one day be free" and urges "Ukrainian patriots to accept the challenge of Moroz and fight for freedom."

The manifesto, which is circulating in typescript and photo copies, calls for an undefined "action campaign" to reverse "the multiplying Russian efforts to snuff the life out of everything that is Ukrainian."

"Secession from the Soviet Union is not a practical goal for tomorrow," the manifesto continues, according to a translation made available here by dissident sources, "but an upsurge of protest activity in Ukraine will certainly convince the masters of the Kremlin that political autonomy is the only way to

(Continued on p. 4)

Historian Told Wife of Transfer to Another Cell

TORONTO, Ont. — Valentyn Moroz, 38-year-old Ukrainian dissident who has been on a hunger strike at the Vladimir Prison since July 1st, has told his wife Raisa that he had been transferred from solitary confinement to a cell he shares with another political prisoner and has therefore stopped his hunger strike as of November 22nd, 145 days after he began it.

The news of Moroz's decision to stop the hunger strike was broadcast in Canada over CBC radio Tuesday, December 10, citing Reuters dispatches from Moscow. The broadcasts said that Moroz's decision was prompted by the fact that "the Soviet prison authorities satisfied his demands." One of Moroz's demands was that he be transferred from the solitary confinement in the Vladimir Prison to a labor camp, in accordance with his sentence. He had threatened to continue his hunger strike through the end of the year and then commit suicide unless conditions of his incarceration improve.

"Prison confinement in 1975 does not exist for me," he told his wife on November 5th when she was allowed to visit him in the Vladimir Prison.

"The information broadcast by CBC is not entirely correct," said Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist-dissident, during a telephone conversation with members of the Toronto based Committee in Defense of Valentyn Moroz. The Committee contacted Dr. Sakharov, who has made numerous pleas in behalf of Moroz, the same day CBC aired the news.

Dr. Sakharov said that Moroz communicated the news to his wife in a letter dated November 28th, stating that he was writing the letter from the new cell which he is sharing with another political prisoner "and not a criminal."

Dr. Sakharov, however, said that an earlier statement of the Soviet Ambassador in Canada, A.N. Yakovlev, that Moroz was in a hospital was not true.

Two weeks ago, Yakovlev told Canada's External Affairs Minister Alan McEachan that Moroz was transferred to a hospital where he was undergoing medical treatment.



VALENTYN MOROZ

"This is the second time that the Soviet authorities have misinformed the Canadian government officials," said Dr. Sakharov. He was alluding to a statement made last September by Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei E. Gromyko that Moroz was transferred to the Lubianka

Prison in Moscow. The statement, made to Mr. McEachan, was later proven to be false.

The news of Moroz's transfer and decision to end the strike was reported by Reuters, the Associated Press and carried by many newspapers across the nation, as well as radio and television stations.

Columbia Scholars Write Letter to Soviet Presidium

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Forty-four Columbia University scholars signed an open letter to the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, asking it to review the case of Valentyn Moroz and "curb the illegal repressiveness of the KGB and restore justice in this and similar cases."

The appeal entitled "Columbia University Scholars on Behalf of Valentyn Moroz," appeared in the December 6th edition of the "Columbia Daily Spectator," and was sponsored by the Columbia Students concerned for Valentyn Moroz.

The open letter carried an additional call for help from western citizens to write to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. The appeal also cited the visit of Moroz's family with him November 5th.

Families who rendered financial assistance in publishing the appeal were: Bych, Hnateyko, Hrabarchuk, Gemota, Zmyj, Kuzma, Matkivsky, Migotski, Petryshyn, Steranka, Cymbalysty, Mysak and Jawny.

STUDENT GROUPS CALL FOR VIGIL ON DECEMBER 31

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The American and Canadian branches of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz and the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan (TUSM) issued appeals, calling on the Ukrainian community to participate in or organize Moroz defense actions on Tuesday, December 31.

Referring to Moroz's suicide threat set for January 1st, groups will sponsor demonstrations and candle-light vigils in Washington, D.C., Ottawa, Ont., and New York, N.Y.

In the U.S. and Canadian capitals, the Committee will organize a candle-light vigil outside the respective Soviet embassies, beginning New Year's Eve and lasting through the night until the morning hours.

TUSM also plans to hold a demonstration in New York City at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, but the student group supplemented their appeal for Moroz defense actions by calling on the Ukrainian community to cancel and refrain from New Year's Eve dances.

Australian Paper to Publicize Ukrainian Independence Day

COMMUNITY TO DECLARE JANUARY 22nd NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LIDCOMBE, Australia. — The continental newspaper The Australian agreed to publish a special four-page supplement in its daily edition on January 22, 1975, focusing on Ukrainian Independence Day and the current wave of repression in Ukraine, according to the "Vilna Dumka" (Free Thought), a Ukrainian weekly published here.

The special edition, the second in two years published by The Australian, will appear on the 57th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation and the 25th anniversary of Ukrainian organized community life in Australia.

The newspaper also agreed to print for the Ukrainian community 17 by 23-inch posters to be displayed at newsstands, calling attention of the non-Ukrainian community to the January 22nd holiday.

The purpose of this action, initiated by the Federation of Ukrainian Organizations in Australia (SUOA) is to explain to the general public why Ukrainians came to Australia, why January 22nd is important for Ukrainians, and

why Ukrainians in the free world are mobilizing all efforts in defense of human rights in Ukraine, said a spokesman for the SUOA.

The central Ukrainian organization here also issued an appeal to the individual member-organizations to proclaim January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day, and observe it as a "day free from work and studies, participating in municipal and other special ceremonies."

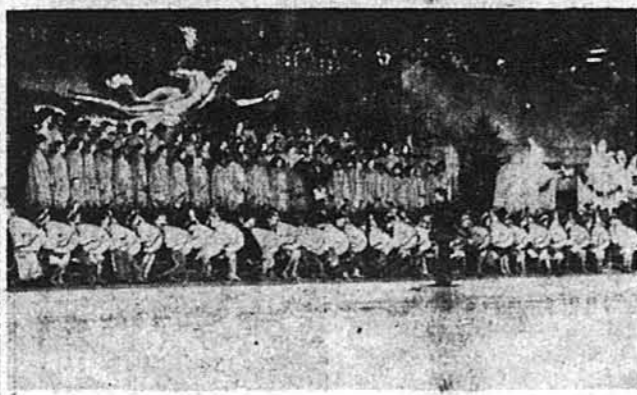
A year ago, The Australian published a two-page supplement about Ukrainians and their national holidays on Tuesday, January 22.

Headlined "Ukrainian Independence Day—22nd January, Ukraine Is Not Russian," the layout highlighted Ukraine's vital statistics, history, education, industry, natural resources, a chronological list of important historical events and Ukrainians in Australia.

The newspaper also printed on the two pages a "tryzub", a geographical map of Ukraine, eight noted Ukrainian individuals, a quote from Fourth Universal, and an English language passage from Taras Shevchenko's "The Epistle".

Rockefeller Center Features Ukrainian Bandura Group At Tree-Lighting Ceremony

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukrainian Christmas carols and 28 banduras—played by the Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of New York — shared the spotlight with an 80-voice choir and Ice Follies skating stars during the 1974 Rockefeller Center Christmas tree lighting ceremonies, held December 5 from 4:30 to 5:00 p.m. in the Lower Plaza at the skating pond.



The Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble under the direction of Rev. Serhij K. Pastukhiv rendering two Ukrainian Christmas carols during the Christmas tree lighting ceremony at Rockefeller Center. In the background is All-City Concert Choir. (Photo by Ihor Diaboha)

the Iron Curtain. New York TV stations, including CBS and ABC, included the tree lighting ceremonies in their early evening broadcasts and showed glimpses of the bandura ensemble.

Rockefeller Center officials said this year's program was

"the best show we've put on in five years."

The Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble, conducted by the Rev. Serhij K. Pastukhiv, played "Boh Predviehny (God Eternal)" and "Dnes Poiushche" (Today We Sing).

(Continued on p. 2)

"QUARTERLY" 30th MARKED WITH SCHOLARLY CONFERENCE

PROF. CHUBATY, AMBASSADOR LODGE HONORED WITH "SHEVCHENKO FREEDOM AWARDS"

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special). — Over 100 persons attending the conference "Ukraine in a Changing World" and 240 persons participating in the jubilee banquet paid tribute Saturday, December 7, in New York City to the founders and publishers of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" on the 30th anniversary of its founding.

The dual observance comprised a scientific conference, consisting of morning and afternoon sessions and featuring a total of 12 speakers, and a banquet, which were held at the Ukrainian Institute of America and at the Commodore Hotel, respectively.

Through the whole day of Saturday, the scholarly conference "Ukraine in a Changing World" was held in two parts at the Ukrainian Institute of America, in which a dozen Ukrainian, Canadian and American scholars delivered papers dealing with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.



Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, left, presents the Shevchenko Freedom Award to Prof. Nicholas Chubaty on the occasion of the Ukrainian Quarterly's 30th anniversary. Watching the presentation is Dr. Walter Dushnyck. (Photos by J. Starostycki)

The conference was opened by Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" since 1957, who depicted the historical background of the founding of the review and the circumstances under which the founder and first editor, as well as the UCCA, had to dwell thirty years ago. He then introduced Prof. Konstantyn Sawczuk, associate professor of history (Continued on p. 4)



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Editor: ZENON ENYLYK
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EDITORIALS

A Different Set of Walls

Valentyn Moroz, after 145 days on a hunger strike informed his wife Raisa that the Vladimir Prison authorities had transferred him to a different cell which he shares with another political prisoner. This happened on November 22nd, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow last Tuesday.

The development was also confirmed by Dr. Andrei Sakharov in a telephone conversation with members of the Toronto based Committee in Defense of Valentyn Moroz. The Soviet physicist-dissident said that Raisa Moroz was in possession of a letter which her husband wrote on November 28th, already from the new cell, informing her that he was ending his hunger strike.

So much for the facts as they reached the West. That the news broke two weeks after the development is not uncharacteristic of the Soviet system. Certainly the men in the Kremlin must be aware of the profound concern in the West for the fate of Moroz. Yet they maintain cruel silence in this case as, apparently, in thousands of others involving the very lives of prisoners. It was doubly cruel not to inform immediately Moroz's family of his transfer and decision to end the hunger strike.

Much can be conjectured on Moroz's decision and the prison authorities' accedence to one of his minimal demands. In the absence of detailed information on the circumstances surrounding this development, however all conjectures would at best make for good living room conversation. They will in no way ease the plight of Moroz who is still at the mercy of his jailers, surrounded by a different yet equally cold set of walls, and sharing his fate with another political prisoner, neither of them knowing which may witness whose death.

For the fact of the matter is that Moroz is in dire need of medical attention and only transfer to a hospital could possibly be construed as an alleviation of his plight. It was the sight of the emaciated and blood-spitting "wire skeleton" that prompted Yakiv Moroz the historian's father, to plead with Soviet Communist party secretary Brezhnev after the November 5th visit at the Vladimir Prison. For Moroz to be merely transferred to another cell may be tantamount to slow death. The rota of prisoners who have met such fate is all too long to forget.

It is well worthwhile for us to keep this in mind as we continue to press action in behalf of Moroz. We have yet to hear from the White House as to what representation, if any, had been made with the Soviet government in the case of Moroz, as well as Plushch and other incarcerated Ukrainians, among them many women. The resolutions, submitted by both Senators and members of the House, are still mired in the respective committees on foreign relations. We should urge the Congressmen who proposed them to prevail upon the respective chairmen to move them out of committee and submit to the floor for a vote.

At the same time, we should persist in requesting media—newspapers, radio and television—that the case of Moroz, as well as others, be given exposure within the context of Moscow's repeated violations of human rights. Even now, as the American and Canadian media carried news of the latest development in the case of Moroz, letters should be written elaborating on this situation.

As we stated last week, the question of granting the Most Favored Nation clause to the USSR is now under scrutiny in the U.S. Congress. Let us apprise our legislators of our stand on this issue in conjunction with Moroz and others. Let us leave no stone unturned, no door unopened.

Solzhenitsyn Proposes

"Moral Regeneration for Russia"

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, noted Russian writer-dissident who was ousted from the Soviet Union last February, has launched a campaign for "moral regeneration of Russia," stating that the peoples of the USSR have built up enormous stores of "moral reserves," which can be used to change life not only in Russia but throughout the USSR.

"Russia has passed through death and now it is ready to listen to the voice of God," said Solzhenitsyn during a press conference held in his Zurich, Switzerland, home Saturday, November 16.

Underestimate Ideology

Solzhenitsyn, "the best known and widely read of the Russians against communism," wrote *The Economist*, said that the ideas of reforming the Soviet Union held by other Soviet dissidents will not work. His main argument against noted opponents of the Soviet regime like Dr. Andrei Sakharov and Roy and Zhores Medvedev is that "they think too much purely in political terms, and at the same time underestimate the role of Communist ideology in Soviet life."

While Dr. Sakharov believes that ideology is dead in the Soviet Union and is merely used as a facade by those in power to remain in their leadership positions, Solzhenitsyn feels that ideology does play a role in Soviet life.

He said during the press conference that "the spirit may have fled from the ideological beast, but its dead body still presses heavily on the Soviet Union."

Solzhenitsyn argued that the collectivization of 1930, purges of the 1930's and even the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 were not ordered to preserve the power of Stalin or Brezhnev but to save the Communist ideology, which was being threatened. Dr. Sakharov also says that detente will have a great liberalizing effect on Soviet life. He hopes that along with industry and trade, western democratic ideas will also flow into the USSR. Solzhenitsyn counters this argument by saying that "no good can come into Russia until it starts working out its salvation from within."

Solzhenitsyn and others like him fear, however, that ideology in present day Soviet Union will lead it into a new round of violence.

"If ideological rigidity prevents the Soviet rulers from making timely concessions to the non-Russians, how can another revolution and a new form of tyranny be prevented," he asked.

The Russian writer, displaying Russian patriotism in his statements, called on the citizens of the USSR to morally resist the ideology the government is trying to make them accept.

He also invited his fellow-Russians "to emulate the West Germans after the se-

cond World War," and follow his own example in "Gulag Archipelago," by apologizing for what the Russians have done, and are still doing to the Poles, the Czechs, the Ukrainians, the Baltic people and everybody else who is being oppressed in and by Russia."

