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СВОБОДА 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

SOVIET CHURCHMAN SAYS FAITHFUL IN UKRAINE DO NOT WANT OWN CHURCH

"MOROZ IS NO CONCERN OF OURS"

NEW YORK, (z.s.) — "The Ukrainian Orthodox faithful in Ukraine do not wish to have a Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the faithful of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church decided in 1946 to return to the faith of their ancestors and united with the Russian Orthodox Church," said Metropolitan Filaret, who bears the official title of Metropolitan of Kiev and Halych and Patriarchal Exarch of all Ukraine for the Russian Orthodox Church.



Metropolitan Filaret

He added that as a Ukrainian he was proud to head a delegation that includes representatives of all Soviet churches.

bishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Metropolitan Filaret said that he does not know "his intentions and motivations for leaving the Soviet Union," but that he is now in Rome. He declined to comment as to the reasons for Cardinal Slipyj's incarceration for 18 years prior to his departure from the USSR.

ORTHODOX CONSISTORY VOICES "DEEP REGRETS" OVER INVITATION OF SOVIET CLERGYMEN

BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, in a communique signed by Protosyber Artemy Selepyna, the Consistory's president, voiced "great concern" and "deep regrets" over the invitation of the 19-member delegation of Soviet clergymen by the National Council of Churches.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church is one of those martyred churches which offered the greatest sacrifice of blood, tears and the lives of its leaders, clergy and faithful on the altar of struggle for Christ's Truth.

WIVES DISTURBED OVER SILENCE OF MOROZ, PLIUSHCH

TORONTO, Ont. — In a telephone conversation with the Canadian Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz here Tuesday, February 4, Soviet human rights advocate Tatiana Khodorovych said that the absence of communication from Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Pliushch is causing considerable concern for the wives of the two Ukrainian dissidents.



Raisa Moroz

Mrs. Moroz confirmed her receipt of the letter from Harvard University President

Dr. Derek C. Bok, inviting Moroz to become a lecturer at the University, but was still unable to transmit the invitation to her husband.

UNA District Committees Set Annual Meeting Dates

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Seven District Committees of the Ukrainian National Association will hold their respective annual meetings over the next three weekends, which will see the election of officers for the coming year, discussion of organizing plans and guest appearances by supreme officers of Soyuz.

ficers. Also attending will be UNA field representative Wasyly Orichowsky.

UCCA SCORES VISIT OF SOVIET CHURCH OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America strongly criticized the National Council of Churches for sponsoring a group of Soviet churchmen on a tour of the U.S.

raise a word of protest, when in 1937 the Soviet regime ruthlessly destroyed the Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Church and arrested Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky, three other Ukrainian Orthodox metropolitans, 30 archbishops and bishops, and hundreds of thousands of the faithful.

UKRAINIANS RECEIVE LARGEST GRANT

OTTAWA, Ont. — News reports from the capital indicate that of the \$4.3 million given out by the federal government in multicultural grants, \$450,760 went to various Ukrainian cultural and national organizations, according to "Progress" Ukrainian Weekly published in Winnipeg, Man.

Ukrainians Picket Balalaika Troupe in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A group of local Ukrainian residents, headed by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the local Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, joined by the Jewish Defense League and the Jewish Community Relations Council, picketed the appearance of the Moscow Balalaika Orchestra at the Academy of Music here Sunday, February 16.

es and FBI agents backstage and oversteering the audience, outnumbered the 17 performers."

TO HOLD BICENTENNIAL MEETING IN NEW YORK

According to Police Inspector George Fenel, some 100 people took part in the demonstration, which was reported the next day in the Inquirer, the Philadelphia Daily News, and The Evening Bulletin.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The local UCCA branch, headed by Roman Huhlewych, will hold a meeting today of the representatives of all Ukrainian organizations in New York City to explore the possibilities of the Ukrainian community's participation in the American Bicentennial celebration.

Festival Highlights "Ukrainian Week" Events

WINNIPEG, Man. — A festival of Ukrainian song and dance kicked-off a week-long celebration marking the 57th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine here Sunday, January 26, at the Centennial Concert Hall.

Carling Cultural Foundation. According to the local Ukrainian weekly "Progress," an estimated 1,200 persons watched five choirs and three dance groups compete for first places.

Byzantine Choir to Tour United States



The Byzantine Choir from Utrecht, Holland.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Byzantine Choir from Utrecht, Holland, will tour Ukrainian communities in the United States this fall, according to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Main Office here.

The UCCA Main Office announced that the Byzantine Choir will appear in the following cities: Buffalo, October 29; Rochester, October 30; Syracuse, October 31; Philadelphia, November 1; New York, November 2; Yonkers, November 4; Newark, November 5; Washington, D.C., November 6; Cleveland, November 7; Chicago, November 8; and Detroit, November 9.

TORONTO MOROZ COMMITTEE TO ELECT NEW OFFICERS

TORONTO, Ont. — The office of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz informed that a general elections meeting will be held here Tuesday, February 25, at 7:00 p.m., at the St. Vladimir's Institute on Spadina Avenue.

"The Ukrainians picketed to focus attention on the cruel treatment of Soviet dissidents and to protest the incarceration in a Soviet prison of historian Valentyn Moroz," wrote The Evening News.

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EDITORIALS

200 Grams of Honey

"Please find some influential person in the West who would send 200 grams of honey and a small bottle of cod liver oil to my husband at the Vladimir Prison," asked Raisa Moroz, hoping that the prison authorities will have enough respect for that person not to refuse the parcel.

The message, conveyed by human rights advocate Tatiana Khodorovych to the Toronto based Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, opens yet another phase in the agonizing ordeal of the incarcerated historian and his family. It is apparently not enough for the KGB to keep the family torn apart and make each day, each night a painful guessing game. Now they will not allow Moroz's wife to communicate with her husband.

The Toronto Committee learned from Tatiana Khodorovych that Raisa Moroz had received two brief notes from her husband since November 22nd when he discontinued his hunger strike. In the first note he informed his wife of that fact and in the second he asked for 200 grams of honey and some cod liver oil. Raisa's parcel with these staples was not accepted by the prison authorities and the KGB in Moscow told the woman with derision: "He was on a hunger strike for almost five months and you think we are going to give him honey."

It is morbid testimony on a system that bars 200 grams of honey from a man who was—and may still be—near death. It is an inhuman order that forces a woman to seek an influential person in the West to send 200 grams of honey to her ailing husband.

Perhaps we should find enough influential people in the West to send 200 tons of honey to the Vladimir Prison. While the guards are feasting on it, maybe they will spare 200 grams for Moroz.

