

# A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

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## СВОБОДА SVOBODA УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

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### DISSIDENT "SURVIVAL GUIDE"

#### IS DEDICATED TO LEONID PLUSHCH

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A "survival guide" to help dissidents cope with detention in Soviet mental institutions is circulating in the USSR and has been made available to Western newsmen in Moscow, said the New York Times of December 23rd.

The 24-page typewritten guide, allegedly attributed to Vladimir K. Bukovsky and Semyon Gluzman, was dedicated to "Leonid Plushch, victim of psychiatric terror."

Detained Since 1972

Plushch, 34-year-old Ukrainian cyberneticist, was sentenced in 1972 to detention in a mental hospital for an "indefinite period" of time. He was tried in absentia for "anti-Soviet activity and agitation." A panel of psychiatrists had found him to be allegedly suffering from "messianic delusions with reformist tendencies." He is being held in a mental hospital in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, and last month his wife charged that he has been receiving heavy injections of an antischizophrenic drug called "trifluin."

Apart from advice on tactics to be used while under detention, the guide also explains the underlying philosophy and the legal aspects of incarceration in mental hospitals.

It states that by declaring opponents of the regime as mentally ill, the Soviet authorities can confine them indefinitely, isolate them and treat them with mind-numbing drugs. For these reasons, Soviet dissidents fear mental hospitals more than prisons, said the N.Y. Times.

The reported authors of the guide have themselves figured in protests against commitment of dissidents to mental hospitals. Mr. Bukovsky is serving a 12-year sentence in the Vladimir Prison for allegedly smuggling to the West documentation on a half-dozen dissidents in mental hospitals. Mr. Gluzman, a psychiatrist from Kiev, is serving a 10-year

sentence in a labor camp in the Perm region. He helped to publicize the case of Petro Hryhorenko, one-time Red Army general and a human rights activist who was released last spring after five years in psychiatric centers. The guide contends that the use of psychiatry as a means of punishment is based

on an interpretation of dissidence "as a psychiatric problem." In support they cite some official writings, including those of a Prof. D.O. Lunts, who is said to have written that any illegal action merits psychiatric examination on the ground that the Soviet system has eliminated

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### Plushch's Wife Files Suit Against Asylum's Administration

MOSCOW, USSR. — Tatiana Zhytnykova, wife of incarcerated Ukrainian cyberneticist Leonid Plushch, will file a malpractice suit against the administration of the psychiatric asylum where her husband is confined, according to a Reuters news report released here.

Mrs. Plushch told western reporters that the asylum's doctors are keeping her husband at the Dnepropetrovsk prison hospital only on orders of the KGB, without any medical reason. She claims she has evidence to prove that some of the hospital personnel are attempting to kill

her husband by subjecting him to improper and dangerous drugs, which may have a fatal effect on a person.

Western newsmen here said that the health of the 34-year-old Ukrainian mathematician has considerably deteriorated and that medical authorities fear for his life. Mrs. Plushch was twice denied permission to visit her husband. She suspects that the KGB is deliberately preventing her from learning the truth about her husband's state of health.

The account said that Plushch is being given injections of a drug used in the treatment of schizophrenia.

### N.Y. Times Writer Says Detente Did Not Bring Liberalization

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "It is apparent now, that the Soviet leadership... has found a formula for achieving the foreign policy and economic dividends of accommodation with the West without paying the price of relaxing controls at home," wrote Hedrick Smith in the Monday, December 23rd issue of The New York Times.

Mr. Smith recently completed a three year assignment as chief of the New York Times Moscow bureau.

The New York Times correspondent said that the Soviet Union imported billions of dollars of Western technology, bought millions of tons of grain, acquired computers and factories, without making major alterations in the creative styles of its foreign dealings. Nonetheless, Mr.

Smith does admit that Moscow did make some tactical concessions such as in the field of Jewish emigration and in the treatment of a handful of world-known dissenters, but they have been minor.

"Censorship remains tight," wrote Mr. Smith.

He cites cases where some dissidents were either exiled from the country or freed from prison, but notes that, "these were celebrated cases and often in the public eye. Lesser-known dissidents, especially far from Moscow, have suffered harsher fates."

"A Ukrainian nationalist, Valentyn Moroz, has been on a hunger strike for months to protest bad conditions in the prison in Vladimir," said Mr. Smith. He cited the names of about a dozen more who "fared badly."

### Shtul-Zhdanovych Again Heads Nationalists' Leadership

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, of Paris, France, was again elected head of the Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists (PUN) at the eighth assembly of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists held at an undisclosed site on the North American continent November 28-30.

A total of 102 delegates from eight areas of the organization's activity took part in the assemblage which constitutes the highest legislative body of this branch of OUN. The assembly meets every four years to assess its past activity, chart new course of action and elect new leadership.

Mr. Shtul and members of the leadership he headed in the past term were cited in a special resolution for the work accomplished since 1970, said a special bulletin of PUN.

The assembly heard thorough reports on the current conditions in Ukraine, as well as the status of the Ukrainian community in the free world, said the bulletin. It



Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych

was on the basis of these findings that the assembly adopted a series of resolutions charting the organization's course for the immediate future. A number of unspecified changes in the structure of the organization were also adopted, said the bulletin.

The communique stated that a more detailed account of the assembly will be published at a later date.

### "Munich Project" to Receive Scholarship Assistance

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich. — The administration of the Central Michigan University approved a proposal by the Association of Ukrainian American University Professors to form a scholarship fund for the "Munich Project," a student exchange program between Central Michigan and the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, West Germany.

At a recent meeting of the liaison committee between Central Michigan and the UFU, headed by Prof. Ihor Kamenetsky, the five-member panel agreed on Dr. Wolody-

myr Janiw's suggestion that the scholarship fund be sponsored by the Ukrainian university. The special fund will be headed by Prof. L. Kowal. Donations to the fund are tax deductible, and Michigan residents can also use it for the state income tax returns.

The committee also released a brochure containing the new list of courses offered in the "Munich Project." For further information about the project contact: Prof. Ihor Kamenetsky, Central Michigan University, Anspach Hall, 235, Mount Pleasant, Mich. 48859.

### Minnesota U. Offers Stipends For Immigration, Ethnic Studies

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Graduate students interested in American immigration and ethnic studies can avail themselves of grants-in-aid and research assistantships offered by the University of Minnesota for the academic year 1975-76.

The announcement was made by the school's Immigration History Research Center here, which said it had received funds from the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities in support of its project "White Ethnic Groups in Twentieth Century America; A Program of Basic Re-

search;" into their Historical Origins and Development.

The project, said the announcement, is aimed at remedying the scholarly neglect of the ethnic factor in American culture, especially as it pertains to American ethnic groups whose origins are in Eastern, Central and Southern Europe and the Middle East.

Doctoral candidates, recent Ph.D.'s and established scholars are eligible for grants-in-aid of up to \$3,000 for travel, research expenses and maintenance in lieu of salary for a period of up to three

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### TUSM Cancels Protest Action for December 31

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Due to the new information received in the West concerning Valentyn Moroz's hunger strike and solitary confinement, the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) canceled its previous appeal to the Ukrainian community to abstain from New Year's dances, but at the same time called for further action in his defense.

"We are quite certain that there is no cause for any jubilation since Moroz has merely changed his scenery from one cell to another," said the bilingual internal newsletter recently released here.

The TUSM national executive board issued a directive to its branches to sponsor demonstrations on January 22 — Ukrainian Independence Day — aimed at marking the 57th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and in defense of Moroz and other political prisoners.

In New York, the board, along with the local UCCA branch will hold a candle-light procession - demonstration at the site of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations Sunday, January 26. Preceding this action, a Ukrainian Independence Day concert will be held.

