

UNA's Bicentennial Festival, February 21-22, 1976, Shamokin, Pa.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY EDITION

A PAST TO REMEMBER
— A FUTURE TO MOLD!
BICENTENNIAL OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CENTENNIAL OF UKRA-
INIAN SETTLEMENT IN
THE U.S.

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PIK LXXXIII SECTION TWO No. 29 SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1976 ЦЕНТІВ 25 CENTS Ч. 29 VOL. LXXXIII

UNA Returns To Place Of Birth For Triple Salute

Pliushch: Soviet System Sick, No Different Than Tsarist

PARIS, France. — Leonid Pliushch, the recently released Ukrainian political prisoner, said at the February 3rd press conference here that the Soviet system is "sick and no different than the tsarist regime."

Pliushch, replying to questions posed by some 150 newsmen attending the conference, said: "The entire system is sick, but there are healthy segments among the peasants, workers and intellectuals."

"I hope that due to international humanistic pressures and protests, which are on the increase (in the USSR), they (the Kremlin) will refrain from dictatorship over words and deeds," said the 37 year-old mathematician.



Leonid Pliushch

Western analysts feel that Pliushch's testimony at the news conference influenced the delegates at the 22nd congress of the French Communist Party to approve a series of resolutions overtly condemning the Soviet Union for human rights denials.

Georges Marchais, head of the French Communist Party, in his four-hour introductory speech, also broke with the Soviet Party line by discarding the concept of "dictatorship of the proletariat" and proposing the concept of "national communism."

In 1966, Pliushch said, he began writing articles criticizing the Soviet government on the basis of Marxist principles. At that time he also became interested in the nationality questions in the USSR and wrote: "In regards to the nationality question, the Soviet Union is following the same policies adhered to by the tsarist regime."

Pliushch, however, does not believe in a revolution in the Soviet Union, but feels that democratization should come by way of reforms. He said that the technocratic intelligentsia could initiate changes, but asked rhetorically: "Will they be successful?"

From the initial 20 written questions submitted prior to the conference Pliushch selected as the first a query relating to the future of Ukraine.

He said that Ukraine "should become independent. But whether it is possible is difficult to say."

A Ukrainian correspondent at the meeting noted that the translator interpreted "should become" as "should remain" and the French-language version read mistakenly: "Ukraine should remain independent."

Pliushch said that the Ukrainian dissident movement is temporarily suppressed because of the immense number of arrests and imprisonments, but "probably not for long."

He said that the Ukrainian movement consists of "patriots like Dziuba, Svitlychny, Sverstiuk and others... even, unfortunately, some chauvinists."

"But I can say that of all my Ukrainian patriotic friends, only three were chauvinists," he said.

As for Valentyn Moroz and Mustafa Djemilov, a Tartar leader, Pliushch said that he has little hope for their release. He said that their fates, as well as the plight of others, depend on Western and internal pressures on the Soviet government.

Several questions were posed to his wife, Tatiana, about Ukrainian female political prisoners. She answered that their cases were "extremely bad."

"I respect and bow my head before women political prisoners such as Nadia Svitlychna, whose sentence terminates May 17th, Nina Strokata, whose sentence is already over," said Mrs. Pliushch, not clarifying whether Strokata, a microbiologist, has been released from prison.

To date, the Soviet government has not taken a stand on the charges levied against them by Pliushch.

Pliushches Welcome Carolers

PARIS, France. — "The last time I heard Ukrainian carols was shortly before my arrest in 1972. And now, after my release, we are again visited by Ukrainian carolers," said Leonid Pliushch to a group of Ukrainian carolers who visited him and his family at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Michel Broue, where the Pliushches are currently staying.

It was a moving moment for all, reported The Ukrainian Word weekly, published here. The Pliushches had tears in their eyes, as did the carolers, members of the Ukrainian Youth Organization in France. The group also brought some traditional Ukrainian "kutia" for the family.

In the ensuing conversation, Mr. Pliushch told the youths that he first learned about "kutia" from his grandmother in the Chernihiv area of Ukraine.

Danylo Haniak, head of the youth organization, took the opportunity to present to the Pliushches monies collected at the annual New Year's ball, which he said was dedicated to the Ukrainian family upon their arrival in the free world.