Officials Yes, "Church" No

The National Council of Churches, in announcing the arrival of the 19-member Soviet delegation for a three-week tour of the United States, called them "leading church officials." Officials they are, to be sure, but beyond the fact that they wear clerical vestments—and feeling somewhat uncomfortable in them—there is no way they can be associated with anything that has to do with churches or religion.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, in voicing "deep regrets" over the invitation by the NCC, called the Soviet officials "overt agents of the Communist regime which has attired these persons in clerical vestments." This description is much closer to the truth than that used by the NCC.

The UCCA was equally specific in its telegram to the NCC, criticizing that organization for sponsoring the tour. Our central organization cited specific facts to substantiate the statement that "the church leaders you are hosting in this country of freedom do not represent the true churches of their respective peoples, but are handpicked puppets and collaborators of the atheistic Kremlin regime."

Members of this delegation wasted no time in demonstrating that they live up to the description when their spokesman, Metropolitan Filaret — haughtily introducing himself as "patriarchal exarch of all Ukraine" — stated that the faithful in Ukraine do not wish to have a church of their own and "feel comfortable in the bosom of the Russian Orthodox Church." Indeed, they are as comfortable as Moroz in the Vladimir Prison and the entire nation in Moscow's shackles. Spoken like a true official, comrade Filaret.

Needed: A Ukrainian Lobby in Washington

By JOSEPH IWANIW

At this time of barbaric repressions and other tragic upheavals taking place in Ukraine, we in the USA are active on behalf of Moroz and other dissidents. It is rightly so because if we do not stand up for our own kindred, then who will?

Our meetings, fund raising, protest marches, and letter writing are the essential part of our drive to win some concessions and possibly freedom for those that are unjustly persecuted. But all our activity is woefully inadequate. Just note, not a single Ukrainian dissident had been freed or allowed to emigrate. This shows how limited in scope our action has been up to now. We have to come up with a more effective solution and create some conditions to make our adversary more responsive. We must, as a united community, actively acquire some leverage, thus strengthening our demands upon the Russians. It might bring them to realize that the American public and official opinion is unanimously on our side and that they must "give" in order to "get".

Congress is Key

To achieve any kind of concessions for Ukrainian dissidents, we must do it through our Congress. To make Congress aware of our needs, we have to have a Ukrainian lobby in Washington. A lobbyist on behalf of Ukrainians had been needed for many years. Its job would be to inform every lawmaker of our people's plight and pressure every one of them to take a stand or make a commitment on our behalf. Only then could we hope to get some positive results. It is only through Congress that we can obtain an adequate leverage against the Soviets.

The need for such a lobby was painfully apparent when a delegation from the Ukrainian Study Fund at Harvard had undertaken to deliver certain correspondence and documents to the White House before President Ford had departed for Vladivostok. Although their task was successful, it was most evident that Ukrainians are an unknown quantity in our nation's capital. Who are they? What are they? What do they want? What grievances do they harbor? Ukrainians have representation at the United Nations, what else do they want? Ukraine is a part of barbaric Russia and always had been. Most legislators resent the fact that Ukraine provides an extra vote for the Russians at the United Nations. There are a few lawmakers who sincerely believe that Ukraine should be a sovereign nation but only few of them would support, on the floor of Congress, a creation of a free Ukrainian state. The time has come for us to find out where they stand on that question and persuade them to support our cause.

Proposed opening of a Ukrainian bureau in Washington is not the full answer. It is only the first basic step on the road to a good lobby. It would serve as a back stop and a base of operation for a lobbyist. A lobbyist (he or she) must have a full knowledge of the ins and outs of Washington politics. Whom to see, when to see, what to say and how to say it. How much pressure to apply and when to back off. Only an experienced person will produce the desired results. To make a point, let us consider the case of Simon Kudirka who was released from Russian prison last year. It is interesting, as well as a good example for us to learn, that a Lithuanian group working for his release employed a full time lobbyist for more than a year at a salary of \$13,000 per year. A lobbyist whose sole job was to acquaint every senator and congressman with Kudirka's case and to convince each one of them to take a stand on his behalf.

True, there are individual lawmakers who do speak out on behalf of Moroz, introduce resolutions to that effect, which are promptly buried in the various committees and never see the light of day. They insert statements in the Congressional Record, favorable to us, which in reality does not mean a thing in terms of help for our dissidents, or in our struggle for freedom from Moscow. It should not be presumed that Ukrainians are not grateful for these acts of support, but in the final analysis our need for a positive action far outstrip these acts of charity. Congressmen are always campaigning for the next election and their motives are not always pure. The fact is that if a congressman does not receive at least 300 letters from his constituents, he is not moved to action. If we dispatch 50 or so letters to a congressman, he hardly bothers to see what it is all about. Our letter writing action will have to be on a massive scale to bring any results. Our petitions have to run into hundreds of thousands of names. Our picketing lines need to be much longer and far better coordinated.

Aside from action on behalf of Moroz, we have other life and death issues which need the unqualified support of Congress. There is the issue of the violation of human rights, suppression of religious freedom, colonial exploitation of Ukraine, depopulation, suppression of language and education, im-

position of quota on aspirants for doctorate degrees, and the final issue of separation of Ukraine from Russia. The need to have a well informed and sympathetic Congress on our side is obvious, and it is our duty to see that we concentrate all our efforts to that end.

Starting from scratch, we should be prepared to lobby for many years at a considerable expense. Monies collected for the liberation of Ukraine could not be spent more wisely than to win a commitment of the United States Government to support the creation of a free Ukrainian state. It would be worth every penny. In our time of super powers, the political reality is such that without support of a great nation, the Ukrainian cause, though just, is futile as the experience of our past history had bitterly proven it more than once. Our representative organizations should form a corporation to fund such a lobby and hire one knowledgeable lobbyist to work for the Ukrainians on the problems most pressing at the particular time. Time has come to face reality of our desperate position and to act on, and do, that which will bring biggest harvest.

All our marches, meetings, slogans, protests and fund raisings have their place, but such action will not budge one inch. To a degree it only serves to boost our own morale, and it placates our own conscience, because frustrated, we feel that at least we are "doing something" to help our brothers. But that "something" is far short of what we really could do... if there is unity and vision at the top.

PASSAIC-BERGEN UCCA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS PASSAIC, N.J. — Severyn Palydowycz, a Ukrainian educator of the younger generation, was elected president of the Passaic-Bergen Counties branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, at the group's annual meeting held Sunday, February 2, at the Ukrainian Center here.

Joining Mr. Palydowycz on the new board are: Kenneth Wanio, vice-president, external affairs; John Burtyk, vice-president, internal affairs; Christina Buk, secretary; Frank Wirstiuk, treasurer; Larissa Herman, Basil Maruschak and Stephan Pokora, members.