### HEL CHARGES TRIAL ILLEGAL, NAMES GOD, UKRAINE HIS SOLE JUDGES

#### CALLS HIMSELF "SON OF UKRAINE"

HELSINKI, Finland. — "To try me in your court is illegal, juridically and morally. The highest law and judges for me are God and Ukraine, my unflinching and unblemished honor," said Ivan Hel at his trial in August 1972. A transcript of his statement was received here and made public by the "Smolokskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

"I am the son of Ukraine, and in my heart I will carry as most sacred the fate of my people, their agony, anxiety and suffering," went on to say the 38-year-old technician, who is presently incarcerated in a Mordovian labor colony.

Hel began his statement by saying that his actions do not add up to "anti-Soviet activity," because he knows nothing else but Soviet activity and life, and they were the "basis of my social ideals."

#### Chauvinists

The Ukrainian political prisoner said that "anti-Soviet activity" is not the crux of the problem, but Russian imperialism. He accused the present regime of casting aside Christ's laws and morality and accepting as their official religion "expansionistic chauvinism."

"From the time of its annexation by Russia, Ukraine, with each passing year, lost more and more autonomy, national independence, and saw the downfall of its culture," he said.

Hel described the second-class citizenship of Ukrainians in the USSR by stating that in Ukraine, where there are nine million Russians, they are allowed to develop and foster their culture, but outside Ukraine, Ukrainians have



Ivan Hel

"one thousandth of the possibility the Russians have," to foster their culture. Stating it simply, Hel said, "Ukrainians have their own schools in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, but not in Russia." Using Shakespeare's famous quote, "to be or not to

be," Hel said that today for Ukrainians that quote is "tragic and frightful."

"Live as Ukrainians"

"Therefore every decent Ukrainian should stand and resolutely proclaim, 'No, we will live as Ukrainians, with our own ways of thinking, with our own language, our own national culture'" said Hel, adding that this should be done today because tomorrow may be too late and the Ukrainian language and culture may be dead like Latin.

He said that "humanitarianism, democracy and equality among nations are the banner and the goal" of the Ukrainian people. But those who through the ages have carried this banner were labeled as "criminals." He said what the regime calls "nationalism" is "to be or not to

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### Rep. Green Joins Congressional Moroz Defense Action

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman William J. Green (D-Pa.), joined the growing list of U.S. Congressmen and Senators who have voiced their opposition to the incarceration of Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Plushch and others, by introducing a resolution, calling for the release of those two Ukrainian dissidents.

The House Concurrent Resolution 685 explains that Moroz and Plushch are "being subjected to physical harm in a Soviet prison only because of their continued pleas for constitutional rights of national identity, national language, and freer cultural expression."

The resolution also "urges

President Ford to utilize every appropriate means," to request the Soviet government to release Moroz and Plushch from prison and "permit them and their immediate families to emigrate to a country of their choice."

There are presently over 25 House or Senate resolutions specifically relating to Moroz or Plushch.

In a letter from Rep. Green to Steven Mazurok, a constituent of his, the Pennsylvania Democrat wrote, "You can be sure that I will continue to do all that I can to secure and protect the human rights of all people held against their will in the Soviet Union."

### Philadelphia Moroz Committee Expands Defense Actions

#### SPONSOR BENEFIT CONCERT FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The recently organized local Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, a branch of the Washington, D.C. group, sponsored a musical program to raise money for Moroz defense actions as part of the Committee's overall work here.

#### Program

The concert took place at the Manor Junior College auditorium in neighboring Jenkintown, Pa., Saturday, December 21, with some 1,000 people in attendance. The hall was donated to the Committee by Mother Olha OSBM, free of charge.

The concert opened with the reading of Moroz's "Instead of a Last Statement" by Maksym Tarnawsky. The program included: the "Prometheus" chorus under the direction of Michael Diaboha, accompanied by Halyna Mazurok; soloist Bohdan Chaplunsky, accompanied by Prof. Bohdan Perefecky; a 12-member Ukrainian String Ensemble directed by Roksolana Harasymowych; a dramatic interpretation of an essay by M. Kulish performed by



Why would this man, confined in a Soviet prison, refuse food for 145 days? The man is Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian historian. He stands as a symbol of all the other men and women, who are denied basic human rights in the Soviet Union. For information call: (215) 455-7660; P.O. Box 5257, Philadelphia, Pa. 19126. (Some 1,000 of the above posters were distributed throughout Philadelphia by the local Moroz Defense Committee).

The numbers 145 adorned the backdrop of the stage, representing the days Moroz spent on his hunger strike.

During the intermission, members of the Committee handed out kits which contained letters to Senators Henry Jackson, Hugh Scott and Richard Schweiker, to be signed by each participant. Also included in the kit was information about political prisoners in Ukraine and a Christmas program to a prison in the USSR.

Andriy Chornodolsky, coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of Moroz in the U.S. and president of CESUS, told the people about the work the Committee is doing in Washington.

#### Letters to Congress

The Philadelphia branch was formed some three months ago. Originally it was part of UNWLA Branch 98. The Committee, headed by Ulana Mazurkewycz, consists of six young Ukrainian women.

In the three months since they began work, the group sent over 5,000 letters to President Ford. (Continued on p. 4)

### Ukrainian Officer Heads President's Security Team in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alas. — During President Gerald Ford's return trip from the Vladivostok meeting with Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev last November, the U.S. Chief Executive made a brief stopover here, where the President's security team was headed by Air Force Captain George Stek, a Ukrainian American from Perth Amboy, N.J.

Capt. Stek, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Stek, received his bachelor's degree in political science from Rutgers University in 1969, where he also took part in the university's Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

After graduating from Rutgers, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was assigned for a year to Vietnam. Presently, the Ukrainian American officer is on duty in Alaska, where in his spare



Capt. George Stek, left, greets President Ford during his stopover in Anchorage, Alaska.

time he is pursuing graduate studies at the University of Alaska.

His sister Vera is a journalism graduate of Rutgers, and is currently employed at the News Tribune in Wood-

bridge, N.J. Their younger brother Basil, Jr., is completing his junior year at the same university.

The entire Stek family are members of UNA Branch 168 in Perth Amboy.

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EDITORIALS

Ring Out the Old

At midnight next Tuesday old man 1974, somewhat tarnished, will make way for the new, yet uninitiated 1975. The former will be brushed aside with nostalgia, at best, the latter will be greeted with glee and the joy of anticipation.

1974 was not the kindest of years for humanity. It started with an energy crisis, which sent a shockwave through the economy of this and other countries around the world. But even more spurious than the economic fallback has been the crisis in human conscience, which our people and our community felt with painful intensity. Continued repressions in Ukraine, death hanging over Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Pliushch, and countless others have called us to test. And it was a major plus to our community that we have closed the ranks and responded to the task. But the struggle is by no means over, nor should our efforts, spilling as they will into the new year.

Most encouraging, as in similar actions before, was the fact that our young people led the way in most instances, demonstrating both concern and understanding for the plight of our people in Ukraine. They marched in the streets, they wrote letters, they staged solidarity strikes, generating as they did spontaneous action that enveloped the entire community. This, perhaps the most heartening of developments, instills a sense of hope and confidence as we enter the new year. Let us ring it in with joy, an courage, and vision.

Human Rights Movement

It was almost two years ago that a group of young Ukrainian mothers, their tots hanging on to their coats, joined unobtrusively a group of visitors on one of these daily tours of the United Nations building in New York. Once inside, they suddenly unbuttoned their coats, took out the leaflets and small placards that they ingeniously smuggled into the building and virtually rained them on the General Assembly hall that was in session. By the time the guards escorted them and their children out of the building, the young women managed to tell the real reason for their presence at the United Nations: it was to protest the latest wave of arrests in Ukraine which saw 19 Ukrainian intellectuals hustled off by the KGB to prisons in Kiev and Lviv.

This protest set off a chain of actions by Ukrainians the world over against persecution, arrests, in camera trials, and harsh sentences meted out to Ukrainian activists who stood up in defense of Ukrainian culture, language and identity. The central figure of these actions which continue until this day has been Valentyn Moroz, though the wave of unrelenting terror has added new names to the rota.

