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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА

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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ATTY. SEMOTIUK HEADS WCFU HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE IN NEW YORK



Atty. Andriy Semotiuk

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Atty. Andriy Semotiuk, a leading Ukrainian student and community activist in Canada, arrived at the beginning of August to begin setting up the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Human Rights Office.

Atty. Semotiuk, who has already worked on various other levels of the WCFU, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and other Ukrainian Canadian organizations, was appointed to this post by the WCFU Secretariat after the supra-national body voted to establish such an office in the area of the United Nations at its second congress in November 1973 in Toronto.

ACCUSES CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST OF HYPOCRISY IN PLIUSHCH CASE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Viktor Sokolov, a noted Soviet writer, accused Dr. Georgi Voronkov, chief psychiatrist in the Ukrainian SSR's Ministry of Health, of violating the Hippocratic Oath because he approved the incarceration of Leonid Pliushch in the Dnepropetrovsk psychiatric prison, according to reliable sources in the Soviet Union.

our central organizations as well as local Ukrainian groups and all Ukrainians in the free world," said Atty. Semotiuk. His most recent WCFU assignment was to head the Ukrainian delegation at the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City in June.

His other activities on the Ukrainian Canadian scene included the presidency of the Ukrainian Canadian University Students Union (SUSK) and working with Sen. Yuzyk on multiculturalism. Atty. Semotiuk graduated from the University of British Columbia law school in 1973.

JOHN SHMORHUN NAMED TO BICENTENNIAL ETHNIC ADVISORY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D.C. — John G. Shmorhun, a Ukrainian community activist from West Friendship, Md., was one of 24 ethnic American leaders to be named by ARBA administrator, John Warner, to a special Bicentennial advisory board.

The board was established by Mr. Warner to advise him regarding ethnic, racial and Native American participation in the commemoration of the nation's 200th anniversary. In announcing the appointments, Mr. Warner said: "I am deeply appreciative of the willingness of these Americans to serve on the committee to help us insure full participation by all our people in the Bicentennial."

meeting included a briefing by Mr. Warner and his staff, adoption of a charter, election of officers and other organizational matters. The official Advisory Committee was formed at the suggestion of the year-old Bicentennial Ethnic Racial Council (BERC). That independent group has been working with the ARBA to explore the means to stimulate ethnic-racial involvement in the Bicentennial at the international, national, regional, state, and local community levels.

The BERC will remain in existence and continue its efforts to seek financial and other support for ethnic, racial and Native American Bicentennial projects and programs. Public Law 93-179, which established the ARBA, authorizes the administrator to appoint advisory groups as he deems necessary to carry out his responsibilities.

REP. FENWICK VISITS USSR, HOPES TO SEE VALENTYN MOROZ

SOMMERVILLE, N.J. — Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.) is presently in the Soviet Union on a visit, along with 18 other U.S. Congressmen, during which she hopes to be able to meet with Valentyn Moroz, according to a statement made by her administrative aide, Hollis McLaughlin, in the Wednesday, August 8th edition of the New Brunswick Home News.

Rep. Fenwick arrived in Leningrad on August 8th with the American delegation, which includes House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), in return for a visit made by a group of Soviet deputies to Washington in the spring of 1974. Mr. McLaughlin said that the Congresswoman also has a list with the names of 25 Soviet Jews, given to her by the National Congress of Soviet Jewry, and a smaller roster of Rumanian political prisoners. He said that she will try to meet with all people.

Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), co-chair the emigration and human rights committee during the visit which also includes Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), William J. Green (D-Pa.) and Philip Burton (D-Calif.). According to press reports from the Soviet Union, including a dispatch from Christopher Wren, published in the Monday, August 11th edition of The New York Times, the American congressional delegation met with 18 Jews on the second floor lobby of the "Soyetskaya" Hotel in Moscow on August 10, 1975.

"To know the pain of those people is very different from the abstract figures and the abstract stories we hear in the United States," said Mrs. Fenwick. She added that "it is different to see and listen to women who have husbands in prison and are frightened, and men who haven't seen their children for years."

The group of Soviet Jews included Aleksandr Lerner, Aleksandr Lunts, Mark Azbel and Vladimir Fein, all of whom have been waiting several years for visas. A newcomer who spoke with the congressional delegation was Mrs. Lev Roitburd from Odessa who told of her husband, who was still awaiting a trial for allegedly resisting arrest while trying to see a U.S. Senatorial delegation last May.

Mr. Lunts expressed gratitude on behalf of Soviet Jews for the concern displayed by the American legislators. "We know it is traditional for the American people to help others to gain their freedom and that you understand that our liberty and your liberty are one and the same," he was quoted by The New York Times. "The members of Congress are scheduled to visit Symferopol and then make stops in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Chicago Institute Receives Grant From Bicentennial Commission

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Illinois Bicentennial Commission has awarded a matching grant to the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art for a Bicentennial Year Project entitled "Woodcut as Pop Art — Then and Now."



Joan M. Evanchuk

The weekend-long series of events, to be held in February of 1976, will include print exhibitions, a woodcut workshop demonstration, films and lectures, and the inaugural exhibition of traveling exhibitions featuring the technique and history of woodcut art. The entire program is conceived as a pilot project, to be made available to the public as a study pamphlet at its conclusion. The grant awarded amounts to \$1,650.

One of the major goals of the project will be to provide a model for other community centers willing to sponsor events and produce exhibitions that will have meaning both for the immediate ethnic constituency and beyond to the larger urban population. Still another goal—as indicated in the project's title—will be to offer woodcut as a readily accessible art form.

one in which communication at various levels has always taken place.

The events will focus on the exhibition and workshop to be offered by Jacques Hnizdovsky, a well-known Ukrainian woodcut artist and painter who lives in New York City. Another artist, yet to be

Rep. Gilman Cites Moroz In CN Week Statement

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Speaking on the floor of the House of Representatives Monday, July 14, Rep. Benjamin Gilman (Rep.-N.Y.) said that Americans should not forget about the plight of captive nations and cited the case of Ukraine and Valentyn Moroz as one of the victims of Soviet Communist oppression.

"In a time when there is such heavy emphasis placed upon detente with the Soviet Union, we must not forget that the list of captive nations is long," said Rep. Gilman.

"There is imposed upon the captive nation of Ukraine the further burden of knowing that one of their leading intellectuals, Valentyn Moroz, has been imprisoned for more than four years," he said.

Rep. Gilman went on to describe the charges against Moroz and the conditions of his arrest. The New York Republican legislator questioned the Soviet Union's sincerity in detente, saying that "if the USSR continues its repressive policies toward the captive nations, how can we expect the Soviets to be responsible partners in any international agreements."

Charging that the Kremlin regime abuses the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirming that the right to national self-determination is a basic human right, Rep. Gilman called on the American government and people to "continue to assist the captive nations in their courageous, continuing struggle for freedom."

By observing Captive Nations Week, we not only demonstrate our concern for these nations, but we also make known to the world our desire for their freedom," concluded Mr. Gilman.

PLAST TAKES PART IN WORLD JAMBOREE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Members of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization participated in the worldwide scout jamboree in Norway from July 28 to August 8, according to Roman Rohoza, head of Plast's World Command.

The jamboree was held in Lilianhammer, 250 miles from Oslo. Plast was represented by youths from West Germany, Canada and the United States. Peter Sodol, world commander of "Yungak" (youths aged 11-18), was the co-ordinator of the Ukrainian participation in the jamboree.

Observe Captive Nations Week in Boston

BOSTON, Mass. (O.S.) — The week of July 13-19 was designated as "Captive Nations Week" in the Commonwealth by Governor Michael S. Dukakis.