Roman Shramenko, immediate past president, heads the auditing committee, with Jaroslaw Martyniuk and Wasyl Kosarewycz, members.

The Way 'The Weekly' Saw It

"It is our belief that the united efforts of our American Ukrainian youth shall very soon give a new freshness and vigor to the Ukrainian life in America... As a result of this activity the word 'Ukrainian' has become well known and popular in America."

Friday, October 13, 1933

UCCA Scores ...

(Continued from p. 1)

tholic Church. His successor, Patriarch Pimen, only a year ago, called for the subversion and destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches outside Ukraine.

"None of your guests, especially the representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, protest current large-scale arrests and convictions of Russian Orthodox leaders, such as Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov and mathematician Boris Talantov, who died a martyr's death in a Soviet jail; the conviction to ten years at hard labor of the Lithuanian Catholic Bishop J. Stepanavicius; the Ukrainian Catholic priest Vasyi Romanuk and the Ukrainian Baptist leader Georgi Vins, who was condemned on January 31, 1975 to ten years at hard labor and exile for 'unauthorized religious activities.'"

"Furthermore, among your guests is also Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Halych and an 'Exarch of Ukraine,' who does not represent the Ukrainian Orthodox population, but is an appointee of the Moscow Patriarchate and who tolerates Soviet Russian oppression and persecution of the Ukrainian people, especially the arrests and trials of some 600 Ukrainian intellectuals in the last three years..."

TUSM OFFICERS TO VISIT NEW HAVEN STUDENTS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Askold Lozynskyy, president of the U.S. national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan, and Halyna Klymuk, member of the TUSM board, will meet with Ukrainian students in New Haven, Conn., at the local Ukrainian National Home Friday, February 28, at 7:30 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to transform the TUSM initiatory branch there into an active branch of the student organization.

Mr. Lozynskyy, a second year law student at Fordham University, also plans to visit several other centers of Ukrainian life in the U.S. this year to establish TUSM branches.

The student leader also informed that TUSM branches across the country will picket performances of the Moscow Balalaika Orchestra.

Festival ...

(Continued from p. 1)

tor of the Royal Ballet School here.

In Edmonton, the SUMK youth choir under the direction of R. Solytkewych, and the UNF dance ensemble "Cheremosh," directed by C. Kuts, where picked for first place in their respective categories.

During the Ukrainian Week here, over 70 Ukrainian events took place, staged by some 16 Ukrainian organizations at 15 sites.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

New Resolutions Needed

Sir:

Any successful action requires extensive knowledge of the subject, planning and a proper approach. My remarks concern primarily the congressional action on behalf of Valentyn Moroz. To my dismay I noticed several news stories on the pages of the Svoboda daily and The Ukrainian Weekly, which reflect some misconceptions on the above mentioned subject. The last in this series was the Boston UCCA press release published in the February 8, 1975, issue of The Weekly under the heading "Congressman Moakley to Act on Moroz Resolutions." Although the meeting with the Congressman was a very commendable and positive action, and members of the delegation should be congratulated for their time and effort, the fact of the matter is that all the Moroz resolutions introduced in the 93rd Congress are now null and void. Thus we should ask our legislators to introduce the resolutions again in the new, 94th Congress. When we rally substantial support for our cause in the U.S. Congress, the chances are excellent that such resolutions will be released for floor vote.

The most effective steps are meetings in person, as that arranged by the Boston UCCA with Congressman Moakley. The next best action is individual letter-writing. Legislators are aware that if a hundred persons feel strong-

ly about a certain issue, usually only one person will take action and write. Therefore a hundred individual letters represent roughly the opinion of 10,000 constituents. As you can see, the impact and implications are tremendous.

Much has been accomplished in the past to promote the Ukrainian cause in this country, but efforts for congressional actions have been largely neglected. The breakthrough came in the 93rd Congress. And let us remember this: most credit belongs to the most unlikely person — the helpless, emaciated and perhaps dying prisoner in the Vladimir Prison — Valentyn Moroz. Yet, whatever was done, much remains to be done before Moroz and other political prisoners in the USSR can realize that the meaning of freedom is more than a word in the dictionary.

Let us not aggrandize our accomplishments, as has been reflected for a few weeks on the editorial page of Svoboda and argue who did the most. How little or how much we do is not our choice; it is our obligation to do the utmost.

No effort will be in vain as long as our actions are based on genuine humanitarian motives and not on political ideology. In this manner we will gain more support from non-Ukrainians concerned with the trampling of basic human rights in the USSR.

Ihor Olshansky Newark, N.J.

SVOBODA Said:

"... The last plenary session of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians was called in early February for two main reasons: to review the work of the presidium in 1974 and to approve plans and the budget for 1975. In its communique after the session, the Secretariat said the session did not discuss the plans for 1975, instead authorizing the presidium to resolve that question. A total of 35 persons took part in the session — a substantial expenditure for the WOFU. Unquestionably, the presidium and the secretariat have compiled a commendable record in the past year, especially in the area of human rights. But the last plenary session was a disappointment..."

Friday, February 14, 1975

"... It seems that what the Moscow regime has been trying to achieve for the past 30 years, may be ultimately affirmed at the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. At the heart of the conference is an agreement that will recognize the 'Yalta principles', which means Soviet gains since the end of World War II. It is hardly conceivable that the infamous 'Yalta principles' can serve as a basis of lasting peace. They failed to provide it over the past 30 years..."

Saturday, February 15, 1975

"... If the United States does not give financial and military aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia, then Communist countries may assume in the future that they can conquer any nation without the slightest opposition on the part of the U.S. government. The United States must not cease its aid to the victims of Communist aggression in South Vietnam and Cambodia..."

Wednesday, February 19, 1975

FROM "THE UKRAINIAN HERALD" DETENTE

(Below is the English translation of an article which appears in the 7-8 issue of The Ukrainian Herald, the clandestine samvydav journal published in Ukraine. The article was written by Maksym Sahaidak, an apparent penname for one or more authors. Material from the Herald is disseminated in the West by the Smolok Publishers of Baltimore, Md. The translation of this article was made by the New Jersey Branch of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz and published in a separate pamphlet).

II

Such a regime is a fascist empire. The existing system in the USSR has nothing in common with socialism. The characteristic property of Soviet fascism is its ability to effectively mask its goals by making use of an immense propaganda machine and by exercising exclusive control over all information. Its danger lies in the concealed nature of its hypocrisy. Soviet fascism is, for that reason, more viable than cynical fascism (Hitler's, for example).