No single event in the Ukrainian community over the past two years has passed without some accentuation of the violations of human, national and constitutional rights in Ukraine and our outspoken protest against them. From demonstrations in the streets and hunger strikes to representations to our government leaders and international organizations, our community, with young people in the forefront, has been pressing the action to alleviate the plight of the countless men and women placed behind bars. Unquestionably, these actions must continue with an even greater vigor and intensity. What is needed is a human rights movement, headed by a single organization that would have no other task but to keep track of violations of human rights in Ukraine and pursue defense action. The Moroz Defense Committee, with the help of our central organizations, could form the nucleus of the body. The question of human rights requires full-time attention and full-time action.

V. MOROZ: IF THEY WERE GIVING OUT AWARDS

By ZENON SNYLYK

If they were giving out awards for courage in standing up for a nation's right to a place under the sun — Valentyn Moroz would win it hands down.

If they were giving out awards for maintaining dignity under excruciatingly painful conditions of physical mutilation and moral humiliation — Valentyn Moroz would stand tall in the circle of honorary recipients.

If they were giving out awards for tenacity in pursuing a people's most cherished ideal — Valentyn Moroz would be the number one choice — and not of Ukrainians alone.

If they were giving out awards for determination in adhering to one's views despite physical and mental torture — Valentyn Moroz would be a most deserving honoree.

If they were giving out awards for arousing a people's conscience and making them proud to be part of a nation — Valentyn Moroz would undoubtedly top the list of many candidates.

If they were giving out awards for men, never seen by thousands yet capable of rekindling in them a spark of unity and a sense of togetherness — Valentyn Moroz would be the man to receive it.

If they were giving out awards to men who single handedly told the world of the Ukrainian people's resistance to alien occupation — Valentyn Moroz would be the unanimous choice.

If they were giving out awards to families, forcibly torn apart yet retaining the bonds of love and unblemished integrity — the Valentyn Moroz family would earn the prize.

And if they were giving out awards to men who have sought none — Valentyn Moroz would be the man.

Disarming Clarity

Modestly, unassumingly with almost disarming clarity, Valentyn Moroz told his tormentors: "Do not point the accusing finger at me... I did not jail Moroz; I did not throw the boomerang."

He did not want to be a martyr — God, he knew that Ukraine has had perhaps one too many — nor did he ask for leniency, nor pardon, nor even freedom. He merely asked for what was his right in each and every phase of his agonizing struggle: the right to an open trial, which was denied; the right to be confined in a labor camp, according to the sentence, which was denied; the right to communicate with his family, which was violated; the right to share the lot of other political prisoners, which was denied.

So he went on a hunger strike and for 22 weeks refused to take food voluntarily. Fed forcibly — and treated with no kid gloves in the process — the man was a "wire skeleton" by the time they allowed his wife, his 12-year-

old son and his father to visit him. That November 5th visit must have been sheer agony for all four of them. It would take a genial script-writer to produce such a scene, with the added cynicism of an official photographer snapping photos of a family reunion in a plush-decked room of the Vladimir Prison.

The upshot of that meeting was the outcry of Raisa and old man Yakiv; somebody — Brezhnev, Ford, Trudeau, Schmidt — have pity on this man, help save his life. Christ had no wife, no child to witness his martyrdom. But Moroz has a wife and a 12-year-old son. Can you fathom the traumatic effect of Moroz's Golgotha on them?

So the Kremlin bosses got the word to the Vladimir Prison boys on the eve of Ford's and Kissinger's caviar-tasting meeting in Vladivostok: do something about this guy Moroz to keep the Americans pick up the BOOMERANG.

num while we talk about missiles, and trade, and credits, and computers, and pepsi. So they transfer Moroz from solitary, beef him up a little bit, and allow him to read last week's Pravda, and then let him write a note to his wife that all is jolly and swell in the Vladimir Prison. That should keep the Fords and the Jacksons and the McEachans quiet for a while until we can induce the Arabs to put a new squeeze on the oil. Then we'll just tell them to mind their own shoddy business and keep out of our "internal affairs."

No, there won't be any awards given out this year, though for us, 1974 has been a Moroz year. Let us pin no buttons in our lapels, no citations in our trophy rooms. We have done much, but not enough, to save the man from suicidal crucifixion.

Let's save the awards and let the Americans pick up the BOOMERANG.

The Gift

(Below is the English translation of a letter dedicated by Valentyn Moroz to his 12-year-old son Valentyn on the occasion of the youth's birthday. The letter was written in the Vladimir Prison and dated January 3, 1974).

Another day, another night — tomorrow...

You'll come to me from out an August day — bronzed and dark-eyed, in an embroidered shirt, with a chest that is dark and burning...

In the chill of damp corners, in the unheated kingdom of the bitter-gray cold — you appear to me, a golden bird from faraway Freedom.

You'll release a golden rooster onto the table — the mighty music of an August morn. And on everything that you appear with, there will burn the kiss of Freedom: on the fiery embroidery from the Hutsul land, on the zeal of your gaze, and on the melody of your speech. And I'll no longer carry out to you a gift the hare was carrying across the road, because you're too big by now. You'll sit across the table. With shoulders that have taken on a firm and manly contour. You'll gaze at me expectantly: what has he brought?

And every time there's more hunger in your eyes, and every time the gifts I bring grow heavier.

Once... you had lived one day on the earth then, and the world transformed itself into a giant song, and the anxiety first stirred up in me: what shall I bring?

For now there's you — and I'm still no one. For now there's you — and I'm still accidental. For now there's you — and I've not yet become myself.

You spread wings in me, and wings are restlessness. And the anxiety never quelled: What shall I bring?

Thus I forged might — because there's you. Now I have something to give to you.

I'll carry a gaunt figure out to meet you — hard and thin, like a tempered blade.

And I'll carry out joy — because I am purified. To be in all things pure — for you.

And I'll carry out vigor, tempered in the cold of the two-meter walls, in the never ending dampness of graying twilight.

You'll leave and I'll take something from you — something so intimate and familiar — and I'll carry it onto the prison nights as bedding, firm and clean, unto my hungered expectation. It's very soft and moving, but with needles, like a porcupine, and falls into nobody's hands.

It will sink in me without vestige and for a long while it won't answer, but later it will harden into a great firmness.

Another day, another night — tomorrow... And now I have something to give to you.

Tr. by Andrew M. Chirovsky

Ivan Fedorovych: Father of Ukrainian Printing

By ROMAN SEMENIUK

A most significant anniversary in Ukrainian history falls in 1974. This is the 400th anniversary of the printing of the first book on the territory of Ukraine. The person responsible for bringing the Gutenberg Era to Ukraine in 1574 was Ivan Fedorovych.

Actually, the story began ten years earlier, in 1564, when Petro Mstyslavets and Ivan Fedorovych, who are credited with establishing the first printing press in the city of Moscow, Muscovy (as Russia was originally known), printed the "Apostol".

A 2-value set was issued by the USSR in March of 1964 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of this event. The 4-kopeck value (Minkus 3028) depicts an early printer. The 6-kopeck value (Minkus 3029) shows newspapers and a statue of Ivan Fedorovych.

Their work however, was received with hostility. The Muscovites considered the printing as the work of the devil. The two printers were threatened with burning at the stake as heretics. Luckily, they managed to escape the ire of the Muscovites, but their books were destroyed when a mob invaded their shop and set fire to it.

More Tolerant Climate

Both printers were fortunate enough to escape to neighboring Lithuania where due to a more liberal and tolerant political climate there were greater opportunities to continue their work. In Lithuania, they found a protector in hetman Hryhoriy Khodkevych who bade them to establish a printing shop in Zadulov. In 1569, however, the friends parted as each decided to seek his own road and destiny. Petro Mstyslavets moved to Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, where he also founded a printing shop.