WCFU Calls for Actions In Defense of Church

TORONTO, Ont. — The presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians designated 1976 as "Defense of Ukrainian Religion and Church Year", and called on all Ukrainian Christians in the world to initiate intense campaigns on behalf of religious dissidents in Ukraine.

The appeal was made in conjunction with the hierarchs of all Ukrainian churches in the free world.

Details of the defense campaign are left up to the individual churches and Protestant congregations, said the WCFU statement, while the world body will act as a coordinator and will present their demands before western governments, the United Nations, and international organizations.

In its appeal, the WCFU cited the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the 1930's and 1940's and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the 1940's and 1950's.

It also related the current repressions against Ukrainians who stood up in defense of the religious, cultural and national rights of Ukraine, among them Valentyn Moroz, Nina Strokata, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Borys Soroka, Ihor Kalynets, and others.

Several U.S. legislators have introduced in the Congress a series of resolutions documenting the destruction of religion in Ukraine and authorizing the American government to intercede in the matter, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

U.S. Methodists to Send Bibles to Rev. Romaniuk

DALLAS, Tex. — Leaders of the Methodist congregation in the United States have appealed to their faithful to send Bibles to the incarcerated Ukrainian Orthodox priest, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk.

The Texan Methodist, published here, wrote in its Tuesday, January 30th edition that the 53-year-old Ukrainian priest is incarcerated under "extreme conditions" in Mordovia and "possibly is near death."

In an interview with Barbara Berg of The Texan Methodist, Dr. Andrew Zwarun, external affairs vice-president of the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service, said that Rev. Romaniuk "is in dire need of help." He suggested that Bibles be sent to the incarcerated priest, "as a symbol of religious freedom," in care of Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, D.C.

Rev. Romaniuk wrote a letter to the World Council of Churches and Pope Paul VI last August saying that that month he began a hunger strike in protest against the prison authorities' refusal to allow him to use the

23 Ukrainian Political Prisoners Renounce Soviet Citizenship

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Twenty-three Ukrainian political prisoners, among them Ivan Svitlychny and Ihor Kalynets, have filed statements renouncing Soviet citizenship, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Canada Preferred

The recent figure raises the total number of Ukrainian dissidents who have rejected their Soviet citizenship to 25.

Last year, Danylo Shumuk and Vyacheslav Chornovil made similar statements. Chornovil, a former journalist, went even further by requesting Canadian citizenship.

Earlier, other incarcerated intellectuals had demanded the status of political prisoners, placing them in a category governed by international covenants.

Arrested in 1972

Svitlychny and Kalynets were both arrested in 1972 and subsequently imprisoned in the Perm concentration camps. They were sentenced

to seven years imprisonment and five years exile, and six and three years, respectively.

The press service also reported that Vasyl Stus and Vasyl Lisovy were transferred to the KGB headquarters in Kiev for intense questioning. Dissident circles in Ukraine feel that they were being pressured by the secret police to recant their beliefs. Both attempts proved fruitless.

In November 1974, Chornovil and other prisoners were taken to Lviv or Kiev for similar interrogations.

Appeal to AI

Other reports from Ukraine, cited by the press service, reveal that Malva Landa, a Russian dissident known for her defense actions, appealed to Amnesty International on behalf of Mykola Baduliak-Sharagin. She said that he is suffering from severe hypertension.

Shamokin Is Site Of Festival February 21-22

SHAMOKIN, Pa. — Mary Lesawyer, lyric soprano, formerly with the New York City Opera will be returning home Saturday and Sunday, February 21 and 22 to appear in the UNA Bicentennial Festival here.

Mrs. Lesawyer is one of two performers in the Bicentennial program who were born in the anthracite region and will appear here at the Shamokin Area High School, 2000 West State Street, with a program dedicated to the Bicentennial and Centennial.

The other artist is internationally renowned pianist Thomas Hrynkiw who hails from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

It was in Shamokin that the UNA was established 82 years ago this February 22nd.

A group of Ukrainian Catholic priests, Revs. Ivan Konstantevych, Theofan Obushkevych, Ambrose Poliansky and Gregory Hrushka, met in the latter's Jersey City apartment and laid down the foundations of what was to become the UNA.