Such a political system must rely on the support of the largest army in the world, which subsequently leads to the militarization of the economy; on the enormous apparatus of repression — (the units of the KGB and its secret collaborators); and on an incomparably immense concentration of propaganda outlets. A regime which was formed through deceit and repression can survive only with the help of repression.

And if you keep in mind that the selection, cultivation, and assignment of cadres in the national economy is done not on the basis of ability but through the prism of loyalty to party dogma; that competition, the driving force of progress, is lacking in production, then the lack of economic

progress in the USSR compared to the developed nations of the world can be understood. A state with a reactionary system of government cannot create optimal conditions for economic development.

The condition of the Soviet economy has become distressing (to the USSR). Industrial ineptitude prevents the realization of a technological revolution at the proper pace, and precludes the possibility that workers' spendable income might increase (real wages have declined in the last few years).

The unsatisfactory state of the agricultural (segment of economy) has created interruptions in supplying the population with food products. This was manifested especial-

ly in 1972. The militarization of the economy has led to a situation where production of type "B" items is on a very low level, quantitatively and qualitatively. This gives birth to (black market) speculation in mass proportions. The insufficient quantity and poor quality of its products prevent the USSR from being competitive in international markets. But it often happens that production designated for export exceeds by several times analogous production that is intended for domestic use.

The regime partially compensates for its industrial inefficiency by further exploiting the working class. For example, workers in the coal industry in Ukraine are forced to work on their off days — one, and sometimes two days a month (without compensation). The expression "Black Saturday," meaning a mandatory working day on one Saturday each month, has become infamous in workers' groups. Many segments of industry have several such "Black Saturdays" each month. All of this breeds more and more discontent

among the workers. Today no one wants to believe in the false promises of some kind of vague paradise on earth — a paradise which is always moving further away.

An interesting situation has developed. The vast majority of the population does not accept and does not believe in the propagandist dogmas of the party. The workers are dissatisfied with their economic situation. The leading segments of the intelligentsia cannot reconcile themselves to the spiritual terror. The non-Russian nations of the huge empire are unhappy with the unbearable national oppression of the encroaching regime. An ideological vacuum has been created inside the empire.

But the workers remain unorganized and inert and do not understand the real reasons for their discontent. They believe that their immediate party-administrative leadership is primarily to blame for the pressure and exploitation. The steady stream of written complaints to central government and party institutions confirms this situation.

The leading intelligentsia know well the routes which would lead out of the economic and political stagnation — the democratization of political and civic life by a transformation to a constitutional form of government, the granting of genuine suffrage to citizens, the guarantee of all human rights, the abolition of censorship, the reinstatement of the lawful rights of the Union republics ignored by the imperialistic Russian regime, and so on.

But can the Soviet system make such concessions to its citizens? Obviously not, since the regime would lose its identity. Those who sit today atop the Moscow Olympus inevitably would be forced under those circumstances to relinquish their limitless power — power held unlawfully through terror. It is generally accepted that a thief never willingly returns his booty. Thus, having clawed their way to the Kremlin's helm through political intrigue and sycophancy of superiors, and not by serving the people, they refuse to consider the interests of the people. They

find their support elsewhere — the KGB, the army, the propaganda apparatus. But the Kremlin hierarchy fully recognizes that pronounced deterioration of the material situation of workers could end their (political) inactivity, and then the ideas of democratic intelligentsia could very easily take root in their midst.

A shortage of foodstuffs in the industrially developed areas might incite the dormant masses and bring them out into the streets. And then, in order to save the terroristic regime, it would be necessary to sacrifice those who stand at the top rung of the political ladder. Such circumstances precipitated the departure of Nikita Khrushchev from the political arena. This does not mean, however, that such micro-revolutions in the Kremlin will always halt the cataclysm. The more frequently such changes at the top occur, the less assurance the regime has that it will remain the complete master of the situation in an immense empire. Brezhnev understands this very well. He knows

that he cannot get very far on propaganda alone.

Plans projected by the 24th Congress for the improvement of the material situation of the workers fell through. In fact, all expectations of the five-year plan fell through in all phases of industry. Then, in order to save the regime, it became necessary to find means of easing the crisis in the Soviet economy. It became impossible to save the situation using domestic resources without providing for political changes. Hence, the Kremlin lords feverishly began to solicit economic assistance from abroad, particularly from West Germany and the United States. One must admit that until now they have been quite successful. The agricultural catastrophe in 1972-73, which might have brought on the twilight of the present regime, was forestalled with the help of the United States and other developed nations, who sold over thirty million tons of grain to the USSR.

(To be Continued)

Congresswoman Fenwick Meets With New Jersey Ukrainians

By IHOR KOSZMAN

WHIPPANY, N.J. — Mrs. Millicent Fenwick met members of the Ukrainian community on a rainy day in October last year. It was a few days before the election. She was the Republican candidate for U.S. Congress from the Fifth District in New Jersey. She came to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook to meet the parishioners and to let them know that the votes of the Ukrainian American citizens were just as important as the votes of others. A sign "Mrs. Fenwick will defend Moroz and Pliushch" was taped on a nearby telephone pole.



A group of Ukrainian Republicans of Morris County and members of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz visited Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick of New Jersey. Photo above shows, left to right, Jaroslav Mulyk, Prof. Eugene Fedorenko, Morristown Committeeman Michael P. Sawka, Congresswoman Fenwick, Mrs. Maria Koszman, Mrs. Jaroslava Mulyk, Dr. Ihor Koszman and Ihor Olshaniwsky.

Due to a long church service and commitments elsewhere, Mrs. Fenwick could only meet a few of the parishioners. When she left she did not know that her visit to the church won her the parishioners support. Her protest of the inhumane treatment of Valentyn Moroz by the Soviet regime, printed earlier in the "Heritage Review," was read by the parishioners. Most of them cast their votes for Mrs. Fenwick on November 5th.

Mrs. Fenwick has a long and distinguished record in serving the people of New Jersey and the Republican party. Prior to her election to the 94th Congress, she was director of the New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs. Formerly she was a member of the New Jersey State Assembly, served on the Bernardville Board of Education and the Bernardville Borough Council. She chaired the Bernardville Recreation Commission and the Somerset County "Blue Ribbon Committee on Drug Abuse." She presided over the Somerset County Legal Aid Society and the Morrow Association on Corrections. She held numerous other posts in cultural, historical, health and educational institutions. In all her functions she earned the reputation of a person who gets things done.

Ukrainians had an opportunity to meet Mrs. Fenwick again and to listen to her at a meeting of the Hanover

Township Republican Club held in the Ukrainian National Home in Whippany.

Congresswoman Fenwick believes in the American system, yet she emphasizes the need for the press and the public to be on a constant alert against "undemocratic changes" which resulted from the reform of the congressional rules. She cites, for example, that the rule by the Democratic Caucus often denies the Republican Minority the right to represent their constituency.