Retreat

He says that this "national repentance" can lead to an eventual retreat of the Soviet regime within the boundaries of Russia proper.

The "ethnic hunger" which the Soviet peoples have, says Solzhenitsyn, may be satisfied not by his own philosophy, but by rival nationalisms, which could split the Soviet Union into a host of petty tyrannies. He claims that this may never happen, but if it does, he warns, the "effect will be felt not in years but in months."

The *Economist* went on to explain life of a dissident in the present day Soviet Union, writing that two options are open to those who oppose the system.

For a Jew, a German or a prominent dissident, who is lucky enough to get on the quota, emigration to the West is possible. The other alternative, remaining for the rest of the population, is deportation to a labor camp or prison.

The London-based journal explained that even though emigration figures have recently been increasing, this does not mean that the Soviet life is liberalizing. Conditions in prison camps have also markedly hardened, it wrote.

One major reason for this is that the Soviet government is less concerned today about adverse publicity in the West. After the psychiatrists convention in Moscow last year failed to raise any significant objection to the use of psychiatric clinics as prisons, the Soviet leaders feel that western institutions are losing interest in the prisoners in the USSR.

The new harshness is less aimed at discouraging dissent than at promoting the prisoners' physical and mental collapse, wrote *The Economist*.

"They do not shoot without a trial or investigation as in Stalin's time, they do not break our ribs or knock out

our teeth, but they try to break our spirit to cause our moral death and to exhaust us physically," said an appeal from the prisoners of the VS 389/3' camp in the Perm region, sent to the European Security Council.

The magazine said that one of the prisoners on the danger list now is Valentyn Moroz. His case has been taken up by Dr. Sakharov and other prominent dissidents, and also by western political leaders such as Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Sen. Henry Jackson and others.

This might counter Moscow's theory of western indifference, asserted *The Economist*.

Even though the dissidents get headlines in the West, in the Soviet Union they "are an island in a sea of political apathy or conformism."

To counter the effect of the dissenters, the Ministry of Culture has put into effect a mass campaign of ideological indoctrination which now involves nearly 59 million people.

"The more access they have to western media, the more the government is likely to turn to ideological education to counter the ideas that seep in from abroad," said *The Economist*.

Restive Non-Russians

In a separate section the English magazine wrote that the most dangerous form of dissent is the growing discontent among the non-Russians, who are demanding that administrative organs in their countries be given genuine authority.

The journal said that the strongest of these nations are the Ukrainians. The passage mentions the arrest of several hundred Ukrainian intellectuals in 1972 and the ouster of Ukrainian Communist Party boss Pyotr Shelest for his "unprincipled, appeasing attitude towards national narrow-mindedness and localism."

Even though Brezhnev said at that time that the nationalism problem in Ukraine was settled once and for all, the Soviet press is today full of articles condemning Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalism" and its alleged foreign helpers, especially China.

Seek Ethnic Bicentennial Stamp

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Hudson County Bicentennial Ethnic Activities Committee is proposing that the U.S. government issue a bicentennial stamp marking the contributions of the ethnic community to the growth of America. The group is circulating a petition to achieve this goal.

A spokesman for the Committee said that they hope to collect over 5,000 signatures by the year's end.

The idea for the stamp emerged from the fact that every person in this country, except the Indians, has an immigrant heritage, said Claire

Warlikowski, Committee member.

"All the groups brought with them a rich knowledge of crafts and culture which makes America the constant companion of advanced technology and a prominent leader in the arts," she said, adding, "it is only fitting that we, the present generation in the United States of America, extol the contributions of the many ethnic groups to our multicultural heritage."

Among the Hudson County political leaders who have endorsed the move is Congressman Dominick V. Daniels.

Light Tree . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

The colorfully costumed group came on stage midway through the show and remained seated stage front for the rest of the program in full view of thousands of bystanders and the TV cameras.

Mistress of ceremonies Marlo Thomas, film and television personality now starring in the Broadway show "Thieves," was assisted by a group of youngsters as she introduced program participants.

Setting the stage for the Ukrainian ensemble, Miss Thomas said: "Now, I'd like you to meet some typical New Yorkers... the thing that makes them typical is that they're different. Everybody in New York is different and that's what makes us all the same. These typical New Yorkers happen to come from New York's Ukrainian community. They play a Ukrainian instrument called a banura... and I know if we listen with the spirit of Christmas in our hearts, we'll understand exactly what they feel and we'll share their feeling."

Following the performance of the Ukrainian group, Miss Thomas commented on their colorful costumes and asked her youthful assistants if any of them had ever seen a banura before.

Alton G. Marshall, president of Rockefeller Center, Inc., extended holiday greetings. Then, assisted by his little daughter and a group of youngsters, he pushed the button which set ablaze hundreds of red, blue, green, amber and crystal miniature lights on the 60-foot Norway spruce.

Others participating in the 42nd annual community program were the All-City Concert Choir; Ice Follies adagio skating stars Richard Dwyer and Susan Berens; Ice Follies comic Richard Candler; the Dancing Santas from the famed Christmas Show of Radio City Music Hall, and the Rev. Andrew J.W. Mullins of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of New York is part of the School of Bandura Instruction formed in January 1973 as an affiliate of New York City's Ukrainian "Dumka" Chorus.

The school's four classes of some 50 students, including girls and boys from 10 years and up, are taught by Rev. Pastukhiv, one of the few masters of bandura playing in the free world. He is assisted by three graduate students—Larissa K. Pastukhiv, Irene Czorny and Yaroslav Stachiv.

Mrs. Helen Perozak-Smindak, publicity convener for UNWLA Branch 83, worked with Rockefeller Center officials on arrangements and publicity concerning the bandura group's appearance. The idea for the project came from Mrs. Olimpia Rohowsky, Branch 83, public relations convener.

ART REVIEW

New Ukrainian "Avant-Garde"

By OKSANA BEZRUCHKO-CHAVES

"Some see things as they are and say why? I dream things that never were and say why not?" wrote George Bernard Shaw. These words aptly reflect the new aims and direction of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

I was fortunate to discover some of it at the well-attended Ukrainian Festival of Arts last November 2 and 3 at the R. Clemente High School in Chicago. More interesting to me was the bright nucleus of Ukrainian artists of the "Avant-Garde" in Chicago who are being recognized much more than their predecessors or Alexander Archipenko, now the Ukrainian sculptor of international fame is recognized also by Ukrainians everywhere.

It is gratifying to note the success of such artists as M. Urban, K. Milonadis, I. Dmytruk, A. Hunenko, R. Kostyuniuk, who have exhibited in leading museums and collections of this country as well as in Canada and in Europe.

This young avant-garde of Ukrainian lineage explores fearlessly a wide range of visual relationships and concepts of art today. The Ukrainian Festival of the Arts presented a bold exhibit of contemporary works which continue to explore not only in terms of content and a variety of media from painting to sculpture, but also in venturing forth from the stable

center of literary realism. As if continuing the deeply rooted Kozak energy of our Ukrainian heritage combined with our idealism, the Ukrainian avant-garde artists join the ranks of courageous, dedicated pioneers of Ukrainian culture such as Lesia Ukrainka, Archipenko, Valentyn Moroz, and many others.