Until that time Ukrainian brotherhoods belonged to the "Union of Greek Catholic Russian Brotherhoods," but because of some irregularities within its system and prejudice against Ukrainians, the four priests decided to form a purely Ukrainian fraternal organization.

The constituent assembly was called together in Shamokin's Columbus Hall on Pearl and Vine Streets on February 22, 1894 — George Washington's Birthday. For the first few years after its establishment the UNA consisted of 13 brotherhoods, the most active of which was the St. Cyril and Methodius brotherhood from Shamokin.

Today, the Shamokin area Branches are among the most active in the UNA network. There are 20 Branches and some 2,000 members. In 1974, the Anthracite District went over its quota of new members, and the following year

exceeded its quota by 60 percent to lead the 30 UNA Districts in the annual membership drive.

Over the years, the Anthracite region has supplied the UNA Supreme Assembly with many dedicated and hard working officers. Among them is Mrs. Julia Bawoliak, UNA Supreme Vice-President from 1929-1933, who lives in McAdoo.

Not only was Shamokin Mrs. Lesawyer's birthplace, but it was also the starting point of her outstanding operatic career. Under the sponsorship of the late Helen Konstantevich-Wyessler, one of Pennsylvania's foremost piano teachers, Mrs. Lesawyer went to New York City to study with the late Frank LaForge.

She continued her studies with Leon Carson, leading voice teacher and long-time president of the New York Singing Teachers Association. Mrs. Lesawyer also studied at the Juilliard School of Music.

As a soloist with the New York City Opera Company, Mrs. Lesawyer appeared in a number of operas, including world premieres of Douglas Moore's "The Dove" and "The Good Soldier Schweik" by Kurka. She also appears in the recording of "The Ballad of Baby Doe" by Douglas Moore.

Mrs. Lesawyer has performed as a soloist with the New York City Opera at the Brussels World's Fair, at festivals in the United States, Canada and in such European cities as Munich, Rome and Vienna.

Her New York performances included appearances as a soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House, Carnegie Hall and Town Hall.

(Continued on p. 3)

50 Students from United States, Canada Take Part in CeSus Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Some 50 students from the United States and Canada met here recently to discuss problems of organized student life and the state of Ukrainian community affairs on the North American continent.

Ukrainians, Jews Picket Soviet Circus in Binghamton

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — As in other cities around the country, local Ukrainians, together with a group of area Jewish students used the performances of the Soviet Circus at the Broome County Veterans Memorial Arena to publicize the plight of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Some 50 Ukrainians gathered at the site of the program at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday, January 28, for the demonstration, sponsored by the local Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz. They marched in a circle and chanted: "Russian Circus has More Rights than Ukrainians in USSR," as 3,000 people made their way through the manifestation, some accepting the leaflets and expressing sympathy, others showing indifference.

Not far from the Ukrainians group, some 150 Jews, mostly students from the State University at Binghamton, staged their own action.

The protesters received telegrams of support from Sens. James Buckley (C-R-N.Y.) and Henry Jackson (D-Wash.).

Maria Zobniw, spokeswoman for the Moroz Committee, cited for local reporters several cases of repressions against Ukrainians by the KGB.

Rev. G. Sudick, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church in Endicott, said that similar demonstrations should be initiated in defense of all who are denied freedom in the Soviet Union. He also charged that there are more KGB agents in this country than there are CIA.

(Continued on p. 4)

U.S. Congress Marks January 22nd Dates With Annual Prayer Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Bishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese in Chicago, Ill., led a joint session of Congress in the annual prayer service, commemorating the 58th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine and the 57th anniversary of the Act of Union.

Following the ceremony, held here Thursday, January 29, numerous legislators voiced statements on the occasion of the dual anniversary, among them Reps. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), William Walsh (R-N.Y.), John Wyder (R-N.Y.), John Y. McCollister (R-N.Y.), Charles Whalen (R-O.), Jerry L. Pettis (R-Ca.), and others.

Many representatives of the local Ukrainian community were present in the Congressional gallery during the ceremony.