She believes in the free enterprise system and is leading the fight against "inefficient government bureaucracy that drains the economy and contributes to inflation." She is a loyal Republican, yet independent. She carefully

weighs each issue before she than partisanship, go into her decisions. She works hard votes. Questions what is right and what is wrong, rather to restore the faith of the American people in their government by having become a member of a Special Congressional Committee on Standards of Office Conduct. She is also a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and the Subcommittee on Small Business.

Congresswoman Fenwick's most striking attribute is her deep dedication to justice. That is why the New Jersey Ukrainians have found her very sympathetic to the cause of freedom for Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned in the USSR.

Christine Petrowska Praised

By N.Y. Times Critic

NEW YORK, N.Y. — New York Times critic Allen Hughes praised the piano ability of Christine Petrowska, stating that "since her debut here 11 years ago, Miss Petrowska has proved several times over that she is a pianist and musician of more than ordinary attainment."

Miss Petrowska, a Ukrainian Canadian specializing in 20th century music, performed

at a recital at Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall, Wednesday, February 12. Her program consisted of compositions by Stockhausen, Boulez, Gilles Tremblay, Valentin Silvestrov and her husband, Michel Georges Eregent. The Times music critic, writing in the Friday, Feb. 14th edition of the daily, particularly singled out the works by Stockhausen and Eregent for her "likable," "venturesome," and "frivolous" renditions.

"It came as no surprise," said Mr. Hughes, "that she played everything from Debussy to Eregent with care and perspicacity."

SUSTA Resumes Publication of Newsletter

WASHINGTON, D.C. — "Prism", the monthly newsletter of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), has resumed publication with the February issue.

"Prism" was started by SUSTA a year ago and was published for four months into the early summer. Due to financial difficulties, its publication was not resumed during the fall.

The new issue differs substantially from the previous ones published during 1974. "Prism" is now offset and has four pages. The newsletter contains articles, pictures, announcements of interest to students and the entire Ukrainian community, and even two contests.

Last year, the publication had a circulation ranging from 300 to 600 per issue. This has also been expanded along with the newsletter. According to the SUSTA office, over 2,000 copies were mailed to all known students in the United States. The names of additional students not now on the computerized mailing list of SUSTA are being sought.

The newsletter is sent free of charge to students. "While this places a heavy financial burden on the organization we are committed to informing all Ukrainian students about events and activities in the community," stated Irene Yasinsky, public relations director for SUSTA. "We have decided not to charge for the publication but to send it free to all students even those who do not take an active role or interest in the community. We hope that through the newsletter and the activities publicized in it,

we can activate some of these students. We must attempt to keep these students in the community. Over the years we have lost too many potential activists due to our own neglect."

Olia Dobusz, SUSTA vice-president and full-time worker is concerned about the finances of the publication. "While we are committed to publishing 'Prism' every month, we are hoping that the community supports us financially. We are counting on ads and donations to help defray our expenses."

"Prism" will be accepting announcements of events and articles until the 25th of every month. The newsletter will be printed on the 1st. Announcements should be sent to the SUSTA office. Anyone interested in being added to the mailing list is advised to contact SUSTA by writing to: SUSTA, P.O. Box 40121, Palisades Station, Washington, D.C. 20016; or by calling 202-726-8045.

Dr. Zaininger Named Fellow Of International Institute

PRINCETON, N.J. — Dr. Karl H. Zaininger was one of two RCA Laboratories scientists to be elected Fellows of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. Dr. Zaininger is group head of solid state device technology research at RCA Laboratories.

Dr. Erwin F. Belohoubek, group head of microwave circuit technology research, is the second RCA Laboratories scientist to be elected to the international society.

Dr. Zaininger was given the honorary grade of Fellow for "contributions to metal-oxide-semiconductor interface and radiation damage theory and technology."



Dr. Karl H. Zaininger

Princeton University awarded him an M.S. degree in engineering in 1961, an M.A. in 1962, and a Ph.D. in engineering physics in 1964.

He joined RCA Laboratories in 1959 and has received two outstanding achievement awards for his research on MOS semiconductor devices. In 1968, he was appointed to his present position, Group Head, Solid State Device Technology Research.

A co-author of a textbook on field effect transistors, Dr. Zaininger has published approximately 50 technical papers and has received three U.S. patents. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Xi, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He is listed in "American Men and Women of Science," "Who's Who in the East," and the "Dictionary of International Biography."

Dr. Zaininger is married to the former Sonia Hugel of Lviv. Members of the UNA, they live with their three children, Alexander, 15, Heidi, 13, and Mark, 11, in Princeton.

Zmyj Reports On Parks Department Productivity

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In a Sunday, February 2, article in the New York Times on the productivity and services of the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration, Eugene B. Zmyj, director of management services, said that productivity is up but services are down.



Eugene B. Zmyj

New Goals

"When productivity got started in 1972 goals were established arbitrarily at a level of about five percent above the existing levels of performance. What we've tried to do this year is seek the help of people in the field to introduce new goals, drop some and add others," he told the N.Y. Times.

In the first six months of the Beame administration the productivity of the Parks Department was on the rise. The Department reported that more playground equipment was repaired, more trees were pruned, and more inspections were made, but in doing so, the Department had to divert workers and resources from other tasks and shifts, leaving many facilities unsupervised on weekends.

Of the 36 categories of performance for which goals were set for 1974, 18 were exceeded, nine were attained and nine were below par.

Mr. Zmyj said that another reason for lack of service was the absence of adequate funds. He said that the establishment of productivity stan-

dards in Brooklyn improved the performance level about 40 percent, and shifts of manpower resulted in a rise of 50-55 percent during September.

Appointed in 1973

Mr. Zmyj was appointed to his position with the Parks Department in the summer of 1973. A registered professional engineer, he received his education at the Newark School of Engineering and Lehigh University, from where he holds a Master's in industrial engineering.

A member of several professional societies, Mr. Zmyj, his wife Natalka, and two daughters Lida and Donna live in Maplewood, N.J., and are members of UNA Branch 371.

Prof. Slavutych to Write Book On Ukrainian Lit in U.S., Canada

MINNEAPOLIS. — Dr. Yar Slavutych, professor of literature at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alta., received a grant from the University of Minnesota to write a history of Ukrainian literature in America and Canada.

Dr. Slavutych is the author of many articles, commentaries and critiques in this field.

Funds for Dr. Slavutych's grant were acquired from the Rockefeller Foundation.