As for Ivan Fedorovych, after the death of his protector, he moved to Lviv in 1572. At that time, Lviv was a center of Ukrainian cultural life. There he desired to continue what he believed to be "God's work" i.e. printing. He appealed to the wealthy Ukrainians and to the Ukrainian denizens of Lviv for aid.

Men such as Semen Sydliar, who loaned him 700 zlotys, responded to his appeal. With this aid, he established a printing shop. Assisted by his son, also named Ivan, he began on February 25, 1573, to print the "Apostol". It should be noted that though it has the same name, this Lviv "Apostol" differs from the earlier Moscow version. After a total of 354 days, he finally finished his work on February 15, 1574.

"Bukvar"

This was the first book in the Church-Slavonic language using the Cyrillic alphabet to be printed in Ukraine.

He also printed a second

book that year. This was the "Bukvar" i.e. "The Primer". The language was also Church-Slavonic using the Cyrillic alphabet. This was the first primer to be printed in a Slavonic language. However, the added significance of this "Bukvar" is that it was not only the first such book to be printed in Ukraine, but also the first of its kind to be printed in a Slavic country.

Regrettably, only one copy of this book is known to have survived. This priceless treasure is located at Harvard University.

For his achievements, Fedorovych earned for himself the title, "Father of Ukrainian Printing" and Lviv has the distinction of being the city where printing was established on a permanent basis in Ukraine. Lviv has been postally commemorated on several stamps. The best such stamp is the 6-zloty pictorial value (Minkus 134) issued by the General Government in October of 1943. This excellently designed stamp shows an overview of the city, with the Cathedral of St. George occupying the prominent position.

As a result of working in Lviv, and the favorable response he received from the people to his work, a change also came over Ivan Fedorovych. He fell in love with his new city and began to consider Ukraine as his adopted country, and Ukrainians as his adopted people. This was best evident by two facts.

In Lviv, he married his son into a Ukrainian family. Secondly, in his second book, he dedicated himself to working for the Ukrainian people, in order to aid their cultural advancement. In this he performed an invaluable service.

Books copied by hand were few in number and quite expensive. This limited education to the wealthy people. The printing press, however, made books much more readily available, and opened up education and learning to a wider spectrum of society.

It is for this reason that the introduction of printing is regarded as a significant event in a nation's history. From Germany where in 1452 Johann Gutenberg printed the first book, the Bible, use of the printing press gradually spread to the other countries of Europe. It had a positive and beneficial effect on European civilization. By spurring education and facilitating the exchange of knowledge and ideas it slowly began the technological, cultural, political and economic transformation of Europe.

So also the appearance of the "Apostol" and the "Bukvar" were significant turning points in Ukrainian culture and history, and in the development of learning in Ukraine. But their value ran deeper. They also helped to keep alive the national spirit and consciousness as was Fedorovych's intent.

In 1924, the 350th anniversary of the appearance of the

first book to be printed in Ukraine was marked by appropriate ceremonies in occupied Ukraine. This spilled over into the numismatic field. In Polish occupied Ukraine, for example, a special commemorative medal was issued marking this anniversary.

Incorrect Spelling

It should be pointed out that his name is often incorrectly written as Ivan Fedorov, which is the Russian version. This is the name which appears on the USSR Fedorovych thematic stamps. However, every person has the right to decide how to call himself. And he decided to call himself Ivan Fedorovych, not Ivan Fedorov. In the Lviv "Apostol", for example, he signed his name as "Ivan Fedorovych", not as "Ivan Fedorov".

These two books were only the start of his great work. In 1575, he was at the court of Prince Constantine of Ostrih for whom he also established a printing shop and printed additional books. In 1581, Ivan Fedorovych returned to Lviv. It was here that he died on December 6, 1581.

350th anniversary of his death was postally noted by the USSR in 1934 by the release of a 2 value set (Minkus 586-587). Ivan Fedorovych occupies a prominent position in the center of the stamp. On his left is an old printing press, while on his right is a modern rotary press.

These stamps were perforated 14, with no watermarks on the paper. However, there also exist vertically imperforate varieties whose philatelic market value is several times that of the regular perforated stamps.

In August of 1974, the USSR issued a 40-kopeck stamp honoring Fedorovych, specifically celebrating the 400th anniversary of his primer. However, in so doing, the USSR changed historical facts. The stamp called the primer the "first Russian Primer", despite the fact that it was indisputably Ukrainian. This is just another instance where Ukraine's cultural heritage is being plundered by the Russians.

With the issuance of this stamp, the philatelic story of the Fedorovych thematic stamps comes to an end. But the future will surely produce more postal items relating to Fedorovych.

Trace History of Ukrainian Printing

NEW YORK, N.Y. — An exhibit detailing the history of Ukrainian printing opened to the public for three months on the second-floor, central corridor of the Public Library's Central Building, Monday through Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., according to the Tuesday, December 24, issue of The New York Times.

The display, which spans a period of 400 years, begins with early works and examples of typesetting, following the printing of the Gutenberg Bible and features an edition of the "Apostol" (Book of the Apostles), the first book printed in Ukraine.

Other samples include the first schoolbook printed in a Slavic country, published works from the Monastery of the Caves in Kiev, the first Ukrainian dictionary (1627), examples of controlled printing policies of the tsarist government and samples of contemporary work.

In addition to official sanction of such terms in the Russian language as "Drevnerusskoe gosudarstvo", or the "Russian people" in English as in Grekov's "Kiev Rus." Such a retroactive Russification of Rus State ignores the fact that names "Rossia" and "Rossiiskoe gosudarstvo" appear in historical annals at the end of the fourteenth century. Only in the seventeenth century, according to M.N. Tikhomirov, the first Russian state Muscovy began to identify itself as Russia. (To be Continued)

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).

III

Employing history at this point, it might be suggested that the present status of both republics within the USSR, and especially in the location of power and general decision-making process, is to be compared with the situation as it existed in Ukraine after abolishing the institution of the Hetmanate in 1764 and replacing it with a "Little Russian Collegium" with a Russian, P. Rumiantsev, as its head. The reference to history in our attempt to explore relevant similarities brings about an urgent need to employ historiography, which can perhaps more than any other field contribute to the topic under discussion.

Historiography

On the function and purpose of history in the Soviet

Union and as related to non-Russian peoples in specific, Tillet observes:

"The obvious purpose of this new (post-Pokrovsk period — S.H.) version of the history of the non-Russian peoples and their relations with Russians is to support Soviet efforts to solve nationality problems... The Bolsheviks, who recognized the seriousness of the problem from the beginning, formulated a program that promised the non-Russian nationalities cultural autonomy and equality... It is too early to determine whether the new Soviet history, with its strong emphasis on the friendship of Soviet peoples in the past, will make the direct contribution to the reduction of nationalist tensions among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Once the philosophic-political framework has been outlined by the Party, implementation, together with the elaboration of academic details, becomes the function of Soviet historiography. In other words, the historian's workshop has been moved to the Party's headquarters, even if the address is different, with the understanding that his end product reflects the thinking and interpretation formulated by the Party. This relationship symbolizes a return to the tradition of "court historians" of which V.N. Tatishchev, N. Karamzin, and, to a lesser degree, M. Pogodin were the most illustrious examples. Similarities do not end here, and as Klaus Mehnert showed in 1953, they soon extended into language and politics re-

turning to "das ewige Russisch."

Many scholars agree as to the causes which motivated Stalin to bring N. Pokrovski's historical school to an end and to initiate a "new period" in Soviet historiography. The disintegration of Tsarist Russia into national states in 1917-18, Stalin's determination to restore a state as a functioning unit, revival of Russian nationalism, and demand for a greater national freedom by non-Russian people, are generally mentioned as the motives promoting historiographical adjustment in line with the official policy of the regime. To fortify the weakening ties, historians were obliged to create evidence of an "ancient and tradition" prevailing unity among Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians.