Referring to the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution, which began in Massachusetts, the proclamation stated: "It is especially appropriate during Captive Nations Week, 1975, to give renewed devotion to the just desire of peoples under Soviet domination and Communist rule for the rights proclaimed by the American Founding Fathers and defended at the battles of Lexington and Concord."

On Sunday, July 13, prayers were offered in the churches of the Boston Catholic Archdiocese "for the freedom and independence of all captive nations—currently under Soviet domination." Prayers were requested by Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, Archbishop of Boston, according to a news item in The Pilot of July 11th. It was also stated that the Cardinal's request for the prayerful observance of Captive Nations Week was supported by Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian American Organizations in Metropolitan Boston.

Arranged by the Boston chapter of the UCCA, the meeting with Humberto Cardinal Medeiros was held on June 9th. Representing the

(Continued on p. 3)

Two Ukrainians are Ministers of Education in Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta. (EM). — Dr. Bert Hohol and Dr. Julian Kozlak, both of Ukrainian descent, occupy the highest educational posts in the province of Alberta, according to the newsletter of the Canadian Education Association.

Dr. Hohol, an educator by profession, was appointed Minister of Advanced Education, while Dr. Kozlak, a 35-year-old lawyer, was named Minister of Education. Both have been active in Ukrainian community affairs.

Last year, Alberta became the first province in Canada to recognize the Ukrainian language as the language of instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

Dr. Hohol served as Minister of Labor in the province since 1971. Earlier, he held various posts in Edmonton's educational system, including the post of superintendent of schools. The Ministry of Education which he now heads has been expanded to include manpower.

Among the issues to be examined are: the developing philosophy of multiculturalism; the differences between the implementation of multiculturalism and biculturalism; the factors involved in the development of multiculturalism; the priorities of the Ukrainian Canadian community in education, the arts, publishing and youth; and the potential of the community in the development of these policies.

Among the main speakers (Continued on p. 3)

INMATES OF SOVIET CAMPS PRESS FOR STATUS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The attempts by inmates incarcerated in prison camps throughout the Soviet Union to have their status changed to political prisoners is continuing, according to information released by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (Abroad).

Since the beginning of this year, the press service reported, the inmates of the Perm camps are spearheading the fight for the status with which they hope to attract world attention.

Last February, Mykola Bondar officially requested the authorities to change his status to political prisoner "with all the consequences." Bondar was arrested in 1970 for participating in a demonstration in Kiev and charged with "anti-Soviet" agitation and sentenced to seven years incarceration. Since 1973 he has been confined in the Perm camp No. 389-35.

In 1971 he was one of the participants of a protest hunger strike. Bondar was joined in the request by Vitaliy Kalynychenko and Yakiv Suslensky.

Kalynychenko was arrested and sentenced on December 1, 1967, to 10 years in prison for his political convictions and is confined in camp No. 389-36. On November 24, 1974, he sent a letter to the Supreme Soviet, describing the circumstances of his arrest.

Suslensky was sentenced in 1970 to seven years for "anti-Soviet" agitation. In April-May, 1975 he was confined in solitary for 25 days by the camp administration and subsequently transferred to the Vladimir Prison where he will be subjected to a strict regime incarceration for six months.

Shortly after his transfer, he was placed in solitary confinement for violating "talking privileges." Bondar and Kalynychenko were also locked up in solitary for their demands.

Yuriy Hordetsky was sentenced by the Perm camp No. 389-36 administration to 70 days in solitary for writing a similar request. After his release he was transferred to the Vladimir Prison in the spring of 1975 where he spent the first two months under strict regime.

In June 1975 the following Vladimir inmates refused to work: Babur Shakyrov, Vladimir Bukovsky, Yosef Mesheher, Anatoliy Zdoroviy, Yuriy Sudka, Heorhiy Davydov, Mykhaylo Makarenko, Vitold Abankin, Oleksa Sofronov, Vladimir Afansiev, Y. Suslensky, Hunar Rode, Y. Hordetsky, and Oleksandr Chekalin. All were disciplined by prison authorities.

Anna Chornodolska, Art Exhibit, Operetta To Round out Weekend at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Anna Chornodolska, noted Ukrainian Canadian opera singer, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, popular Ukrainian artist, and the New York Ukrainian Opera Ensemble under the direction of Lev Reynarovich, will be featured this weekend at Soyuzivka as part of the UNA estate's varied weekly entertainment bill.

Tonight, at 8:30 p.m., at the "Veselka" pavilion, Miss Chornodolska will appear in concert with a repertoire of Ukrainian and Western classical music. The young soprano, hailing from Montreal, Que., is appearing at Soyuzivka for the second time.



Anna Chornodolska

her singing talent and is considered to be one of the most promising Ukrainian singers breaking into the professional world. Several of the "Soyuzivka" ensembles are also slated to perform during tonight's program which is emceed by Anya Dydyk.

Providing music for dancing after the concert will be Bohdan Hiriak's orchestra. Tomorrow Mr. Hutsaliuk will display his recent collection of oils in the "Veselka" auditorium.

Mr. Hutsaliuk, who was born in Ukraine and studied art at New York City's Cooper Union, has had over a dozen one-man shows throughout the world. Sunday evening, the New York State Ukrainian Opera Ensemble under the direction of Mr. Reynarovich will stage the humorous folk operetta "Natalka Poltavka."

Meanwhile at the "Lviv" villa here, 31 high school age youths are completing their second week at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses.

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EDITORIALS

A Telling Letter

The letter of Mykola M. Rudenko to comrade Brezhnev—the English translation of which we are reprinting elsewhere in this issue—should have made for interesting reading to the Soviet Communist party boss.

Apart from unraveling the “backwardness and narrow-mindedness” of Soviet society and the cruel, inhuman political order which governs it, the letter exposes some of the most flagrant inconsistencies and fallacies in the Marxist theory which has been the bible of communism.

“We fly in rockets, but our ideas move with the speed of an oxcart,” is Rudenko’s apt description of the stolidly stale system that the Kremlin and its henchmen are trying to palm off to the rest of the world as a panacea. Even a typewriter is considered to be a “tool of propaganda,” says Rudenko, who had that “tool” confiscated by the Soviet Secret Police during a house search.

A member of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, an international humanitarian organization, Rudenko was arrested last April, interrogated and released, though he himself does not know for how long. His friend Tverdokhlebov was less fortunate: as of last July 3rd, when Rudenko wrote his letter to Brezhnev, the fate of Tverdokhlebov was unknown to him.

The letter of Rudenko is an equally severe indictment of what Brezhnev’s men in Kiev consider to be a “sovereign Ukrainian state” and a full-fledged member of the United Nations. For it is a prosecutor in Moscow who orders the Kiev based branch of the KGB to conduct the search in the capital of this “sovereign state.”

Yes, the letter made for interesting reading to comrade Brezhnev, but it should also be meticulously perused by those in the West who make grain deals and clamor for detente.

One for Chicago Institute

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago has been in existence for only a few years, but it has already made a substantial imprint on the Ukrainian art scene.

Giving priority, first of all, to modern forms, as its name implies, the Institute has attracted a large number of our young people who specialize in genres that, more often than not, have led art connoisseurs of the older generation to raise their brows in dismay, if not outright disdain. Undaunted, the Institute has pursued what it had set out to do: to give a forum to the younger generation of Ukrainian artists who are seeking new forms of expression, some of which may be incomprehensible or even unacceptable to the older generation.

What is equally important, the Chicago Institute has managed to cut across generational lines. It has staged exhibits of artists of the first, second and even third generation of young Ukrainians, without regard to their background, considering the merit of their work only. Significantly, the Institute’s exhibits have attracted non-Ukrainian viewers and, more importantly, non-Ukrainian critics and reviewers, allowing Ukrainian art and Ukrainianism as such to break out from the confines of our own community.