In line with his research, the Ukrainian scholar is asking that all Ukrainian writers,

poets, literary critics, essayists, etc., submit biographical data about themselves, including: name and address, year of arrival in the United States or Canada, date and place of birth, education and work experience, a biography of works, stating title, language, place and date of publication, list of reviews, awards and citations.

Dr. Slavutych requests that colleagues of deceased writers submit similar data about them as well.

This material is to be sent as soon as possible to Dr. Slavutych at: 72 Westbrook Drive, Edmonton, Alberta.

UNWLA Pen-Pal Center

In January of this year UNWLA Pen-Pal Center celebrated its first anniversary and what a successful year it has been! Letters have come from Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Germany, France and other countries, including the U.S. and Canada. Our applicants are from all walks of life and all ages. And we still need some more for quite a few of them are on a waiting list, in need of an appropriate correspondent.

The Pen-Pal Center was started by Dr. Theodosia Sawyckyj, chairlady of UNWLA social welfare committee. The main purpose of this center is to introduce Ukrainians to one another, to learn of each other's interests and ways of life, no matter what age they may be and regardless of where they live in the free world.

For more than 80 years our people have been scattered almost over the globe, living on all over the continents of the earth. By starting our center we hope to learn where and how our people lived and live,

and to introduce them to one another through correspondence. We know how popular pen-palship is among people of all ages all over the world, and now we see that our action is a successful one, too. But to keep it going we must have new applicants! Wouldn't you like to write to a Ukrainian in South America? Or another continent? To exchange views and ideas or hobbies, or maybe even a visit? Or maybe brighten a day of a lonely senior citizen by sending him a letter. There are many, many ways of getting to know one another, of helping one another through letters. Anyone and everyone is eligible. You just have to feel Ukrainian.

If you or anyone in your family is interested, send the following particulars: (1) name, (2) address, (3) age, (4) occupation, (5) hobbies, (6) grade, if student, (7) languages known. Write to: Mrs. A. Krawczuk, coordinator, UNWLA Pen-Pal Center, 26 William Street, Maplewood, N.J. 07040, USA.

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PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Are Ukrainian Nurseries Necessary?

By LYDIA KACHAN

Every nursery school advocate finds it imperative that a pre-school child, around the age of three, be put into an environment where social interaction and growth can be stimulated.

When taking into account a Ukrainian child, a separate decision must be made. The parent must make the important choice of whether to send his child to a Ukrainian nursery school ("svitytchka"), if it is available in the area, or to the nearby local nursery school.

Assimilating into American society is not too difficult but maintaining one's individuality takes an effort. We are now witnessing preparations for the Bicentennial celebration of America in 1976. Interestingly enough, part of the celebration lies in the versatility of this country, the uniqueness of its inhabitants, the ethnicity of its citizens. To be proud of one's background, to know who you are and not be afraid to be different is very fashionable today in American society. The success of the various ethnic festivals is witness to this fact.

Because we are Ukrainian an ethnic culture within the American culture, we have a serious responsibility to our off-springs. We must as parents, give them the opportunity to learn the language and culture of their ancestors and the appropriate place to begin this is in the home. Reinforcement, however, is necessary and the nursery school develops this further.

Here the pre-schooler is taught a measure of independence through the satisfying experience of interaction and socialization with both adults and children other than parents and siblings. At the same time, Ukrainian is reinforced through songs, poems and games. Children's "vyshyvani zabavy," Christmas plays, Mother's Day programs, etc., are the results of the socializing and learning process and are evidence of the verbal interaction provided. The child thus accepts the language, traditions and

culture without any hesitancy, and the satisfying and memorable experiences he or she receives here will inevitably build a foundation of acceptance and love of heritage.

Nursery schools in general can be considered a human relations laboratory where pre-schoolers have the opportunity to share and develop experiences with others and also learn to manipulate various learning materials. In this respect the nursery school can be considered a part of our educational system.

Verbal interaction and socialization provided by the nursery school encourages the child to grow completely and independently. Educational TV programs (Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers, Electric Co., etc.) can be used in addition to the nursery school but really cannot be relied on as the sole source of stimulation for the child.

Qualified teachers are imperative for they can make the transition from home to school much less frightening for the child. The instructor can make the new seem more manageable and the unknown seem more attractive. The pre-schooler's identification with the teacher (mother figure), if it is a positive one, will enhance future satisfying experiences within the school environment.

Every mother should feel a sense of responsibility in sending her child to nursery school to give him or her every opportunity to grow as a whole person. When making this decision, the Ukrainian parent is faced with the obligation of putting the child into an establishment where he or she will associate with others of the same ethnic origin, so that the child will recognize who he or she is and gain a foundation of acceptance and love for his nationality. The child's independence and self-confidence, nurtured in these surroundings, will be an asset as he or she grows and becomes a productive member of the bilingual society he or she lives in.

Parliamentary Amnesty Group Begins Work in Ottawa

SENATOR YUZYK HEADS COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, Ont. — A steering committee of Senators and MP's representing all political parties was elected at a meeting of the Canadian Parliamentary Group of Amnesty International held Wednesday, February 12, in the Parliament Building in Ottawa. Named to the committee were: Senator Paul Yuzyk (Cons.), Senator Andrew Thompson (Lib.) and MP's Eudore Allard (Soe. Cred.), Andrew Brewin (NDP), Gordon Fairweather (Cons.), Lloyd Francis (Lib.) and Dr. Mark MacGuigan (Lib.). The committee, chaired by Senator Yuzyk, will meet soon in order to plan future work to be undertaken by the Parliamentary Group.

Speaking to a luncheon meeting attended by 22 MP's and Senators, many of whom are among the 70 Parliamentarians who are A.I. members, Dr. John Humphrey, spoke from the perspective of his 20-year relationship with the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Dr. Humphrey, who is President of the Canadian Section of A.I., while pointing out that Canada's domestic human rights policies are "as good as any country's", said nevertheless that the country's international stance on human rights has "left something to be desired" and could be strengthened in practical ways.

Binding on States

Fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, and detailed in the two International Covenants on economic and social rights and civil and political rights have become binding upon member states in the sense that they have become "part of international custom." Such specific questions as the nationality of married women, the outlawing of slavery and genocide and the elimination of racial discrimination have been considered and worked into a substantial body of international law which protects the rights of all men and women.

Dr. Humphrey pointed out that the European Human Rights Commission actively protects human rights for residents and travelers in Europe. He suggested that Canada might join in the European Human Rights Convention.

Further steps toward implementation of international human rights laws are being strongly encouraged by such organizations as A.I., the International Commission of Jurists and the International League for the Rights of Man. Human Rights organizations can pressure governments not

only to ratify international human rights covenants, but more importantly, to actively support their provisions and to intercede on behalf of prisoners of conscience.