Below is the full text of Bishop Constantine's prayer as it appeared in the Congressional Record:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy manifold blessings upon our Nation. Commemorating the birth of America's freedom we implore of Thee, guide us in wisdom, sanctify us through Thy strength



Mary Lesawyer

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that we, a light to all nations, might dedicate ourselves to the spirit of "76" which, through divine providence, is

(Continued on p. 4)



A segment of the Ukrainian demonstration during the performances of the Soviet Circus in Binghamton.

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After Congressional observance of Ukraine's independence anniversary: Standing, left to right, are: Anatole Bilecky, UN-CA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Rep. Daniel J. Flood (R-Pa.), House Speaker Carl Albert, Bishop Constantine, Chaplain of the House Rev. Dr. Edward Latch, Alexei Pelachivsky, Dr. Victor Kouley, VOA, and standing in the foreground, Theodore Bilecky.

СВОБОДА **SVOBODA**
 УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
 FOUNDED 1893
 Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

Publication Rates for the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$6.00 per year
 UNA Members \$2.50 per year
 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Editor: Zenon Snylyk
 P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 Ass't Editor: Ihor Diaboha

EDITORIALS

In Defense of Religious Freedom

The Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, in a statement to all Ukrainians in the free world, has designated 1976 as the year in defense of religious freedom and Churches in the Soviet Union. The statement draws attention to the fact that the right of religious worship is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the document to which the USSR ascribes along with other member-states of the United Nations.

Moreover, the constitution of the USSR, as well as the constitutions of its republics, contain explicit articles guaranteeing freedom of religion and worship.

Yet for seven months now Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, the 53-year-old Ukrainian Orthodox priest, is on a hunger strike in a Mordovian concentration camp because prison authorities have taken away his Bible. One of the reasons Valentyn Moroz is languishing in a labor camp is because he protested against the destruction of a Ukrainian church in Kosmach.

Georgi Vins, 47-year-old Ukrainian Baptist leader, is serving a 10-year sentence for defending the right of free worship and assembly allegedly guaranteed to all citizens of the USSR. Rev. Mykhaylo Lutsky, a Ukrainian Catholic priest, was not even given the benefit of a trial last year. He was hanged by KGB henchmen in a forest outside of Drohobych. An ancient Ukrainian church was razed in Zhytomir despite protests of worshippers who we subsequently harassed for daring to speak out.

Yet it was Metropolitan Filaret, "exarch of all Ukraine" as he calls himself, who told us last year that Moroz is no concern of his, that the Ukrainian people do not want their own Church and that Vins violated Soviet laws. He knew nothing about the church in Zhytomir even though the story was headlined by scores of newspapers across the West.

These and myriad other facts must be brought to light, as well as the fact that despite persecution and destruction, religion lives on in the masses. That should be the message throughout this year.

UNA's Homecoming

For the third time in seven years, the Ukrainian National Association, the first and now the largest Ukrainian national organization on the North American continent, is returning to Shamokin, Pa., the place of its birth 82 years ago to celebrate a triple anniversary.

UNA's two-day Festival on Saturday and Sunday, February 21-22, will salute the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, the Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in the United States, and Soyuz's own anniversary coinciding as it does with the exact date of George Washington's birthday.

It is wholly proper that the UNA chooses Shamokin to mark the signal anniversaries. In 1969, this town in the heart of Pennsylvania's anthracite coal region was the site of UNA's Diamond Jubilee fete; in 1973, the area was again chosen for the observances of the 80th anniversary of Svoboda, the daily which forged the Association through the will and penmanship of its first editor, Rev. Gregory Hrushka.

For it was in this area that the first foundations were built for what became the bedrock of Ukrainian community life in this country. It was there that early Ukrainian settlers wrote one of the harshest yet also one of the most glorious chapters in American Ukrainianism's history. It is by pointing to Shamokin and its environs that we can proudly say in line with the Bicentennial theme that we have "A Past to Remember and a Future to Mold."

Decadent Capitalism Rampant In USSR, Says Writer

"When you consider what we've accomplished despite communism," a Moscow resident once said ironically, "just imagine what we could have done under private enterprise."

The curious thing about his remark is that private enterprise, of sorts, is flourishing in the Soviet Union, and authorities are mounting a massive drive to suppress it, wrote John Dornberg, noted expert on Soviet affairs, for the Washington Star news service.