There is poetic justice, therefore, in the fact that the Institute has been awarded a grant from the Illinois Bicentennial Commission for its project entitled “Woodcut as Pop Art—Then and Now.” Though not the largest of grants as compared to those received by hundreds of non-Ukrainian groups across the nation, its importance lies in the fact that the Institute is thus far the only Ukrainian organization to have received a grant for a Bicentennial project. The Institute’s initiative in this respect merits commendation and emulation.

LETTER OF M. RUDENKO TO L. BREZHNEV

(Below is the English translation of an open letter to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, written by Soviet Ukrainian writer Mykola Rudenko from Kiev. The letter found its way recently to the West. As reported last April, Mykola Rudenko and Andrei Tverdokhlebov from Moscow, both members of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, were arrested and their apartments searched. M. Rudenko was born in 1920 in Donbas. His parents were workers. During World War II, he was a political commissar in the Red Army. Wounded during the siege of Leningrad, he was decorated with medals. After the war, he worked as editor of the literary journal “Dnipro” and was secretary of the party organization of the Union of Writers of Ukraine. He is the author of several novels, short stories and science fiction pieces. He was released after his arrest last April, but was dismissed from the Union of Writers. As he states in this letter, he now works as a janitor. The letter was written July 3rd, 1975).

Dear Leonid Illich!

Let me share some thoughts with you, which, I think, may be of interest to others. You will have to excuse my handwriting, but my typewriter has been taken away from me during the search of my apartment on April 18, 1975, on orders of the Moscow prosecutor. For some reason the Moscow prosecutor decided to subject to repressions the members of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International. This honor was also bestowed upon me even though I do not live in Moscow but in Kiev, the capital of the sovereign state which is a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organization.

By the way—a few words about typewriters. We consider ourselves to be a civilized people, but even such a basic working tool as a typewriter still evokes suspicion today after all, it’s a means of “mass media”. But then in my opinion we should also take into account ballpoint pens—with the help of this instrument I turn out as many copies as with a typewriter. Today no one writes with a plume anymore. This fact seems to escape those who, going back to the pre-revolutionary underground days, consider the typewriter a tool for propaganda.

I brought up this trivial thing because it illustrates the major problem which has plagued our society: backwardness and narrow-mindedness. Whatever we have learned in our youth, we carry into our old age. For some reason it is difficult for us to grasp the fact that the space age requires constant development of thought and spirit. The lifespan of human being is about 70-80 years. To be sure, it is not much. But considering this day and age, it is quite a lot—our entire civilization may not have as many years left. And the reason is always the same: we fly in rockets, but our ideas move with the speed of an oxcart. As in the past, older people cannot accept the fact that young people feel the spirit of the times much more acutely. The ideas of young people are broader, richer than those we had in our youth. That’s the way it should be—and we should be happy about it. But for some reason we are not. Crudely and, sometimes, quite cruelly we cut the flight of youthful thought and bring it in line with the values of fifty or even one hundred years ago.

I see no other conflicts in society except for that eternal conflict between young and old, between bureaucratic restrictions and spiritual freedom. Yet some people try to define it in terms of a “class” conflict. Remember this—the October revolution was brought about by young men who considered Lenin to be an old man. But he died at the same age that Andrei Dmytrovych Sakharov and this writer share now. Yet I was thrown behind bars the very same day that Andrei Tverdokhlebov who is almost thirty years younger than I. And the name of Tverdokhlebov has been known for more than one year to the entire world as that of a leading-advocate of civil rights. Wasn’t it this fact that began to disturb Moscow’s city prosecutor? In my opinion, this should not even be in the realm of his responsibility. I am deeply convinced that prudent, restrained rivalry is not only natural but necessary in any society—without it there can be no growth. What is needed is only a mode of this rivalry. Victory must belong to the mind, not to violence. This rivalry is never dictated by class cleavages. I am the son of a Donbas coalminer. My father died in a coalmine when I was six. All my relatives, like yours, are workers. I survived famine, war, disturbances. During the siege of Leningrad, I was a political commissar and I was wounded. My brother, too, was a political commissar and he died at the front.

But Andrei Tverdokhlebov, who was born after the war, traces his ancestry to the intelligentsia. I was extremely happy to become acquainted with this human being. When I was his age I could not even dream of the knowledge he has now. To be sure, I was soon released, but the accusation stands. Andrei has not been released and there is no news from him.

By the way, let me note this: after Andrei D. Sakharov made the statement that during the interrogation I was requested to leave Amnesty International, my interrogator committed me not to reveal any secrets about the in-

terrogation. This commitment states specifically—nothing beyond what is already known. In this letter I do not intend to reveal more than has become known—thus I am not breaking the commitment. But the law does not forbid me to defend myself. And this letter to you is a means of my defense. Who are we, Tverdokhlebov and I? We can hardly be considered to belong to the same class. Or did we simply become bourgeois outcasts? It was precisely in that manner that Major Zhyromsky defined Amnesty International—a bourgeois organization. But then we should examine the meaning of the very word “bourgeoisie”. The dictionary of foreign words gives the following meaning of this social concept: first, the original name of the city dwellers; second, the ruling class of capitalist society. “Horod”—city in Ukrainian (ancient Rus’ root), thus “horodnyan”—city dwellers. Marx and Engels divided the city dwellers into two classes—the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. They did not consider peasantry as an independent class—it is a petty bourgeois element which supplies manpower for the city. During the first post-revolutionary years, population of the cities was branded along with the bourgeoisie; these two concepts were confluent; they were considered to be not only related but identical. As regards the mentality of the city people and the bourgeoisie, perhaps Gorky described it best: “A city dweller is a being which is limited by a narrow circle of long-developed ways of thinking.”

For example, if sixty years ago a typewriter was considered to be a tool of propaganda, then today it is also necessary to maintain a whole army of armed officials, who must keep count of these dangerous tools and eliminate them. It would be all right if these officials multiplied one per each typewriter. But the bureaucratic “boom” will soon lead to one official for each ballpoint pen. Believe me, Leonid Illich, in

(Continued on p. 4)

The Way ‘The Weekly’ Saw It:

“...A spark of new hope was kindled in the hearts of millions of weary and downtrodden people, when Shevchenko raised a voice of protest in his poems calling upon all to break the foreign shackles. The spark soon blazed into a raging flame in a new movement of national liberation that is still alive today.”

October 6, 1945

Chicago Institute...

(Continued from p. 1)

named, and not of Ukrainian descent, is to share the woodcut demonstration with Mr. Hnizdovsky. Other productions to be associated with the exhibition and workshop will also focus on the other possibilities of providing an image for the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art beyond that of the local ethnic population and of instilling a sense of pride in the community.

Two traveling shows are planned: one exhibition at UIMA during the Hnizdovsky exhibition, but then available by application, to whatever public or private educational facility might desire the display. Mounted photographic panels, readily portable and easily displayed, will offer a technical discussion of the woodcut and its making, while a similar format will trace, with photographs and captions, the history of the woodcut with special emphasis on American traditions since the revolution.

Pamphlet

After the conclusion of the weekend program, a brief summary of both the structure of the program, and a critical discussion of its achievements, will be published by the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. In this pamphlet, the evaluation of the procedures of the project would provide a working model for other community centers which would wish to undertake similar programs. These exhibitions and productions share the project title “Woodcut as Pop Art—Then and Now.”

Co-directors of the project are Lidia Petruniak-Colucci, formerly of Notre Dame University, and Joan M. Ewanchuk, a professor of art at Governors State University in Park Forest South, Ill.