Amnesty International, in limiting its goal to the release of prisoners of conscience, has been quite successful in gaining its objectives. By making itself a "persistent nuisance", through the writing of letters, presentation of petitions, visits to embassies, etc., A.I. has secured quiet releases of those who might have remained in detention indefinitely without trial had public opinion not been made known to offending governments.

A.I., in its other major thrust, the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture, has the possibility of using its consultative status with the U.N. as a means for bringing charges against governments which use torture. Such charges are rarely brought by governments against other governments because of fear of reprisals, but an independent group such as A.I., particularly in view of the authenticity accorded its research and reports, has been doing this with beneficial effect.

Dr. Humphrey emphasized that a strong Parliamentary

Group can strengthen Amnesty efforts and can help improve Canada's stand on human rights.

For example, Canada's initial abstention when the Third Committee was considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was, in Dr. Humphrey's words, "a poor showing", fortunately rectified rather quickly. At other times, Canada has been "on the sidelines" or "complacent" and has excused her failures to act by deferring to "provincial jurisdiction".

Soviet Violations Raised

During the discussion several parliamentarians raised the issue of the dissidents in the Soviet Union, such as Valentin Moroz, L. Pliushch, Andrei Sakharov and others. The question of political prisoners in Vietnam, the Philippines, Rumania, Chile and other countries was raised. Amnesty International, with headquarters in London, England, is actively involved in and is exerting pressure on various governments, NATO and the United Nations in defense of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. The support of the public is important, stressed A.I.

Baltimore County Executive Takes Stand on Ethnicity

BALTIMORE, Md. — "As a group you are sometimes accused of opposing the very problems your tax dollars support. You are sometimes denied job opportunities and professional advancement simply because your names sound strange to some people — as mine may. Too often, ethnic and social studies in the schools ignore your heritage," said Theodore G. Venetoulis, newly elected Executive of Baltimore County in a public statement addressed to the "ethnic community."

Mr. Venetoulis said that because he considers himself a "representative not of special

interests but of all the people," he wanted to address himself to the "large, but largely unrecognized, segment of the Baltimore County population."

Himself the son of Greek immigrants, Mr. Venetoulis said he was referring to those "thousands of citizens who immigrated to the United States or whose forebears came to this country seeking freedom and economic opportunity."

He pledged to "help make your full participation possible" in such areas as education, business, government, and the entire spectrum of community life.

Youth Pursues Career in Magic

FEASTERVILLE, Pa. — A Ukrainian Houdini is emerging on the scene. Not just your every day neighborhood youth who can do a few hand tricks or card tricks and has put together enough material to enchant a group of eight-year-olds at a birthday party, but one who has a "special talent" for prestidigitation. "There are just a few who have the real knack, that special talent to fool their audiences time and again and delight even the most skeptical onlooker," wrote the January 14th edition of the Feasterville Spirit Newspapers about Mike Macelko.

Mike, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Macelko of Feasterville, Pa., is very serious about anything magical. Early last year he enrolled at Mr. Z's magical course and upon graduation his mentor helped him get several jobs. "The Great Uke," as 14-year-old Mike is referred to on stage because of his Ukra-

ian background, has thus far performed at birthday parties, charity shows and even at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He takes about \$25 per birthday party, but likes better to perform before adults.

"I really like to entertain adults more," he said, "because I like to do escapes and more complicated tricks."

At one show, Mike donned a set of police handcuffs and escaped out of them before the audience's eyes.

"The Great Uke" is currently studying levitation and illusions. He performs at about two shows each month. Mike's show is complete with two footlockers full of tricks, a family of doves, and Richard Kapral, an assistant.

According to "The Great Uke," a magician must be "calm, quick and smart." "If something goes wrong, it isn't the trick, you know. It's the magician's fault," said Mike.

Newark "Sitch" Sets Dates, Program for Sports School

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Sports School sponsored by the "Chornomorska Sitch" A.A. of Newark, N.J., has announced that it will hold three weeks of sports activities this summer for all Ukrainian boys and girls, age 9 to 16, at the "Verkhovyna" resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. The first session will begin Sunday, July 20, and end on July 26th. The second session will run from July 27th through August 2nd, and the final session will begin on August 3rd and end on the 9th. A camper may attend one or all three sessions.

The Director of the Ukrainian Sports School will be Eugene Chyzowych, physical education instructor and coach. He will be assisted by 24 instructors and counselors. Additional activities besides soccer, volleyball, swimming,

tennis, chess, table tennis, track and field, archery, gymnastics, and basketball will be included in this year's program for both boys and girls. They are field hockey and scuba diving.

Mr. Chyzowych said that he has revised and improved the old program so that the new program will meet the needs of each camper. Individual instruction, new films and special awards for outstanding achievements will be included in the new program.

"The diversified program of the school," said Mr. Chyzowych, "allows the youngsters to develop skills in sports of their liking. We hope that Ukrainian American sports clubs will send their young members to the school which offers both excellent facilities and a thoroughly Ukrainian environment."

Soviet Delegation in U.S. . . .

(Continued from p. 1)



Partial view of the officials, representing the churches in the Soviet Union, left to right, Msgr. Cheslav Krivaitis, Metropolitan Elias, Bishop Arseny Berberian, Archbishop Matulis.



The International Council of Christian Churches demonstration outside the Interchurch Center, protesting the U.S. visit by the officials of the Churches in the Soviet Union.

This apparently contradicts the original Soviet version which said that Vins was accused of "unauthorized religious activities."

Dr. Bychikov added that efforts of his Council, which is government controlled, "and of other Baptist groups to persuade Vins to unite with us" proved unsuccessful. He said that last October the Council had appealed to the Soviet government "to liberate all Baptists."

"But law is law, we may not like it, but we must obey it," concluded Dr. Bychikov who was quoted by Time magazine describing Vins as an "extremist with a martyr complex and the most zealous of our opponents." He was also reported to have told Time magazine that he does not intend to appeal for Vins.

Metropolitan Yuvenaly denied that the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate seeks to take over control of any churches. He said the Orthodox Church in America was given "autocephaly by the patriarchate in 1970, which does not presuppose outside dependence."

"The patriarchate is overjoyed at the free development of the Orthodox Church in America," he said.

Msgr. Cheslav Krivaitis, administrator of the Vilnius Archepiscopacy of the Roman Catholic Church of Lithuania, said there is no truth to the allegation that Bishop Stepanavicius is in prison. He said that the Lithuanian Catholic Bishop, who was asked to leave Vilnius in 1960 "and thus became persona non-grata" is living in Zhagari, Lithuania, where he "has complete freedom and enjoys all the privileges of a Soviet citizen."