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago recognizes this spirit and supports their efforts, providing an opportunity for their professional development. Moreover, it sets an example for every Ukrainian community in the U.S. to follow.

The young generation of Ukrainians born and educated in the U.S. and Canada is intensely interested in the success of young artists of Ukrainian descent. Their parents have instilled our young people with an immense idealism, respect for achievement, and a drive for education. This fact must never be underestimated. Our mothers, patiently embroidering a tablecloth with exquisite color and design, injected into our young people the vital energy and persistence necessary in every creative effort.

Let us recognize the important role the nucleus of the Ukrainian avant-garde artists and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago are playing in fostering art today.

Four Artists To Exhibit in Passaic

PASSAIC, N.J. — Christina Czorpita of Philadelphia, in association with Club Kiev of Passaic, N.J., are joining in efforts to display the works of many Ukrainian artists including Rem Bagautdiller, Dr. Michael Kaczurowski, Halyna Mazepa and Andrew Solohub.

Rem studied art at the Kiev Art School where he graduated in 1951, and in 1957 graduated from the Taras Shevchenko Institute of Art in Kiev. For his widespread talent and numerous art exhibits Rem was admitted to the Artists' Union of the USSR in 1960. Also, he worked as a free-lance artist in printmaking, book illustration, poster design and monumental art. In 1972 he escaped with the Kolesnik family and settled in New York in 1973.

Dr. Kaczurowski has exhibited in many parts of the world, including Kharkiv, Hamburg, Vienna as well as America. As an extensive traveler in the Himalays, the Urals, the Caucasus and Carpathian Mountains, and North Africa, he has documented many of these travels in his works. He has received several awards for his watercolors, among these the first prize for "Entrance to Paradise" (No. 2) from the Davinci Art Alliance of Philadelphia (Storelli Gallery, 1970).

Andrew Solohub lives and works in France. He is a graduate of Academie Des Beaux Arts in Paris and a member of the Societe Des Artistes Francais. His numerous one-man shows include Cannes, 1958; Gallerie Paul Cezanne, Paris, 1960 and 1961; Gallerie 55, Paris, 1962. Mr. Solohub is represented in numerous important European and American collections.

The exhibit of these artists will run from Saturday, December 14, through Sunday, December 22. On weekdays, the exhibit is open from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. and on weekends from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Avenue, in Passaic.

Non-Russian Nationalities in Tsarist Russia

And in the USSR: A Comparison

By Prof. Stephan M. HORAK

(Below is the text of a paper delivered at the International Conference of Slavists, held in Banff, Alta., September 4-7, 1974.)

I

There is no doubt on our part that neither the extent of the topic put forward for discussion nor the time allocated by the rituals of conference can possibly permit an exhaustive exploration of all facets and aspects that are required and justified by the title of this paper. The three centuries in question (XVII, XVIII, XIX), in addition to containing the most controversial issues in the Russo-Ukrainian-Belorussian confrontation, underline the problem and suggest the necessity of a selective methodology and analytical generalizations, with the assumption that the specific knowledge of history is either self-evident or will be refreshed during the discussion period. Another, and perhaps even more confusing aspect of this paper, is the his-

torically inherited emotion characterizing the relationship of these three Eastern Slav peoples from the time of Kiev Rus' to the present.

Historical ties, ethnological, cultural, and even to a great degree religious, as well as perplexing linguistic similarities have created various myths, interpretations, and serious disagreements and last but not least a suspicion that is being carried into our time. Nationalistic ambitions and jealousy, typical in other situations too, have been flourishing for decades. Oppressive Russian nationalism of the tsarist period did not stop in 1917. There are numerous evidences of its presence under the Soviet regime as also of national manifestations of Byelorussians and especially Ukrainians to-

day and in the past. One may speak of similarities, repeated cycles, and a continuity of struggle. By exploiting all elements producing similarity, Moscow's encroachments, upon the national bodies of two Slav peoples aimed toward the enlargement of the Russian potential at the expense of Byelorussian and Ukrainian human and economic resources and separatist ambitions. A gradual reduction of a pluralistic composition of the state in order to achieve a monolithic society has been promoted both before and after 1917.

In its introduction this paper suggests that the present Soviet policy in dealing with non-Russian nations is unmistakably aiming at the transformation of nations as they distinguish themselves

by historical, cultural and linguistic differentiations, into societies of only geographical identity (like "Siberians") speaking the language of the master nation — Russian. Obviously in the Soviet presentation and interpretation one would rather read: "one Soviet people" speaking the language of socialism, that is Russian.

Suggesting that the monolithic structure remained a common desire of both regimes, one must not, however, overlook some significant differences in the approach toward the nationalities question in general and in the execution of a long-term policy in specific. For one thing, the dominant attitude of official Tsarist Russia, including Russian nationalist and conservative fragments of the society, was one of total denial of any individuality on the part of the Byelorussian and Ukrainian peoples. Nicholas I's formulation (Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Nationalism) extended by Piotr Valuev's decree of 1863, and updated by Alexander II's Ukase of Ems of 1876, was

designed to erase all national identities, including territorial, historical, as well as territories in question "West Russia" and "Little Russia" suggests the complete absence of any willingness to compromise with forces which would or could challenge intended policy of "Gleichschaltung."

The policy of total Russification remained in force until the Revolution of 1905 and is very responsible for a delayed process of national awakening of Ukrainians and even more so of Byelorussians, for the Ukrainians succeeded quite well in building up their national movement in Galicia under the relatively benevolent rule of the Habsburgs. Byelorussians, on the other hand, remaining for almost two centuries exclusively under Russia's domination, had to initiate their national rebirth from abroad and mostly in Polish lands under German occupation since the first partition of Poland.

While applying unrestricted discrimination and suppressing any sign of national identity, the tsarist regime,

however, hardly practiced discrimination against individual Byelorussian or Ukrainian nationals who accepted "official" Russian identity and submitted themselves loyally to the system. Such a policy encouraged opportunistic elements to seek personal advantages by sacrificing their national origin and to become "respectable converts." Of course, such a mass desertion of individuals mostly from the upper classes had devastating results upon the national progress. In turn, the Russian potential was gaining large additions of talent and brains. The implementation of the policy of reward and bribery created a rather unique form of colonialism too little stressed in detail by textbooks of Russia's history or imperialism.

Yet, and despite its ruthlessness, the tsarist regime's nationalities policy was frank, even though completely negative. Both sides understood it well and acted accordingly. After being seriously weakened in 1905, the tsarist regime was never again able to

recover its determination and power in dealing with the rapidly flourishing nationalism of subject nationalities. As in the case of another multinational empire, Austria-Hungary, the question no longer was how to suppress nationalism altogether but how to delay its approaching maturity. In both cases World War I provided a further stimulant for nationalism and dealt a mortal blow to an obsolete institution which could not meet new forces within the empire. Russia's policy of ignoring completely Byelorussian and Ukrainian aspirations and of responding with terror rather than with compromise obviously failed. An ironical twist of history resulted in the collapse of the tsarist regime and the culmination of Ukrainian and partly also of Byelorussian political aspirations.