The Institute is a non-profit organization supported by members’ dues, contributions and commission from sale of works-of-art. It is dedicated to the encouragement of contemporary art and artists of Ukrainian extraction, and to the cause of bringing good contemporary art to the Ukrainian community in Chicago and in other Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada.

MORRIS COUNTY UCCA PLANS OUTING

IRONIA, N.J. — The Morris County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is sponsoring a picnic Sunday, August 24, here at the Sun and Fun Beach Club on route 513. The picnic is scheduled to begin at 12:00 noon, and end at 9:00 p.m.

The price for admission and a buffet for adults is \$5.00 and \$3.00 for children. All who want to participate in sports such as tennis, swimming, volleyball, soccer or baseball have to bring their own equipment.

**Centennial of Our Settlement
 Down Memory Lane**

Every person who packs up his things, leaves his place of birth and sets out for a distant, foreign land no doubt will face many trials and tribulations. The following is a recount by Dmytro Kapitula, UNA Supreme President from 1908-1917, who came to the shores of the New World in 1888 at the age of 15, en route to his cousin in Honey Brook, Pa.

When he disembarked from the German oceanliner “Werra” at the port of New York, young Dmytro had with him only a passage card, a railroad ticket from Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City to Audenred, Pa., and some Austrian money, which he converted to seven American dollars.

After completing the formalities at the immigration office, Dmytro and about nine other people were put on a horse-drawn cart and taken to a basement where they were fed “kovhassa” and bread for the price of one dollar. From here they were shown the road to the Jersey City ferry and Pennsylvania Station.

“We left about 6:00 p.m. About 11:00 p.m. we arrived at Hazelton. Three of us got off the train, myself, another Ukrainian and a Lithuanian girl. When the train left, the station clerk put out the gas lantern and shoved us out of the station onto the snow outside, locked up and left. We milled around the station in the five-inch snow drift for about half an hour,” recalled Mr. Kapitula.

At that time a Slovak approached them and told them that the train to Audenred is not due until 9:00 in the morning and offered to walk with them “three American miles” to Audenred. There he left them and said that the brave youthful threesome can go to the nearby house and ask if they could spend the night.

They heeded his advice, but where soon dissuaded by a pack of dogs, so they waited for 30 minutes on a slate bank until Dmytro, who was looked upon by the other two as the leader, could not bear the cold and braved a possible confrontation with the dogs.

The farmer let the three youths stay in his home and the next day Dmytro found his cousin. Honey Brook, recalled Mr. Kapitula, was a town with a population of 900, of whom 50 were Ukrainians. “Our people then lived in shanties, somewhere far from the center of town. At that time our people were forbidden to settle down, where the Anglo-Saxons lived,” wrote Mr. Kapitula.

He described a Ukrainian shanty as being a two-room abode. One room was a kitchen, and the other, larger room was where the “gazda” (landlord) had his bed and the boarders their cots. This shanty was provided by the mining company for anyone who wanted one for six dollars a month.

Each boarder had to make his own cot from wood. He took from the mines, and cloth and hay he bought from the landlady for 25 cents. Rent for room in one of these shanties was two dollars a month, while board, consisting of sugar, butter, jelly, bread, coffee, and two pounds of California shoulder ham daily, ranged from five and a half dollars to seven dollars.

After his first 10-hour day in the mines, from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. as a slate picker, he earned 60 cents. Dmytro took that daily salary home for six months, when he got a 10-cent a day raise. Later he earned 80 cents.

SVOBODA Said:

“...Ukrainian Americans should take advantage of the anti-Communist attitude of the longshoremen and the recent Labor Department report about the rise in food prices, and urge the executive board of the International Association of Longshoremen and its branch chairmen to order their members not to load grain onto Soviet freighters. Members of both Houses of Congress should also be requested to review the entire grain sale to the Soviet Union and determine what other ill effects that deal may have on U.S. economy...”

Tuesday, August 12, 1975

“...The next task, which requires our closest attention, planning and action, is giving aid to our people in the post-Helsinki era. We were against President Ford’s signing the Helsinki agreements because we consider it to be another covert attempt by Soviet leaders to secure at least a moral approval for their banditry. But the agreement was signed and now it is up to us to expose, or at least to diminish, the harm affected by it...”

Wednesday, August 13, 1975

“...The White House, the Congress and the private economic sector can not allow the United States to be overcome by such a serious inflation as was experienced in this country last year...”

Thursday, August 14, 1975

“...We can not say that we do not have any historical artifacts. On the contrary, we have many valuable items scattered in various ill-equipped museums, libraries, archives and private homes. To preserve these historical artifacts, we need a central museum. When it comes down to professional care for our cultural treasure, besides ‘God’s help,’ we need a concrete plan and a group of enthusiasts to accomplish the plan...”

Thursday, August 14, 1975

**Hands Across the Sea:
 Among the Ukrainians of Brazil**

By ANISA HANDZIA SAWYCKYJ

(Miss Sawyckyj is a graduate student in East Asian and American history at Columbia University and takes an active interest in Ukrainian community affairs. This is the eighth in a series of articles describing her experiences during a trip to Brazil in April 1975.)

VIII

Of all the religious communities, the one which impressed me most was that of the Catechists of the Heart of Jesus. In Prudentopolis one finds the headquarters of this truly remarkable community of women who are motivated by both religious and Ukrainian cultural ideals. These catechists, whom I have labelled to my own satisfaction as “Christian populists,” vary in age from 15 to 50. Many have university education and work as professionals in various fields of endeavor. The head of this organization is the energetic Nadia Shulhan.

Their commitment to the community lies in their decision to devote their income and their free time to helping raise the educational, cultural, religious and health levels of Ukrainians, especially the

poor in remote areas who most need help. Most of these Catechists are themselves the products of rural homes and understand the problems they are faced with in community work.

They express their commitment in various ways: during vacations, many of them go deep into the Ukrainian settlements (as do the other religious orders) and give children and adults lessons in religion, Ukrainian language and culture, arts, home economics.

Others contribute in their own way: Dr. Olha Baran is a dentist in the city of Ponta Grossa. In addition to running her own office, she lectures at the local university. When Ukrainians from the “kolonii” come to her for dental services, she is merciful with

payment (and often works for free). From the income of her dental office, she helps to support the dormitory of the Catechists in Ponta Grossa, of which she is the administrator.

Works with Youth

Helen Bardal, a university student, upon completing her studies, plans to go deep into the interior of Parana to one of the Ukrainian colonies, where she says she expects to be useful in working with the youth and students of that community.

But perhaps most impressive of all the young Ukrainian people I met in Brazil, or indeed, anywhere, is Olha Korczagin, a young woman in her twenties, behind whose petite and quiet exterior lies

the moral strength of a giant. Olha, a professional journalist, gave up the dream of her life—a career in journalism—to assume the position of director of the young branch of the Institute of the Catechists in Prudentopolis. Here, she is guardian, teacher, mother to sixty young children (all Ukrainians) who come from rural areas, but whose parents bring them to board in the Catechists’ Institute while attending school in Prudentopolis.

For three years now, Olha has been eating with her wards, slept in their one large room, takes them to the doctor when they are sick, taught them to cook and sew, scraped together funds to keep the group going.

But most important of all, she has designed a program of serious training in all things Ukrainian. In the afternoons, when the children return from Brazilian schools, she gives them daily lessons in Ukrainian. She has taught them songs, “hahilky” and other dances, poems, plays, embroidery. As if that were

not enough of a work load, Olha teaches Ukrainian language at the Basilian minor seminary several times a week and is regularly sought out by the parish priest to prepare children’s programs for various religious and cultural holidays.

Olha is a fifth-generation Ukrainian Brazilian whose love for her cultural and spiritual heritage is truly a moving experience for anyone to behold.