The question of succession to Kiev Rus', one of the most controversial historical issues, and claimed by Russian and Ukrainian historians alike, has been resolved in the spirit of "everlasting brotherhood." Accordingly, "The history of Ancient Rus was not a history

of Ukraine, nor of Byelorussia, nor yet of Great Russia alone. It was the history of a state that enabled all three to mature and gain strength. And this is what makes the period in question of paramount importance in the life of our country." Since the Ancient Rus' had been the state of all Eastern Slavs, the political conclusion of Soviet historiography also became the "organic and historically necessary conclusion" — reunification within the USSR.

This historical reasoning found its symbolic manifestation in the new Soviet anthem: "Soluz nerushimiy respublik svobodnykh splotia naveki Velika Rus." Obviously the "Rus" of the anthem is not "Rus-Ukraina," as interpreted in Ukrainian historiography, but "Rus-Rossia," the gatherer of "all Russian lands," as the Russian national historians insisted prior to 1917. Consequently, "Slovo o polku Ihorevi" (The Tale of Ihor's Armament) which in the 1920's was returned to Ukrainian historical literature, two decades later was officially "transfer-

red" into the Russian literary treasury. The presence of an inescapably deterministic conclusion reveals itself in the methodology of Soviet authors defending the common origin, especially when dealing with national Ukrainian historians.

While the post-Pokrovski Soviet historiography never officially identified itself with the Russian national historical school of the Tsarist period, on the question of both nationalities the margin of historiographical differences is nevertheless narrowing to the point of confusion. The still existing differences are more a matter of terminology, interpretation, and semantics than of essence. The idea of a center and gravitation towards this common cradle is very much present in Tsarist as well as Soviet historiographies. Moscow, the "collector of Russian lands," or the "liberator of brotherly peoples" (Byelorussians and Ukrainians) survives in Soviet historiography too. In both historiographies Kiev and Minsk have been assigned the role of objects with Moscow re-

maintaining the perpetuating subject of the historical trend and final destiny.

Therefore, Michael Hrushevsky's rejection of the Russian historical scheme and separation of Kiev from Moscow from the earliest times has been emotionally rejected by Russian nationalists as well as Soviet historians. Significantly enough, the first Ukrainian Marxist historian M. Iavorskyi, who considered Ancient Rus', first of all, as a part of Ukrainian history, remains unacceptable to the contemporary Soviet historiography too. The quite recent partial rehabilitation of Pokrovski, together with publication of works of Russian nationalist and liberal historians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, has not been extended to Byelorussian and Ukrainian national historians. Dovnar-Zapolski, Hrushevsky, and even Yavorsky continue to remain targets of Soviet attack. This is understandable especially in face of the consistent promotion of the theory of an "ancient Russian nationality" (drevnerusskoj narodnosti),

### Ukrainian Bandurists Bring Christmas into New York



After rendering two Ukrainian carols at the annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony at New York's Rockefeller Center Thursday, December 5, several members of the Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble of New York posed with Santa Claus. The ensemble, directed by Rev. Serhij K. Pastukhiv, played "Boh Predvichny" (God Eternal) and "Dnes Polushche" (Today We Sing). The half-hour program was emceed by stage and television actress Marlo Thomas and was aired over WNBC-TV. Standing left to right are, Daria Leschuk Irene Czorny, Svitlana Wojciecka, Santa Claus and Jaroslav Stachiv.

(Photo by Ihor Diabohn)

### Offers Stipends . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

months. A detailed description of the proposed research project, recommendations from two persons familiar with the project and the time required at the Center should be submitted along with the application no later than March 1, 1975.

The Center, said the announcement, has a large collection of material which lends itself to a variety of disciplinary uses. The Center was formerly known as Immigrant Archives.

Research assistantships carry a stipend of \$3,726 for half-time work during the academic year with the possibility of an additional two months full-time work during the summer. Assistants will be instructed in the techniques of processing, organizing and describing manuscripts

and other materials, dealing with American ethnic groups

#### Language Proficiency

Candidates for the assistantships must be admitted to a graduate degree program at the University of Minnesota and engaged in studies related to American immigration and ethnic history. Candidates should have a high degree of reading proficiency in one or more languages of Eastern, Central or Southern Europe or the Middle East. Applications must be sent in by February 1, 1975.

Persons interested in both stipends should write to: Prof. Rudolph J. Vecoli, Director, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55114.

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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.

UNA HOME OFFICE

### Ukrainians Steal Show At Chicago Folk Fair

CHICAGO, Ill. — During the weekend of November 2-3, the City of Chicago held its 15th annual Folk Fair at Navy Pier, on Lake Michigan. Well over 100,000 people attended this year. The Ukrainian community, under the coordination of the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, contributed a great deal to the success of the Fair, taking part in all four Fair activities, and continuing a long-standing tradition of Ukrainian participation in this colorful event.

The Ukrainian cultural exhibit was, as always, one of the most popular attractions of the Fair.

The exhibit, which contained a large number of embroidered goods, wood carvings, "pysanky," Trypillian pottery, and many other items, was put together by Mrs. S. Halama, Mrs. S. Kawka, Mrs. M. Ren, and other members of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine. A large portrait of Valentyn Moroz occupied the central part of the exhibit, along with the names of 40 other men and women presently incarcerated in the USSR.

About 4,000 copies of The Ukrainian Weekly, of June 22, 1974, which dealt in large

part with the cause of the Ukrainian political prisoners, were given out to inform and interest the public in Chicago about the persecution of intellectuals. A top attention getter at the Fair was a huge and beautiful Easter egg made by Mrs. W. Demus, which had won a prize for her at the Illinois State Fair earlier this year. Miss Nadia Buda was the Ukrainian princess at the Fair.

The WADFFU women, under the direction of Mrs. N. Golash, also treated Fair visitors to a very tasty and appetizing menu of Ukrainian foods at the International Cafe. And the girl "Spartanky" unit of Plast ran a booth at the International Bazaar, where a large number of exceptional Ukrainian goods were for sale, as were religious articles donated by "Ikona" in Chicago. All proceeds went to charity.

Always a favorite at affairs of this sort are the Ukrainian dancers. This year the SUMA dancers (Pavlushkiv branch) under the direction of S. Kossovsky, treated Fair patrons to a colorful and exciting selection of dances. Once again, the Ukrainians of Chicago have presented their fellow Chicagoans with an enjoyable, interesting and informative experience.

### Academy Science Club Visits Bartlett Arboretum

By CEDAR KAPELEWSKY

STAMFORD, Conn. — On November 13, the Bartlett Arboretum, in Stamford, Conn., was visited by the science club members of Mother of God Academy. The purpose of the trip was to observe different varieties of trees and shrubs in their winter conditions and to record their taxonomic characteristics.

The field trip was conducted by Mrs. Iris Beem through a portion of the Arboretum's 35 acres. The property was purchased years ago from Mr. Bartlett, who originally used it as part of his tree service. Now it is owned by the state and run by the University of Connecticut.

Special sections of interest were the nut tree area and a deciduous grove of pollarded trees—trees that are cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. The pollarding was done because these trees are often used for experimental purposes—especially for testing new insecticides, since it is easier to judge the results when the entire tree is within reach. Pines trimmed into hedges and others in topiary fashion were a focal point because of their ornamental appearance. Mrs. Beem called special attention to an aging, completely hollow apple tree which is surviving only by its bark layers.

A dwarf conifer garden, exhibiting a wide variety of trees and shrubs in attractive settings, draws people who are in search of landscaping ideas. The back acreage of the Arboretum is laced with an abundance of nature walks which include a beautifully framed maple tree walk-way. Bordering the lanes are varieties of rhododendron, mountain laurel, and anomalous trees, such as a sequoia and a thorny-branched Hardy Orange which are indigenous

only to California and Florida.

Previous to the trip, the science club held a special session during which MS-MG, acquainted the members with different ways to identify trees. One of the most obvious is shape—weeping, conical, columnar or spreading. The bark, not only aids in identification but also adds unexpected beauty to the tree. The bark may be thorny, furrowed, flaking or peeling, smooth or colored. Leaves, if present, also aid greatly in identification. They may be simple, lobed or compound and come in an array of colors. If flowers or leaves are not present, the students were alerted to look for winged seeds, berries, pods, ball—or nut-like fruit.