With that downfall a new approach and a new solution were bound to materialize. A multinational empire in an age of nationalism with some fifty percent non-Russian peoples (approximately 35 million Ukrainians and 10

million Byelorussians), plagued with heavy war losses and a pressing need for socio-economic reforms, had little chance to survive a greater upheaval. In such a situation either a total disintegration or a fundamental change meeting a new era became a historical necessity. What followed immediately, however, was only a mixture of the two with new confusing results.

The brief period of Russian democracy under the Provisional Government revealed, if only to a limited degree, the basic Russian unwillingness to resolve the national question on terms acceptable to all involved. Some guarded concessions affecting Ukrainians would not have restored the status quo of Ukraine as specified by the terms of the Pereiaslav Treaty of 1654. All that the Provisional Government in essence had to offer amounted to a limited cultural autonomy in only a limited part of the historical as well as ethnographic Ukrainian territory.

(To be Continued)

Critics Predict "Brilliant Future" For Girl Concert Pianist

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — When Lydia Tamara Artymiw was eight she made her concert debut with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and critics highly praised this "tiny blonde whose legs barely reach the pedals," and reviews predicted a "brilliant career" for the Ukrainian pianist.



Lydia T. Artymiw

Now at 19, when Lydia sits down to her 50-year-old, seven-foot-long, \$12,000 Steinway grand piano, the sounds that emerge are full of "power and passion," wrote Maralyn Lois Polak in an interview with Lydia published in the magazine section of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lydia never participated in street games, played with toys or made many youthful friends. But she implied that she didn't miss much by growing up too fast. She admitted that she preferred to go to the Philadelphia Orchestra with her father. To fill the void of many friends in her life, Lydia invented playmates and gave them personalities.

Started at Four

Lydia had her first New York City recital Monday, October 21, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art concert series. She played selections by Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin and Brahms, the latter rarely played by female pianists, she said.

"When I was four, my father started me on piano lessons at Ukrainian community center. At three I had begun ballet — my mother's wish," said Lydia.

Since she devoted so much of her youth to the piano,

Lydia never participated in street games, played with toys or made many youthful friends. But she implied that she didn't miss much by growing up too fast.

She admitted that she preferred to go to the Philadelphia Orchestra with her father. To fill the void of many friends in her life, Lydia invented playmates and gave them personalities.

Lydia readily stated that her career "imposes a great deal of loneliness. You're alone four hours with your instrument. I can practice eight hours solid. Unless you can find joy in loneliness, there's no point to it. When I was younger, I learned the piano was no substitute for a friend. I've tried reading and keeping a journal as outlets."

An A-plus student throughout her school years, Lydia won a scholarship to Stevens School and completed the Philadelphia Musical Academy in three years, at times taking 28 credits a semester.

"I went through school always having to impress, impress, impress—teachers, fellow students. Now it doesn't matter, I don't have to prove anything. There are those who love the way I play and those who don't," she said.

Perfectionist

Commenting on her musical studies, Lydia feels that she was not driven or pushed, "I am a perfectionist myself," she explains.

While she spends the many hours practicing, Lydia experiments with the sound of the piano and improvises new sounds.

"I'm bored with the idea of a piano sounding like a piano. I try to make it sound like many instruments, like a delusion, when you can't be sure it's not a harp, or bells, or the fog, or the mist," Lydia said.

As for her profession she wants "a solo career."

"To become internationally recognized there are landmarks. Performing, having a manager, getting launched through a contest, eventually recording. But a career is more than winning a contest. You must be ready, mature, having something different to say," she explained.

The pianist also waits for romance, but hastily explains "not now." Her profession demands independence, and "that means no relationships for now."

Graduates College UNA Shamokin District Holds Organizing Meeting



Joseph D. Lapotsky

CENTRALIA, Pa. — Joseph D. Lapotsky, son of Mary and Michael Lapotsky of Centralia, Pa., recently graduated from Bloomsburg, Pa., State College and is currently employed by the Tamaqua Area School District as a business administration teacher and wrestling coach.

While in college, Mr. Lapotsky was a member of the wrestling team, and was active in Day Men's Association and intramurals. He is also an assistant scout master, first aid instructor and wrestling coach. At the present time, he is continuing his studies towards a Master's degree.

Mr. Lapotsky and his parents are members of UNA Branch 90 here. The family are communicants of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

McADOO, Pa.—Officers and members of 6 Branches of the Shamokin, Pa., District met here Sunday, October 6, at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall and explored ways to step up the current membership drive to meet the District's organizing quota by the end of the year. They also heard an address by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, the principal guest speaker.

The meeting was opened by District Committee chairman Michael Hentosh who extended greetings to Mr. Lesawyer and asked him to conduct the proceedings. Mrs. Helen Slovik acted as secretary.

Mr. Lesawyer thanked Mr. Hentosh for the privilege of conducting the meeting. He also congratulated him on his 83rd birthday, celebrated October 13th. Mr. Hentosh also celebrated his 62nd years as a UNA member, having joined Branch 300 in Johnstown, Pa., in 1912.

Mr. Lesawyer called for officers' reports as follows: Mr. Hentosh, chairman; Adolph Slovik, treasurer; Tymko Butrey, vice-chairman; Elizabeth Senkovich, vice-chairman; and Mrs. Slovik, secretary.

It was reported that Joseph Chabon, secretary of Branch 242 of Frackville, was unable to attend the meeting because his wife had just given birth to a baby girl.

Stephen Postupack, a member of Branch 17, and a candidate for the U.S. Congress,

was introduced. He spoke briefly about his campaign and asked for the support of all present. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. The District voted to contribute to Mr. Postupack's campaign.

Rev. Bohdan Levytsky, pastor, extended warm greetings from St. Mary's parish. He praised the efforts of Soyuz on behalf of the Ukrainian people and spoke about the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Slovik in the McAdoo area. Rev. Levytsky expressed great pride in the young people in his parish who were active in the church choir and had also established an excellent folk dance ensemble which is gaining considerable popularity throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lesawyer thanked Rev. Levytsky for attending the meeting and commended him for his enthusiastic support of youth activities in his parish and particularly for guiding them along cultural lines. He also invited the young dancers to appear at Soyuzivka next summer.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Lesawyer's address and officers' reports, Mr. Hentosh requested assistance in carrying out his duties as chairman. It was decided that the vice-chairman, Mr. Butrey, would devote more time to organizing activities in the District and to the arrangement of District meetings. He also agreed to help Mr. Kudrysh, secretary of Branch 184, in organizing work.

Mr. Joseph Sedor, of Branch 90 in Centralia, agreed to assist Mrs. Katherine Nankiwel, secretary of Branch 1 in Shamokin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Senkovich, secretary of Branch 2 in Mt. Carmel in their organizing work. John Petruno, secretary of Branch 78 who was not present because of a conflict in his schedule, was to be asked to help secretaries in his area. It was agreed by all that the District would endeavor to meet their organizing quota in full by the end of the year.

After the meeting, the young dance group presented several routines for the enjoyment of all present. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the District.

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Harry Noha, Secretary Of UNA Branch 446, Dies

BRANTFORD, Ont. — Harry Noha, secretary of Branch 446 of the Ukrainian National Association and local community activist since his arrival in Canada after World War II, died Friday, October 18, 1974, at the age of 52.