The Ukrainian community of Brazil today can best be understood in terms of three simultaneously existing phenomena: the rural settlements (“kolonii”), the urban settlements, and the mass migration of youth from the countryside into the cities. It is this last phenomenon that is most worthy of note.

Ukrainians as an entity outside of Ukraine, for it is at this crucial point of transition from a homogeneous rural life to a heterogeneous urban life that Ukrainianism undergoes its most trying test.

Geographic Isolation

In rural areas, after all, Ukrainianism has been preserved for almost a century largely as a result of the relative geographic and cultural isolation from the mainstream of Brazilian society. In the cities, acculturation and assimilation have made much greater inroads, as might be expected in Brazil or anywhere. One thoughtful young Ukrainian woman described the problem in this way: “In the cities, you have to work hard to preserve your Ukrainianism, but in the villages, Ukrainianism is a natural condition.”

(To be continued)

Tennis Doubles Played at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — George Sawchak, of Philadelphia, joined the rather exclusive circle of players when he won both the men's and mixed doubles titles in the tournament staged by the Carpathian Ski Club at Soyuzivka during the weekend of August 10-11.

Playing with Zenon Snylyk in the men's division, the pair outtroked a field of twelve without the loss of a set to take the men's title, defeating George Wytanowych and George Petrykewych in the finals, 6-2, 6-3.

As he did in previous years, Sawchak paired up with Dzvinka Lenec to win the mixed doubles crown, though the going was much tougher here than in the men's division, as reflected in the scores.

In the men's group semis, Sawchak-Snylyk made it a mere formality over Roman Olyneec and Volodymyr Kozachynsky, 6-0, 6-2, while Wytanowych-Petrykewych had a much rougher time of it, finally subduing Alex Olyneec and Yaroslav Tymkiw, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.

It was a long day for both Sawchak and Olyneec, as they faced each other — and their

SOYUZIVKA TO HOST TENNIS CAMPERS AT TOURNEY

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — For the second consecutive year, Soyuzivka will host tennis campers of this and previous years at a tourney Saturday and Sunday, August 23-24, one week before the national championships at the UNA estate here.

Both boys and girls will compete in individual matches for Soyuzivka trophies in their respective age groups. Youths up to 18 years of age are eligible to take part in the tourney which will be run by Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak, tennis camp instructors.

Matches are scheduled to get underway at 10:00 a.m. Saturday.



Finalists, tourney directors and guests after trophy presentation.

good-looking partners, Olyneec teaming up with Christine Karpewych — in the last day of the match, the mixed doubles finals. It was give-and-take until the third set when Sawchak-Lenec prevailed to take the match 7-6, 4-6, 6-1.

For a change the mixed doubles field with six pairs was surprisingly strong. Contributing to that fact in no small measure was the play of Martha Turchyn, 18, and Lida Prypchan, 15, both girls attending this year's Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

Miss Turchyn, who hails from Reno, Nevada, paired up with George Petrykewych and gave Sawchak-Lenec a run for their money in the semis before bowing out 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Miss Prypchan, who came to Soyuzivka from Venezuela, teamed up with Andrew Paschuk, a long-time friend of her father's, and battled Olyneec-Karpewych to the wire in the lower bracket semis before losing 2-6, 6-1, 7-6.

The men's field was weakened by the absence of many strong players, including last year's winners Zynovij Jackiw and George Falinsky.

In the men's consolation round, the youthful pair of Eugene Serba and Mark Murawany defeated in the finals an equally likable father-and-son pair of Ihor and Oleh Sochan, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Presenting Soyuzivka awards to the finalists were: UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, himself a

participant in the tourney with Walter Klawnsnik, Soyuzivka manager, Walter Kwas, tournament director Roman Rakotchyj, Sr., and Z. Snylyk. Assisting Mr. Rakotchyj in running the tourney smoothly was Jaroslaw D. Rubel.

UNA CHICAGO DISTRICT BRANCHES TO HOLD MEETING

CHICAGO, Ill. — Michael Oshansky, head of the Chicago UNA District Committee, announced that a meeting of all branch officers will be held Friday, August 22 at 7:30 p.m. at the UNA Home, 843 North Western Avenue here.

The tentative agenda for the meeting includes discussions on organizing matters and finalizing plans for the UNA Day set for Sunday, September 21.

Principal speaker during the gathering will be newly appointed field organizer Bohdan Deychakiwsky. Also attending the meeting will be UNA Supreme Advisor Dr. Myron Kuropas and Anatole Doroshenko.

SUSK Congress . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

at the symposium will be: Dr. Manoly Lupul, from the University of Alberta; Orest Kruhlik, director of the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Culture in Alberta; Michael Andrassy, director of the Multicultural Programs of the Secretary of State; Michael Wawryshyn; Laurence Decore, alderman for the city of Edmonton; as well as several others.

The aim of the symposium is to develop new insights into the policy of multiculturalism, stressing in particular the philosophy of the policy as well as examining the particular priorities of the Ukrainian Canadian community in the next five years. It has become obvious that while certain advances are being made in the implementation of the policy, particularly in areas of education and to some extent in the area of creative arts. The community and leaders of multiculturalism have found themselves stalemated as to future expansion.

The student deliberations this year will deal with the problems of SUSK. An in-depth study of the need for SUSK to exist, the role that SUSK plays, future courses for SUSK and position papers

Dr. George Sinelnyk Gets M.D. from Temple University

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Dr. George Sinelnyk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Sinelnyk, of Berlin, N.J., was awarded a doctor of medicine degree by the Temple University School of Medicine during the annual commencement exercises at the Philadelphia school last May.

Dr. Sinelnyk, who completed his secondary education in Morristown, N.J., is a graduate of the University of Colorado where he was a pre-med honors student.

While still in New Jersey, he attended the School of Ukrainian Subjects at the Holy Protostress Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Philadelphia.

After graduating Temple's School of Medicine, Dr. Sinelnyk and his wife Nancy vacationed in Europe, notably in Switzerland and later in Austria, the country of his birth.

As of August 1st, the young Ukrainian M.D. started his residency at New York's St. Vincent Hospital.

Dr. Sinelnyk's parents hail from the Kharkiv region of Ukraine. Theirs is a rather typical saga of many Ukrainians; repression under the Communists, terror under the Nazis, the flight westward during the war years, a brief stay in Austria where their son was born, resettlement to the U.S. in search of a new life.

An enterprising man, Mr. Sinelnyk soon started his own construction company and, after a hard beginning, he became one of south Jersey's biggest land developers.

The Sinelnyk's younger son Alexander is currently entering his senior year at the University of Colorado where



Dr. George Sinelnyk is a pre-law major. Mr. Sinelnyk is a member of UNA Branch 25.

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

CN Week . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

Lithuanian organizations were: Rev. Anthony Baltrushuras and Ms. Austra Petronia; Latvian organizations: Messrs. Juris Raudsaps and Janis Vilcans. The Boston UCCA was represented by: Konrad Husak, president; Orest Szczudluk, vice-president and Mrs. Maria Walzer.

On Television

On Tuesday, July 15, the "Good Morning Show" on Channel 5, WCVE-TV, presented a short program dedicated to the 17th observance of the Captive Nations Week. The program started with a display of the most popular dishes from Ukraine, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Hungary. The display was hosted by Mrs. Slavia J. Szczudluk, a member of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, in Boston. Rev. Baltrushuras, pastor of St. Peter's Lithuanian Catholic Church in South Boston, spoke about objectives of the CNW and the present situation in the captive nations under Russian Communist domination. He called for the continued American support for the freedom of the captive nations.

The purpose of the Captive Nations Week was raised in the "letters to the editor."

A. Chornodolska . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

panied at the piano by Prof. Lev Struhatsky. Also appearing during the program were Soyuzivka's talented employees under the direction of Miss Dydyk, Oksana Borbycz and Roman Kyzyk.