Arrangements for the excursion were made possible by Maria Hladych, the science club president. Providing transportation were Mrs. Ralph Bocuzzi, Mrs. Genero Cal, Mrs. Frank Tallo and Mrs. Walter Seibert.

### YOUTH WINS ESSAY CONTEST

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Tchir, a 14-year-old Ukrainian pupil at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian grammar school here, won first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Hudson County Serra Club, according to the Jersey Journal.

John, an eighth-grade student who has been in the United States only two years, won the award for his essay entitled "The Catholic Priesthood."

Sister Tharsilla, John's teacher, said the judges were impressed with the youth's writing and vocabulary, considering his recent arrival here.

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APOTHECARY

### Receives M.S. In Nuclear Physics



William Bojduj

DETROIT, Mich. — William Bojduj, son of John Bojduj, recently graduated with honors from the University of Michigan Graduate School. William was a student in the College of Nuclear Physics where he had received an Atomic Energy Commission Fellowship while working on his Master's degree.

After graduation, William started working for Babcock and Wilcox Company in the nuclear power plant and generation division at Lynchburgh, Virginia.

William attended and graduated from Detroit's Immaculate Conception grade school and Mott High School where he was at the top of his class. He and his family are members of the UNA.

### HNIZDOVSKY'S WORKS INCLUDED IN PEKING EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Three woodcuts of noted Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky are among the works of 12 American artists chosen for an exhibit at the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, China.

The exhibit, focusing on contemporary American graphic art, is sponsored by the United States Information Agency.

Mr. Hnizdovsky's works selected for the exhibit are: Herd of Sheep, Flamingo, and the Barbary Sheep.

### WARSAW COMPANY PRINTS RUDNYTSKY'S RECORDS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Pol-skie Nagrania," a Polish state record company based in Warsaw, brought out two records of Ukrainian American concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky.

The records, dedicated to the music of Liszt, are contained in one album, published under the label of "Muza." Decorated with Rudnytsky's photos, the album also provides a biographical profile of the artist which identifies him as a "distinguished American pianist of Ukrainian origin."

In addition to Liszt's twelve "Transcendental Etudes," the records contain also the following works of Liszt: "Ab Irato," "Un Sospiro," "Forest Murmurs," and "The Dance of the Gnomes."

Since the first printing has been sold out, it is expected that the Polish company will come up with another printing. The records will also be available on the American market.

### ANNA KOLESNIK TO CONCERTIZE IN NEW YORK, NEWARK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Mezzo-soprano Anna Kolesnik, who only two years ago sang with the Kiev Opera Theater and last year wowed Ukrainian music lovers in a coast-to-coast tour, will give two concerts next February in the great New York Metropolitan.

Sunday, February 2, 1975. Mme. Kolesnik will give a concert at New York's Town Hall. Curtain time is 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, February 23, the Ukrainian artist will perform at Seton Hall University in a concert slated for 4:30 p.m. Tickets for both concerts are on sale at Ukrainian stores in New York and Newark.

### Complete Film on Ukrainians in Montreal

By OLENKA DEMIANCHUK

MONTREAL, Que. — A film on the history of Ukrainians in Quebec is presently being completed by Kozak Productions in Montreal. It is a one-hour, 16 mm, Ukrainian language, color documentary.

The film crew consists of Yuri Luchovy, director, editor, and cameraman; Volodymyr Haiduk, assistant cameraman; Myron Kowalchuk, cameraman; Alain Dumont-Frenette, Stefan Bida, and Yaroslav Borys, soundmen; Nadia Bondarchuk, script girl; Yurij Bondarchuk, interviewer; Taras Hukalo, research; Yurij Kelebay and Evhen Gazdovic, grip. Camera equipment was supplied through Bernard Queenan, assistant director of the production center for Instructional Technology at Sir George Williams University.

A federal government grant of \$5,500 was obtained through the Secretary of State, Department of Multiculturalism. Financial assistance was also received through the cooperation of Andre Collette, assistant head manager of Belvue Pathe Films Ltd. of Montreal.

#### Three Parts

The film consists of three parts. First, the history of early Ukrainian immigration to Quebec. Among those interviewed were Dr. Antonovych of CBC International in Montreal; Rev. Havryliuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Rev. Sluzar of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Rev. Eryniawsky; and Andriy Hukalo, an early pioneer and past president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Montreal branch.

The second part depicts the socio-economic and socio-cultural growth as well as organizational development of the Ukrainian Canadian community in Montreal.

The third part deals with the maintenance and development of the culture within a Canadian multicultural framework. The artistic achievements of film-maker Roman Kroiter, singer Anna Chornodoliska, artists Adriana Lysak, Ruslan Logush, Luba Genush and Larysa Luchov-Jerome, composer George Fiala, architect Radoslav Zuk and others of Montreal, are depicted.

#### Style Differs

"Because of an extremely low budget," said Mr. Luchovy, "the film was shot almost one to one. This restriction immediately handicapped the creative production of this film in many ways. The style differs somewhat from Slavko Nowytski's recent film 'Reflections of the Past' (sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre of Winnipeg) by being less narrative and more intimate,

in that, less voice-over is used and the people themselves talk more about their own experience directly on camera. The film is structured by using fast intercuts which build up the pace and rhythm. I really think those two films complement each other very well in their similarity in theme but difference in style. Each has its own specialization or depth on its particular subject, namely Ukrainians in Canada, one dealing with Ma-

nitoba and the other, with Quebec. Mr. Nowytski stresses early arrival to Canada and continuation of traditional Ukrainian customs, whereas our film discusses education, integration, urban mobility, mixed marriages, and multiculturalism of Ukrainian Canadians in Montreal more intensively. I might add that any additional, financial support our film can get, even at this time, would be of immense help."

### Ukrainian Traditions Featured In Western Electric Journal

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The family is the "first requirement for traditional Ukrainian Christmas festivities," writes Robert Farrell in the Western Electric Journal about the Ochrymowych family's Ukrainian Christmas gathering in a recent issue of the magazine.

"With Ukrainians, as with everyone observing the holiday, it is important to have the family together at Christmas. But I think Ukrainians stress it more than most. Most of those curious pagan customs stress the family and its ancestors," said Julian Ochrymowych, senior engineer at Western Electric.

The magazine describes the Ukrainian customs and symbolism surrounding the commemorations of Christ's birth, beginning with the table settings and ending with the first meal in the 12-course repast—the kutia.

#### Christmas Decorations

Each household has its own ideas on how to add more Ukrainianism into the Yuletide celebration. The Ochrymowych family did it with the Christmas tree ornaments.

Their white tree is trimmed with over 100 matte white balls, each hand-decorated with a Ukrainian design by Mr. Ochrymowych, his wife Irene, or one of their three children.

"When we first came to the United States we were amazed to find a strong similarity between our designs, which come from the Carpathian Mountains or the Hutsul section of Ukraine, and those of the American Indians. Both accent geometric patterns and some of those patterns are strikingly close. In fact, they differ primarily in color," said Mrs. Ochrymowych.

Ukrainian art is not only displayed at the Ochrymowych house during Christmas but throughout the year.

#### Family Displays

Shown there are woodworks designed in the Hutsul style by Mr. Ochrymowych, sculpture by his son Andrew and a figure by his daughter Tina. From salvaged insulation wire, Mr. Ochrymowych wove

colorful designs in a screen fabric, and Tina and her father made a mixed-media work of acrylic painting on hardboard with leftover parts from metal stampings.

They also prominently display their Ukrainian Easter eggs which are made by Mr. and Mrs. Ochrymowych, and as Mr. Farrell wrote, "You wouldn't put the results in the grass or in a child's basket."

Mr. and Mrs. Ochrymowych have three children. Andrew is an English and creative arts student at Princeton University. Tina is studying medicine and languages at Harvard University and Julian Paul is still in grammar school.