Born in the village Holohochi, Pidhaisi county, western Ukraine, Mr. Noha, in his youth, was actively involved in the resistance movement against the Polish, and, later, Communist and Nazi occupations. His father and other members of the family were victims of NKVD terror during the Communist occupation of western Ukraine.

During World War II, Mr. Noha had joined the First Ukrainian Division "Halychyna" and after the war found himself with other Ukrainians in the POW camp in Rimini, Italy. After a brief stay in a displaced persons' camp in West Germany, Mr. Noha emigrated to Canada in 1948 and took up permanent residence in Brantford, Ont.

In addition to his involvement in the UNA, he was active in the League for the Liberation of Ukraine and other local organizations.

Surviving are his widow Ida, son Eugene, an aunt, Mrs. Tekla Piniaz, all of Brantford, and near and distant relatives on Ukraine.

Funeral services were held Monday, October 21. Eulogizing the deceased in behalf of the UNA was its Supreme Advisor Wasyl Didiuk.

Stage "Ukrainian Day" at St. Peter's College

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A rich and colorful exhibit of Ukrainian folk art and handicrafts, samples of Ukrainian cuisine and a brief yet highly entertaining program of Ukrainian songs and dances comprised the "Day of Ukrainian Culture" at St. Peter's College here, staged Friday, December 6, by members of the East European Studies Club.



Dancers of the Jersey City Ukrainian Community Center performing at the "Ukrainian Day," sponsored by the Ukrainian students at St. Peter's College. Partially hidden in the background is the Ukrainian folk art display.

Samples of Ukrainian embroidery ranging from doilies to stylized blouses and dresses, Ukrainian Easter eggs, carvings and ceramic pieces, neatly arranged on some six tables at the College's Dineen Hall, attracted the attention of students and faculty alike.

The articles on display were the work of students attending the local Ukrainian Community Center's sponsored courses in embroidery, ceramics and "pysanka" decoration conducted by Mrs. Eugenia Charzenko. Some of the ladies from the Center, including Mrs. Charzenko, joined a few of the Ukrainian students to impart information to the exhibit visitors during the afternoon program.

Instrumental in arranging the Ukrainian Cultural Day was Nusia Woch, a freshman at the College, and Oleh Poznakiwsky.

"We could not have done this without the help and cooperation of the Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City," said Miss Woch who is currently contacting Ukrainian students on the campus

to organize a Ukrainian student club.

The Ukrainian Community Center also provided five pairs of youthful dancers, from its ensemble directed by Oleh Genza, who entertained the heartily applauding on-lookers.

A newly formed trio of vocalists, consisting of Lida Hawryluk, Erika and Robert Nadir, entertained with three selections. Called "Dniprovi Khryli," the group is the brainchild of Miss Hawryluk who studies voice with Miss Nadir. The latter, like her brother, is of Italian lineage. "I love Italian folk songs and, in way, they are similar to Ukrainian songs. When Lida suggested that we sing together in Ukrainian, I was enthused," said Miss Nadir whose Ukrainian pronunciation is as good as her voice.

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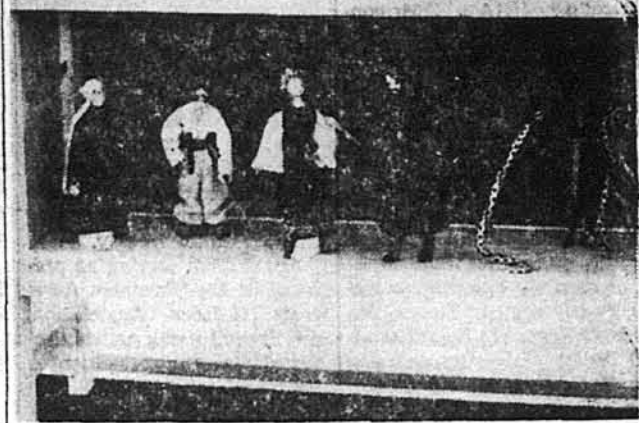
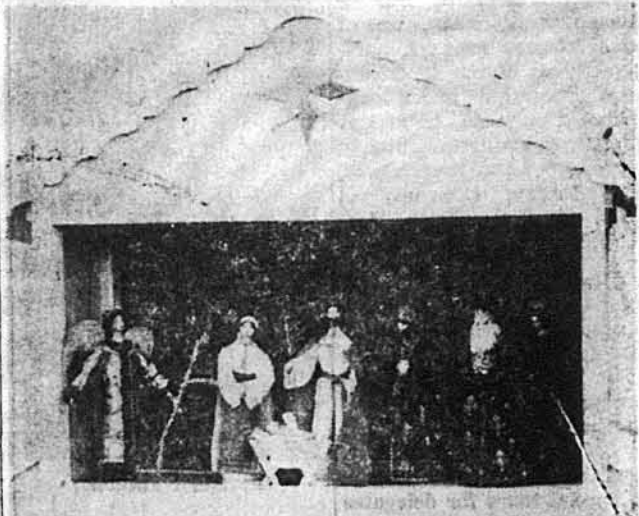
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UNWLA Sets Up Christmas Exhibit At World Trade Center



The Ukrainian Christmas "vertep", arranged by UNWLA Branch 64 with the help of Slava Gerulak and Yuriy Kostiw, on display at the World Trade Center.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — For the second time in two years UNWLA Branch 64 set up a Ukrainian Christmas display at the World Trade Center here, as part of the WTC's annual "Christmas Around the World."

The exhibit consists of a traditional Ukrainian "vertep", which dates back to the seventeenth century where it had its origins as a puppet theater.

The "vertep" was divided into two levels, with the puppets acting out the Nativity scene in the first act on the top level. The second act was conducted entirely on the lower level and consisted of short humorous skits, involving the legendary Kozak folk hero "Mamai", who was always made larger than the other puppets.

The 15 dolls used for the Christmas display were designed and made by Ukrainian artist Slava Gerulak with the assistance of Mrs. Lubow Wolynetz, while the Ukrainian costumes worn by the puppets were sewn by the ladies of Branch 64, headed by Mrs. Maria Danysh. The all-wood, seven-foot-high "vertep" was constructed by Yuriy Kostiw.

The entire "Christmas Around the World" display, which consists of some 20 participating countries, opens Thursday, December 5. It will be open to the public through the New Year during business hours, and each day at noon a different nationality will have an opportunity to put on a live display of ethnic culture. "Ukrainian Day" at the WTC is scheduled for Tuesday, December 17, at noon in the North Tower.

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NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers Of the UNA

The 1974 Membership Campaign ends December 31, 1974 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 31, 1974.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 31, 1974.

UNA HOME OFFICE

NOTICE

To U.N.A. Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon, of DECEMBER 31, 1974

Money received later cannot be credited to 1974. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1974.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

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Modest Artymiw APOTHECARY

Alexander Yaremko, Noted Community Activist, Dies

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Alexander Yaremko, one of the most prominent community activists of the American-born generation and a long-time UNA'er who only last August was instrumental in organizing a new Branch here, died Friday, December 6, 1974, at Germantown Hospital. He was 62 years old.