With the "Honeymoon" skit of Anya and Roman staged two weekends ago, the ensembles performed the fourth sequence, entitled "Separation" during which the young couple went their separate ways after a bitter argument.

The series of art exhibits last Sunday featured the works of Edward "Eko" Kozak and his sons, Yuri and Yarema. That evening Mr. Kozak read several of his works.

Next week, Thomas Hrynkiw, young concert pianist, will appear in a solo concert.

Mr. Hrynkiw, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and holds a Master's degree from the Manhattan School of Music, has concertized around the world and has received many favorable reviews from music critics.

Providing music for dancing following the program will be the "Soyuzivka" orchestra under the direction of Walter Dobuschak. Wolodymyr Bachynsky will display his art-works the next day at the "Veselka" auditorium.

To Bless Cornerstone Of Kerhonkson Church

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The cornerstone of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church here will be blessed tomorrow by Bishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk of the Stamford Diocese and Rev. Ivan Mak, pastor, after a Divine Liturgy to be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. in the newly completed house of worship.

The church is located across the road from Soyuzivka, on a tract of land donated to the parish by the UNA. The church will serve the Ukrainian Catholic faithful in the Kerhonkson area as well as the thousands of guests who flock each year to the UNA estate.

Architect Radoslav Zuk from Montreal, Que., designed the edifice in such a way as to comfortably accommodate overflow capacities in the summer and a smaller number of faithful during the remainder of the year. One wall of the church is made of glass and can be rolled away for people standing outside to participate in the services.

The cornerstone along with several documents will be cemented into place at the conclusion of the ceremony.

After the service, a banquet will be held at the "Veselka" pavilion with the participation of the clergy and faithful.



The nearly completed Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church designed by Radoslav Zuk.

The church will be blessed during the summer of 1976. Ukrainians first began to settle around Kerhonkson over 20 years ago when the UNA purchased its summer resort center here. Since then, Ukrainians organized a Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects here, a Piast branch, a UNA branch and a UNWLA branch. Six years ago the Holy Trinity parish was formed.

Michael Zelwack, UNA Branch 104 President, Dies

PERTH AMBOY, N.J. — Michael Zelwack, long-time president of UNA Branch 104, died here Tuesday, July 22, 1975. He was 79 years old.

Born on August 4, 1895 in Sianik, western Ukraine, the late Mr. Zelwack came to the United States in 1920. Soon after his arrival here he became a member of the Ukrainian National Association and

a leading Ukrainian fraternal activist in the Perth Amboy area.

Surviving Mr. Zelwack are his daughters, Mrs. Maria M. Dante and Mrs. Anna Drotar, and sons, John and Walter.

The body was interred July 25, 1975 at the Ukrainian section of the Hope Lawn Cemetery in New Jersey.

Ukrainian Pensioners

Do you need additional funds besides your Social Security pension for living expenses? If so, you can obtain them by becoming an

ORGANIZER

for the Ukrainian National Association

You can work days, or evenings, week-days or Sundays or holidays, whenever you have free time. Your earnings depend on your time and results. TRY YOUR SKILLS. If you are not familiar with life insurance plans offered by the UNA, we will train you.

Write or call:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Tel.: N.J. (201) 451-2200 — N.Y. (212) 227-5250-1

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA

The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains, near Kerhonkson, N.Y.



EACH FRIDAY, a DANCE to tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra — vocalist, OKSANA BORBYCZ — accordion, A. CHUDOLIJ.

Saturday, August 16, 1975
ANNA CHORNODOLSKA — soprano
Dance to the tunes of B. HIRNIAK'S orchestra.

Sunday, August 17, 1975
Art exhibit — LIJUBOSLAV HUTSALIUK.
"NATALKA POLTAVKA" — operetta performed by the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble of New York, under the direction of L. Reynarowycz

Saturday, August 23, 1975
THOMAS HRYNKIW — concert pianist.
Dance to the tunes of the "SOYUZIVKA" orchestra.

Sunday, August 24, 1975
Art exhibit WOLODYMYR BACHYNSKYJ.

Saturday, August 30, 1975
— Labor Day Weekend
RENATA BABAK — mezzo-soprano, THOMAS HRYNKIW — accompanist.
Dance to the tunes of two orchestras — "TEMPO" and "RUSHNYCHOK".

Sunday, August 31, 1975
VOCAL and DANCING ENSEMBLES of SOYUZIVKA. WOLODYMYR HENTISZ — guest appearance.
Dance to "TEMPO" and "RUSHNYCHOK".
Mistress of ceremonies at all programs — ANYA DYDYK.

THE LARGE AIR-CONDITIONED DANCE HALL "VESELKA"

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CALENDAR OF UNA EVENTS

Below is a list of UNA events scheduled at varied times in various centers of Ukrainian community life. In announcing these programs, we urge UNA'ers in the respective areas to mark the date on their calendars and plan on participating. Like all UNA functions, these are open to all Ukrainians, who will find UNA'ers happy to welcome them.

UNA Branches and District Committees, planning any functions in the forthcoming weeks and months are asked to submit information to The Weekly for subsequent publication in this Calendar.

* UNA District in Chicago will stage a "UNA Day Sunday, Sept. 21, in Palatine, Ill. One of the features of the Day will be the selection of the District's Miss UNA. The event was originally slated for July 20.

* The UNA Day in the state of New Jersey, staged jointly by the District Committees of Newark, Perth Amboy, Jersey City and Passaic, will be held Sunday,

September 7, 1975, at the Ukrainian Village in Bounce Brook, N.J.

* The Lehigh Valley-Allentown District will honor UNA pioneers with a banquet on Sunday, September 7.

* Soyuzivka is the site of the traditional annual "UNA Day" the weekend of September 13-14. In addition to the "Miss Soyuzivka" pageant a lavish concert program, tennis tournament, there is always that inimitable something about the UNA estate that makes for a good time. On Saturday, September 13, there will be special festivities in conjunction with the unveiling of the Lesia Ukraina monument.

* UNA New York District will stage a banquet Saturday, December 6, in honor of UNA pioneers.

* The Taras Shevchenko Branch 42 in Passaic will mark its 60th anniversary with a banquet Sunday, December 7,



Attention! UKRAINIANS OF CALIFORNIA Attention!

100 world famous UKRAINIAN "KALYNA" DANCERS from Canada

will perform in AN OUTSTANDING PROGRAM

honoring the BICENTENNIAL OF AMERICA Los Angeles, Calif.

WILSHIRE-EBELL THEATRE (Corner of 8th & Lucerne)

FRIDAY, August 29, 1975 — 8:30 p.m. — SATURDAY, August 30, 1975 — 8:30 p.m. — SUNDAY, August 31, 1975 — 2:30 p.m.
Tickets: \$3.00 — \$4.00 — \$5.00. Box offices now open at Wilshire-Ebell. Mail orders will be accepted at the Wilshire-Ebell, 4401 W. 8th, Los Angeles, CA 9-0005. Please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.
For information call: (213) 989-1128 or Mr. M. Novak — 413-2075.

Letter of M. Rudenko to L. Brezhnev

(Continued from p. 2)

...sad irony there is no trace of malice, despite all the humiliation that I have experienced. There is only great concern for our future. You know very well how indignant Lenin was that our bureaucratic apparatus grows each year. You yourself frequently expressed this thought. Nevertheless, I found myself behind bars simply because certain people have become accustomed to using two opposite notions with impunity: anti-bureaucratic and anti-Soviet. But Soviet is in itself anti-bureaucratic! Bourgeoisie, bureaucracy and pettiness have always been the enemies of Soviet power. This system of beliefs was left to us by Lenin. And no one has yet proven that there is a fundamental difference between these concepts.