Mr. Ochrymowych is a forestry expert at Western Electric. He learned his trade in Lunich after the war and went to work for the firm once he arrived in the United States. His work consists of determining methods of preserving the enormous amounts of wood owned by Western Electric, from the elements of nature.

His wife is a chemist, educated at Centre College in Danville, Ky., and at Vassar College, who also works at Western Electric.

### MIAMI DANCERS TO APPEAR AGAIN ON NATIONAL TV

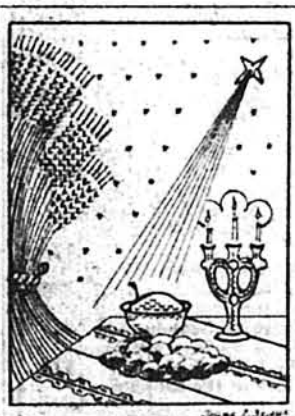
MIAMI, Fla. — For the fourth consecutive year, the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami will be seen on NBC-TV on New Year's Day, January 1, 1975, in the Junior Orange Bowl parade. The event is televised nationally beginning at 10:00 a.m.

This year, the Ukrainian group will be featured in an original production number.

In the past, the dancers were prominently spotlighted by NBC during the coverage of the parade. The group's focus on a Ukrainian aspect within the parade's overall theme. The dancers, attired in Ukrainian national costumes, provide an eye-catching sight, as was noted repeatedly by NBC commentators covering the annual parade.

### HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Beverly Cham



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## SLAVIC SCHOLARS MEET THIS WEEKEND IN NEW YORK

SESSION INCLUDES THREE PAPERS ON UKRAINIAN TOPICS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Slavic scholars from various parts of the United States and Canada are assembling this weekend at the Statler-Hilton Hotel here to participate in the discussions in various sections at the annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages.

Of special interest for the Ukrainian community is the meeting of South, West and East Slavic and East European Literature Section which is being held today, December 28, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. This section is chaired by Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla, Texas Tech University.

### Printing of "Apostol"

During this meeting a special commemorative address "Linguistic Features of the 'Apostol' Printed in Lviv in 1574" will be presented. This paper, to be delivered by Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, University of Pennsylvania, will commemorate the 400th anniversary of "Apostol's" appearance. Dr. Pazuniak will raise the question whether the publication of "Apostol" was really the first published book in Ukraine or whether there existed printing houses in Ukraine prior to I. Fedorovych's arrival in Lviv.

Furthermore, the problem of the book language will be discussed. It is known that after the union of Lublin in 1569, Ukrainian Orthodox clergy purged the language of ecclesiastic books from elements of the spoken language in order to preserve the Old Church Slavonic language as an antidote to the Latin of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless elements of the living language penetrated into the book language. Thus in the ecclesiastic texts in the late sixteenth century, only slight influences of specific Ukrainian features have been demonstrated. Under such circumstances the "Apostol" of Lviv, being basically a text copy of the Moscow edition, could be adopted into the Ukrainian ecclesiastic usage, though because of the unfamiliar Moscow accentuation it never became popular or widespread in Ukraine.

Some features of Ukrainian pronunciation, accentuation and spelling were reflected in the "Apostol." The comparison of both incunabula — Moscow and Lviv — shows various differentiations: in the composition of the pages and in spacing between words; in illumination of the frontis — piece, coats of arms, headpieces and colophones; in the detailed content of the books; in the postface; and in some linguistic features — orthography, accentuation, lexis. The orthography is basically the same in both editions. From the typographical and graphical viewpoint the Lviv edition is superior to the Moscow edition. The postface reveals a sincere emotional character of I. Fedorovych, the printer, and the events of his life and interesting aspects of his time.

### Tradition Continued

The paper "Lesia Ukrainka's Contribution to the Don Juan Tradition" by Dr. W. Dell M. Aycock, Texas University, will reveal that despite George Bernard Shaw's warning (at the beginning of the twentieth century) that the Don Juan legend was out of date and that it could not be revived in its general outline, Lesia Ukrainka proved just the opposite. She saw the relevance of the traditional elements of the legend and recreated them from a new and different viewpoint. She utilized basic elements of the legend, but also made some additions and alterations to suit her own artistic interests. She developed the theme of freedom through her use of setting and characterization and added emphasis to the traditional elements of disguises and stone imagery.

## Patriarchal Society To Meet in D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Members of national societies for the Patriarchal System in the Ukrainian Catholic Church will be meeting in Washington, D.C., Saturday and Sunday, December 28-29, for the purpose of establishing a world organization "to further implement and strengthen the achievements and ideas of Patriarch Josyf I," according to an announcement made by the executive committee of the Society's American branch, headed by Dr. Myroslaw Nawrocky of Philadelphia.

The two-day parley will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic University here, located at 2615 30th Street N.W. The membership of the various national societies functioning in countries of Ukrainian settlement in the free world had met on three previous occasions in Toronto, Rome and Winnipeg.

## Expands Action . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

President Ford, Sens. Jackson, Scott, Schweiker and James Buckley. They also sent letters to the U.S. President in Tokyo, and initiated a telegram-sending campaign to the Vladimir Prison.

As a result of their action, Sen. Schweiker sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, asking him about the fate of Moroz. The Committee members also placed eight billboards in front of Ukrainian churches here, located along major roads, and canvassed the city with 1,000 posters, depicting two chained hands with the words "Help Moroz," and listing a 24-hour telephone information service about Moroz. The tape-recorded message says in part, "we who are free should help those who are not."

For the future a Committee spokesman said the group will begin a massive project aimed at informing the Philadelphia mass media about Ukrainian political prisoners.

## Honor Patriarch Josyf

NEWARK, N.J. — A special concert program, dedicated to the observance of the 35th anniversary of the consecration of Josyf Cardinal Slipyj as Archbishop, was staged Sunday, December 15, at the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington by the local chapter of the Society for the Patriarchal System in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The well-attended concert program was opened by Dr. Jaroslav Myndiuk, the Society chapter's president. Prof. Gregory Luznycky spoke on the pastoral work of the Cardinal, while Ukrainian artist Joseph Hirniak recounted "The Gogoltha of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj". Pianist Daria Karanowycz rendered two compositions, while St. John's church choir, under the direction of Michael Dobosh, offered two religious songs. At the conclusion of the program, Dr. Myndiuk read a letter from Patriarch Josyf, thanking students of the local School of Ukrainian Subjects for their contribution of \$650 to the Ukrainian Catholic University fund. The students raised the money as a tribute in memory of the late Prof. Constantine Kysilivskyj, the school's long-time principal.

## Ukrainian Scholars to Correct Errors in Encyclopedia

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich. — The Association of Ukrainian American University Professors have undertaken a campaign of researching, cataloging and correcting factual mistakes about Ukraine in encyclopedias and other scholarly publications. In a letter, dated Thursday, December 5, the editor of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Warren I. Price, told the Ukrainian professors, "We have noted your willingness to inform your constituents of corrections considered in the future. As always, we stand ready to make any corrections required in the interests of encyclopaedic accuracy and passed on by an impartial group of scholarly advisors." Earlier this year Prof. Z.L. Melnyk, of the University of Cincinnati, wrote two letters to the editors of Britannica, bringing their attention to the many errors about Ukraine in the 1974 edition. In several cases, he wrote, articles about Ukraine were included as a subsection in a major work about Russia. Helen Carlock, editor assistant, wrote to Prof. Melnyk that "the histories of Russia and Ukraine are so intertwined that it seems best to us to cover the histories of both in one single article." Prof. Melnyk consequently cancelled his subscription of the 30-volume edition.