Though in ill health for some two years prior to his death, Mr. Yaremko maintained an active pace of life even after his retirement as auditor for the city controller's office here, prompted by illness in 1972. As late as last May, Mr. Yaremko was in charge of special tours for delegates attending UNA's 28th convention in the City of Brotherly Love. Last August he assumed the post of secretary of the newly founded UNA Branch 154 and was working hard to up the new unit's membership.

Born in Northampton, Pa., Mr. Yaremko completed high school there and went to finish special executive-secretarial courses at Peirce Junior College. He also attended Temple University where he studied journalism and economics.

One of the founding members of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Mr. Yaremko, an avid sports enthusiast, was the League's first national sports director. It was under his helm that the League's sports activities reached an acme of success. He organized the first Ukrainian "Olympiad" in this country and was instrumental in staging successful basketball and softball tournaments. He promoted annual "Miss Ukraine" contests, social activities for youth, and managed boys and girls bas-



Alexander Yaremko

ketball, softball and track and field teams.

He edited the Ukrainian Chronicle, the Ukrainian American News of Pennsylvania, the American Soccer League's bulletin, and contributed hundreds of articles to various newspapers, including The Ukrainian Weekly.

Apart from serving as president of the Ukrainian American Citizens Association, Mr. Yaremko was actively involved in the promotion of the Ukrainian National Soccer team which won U.S. titles in 1961, 1962, 1964 and 1965. He served as president, secretary and publicity chairman for the USO "Tryzub" team. There was hardly an event in the past four deca-

des on the local or national level that did not see Mr. Yaremko's participation in some capacity.

As a Ukrainian American activist, Mr. Yaremko was always concerned about the proper image of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. He was virtually a one-man information bureau in Philadelphia, as noted in the city papers' obituaries last Sunday.

Mr. Yaremko also served on the Advisory Council of Manor Junior College.

Surviving are his wife, Anne nee Zapotochny; three daughters, Mrs. Alexandra Harasym, Mrs. Anne Skinner and Mrs. Daria Soroka; a son, Thomas, a brother, Wallace, and three grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, December 10, from the BVM Ukrainian Catholic Church in Melrose Park to St. Mary's Cemetery in Northampton where the remains were interred in a family plot.

More than 500 persons paid their last respects to the late Alex Yaremko. Among those who eulogized him were: UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Walter Gallan and Stepan Bryndzey, president of USO "Tryzub". Also taking part in the funeral was UNA Supreme Organizer Stepan Hawrysz and scores of Soyuz members.

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UKRAINIAN DISSIDENTS ORGANIZE, SAYS AMERICAN NEWSMAN

(Continued from p. 1)

deal with the situation in Ukraine...

"But a free and independent Ukraine is a reasonable and attainable goal for the perspective, but only if we organize now. Ukraine may well remain socialist, but it must not remain Soviet for that is merely a synonym for absorption into Russia."

The manifesto follows the reported publication of two issues of the underground "Ukrainian Herald" last fall that called for a coordinated anti-Russian movement.

"We will attempt to unite further around our organ all democratic, anti-colonial groups in Ukraine," the "Herald" said. "It is only in this direction that we can foresee progress in spreading the struggle for national liberation and democracy."

But the dissidents circulating the manifesto and the Moroz poster-like flyer said they were a different group from that publishing the clandestine Ukrainian "Herald" although there was some overlap in membership.

"We are attempting to organize an action-oriented group, a real organization," said one of the authors of the manifesto in an interview here. "We frankly are unsure of our success for the authorities are trying very hard with their secret police to break us up and already there have been some arrests."

Vague program

The group's program remains vague, however, with one faction advocating public protests, another the organization of discontented workers in industrial areas and a third the formation of a movement of intellectuals to lay the groundwork for later action.

The group is far more organized, despite these divisions, than most dissident groups ever become in the Soviet Union. It already has access, it seems, to both a small printing press and to photocopying machines. It also seems to have established

YOUNG ARTIST OPENS EXHIBIT IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich. — Victor Muszynsky, 20, opened a display of 99 of his oil paintings at the Ukrainian American Center at 2961 Carpenter Street here yesterday, December 13.

The exhibit will be opened to the public Saturday, December 14 and 21, from 3:00 to 9:00 p.m., and Sunday, December 15 and 22, from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The paintings on exhibit by the young artist draw on Ukrainian themes, depicting Kozaks, nature scenes and landscapes.

Victor was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and moved to the United States with his parents in 1965. He began his art studies the following year at the Art School of the Society of Arts and Crafts. Later he studied at the art studio of Edward Kozak.

Presently, he is a student of business administration at Wayne State University here.

25th ANNIVERSARY THE UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

will celebrate its **SILVER JUBILEE on May 23-26, 1975** at the **Americana Hotel in NEW YORK CITY**

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All members, nonmembers and guests are cordially invited to attend and participate. Ten credit hours will be given which can be applied toward Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association.

For information, please contact the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Inc. 2 East 79th Street New York, N.Y. 10021

at St. Peter's College in Jersey City, N.J., as moderator of the morning session.

Dissident in Ukraine

The first speaker on the program was Dr. Michael Sosnowsky, associate editor of "Svoboda," political writer and publicist. He dwelt extensively on the "Resistance movement in Ukraine," underscoring the depth of this movement as well as its growth. He especially centered his talk on the group of Ukrainian jurists who pressed for the constitutional right of Ukraine to secede peacefully from the USSR.

He began his avowed hunger strike until death to seek a transfer from Vladimir Prison, the Soviet Union's toughest, to a labor camp. He said he was going crazy in Vladimir.

Mr. Moroz was sentenced to six years in prison, followed by three in a labor camp and five in Siberian exile in 1970 for "anti-Soviet" activity. He had served a four-year labor camp term in the late 1960's for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" following his denunciation of "the Russification of Ukraine."

Soviet authorities recently have answered charges of political repression and cruelty in the Moroz case after ingoring Western criticism for several months.

In a long broadcast for foreign audiences recently, Radio Kiev accused Mr. Moroz of telling students during his time as a history teacher that Ukraine must secede from the Soviet Union by force and be transformed into a bourgeois state.

"Moroz's scribbles," Radio Kiev continued, "are a shameless libel on Soviet society" and Mr. Moroz himself is "a recidivist serving a sentence imposed by law for anti-Soviet crimes." The broadcast did not mention his hunger strike.

Another recent radio broadcast in Ukrainian said the foreign committees drawing attention to the Moroz case were not motivated out of concern for him but by their opposition to Soviet rule in Ukraine.

Zinoviya Franko, a Kiev philologist, writing in the Ukrainian publication "Rudnyanka Osvita" (Soviet Education) said the imprisonment of Mr. Moroz was "not the end of his life... nor was it intended to break his will," according to the Radio Kiev broadcast. "It was least of all an attempt to deal harshly with a person who disregards our social standards."

"It was rather meant as a warning, as an attempt to wake him up and show him the direction in which the historical reality of the red banners is leading the Ukrainian people and the other Socialist nations, which have by the labor of the minds and their hands insured the monolithic unity of the fraternal peoples and also, within this unity, the national identity of the Ukrainian people."