We sit facing each other: I, who fought in the war, a major in the reserve and Major Zhyromsky of the KGB, on the whole, a non-malicious person, whom circumstances have made my jailer. I work as a watchman receiving sixty karbovantsi per month. This is enough for bread and cigarettes. My serious disability does not permit me to work at another job. Major Zhyromsky rummages among archives — for this is his job. For this great "intellectual" work, he receives five or six times more than I do. Did he ever work at a work-bench? Hardly. And naturally, he did not fight — he was a child then. But according to some secret right, the Major accuses me of bourgeois mentality, that is, of malicious bourgeois pettiness. — On this basis, he politely leads me by the arm to the cell of my previous confinement, among the criminals.

What motivates Zhyromsky other than the desire to have modern comforts and power over the people's thoughts? His power consists of chasing every new thought out of my head — our thoughts should be standardized, just like the things he is used to working with. If the existing order is disturbed, it causes Zhyromsky great difficulty — for him this is worse than a nail in his shoe. It is nothing other than the sacred inviolability of our bureaucracy which he is accustomed to calling the Soviet order. Which one of us is petty? Which one is bourgeois? Who discredits the Soviet authority — I or Zhyromsky? But for some reason, this charge is preferred against me, not against him. It is preferred on the basis of pages from my collection of writings on which, in my own hand, is written: "Not for dis-tribution!" And so it happens that despite the freedom of speech guaranteed to me by the Constitution, I am charged for words that have never been spoken! After all, whatever found its way into my archives does not reflect the views of the author — he himself did not agree with it but kept it only because of some page there is a good idea which may be useful in the future. Strange, isn't it!

Soviet youths feel very strongly and painfully about the violations of elementary legality. Some have become accustomed to concealing their views, others dare to raise the voice of protest. And so the conflict between parent and their children — a deeply internal conflict — escapes outward and is discussed throughout the world. There is nothing illegal about this because this conflict, as all other human passions, is not new. It would be worthwhile for us to rise to the intellectual level of our own children — then we would understand that they are in no way class enemies, but honest, questioning, courageous youths. If they were to become pleasing to our highly-placed bureaucrats — that is, machine-like robots of the Zhyromskyy type — the future of our people would be lost forever.

I attribute the low level of spiritual culture, first of all, to the fact that we have started to turn our own children into "class enemies." This is so unnatural that it casts doubts on much in our ideol-

ogy. Moreover, it gives rise to doubts about the very bases of Marxism with its thoroughly false classification of society. I will use my own case as an example. I came back from the front when I was about the same age as A. Tverdokhlebov is now. I always felt the breath of the dead behind my back because I was the only one of the thousands that died on the battlefield that remained alive. I have no other reason for living except this: to be their authorized spokesman in the world of the living. And when I found out about Stalin's monstrous crimes, all the dead comrades started to ask me: why, why did this happen? No, these are not the "whys" that children ask, of which people free themselves as they grow older. Only a person whose conscience has fallen into a deep sleep, from which it shall never awaken, can rid himself of these questions.

Thus started my painful questionings which finally led me to the conclusion: the theory on which we base our plans for reconstructing the world is false in itself. It is false in its main principle: the theory of surplus value of Karl Marx does not stand up to the criticism of contemporary physics and natural sciences in general. There can be no compromise here because Marx ignores the law of the preservation and transformation of energy, which pertains to large and small things, living and inanimate matter of the whole immens Universe. Marx claims that surplus value comes exclusively from human sinews, that is: from extra time and extra work. But he should have first explained whence and how this energy gets into our sinews. By not giving an answer to this question we separate the human being from nature — and then any petty bureaucrat can do whatever he wishes with this human being. This is what breeds Stalinism; it breeds on the 'false premise that the economic life of a society is not governed by any laws of nature."

I have to explain: although my "economic monologues" were confiscated together with the charter of Amnesty International, I have not been accused of criticizing Marx or accused of belonging to the most humane of organizations. They are searching for something else — something that does not exist and never had. As regards the critique of Marx, then this is the case. "Towards the end of his life Marx himself was forced to acknowledge the fallacy of his theory — he agreed with the physiocrats that it is not labor but natural fertility of the soil which constitutes the essence of absolute surplus value. This is the concluding phrase of "Das Kapital". Thus Marx recognized the validity of the great formula advanced by the Ukrainian philo-

Minnesota Center to Study Carpatho-Ruthenian Community

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The Immigration Research Center at the University of Minnesota will microfilm and catalogue source material on the life of the Carpatho-Ruthenian community in the United States in what is a joint project launched by the Center and the Catholic Byzantine Rite Province.

Special emphasis will be placed on the press of the Carpatho-Ruthenian community, said the Center in announcing the joint program, adding that the resource will be available to scholars investigating the ethnic factor in American history.

The Byzantine Rite Province, headed by Metropolitan Stephen Kociseo and Bishop Michael Dudik and Emil Michalik, will support the project with a grant of \$12,500. This sum will be doubled under a gifts-and-matching grant to the Research Center from the national Endowment for the Humanities.

The Center, which was established in 1964 to help remedy the neglect of the ethnic factor in American

sopher, Serhiy Podolynsky, to the effect that surplus value is the additional energy of the sun, which is utilized by man for progress.

Labor, of course, is not discarded, but it is not the substance: labor, like the society itself, is part of the law of nature, the law of the Universe. This gives rise to a totally different philosophy which has nothing in common with Marxism. It is inconvenient to persecute me officially for my "Monologues" because Marxist theory is subjected to criticism stemming from physics and cybernetics, and my scholarly consultants in this respect were the world-renowned physicist A.D. Sakharov and the highly respected cyberneticist, doctor of mathematical and physical sciences, Valery Fedorovich Turchin. Of course, they are not endeared to the official circles, but to argue with them on the question of science is not easy. And what about the laws of nature which Marx tried to negate by advancing the so-called social substance, a non-material, subjectively idealistic category? The result — the need for a thorough economic reform on the basis of capitalism! It could be Leninist capitalism, that is, "the capitalism which exists under communism." You, Leonid Illich, should be quite familiar with this Lenin formula. The founder of the Soviet state detected the inconsistencies in the theory of Karl Marx much earlier than others and left us with his own economic theory, the famous NEP (New Economic Policy). It is NEP that we need now, in its broadest and unperjured form.

Until now, I had never written open letters to the Central Committee. I have written quite a few of them over the past twenty years, but those were all closed letters. And now these closed letters have brought me, a somewhat older man, all in wounds, behind tightly closed iron doors of the cell. Not for long, to be sure, only for two days. But will it end here? I am also disturbed over something else — the fate of Tverdokhlebov.

In my own defense and that of my friend from Amnesty International, I am forced to make this letter public. I believe in the human mind — I believe it will be victorious! This is imminent. And there is nothing wrong with the fact that the peoples of the West are helping us to free ourselves from Stalinism: — I welcome this help. It is not coming from the bourgeoisie, as some say, but the highly cultured spirit.

This signature and address appear under this open letter to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, L. Brezhnev: Mykola Rudenko, Kiev, 84, Koncha-Zaspa 1, kvartira (apt.) 8, telephone 614853. Rudenko Mykola Danilovich.

culture, will also administer the project.

One of the first sections the Center compiled at inception was that on the Ukrainian community life in the U.S. Contributing substantially to that project was Prof. Alexander Granovsky, long-time professor at the University of Minnesota, who donated his personal collection of Ukrainianiana to the Center, thus opening the way for the establishment of the Ukrainian section.