## Development of Ukrainian Press

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "The Ukrainian Press from the Perspective of 150 Years" is the title of a book by Yuriy L. Ternopolsky, which traces the development of Ukrainian press and periodical literature from 1816 through 1966. The 175-page book was brought out by M.P. Kots Publishers of Jersey City, N.J., under the auspices of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of America. The work provides a wealth of statistical data on the Ukrainian press in Ukraine and in various countries of Ukrainian settlement outside the borders of Ukraine. The author, himself a professional statistician, treats the development of the Ukrainian press within the framework of ten periods. Evaluative numerous statistical tables, the book contains a bibliographical list of more than 200 works dealing with Ukrainian press and periodicals. The author also provides detailed material on exhibits of Ukrainian press, books and periodical literature. The last chapter of the book contains profiles of 23 outstanding personalities — none among the living — who are considered to have made major contributions to the development of the Ukrainian press in the period covered. Seventeen of the profiles were prepared by the author of the book, 14 others by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, president of Journalists Association, one each by Svyatoslav Horodnytsky and Luba Wolynets.

## Zuk Scores in Successful London Debut

MONTREAL, Que. — Popular Ukrainian pianist Ireneus Zuk, who lives in Montreal, recently played his debut recital at the famed Wigmore Hall in London, England. Despite inclement weather, he was greeted by a near-capacity crowd of music lovers who enthusiastically applauded the young artist throughout the recital and asked for encores until he responded with two, both Chopin Studies.

The critics' response was equally favorable. "The Daily Telegraph" underlined the fact that "Ukrainian blood flowed with a mighty force through the performance of Mussorgsky's 'Pictures from an Exhibition' as 'one graphic portrayal followed another.'" The critic was struck by the "vivid reading of Prokofiev's Third Sonata" as well as the Paganini Studies by Liszt, where the pianist "emphasized warmth of melody, set the

## "Survival Guide" . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

the social reasons for criminal activity. The authors, however, warn that "there are no grounds for hope in the conscience of doctors; even the pressure of world public opinion has little effect as regards the criminal use of psychiatry in the USSR."

The Soviet Union has angrily and repeatedly denied that its psychiatric facilities are used to suppress dissent, although a number of known dissidents have been committed to psychiatric centers. In a psychiatric examination, the guide advises, "do everything possible to ensure that the expert's foregone conclusion about your non-responsibility, if he has one, does not turn into a reasoned deduction." It suggests that

## Notables Greet

"Quarterly" on its 30th Anniversary

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The White House, a U.S. Senator, two Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, and other persons and organizations, sent messages of congratulations and good wishes to the editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly" on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the UCCA journal. The anniversary observance was held on December 7, 1974 in New York City, consisting of a scientific conference at the Ukrainian Institute of America, and a jubilee banquet at the Commodore Hotel.

Two messages came from the White House. One signed by Ron Nessen, Press Secretary to the President, read, in part:

"President Ford has the utmost respect for the institutions and publications that aid people in the studies and perception of the world in which we live. On his behalf, I want to extend a warm wish for continued success and fulfillment in the vital service The Ukrainian Quarterly has provided these thirty years to persons throughout the world."

In another message, signed by William J. Baroody, Jr., Assistant to the President, The White House said:

"We were pleased to receive a copy of The Ukrainian Quarterly and your report on its contributions to academic literature over the years. Please accept our best wishes on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Quarterly."

The Hon. James L. Buckley, U.S. Senator from New York, in a personal message to the editor, stated:

"May I extend my warmest and sincerest congratulations to you and to The Ukrainian Quarterly on its 30th anniversary."

Over the past three decades The Ukrainian Quarterly has distinguished itself in the field of East European and Communist affairs. Its promulgation of liberty and freedom combined with its objectivity and scholarship makes it one of the most valuable journals in its field.

"During this holiday season let us offer a special prayer for the fate of Valentyn Moroz and all other Ukrainian political prisoners currently held in the Soviet Union."

The Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Diocese of Chicago for Ukrainians, wrote:

"I wish to congratulate you and the entire staff of 'The Ukrainian Quarterly' for the excellent work you have performed during the past years. A scholarly journal such as yours is a very important contribution to the Ukrainian scene in the Free World."

"On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of your journal, I extend to all those

## "Son of Ukraine" . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

nationalism," is only the concern Ukrainians have for their national culture.

Throughout the statement he cites the terrors of Stalin, the famine of the 1930's and the "genocide" of Ukrainian culture.

Hel says that he regrets that he did not do more in propagating these ideals and realize them through the efforts of the entire nation.

## Eternal Ideals

"I firmly believe that neither iron grates, nor concentration camps, nor even death can destroy these ideals. They are eternal, as eternal and indestructible as my people," concluded Hel.

Along with a transcript of Hel's statement, "Smolokyp" also reported that he ceased his hunger strike October 30th. He began it two weeks earlier, demanding that the government recognize the status of political prisoners, allow the International Red Cross the right to visit with the inmates, strip the KGB of its medical authority inside the camps, and allow him to marry the woman to whom he fathered a child.



Dr. Walter Dushnyck

connected with the Quarterly my sincere best wishes for many more years of success and scholastic excellence."

The Most Rev. Basil H. Losten, Auxiliary Bishop of the Metropolitan-Archbishop of Philadelphia for Ukrainian Catholics, wrote:

"I extend my best wishes for a successful conference and banquet and wish you success and God's blessing in your future endeavors at The Ukrainian Quarterly."

The Hon. Thomas J. Cuite, Vice Chairman of the Council of the City of New York, wrote:

"For many years, we have enjoyed participating in programs of national significance, including Freedom Foundation and the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. Your contribution as a representative of the Ukrainian people has been outstanding as is your work in connection with The Ukrainian Quarterly."

"We, who have been familiar with your activities for more than the last two decades salute you as The Ukrainian Quarterly and the Ukrainian Congress observe the Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the journal. Congratulations for your continued efforts in the areas that affect the everyday lives of so many Americans."

Dr. Patrick Cranley, President, Australian Chapter of the World Freedom League in Perth, wrote:

"The Western Australian Branch of the World Freedom League greets you, and congratulates you on the 30th Anniversary of The Ukrainian Quarterly."

"Over the past twelve months we have been receiving your magazine and reading it with enjoyment. 'The Ukrainian Nationals in Western Australia are some of our strongest supporters and delight us at concerts and demonstrations with their color and enthusiasm."

Greetings and congratulations were also sent "The Ukrainian Quarterly" by the following Ukrainian associations: the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Prof. J. Andruskiw and Prof. N. Chludovsky); Council for Cultural Affairs of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (Volodymyr Lassovsky and R. Kobrynsky); Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (Dr. George Kushnir and Dr. Taras Shegodyn); Ukrainian Music Institute of America (Mrs. Melania Balova and Miss Halyna Kuzma); The Sharvan Ukrainian Radio Program in Buffalo, N.Y. and telegrams by Prof. Alexander A. Granovsky, Honorary President of ODWU, and others.



Scores of prominent personalities were on hand Saturday, December 7, at New York's Commodore Hotel to mark the 30th anniversary of The Ukrainian Quarterly, the UCCA published journal. The banquet, which followed the day-long scholarly symposium, also saw the presentation of "Shevchenko Freedom Awards" to Prof. Nicholas Chubaty and Ambassador John D. Lodge. Photo above shows some of the outstanding guests at the banquet, left to right: Alexander Salzman, member of the Board of Directors of the International League for the Rights of Man; Mrs. Mary Yuzyk; Mrs. Francesca Lodge; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of "The Ukrainian Quarterly"; Mrs. Alexander Salzman, a Vice-President of the National Council of Women of the U.S.; Ambassador John Davis Lodge; Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, President, Committee to Unite America; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, UNA Vice-President; and Senator Paul Yuzyk.

## 1974 UCCA NATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN DRAWS TO A CLOSE

(The figures below are based on contributions tallied by UCCA office as of Thursday, December 19, 1974.)

1974 Goal	— \$100,000
Thus far raised	— 75,600
Still needed	— 24,400

Send your tax deductible donations to the Ukrainian National Fund by Tuesday, December 31, 1974 to: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America 302-304 West 13th Street New York, N.Y. 10014