The article contends that "those who passed the very strict sentence on Moroz were primarily motivated by this consideration. It is quite obvious that all those who regard the sentence as a bitter necessity and all those who showed sincere anxiety for him were also counting on this, hoping that he would accept the warning and start to rid himself of his extreme views and revise his individualistic positions."

Toward the end of the morning session Mrs. Irene Woschyn read excerpts of Prof. Stefan T. Possony's paper, "From Gulag to Guitk," dealing with the Soviet concentration camp system today. Prof. Possony of the Hoover Institution had accepted the invitation to the conference, when it was scheduled originally for an earlier date, but as it was shifted to a week later, he was on his way to South Africa for a series of lectures, which he was committed to attend.

Before the luncheon recess a question-and-answer period took place, during which several participants posed questions and received answers from the panelists.

The moderator of the afternoon session of the conference was Prof. Nicholas Bohatiuk, of LeMoyn College in Syracuse, N.Y. who was introduced by Dr. Dushnyk, conference chairman.

The first speaker in the afternoon was Sen. Paul Yuzyk, who is also professor of history at the University of Ottawa. He discussed the "Religious Life of Ukrainians in Canada since 1945." His paper was interlaced with numerous statistical data concerning the present status of the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant Churches in Canada as well as a projection for their future development.

Broadcasts

Howland H. Sargeant, president of "Radio Liberty Committee," dwelt on the impact of the radio broadcasts of "Radio Liberty" to Ukraine. He said that the broadcasts, despite heavy jamming by the Soviet government, are penetrating into Ukraine and are well received by Ukrainian listeners. He also explained how the Ukrainian-language program is organized and what contents are transmitted to Ukraine.

In turn, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, who also is president of the UCCA and chairman of the editorial board of "The U-

Mark Quarterly "30th" ...

(Continued from p. 1)



Ambassador John Lodge receives the Shevchenko Freedom Award from Prof. Dobriansky, standing on the right are Mrs. Lodge and Dr. Dushnyk.

krainian Quarterly," spoke on "Trade as a Weapon of Soviet Foreign Policy." His main guiding point was that the USSR is using its trade policy to enhance its military and political power in the world to the detriment of the Western powers, which more often than not are oblivious of that aspect of their relationship with the USSR.

Prof. Anthony T. Bouscaren of LeMoyn College spoke on "Detente: Who Is Benefiting It?" and cited data in support of his principal thesis that the West is engaged in a suicidal policy by providing the USSR with vital economic and technological aid without any meaningful concessions by Moscow.

Prof. Peter G. Stercho of Drexel University discussed "Ukraine and Its Southwestern Neighbors: Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Hungary," and concluded that, with few exceptions, exiled leaders from these countries are becoming reconciled to the fact that the Ukrainian problem is a vital factor in their policies and that the return of status quo from before 1939 is unthinkable.

The final speaker at the afternoon session was Prof. Joseph S. Roucek, outstanding American educator and author of Czech descent, who discussed "Neglected Aspects of the Slavs in American Historiography."

After a question-and-answer period the conference was closed by Dr. Dushnyk.

Presentation of Awards

The second part of the observance of the 30th anniversary of the founding of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" was the jubilee banquet at the Commodore Hotel. Before the banquet a reception was held for the honored guests, Ambassador and Mrs. John Davis Lodge and Prof. and Mrs. Nicholas D. Chubaty.

Attending the reception were: the Most Reverend Basil H. Losten, Auxiliary Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia; Guy Wiggins, Senior Consultant, U.S. Mission to the U.N., and Mrs. Wiggins; Mr. Sargeant; Alexander Salzman, member of the Board of Directors of the International League for the Rights of Man, and Mrs. Salzman, a vice-president of the National Council of Women of the U.S., and Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, president of the "Committee to Unite America."

The banquet was opened by Dr. Dushnyk, who called on Bishop Losten to deliver the invocation. Thereafter Prof. Dobriansky was asked to act as master of ceremonies.

The speakers at the banquet were Sen. Yuzyk, who was introduced by Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA and President of the UNA, and Ambassador Lodge. Sen. Yuzyk spoke on the

role of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" in disseminating knowledge and information on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

Honorees

The principal feature at the banquet was the presentation of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" to Prof. Nicholas D. Chubaty, founder and first editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," and to Ambassador Lodge. The awards were presented by Prof. Dobriansky, who spoke briefly on the contributions of both recipients to Ukrainian culture and the cause of freedom for the Ukrainian people.

Prof. Chubaty, in accepting the award, thanked the UCCA for the honor and reminisced on the founding and development of "The Ukrainian Quarterly."

In his address Ambassador Lodge spoke of Shevchenko whom he compared to Abraham Lincoln, and on the present repressions in Ukraine and the heroic stance of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch. He ended his speech with the words "Shche ne vmerla Ukraina," which was then sung by the audience. The guests then wished "Mnohaya Lita" to Prof. Chubaty on his 85th birthday.

The entertainment part of the program included musical numbers by the Lesia Ukrainka Female Bandurist Ensemble and recitations in both English and Ukrainian of poems by Taras Shevchenko and Vasyly Symonenko by William Shust, noted Ukrainian Broadway stage, T.V., radio and screen actor, who was introduced by Mrs. Mary Dushnyk.

Dr. Dushnyk, present editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," was also honored at the banquet by Prof. Roucek, who presented him with a certificate of honorary membership in the International Social Science Honor Society, Delta Tau Kappa.

Dr. Dushnyk was interviewed by the "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" and provided information to listeners in Ukraine, interviewed by the "Voice of America" was also Prof. Z. Lew Melnyk, one of the conference speakers.

During the banquet, Dr. Dushnyk introduced a number of representatives from various Ukrainian national and local organizations, as well as members of the Committee, who prepared the observance, including, in addition to Dr. Dushnyk, the following: Mrs. Dushnyk, Ivan Bazarko, Dr. Roman Holiat, Ivanna Soltyz, Mary Honczarenko, Lesya Goy, Irena Petchko, Stepan Chuma, Michael Shashkevych, Dr. Michael Sosnowsky, Myron Pinkowsky, Stephanie Bukshowana, George Sierant, Dr. Alexander Sokolovskyy, Stephanie Pronchick and Yaroslava Zarycky.

Chicago Lions Win Cup, League Title

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Ukrainian American Sports Club "Lions" won the Illinois Major Division soccer championship by beating the Croatian S.C. 2:0 here at Hanson Park Stadium before some 400 onlookers Sunday, November 24.

The local Ukrainian team earned a play-off berth for the league championship after finishing first in its division by beating Schwaben 2:1

and Maroons 4:1 in the final two games of the season. Earlier the Lions captured the Illinois State Governor's Cup, making them the undisputed soccer champs in the state.

Lions have also advanced to the inter-state level in the National Challenge Cup competition.

The two titles won thus far by the UASC Lions come on the occasion of the club's 25th anniversary.

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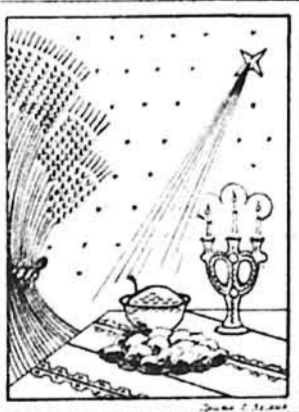
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