A committee of six scholars has been appointed to advise the project on the Carpatho-Ruthenian community. They are: Dr. Paul Magoesi, the Harvard Society of Fellows; the Very Rev. Raymond Misulich, chancellor of the Pas-saic Diocese; Edward Kasinec, librarian of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; Rev. Athanasius Pekar, OS-BM, of the faculty of St. Cyril and Methodius Seminary in Pittsburgh; Rev. Stephen Veselenak, OSEB, Holy Trinity Monastery in Butler, Pa., and Dr. Frank Renkiewicz, of the Immigration Center, who will serve as chairman and project administrator.

Chicagoans Name Msgr. Makuch As "Man of Year"

CHICAGO, Ill. — St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic parish "Man of the Year" Committee announced that Msgr. Basil Makuch, Rector of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Major Seminary in Washington, D.C., was chosen as the "1975 Ukrainian Man of the Year." The award will be presented to him in Chicago during a formal dinner at the Sherwood Forest Inn, Monday, August 18.

Msgr. Makuch will also be honored at a Ukrainian Day Dinner to be held at St. Joseph's on Sunday, August 24, on the occasion of the annual Eleven Day Parish Festival. Msgr. Makuch has been rector of St. Joseph's Seminary over the past 22 years, and numerous priests have been trained by him for service to the vast community of Ukrainian Catholics throughout the United States.

In announcing the name of this year's recipient of the Ukrainian Man of the Year Award, chairman Walter Bardygula said: "This year we



Msgr. Basil Makuch

wanted a man who would be at the heart of Ukrainian life in America. We knew that Ukrainians centered around the churches and so we looked to the seminary where priests are trained. There we found Msgr. Makuch, our honoree."

Youth Graduates Salutatorian

PARMA, O. — Michael Oleksyk, son of Steven and Elaine Pawluk Oleksyk, of Parma, O., recently graduated from Parma Senior High School ranking second in a graduating class of 904 seniors, and entitling him to deliver the salutatory speech at the commencement exercises.

While in high school, Mike was president of the Latin Club, member of the Debate Team and Chess Club, and a member of the National Honor Society since his junior year. He plans to attend Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland majoring in chemistry.

Academic excellence in the Oleksyk household does not end with Michael. His two younger brothers are quickly following in his footsteps. Kenneth, a junior at Parma High, was recently accepted into the National Honor Society, and Richard, a seventh grader at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Grammar School in Parma completed the current academic year with high honors.

Recently, Mike and Ken accompanied their father on a two week trip to Europe.

Six days were spent in Rome, during which time they had an audience with Pope Paul VI, attended a Divine Liturgy at the Ukrainian Cathedral celebrated by Patriarch Josyf and visits were made to the Basilian Sisters,

OPEN COUNSELORS CAMP AT SUMA CITE

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The official opening of the SUMA counselor camp was held Sunday, August 10, with 146 youths registered. The opening speech was delivered by Myroslav Shmigel, head of the national executive board and other members.

For the second consecutive year the camp director is Kor-nel Wasylyk, long-time head of the New York branch of SUMA. Other staff members include: Marya Barna, secretary; Ihor Zwarycz, "bunchuzhnyj"; Andrij Priatka and Irene Danyliw, "koshovi". The staff of instructors include: Ivan Kobasa, chief instructor, Prof. Zenon Sahan, Bohdana Sydor-Charotrysky, E. Hanowsky, Askold Lozynskyy, Anna Lauro, Nadia Diakun, Prof. Roman Lewyckyj and Roman Zwarycz.

Besides the usual lectures, the participants will have guest speakers from various professional fields during the three-week camp. The camp will conclude Labor Day weekend.

CASTLE IN THE MOUNTAINS

2 mi from Ellenville, 6 mi from Ukrainian Youth Ass'n, 2 1/2 yr. bi-level, 4 br, 2 1/2 bath, dr, lr, elec. kit., fam rm, gar, 1 wooded landscaped acre, stream, move in condition — \$52,000. (914) 647-5544

Baltimore County Marks First CN Week

BALTIMORE, Md. — Through the initiative of the East European Academic Association of Maryland, Captive Nations Week was observed from July 13 through July 19 this year for the first time in the history of this thriving county that surrounds the city of Baltimore.

County Executive Theodore G. Venetoulis, in his proclamation, aptly remembered the peoples of the captive nations "in this Bicentennial year of the United States of America when it is significant that the peoples of this planet recognize the principles delineated in the Declaration of Independence, particularly the passage on the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Venetoulis, of Greek ancestry, commented in presenting the proclamation of



Baltimore County Executive Theodore G. Venetoulis (center) presents the Captive Nations Week proclamation to, left to right, Mrs. Ann Deklau of the Estonian Society, Mrs. Kes Chesonia of the Lithuanian American community, Bohdan Salamacha, chairman of the Baltimore chapter of the UCCA, and Prof. Hlib S. Hayuk, representing the Ukrainian Education Association.

Captive Nations Week for Baltimore county that is added to the list of captive nations. His wife is a native land of Cyprus might well be of Cyprus.

"KALYNA" DANCERS TO PERFORM IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The Ukrainian "Kalyna" Dancers from Canada will be performing at the Wilshire-Ebell Theater here honoring the Bicentennial of America. Directed by Sam Dzugan, the group will perform Friday and Saturday, August 29 and 30 at 8:30 p.m., and Sunday, August 31, at 2:30 p.m.

The "Kalyna" dancers have performed before audiences throughout Canada and the U.S. both on stage and on national television specials. During Canada's Centennial, they performed at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens for Princess Alexandra and were filmed by various television and film interests. During Expo '67 in Montreal, the group was one of the featured performers at the official "Ontario Day" show where 30,000 people were in attendance.

Receives M.S. in Engineering

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Among the many Ukrainians students who graduated from the State University in Buffalo is Bohdan Chmola, who received his Master's degree in engineering on May 18, 1975.

Bohdan is the grandson of one of the co-founders of Plast, Prof. Ivan Chmola, and son of Ihor and Olha Chmola, prominent members of the Ukrainian community here. Bohdan's father is the head of the local branch of Veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army and an instructor at the local Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects.

After graduating from local Catholic high school and one year of college, Bohdan transferred to the State University at Buffalo where he received his B.S. in 1972. The following two years he spent doing field work in special la-



Bohdan Chmola

boratories and working on his Master's thesis, entitled "Em-bankment Design" for which he received an excellent grade.

A member of Plast, Bohdan also likes to play piano and is a member of the local student hromada.

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK
under the auspices of the
ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN SPORTS CLUBS IN NORTH AMERICA (USCAK)
will hold

THE ANNUAL TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION
at SOYUZIVKA
DEDICATED TO
Bicentennial of American Revolution
and
100th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in the United States

August 29, 30, 31 and September 1, 1975 (Labor-Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT
for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA, SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, and the Sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK
Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following divisions: Men, Women, Junior Vets (34-44), Senior Men (45 and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).
Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.
Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, division and the fee of \$5.00 should be sent to:
Mr. BOHDAN RAK
43-21 49th Street
Long Island City, N.Y. 11104
Registrations should be sent not later than August 23, 1975. No additional applications will be accepted before the competition, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

FRIDAY, August 29 — Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round. Players who must compete in this round will be notified by the tournament committee by Wednesday, August 27.

SATURDAY, August 30 — Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups); junior vets, senior men 45 and over, and women. New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. Men's first round. Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups). New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. Men's consolation round. Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakotchyj Sr.
Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.
Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to: Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641
All participants in the tennis and swimming competition will receive commemorative medals.

REGISTRATION FORM
PLEASE CUT OUT AND SEND IN WITH APPROPRIATE REG. FEE.

- Name: _____
- Address: _____
- Phone: _____
- Date of birth: _____
- Event — age group: _____
- Sports club membership: _____

Check payable to: KLC, American Ukrainian Sports Club.