There were reports in the West last year that Bishop Stepanavicius was arrested.

Metropolitan Filaret, replying to a question on the harassment of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel, said that "Soviet laws are equal for all citizens of our country."

"As a Christian I sympathize with Jews, but we must be concerned with all nations. It is not clear to me why we should stress only one nation. Christians and non-Christians alike must not violate laws."

He added that while emigration of Soviet Jews from the USSR was at its peak in 1973, it diminished in 1974 because "they learned through channels from Israel that they are not treated so well there."

Archbishop Yanis Matulis head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Latvia, replying to a question whether money from abroad can be sent to Latvia to help rebuild the destroyed houses of worship, said that his church can accept money only through the Lutheran World Federation. He was the only one to reply in English, while the others replied in Russian, with an interpreter translating into English.

The press conference was chaired by Dr. Robert Marshall, president of the Lutheran Church of America and co-chairman of the Princeton Theological Dialogue, which the Soviet delegation attended this past week in Princeton, N.J. The topics of the discussion centered on the theme of the upcoming World Council of Churches Fifth Assembly, "Jesus Christ Frees and Unites."

In his opening statement, Metropolitan Filaret stressed that the Soviet churchmen's current tour is being held at a time "when relations between our two countries are much better," and was designed "to further improve the relations not only between the churches but also between the United States and the Soviet Union." He said the delegation also intended to meet with civic leaders in this country.

Also seated at the headtable during the 90-minute conference were Bishop Arseny Berberian, of the Armenian Apostolic Church and Metropolitan Elias, of the Georgian Orthodox Autocephalous Church. Many of the delega-

tion's members were present in the conference room, among them Protoperbyter Vitaly Borovoy, Rector of the Patriarchal Cathedral in Moscow and Consultant at the Department of External Church Affairs, and Makary, Bishop of Uman, the latter one of 18 bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, according to Metropolitan Filaret who also said that there was one seminary in Ukraine—in Odessa—attended by 120 students.

Included in the delegation are also the following officials with Ukrainian sounding names: Archpriest Mathew Stadniuk, secretary of Patriarch Pimen, and Protodeacon Bohdan Soiko, instructor at the Leningrad Theological Seminary.

Among the media representatives were the following Ukrainian journalists: Dr. Walter Dushnyk, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly; Dr. Michael Sosnowsky, Zenon Snylyk and Ihor Diaboha, all of Svoboda Press.

The Rev. McIntire told reporters that "we will stage rallies, demonstrations and parades everywhere this group goes," as the demonstrators marched in front of the building carrying various signs including several demanding freedom for Vins.

Rev. McIntire said that All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, which last week denounced the Soviet sentencing of Vins, will join in the demonstrations.

Wives Disturbed . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

quarantine. She still went to the psychiatric prison and was initially granted a 10-minute visit by the asylum's authorities, which was almost immediately revoked.

The asylum's director said that Pliushch developed a boil on his face, and he feared that transferring him from his cell to the visitors' area would infect it. The director added that he was also suffering from an infection and was being treated with penicillin.

Miss Khodorovych told that Pliushch's wife demanded to know why her husband was confined with the violently insane and why he had not written. According to the Soviet human rights advocate, she was told that his mental condition deteriorated, and despite the doctors' suggestions to write letters, he refuses. They said that he became listless and inert. Mrs. Pliushch feels that his state is caused by injections of "drugs," said Miss Khodorovych.

At this point the director of the asylum said he would not divulge any more information, because his instructions are not to discuss the patient's health or the medication with anyone.

Three Appeal for Help

Recently, Khodorovych, Zhytnykova and Yuri Orlov appealed to the International Jurists Commission and the International Psychiatrists Association to delegate a member of their organization to defend Pliushch before a Soviet court. The three requested that Dario Ladar, a London psychiatrist who is familiar with the case, examine Pliushch and determine his mental capabilities.

Several weeks ago Pliushch's wife filed suit against the asylum's doctors, charging that they have confined her husband without medical reason. The Soviet prosecutor said that a medical commission has the au-

thority to review the case and rule if a hearing or trial is necessary. Immediately following their conversation with Miss Khodorovych, the Moroz Defense group here contacted Prof. Peter Reddaway in London and requested him to ask Dr. Ladar to examine Pliushch. The Committee also suggested to Miss Khodorovych that she continue seeking the release of Pliushch from the asylum and the government's permission to let him and his family emigrate from the Soviet Union. They also assured her that if the Committee continues having problems in reaching her or Dr. Sakharov, they will protest to the Soviet representative in Canada.

According to the January 24th literary supplement to the London Times, several members of the International PEN Club and its London branch invited Moroz to become a member of their organization. The group also sent a petition to Leonid Brezhnev in defense of the Ukrainian political prisoner.

French writer Philippe Berner wrote a detailed account of Pliushch in a French magazine, on January 25th, labeling it a crime of the Soviet system.

TO DISCUSS SOVIET NATIONALITIES AT COLUMBIA U. SEMINAR

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Prof. Myroslava Znayenko of Rutgers University will lecture on Soviet Nationalities problems at a seminar at Columbia University here Thursday, February 27, at 6:00 p.m.

The seminar is part of a graduate international affairs course and will be held at 420 West 118th Street here. Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky of the University of Delaware is slated to be the next guest speaker Thursday, March 6.

Citizen Appeals to Congress

For Aid to Moroz, Pliushch

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Capt. Daniel Kozak, vice-president of the New York City Civil Service Retired Employees Association, Fire and Marine Division, wrote a letter to Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), requesting that he intercede in behalf of Valentin Moroz, Leonid Pliushch and others.

Mr. Kozak also asked Sen. Jackson for his support for an organization of Slavic Americans against Soviet oppression, proposed by Mr. Kozak.

He will also meet with Rep. Leo Zefferetti in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, February 18

and discuss the Congressmen's support for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Earlier last year, Mr. Kozak, a member of the New York City Fire Department's Pulaiki Association and a delegate to the Association's Grand Council, proposed a resolution in defense of Ukrainian and other political prisoners in the USSR. The Grand Council unanimously adopted the resolution, condemning the "brutal repressions of human rights in Ukraine and other dominated nations."

Mr. Kozak and his family are members of UNA Br. 25.

10th ANNUAL UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT in Derry, Pa.

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at the

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Teams Events — Sunday, May 25, 1975, 11:00 a.m. — 2:00 p.m.

Awards Banquet — 7:30 p.m.

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 - Helen B. Olek — 2151 N. Lorel Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60639 — (312) 237-9862
 - Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor — 15 Sands Ave., Ambridge, Pa. 15003 (412) 266-2686
- Ukrainian National Association — P.O. Box 76 • 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 (201) 451-2200