The trouble is that by Soviet criteria private enterprise is highly illegal and falls into the category of "economic crimes," which are even punishable by execution.

In some instances it borders on what even a capitalist society would regard as outright larceny or "white collar" crime. In many more, it is merely a Soviet version of the universal "I can-get-it-for-you-wholesale" syndrome.

There is the case of Maria Kuznetsova, 45, from the provincial town of Yelets, who was caught at a Moscow train station with 34 children's fur coats in her luggage.

Under questioning she admitted she had bought the coats, officially marked at \$26.60, from a friendly clerk in the "Children's World" department store at \$39.90 each, and was planning to resell them in Yelets, where such coats are unavailable, at \$69.16.

In a capitalist society such entrepreneurial ingenuity would have been applauded. In the Soviet Union it netted her a seven-year prison camp term.

'Salaries'

Further investigation uncovered an entire ring of Moscow store clerks selling merchandise under the table at a personal profit to out-of-town customers, such as Kuznetsova, who then resold the goods at even bigger profits in the provinces.

Or there's the case of Boris Zhemchugov, listed simultaneously as a handyman on the payroll of a construction trust in province of Ivanovo, northeast of Moscow, as a loader working for a nearby installation enterprise and as a painter and plasterer for a local design and decorating bureau.

In all those jobs Zhemchugov was described as a part-time employee. Full time he was the director of the transport department of Ivanovo's metal supply depot, notorious for its irregular service.

Some of the depot's clients got better service than others—those who agreed to "hire" Zhemchugov for part-time work he actually never performed. The "salaries" he collected were, by Soviet law, bribes, which cost him eight years in jail, and those who paid, a year each.

Automotive parts are critically scarce in a country where private car ownership has grown infinitely faster than the motor industry's ability to provide service.

Next to windshield wipers, which any astute Soviet driver removes and locks in the glove compartment whenever he parks his car or leaves it momentarily unattended, spark plugs may be the scarcest of all.

But not for those motorists, motorpool managers and garage mechanics who had connections to Vladimir Shishlov and his friends at the Engels Spark Plug factory.

Shishlov, it seems, always had a ready supply of spark plugs. He paid from 65 to 80 rubles a piece for them to workers who filched them from the

plant, and resold them to automotive supply centers for \$1.20. They sold them to car owners and service garages at \$2.10. On the black market they went for \$3.70.

All told, Shishlov resold 62,877 plugs. Through the drive to suppress it is obviously on, private wheeling and dealing continues. Moreover, most executives of state-run industry don't care.

"It's simply not profitable for us to discover theft," an official in Leningrad recently confided. "Once it's been noted, it shows up on our books as an inventory surplus that merely raises our taxes. The value is fictitious since the thieves have spent the money. But the taxes are real. They have to be paid in cash."

Chicago Institute's Bicen Exhibit Set for Opening

CHICAGO, Ill. — "Woodcut as Pop Art — Then and Now," a Bicentennial year project of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art here, which was recognized and partially funded by the Illinois Bicentennial Commission, will open Friday, February 20, at 7:00 p.m.

Participating artists are Jacques Hnizdovsky, well-known Ukrainian woodcut artist and painter, and Laura Volkerding, an artist who teaches at the Midway Studios at the University of Chicago.

The exhibit will open Friday evening with a reception for the artists. Saturday afternoon, February 21, there will be a workshop demonstration given by both artists and a film about woodcuts will be shown. Sunday afternoon, February 22, a lecture will be given by Joshua Kind, who teaches art history at Northern Illinois University, followed by a discussion and a second showing of the film.

The woodcuts of Jacques Hnizdovsky along with the earlier woodcuts and more recent graphics of Laura Volkerding will be on exhibit through April 4th. Accompanying the exhibit will be a series of mounted photographic panels, readily portable and easily displayed, offering a technical discussion of the woodcut and its making; a second series, similar in format, will trace, with photographs and captions, the history of the woodcut with special emphasis on American traditions since the Revolution. Both displays will be available after April 4th, by application, to whatever public or private educational facility might desire them.

SVOBODA Said . . .

"...The growth of ecumenism between the Orthodox and Catholic Churches is truly a miracle. But probably the greatest miracle of miracles would be a similar development within the Ukrainian church. In the words of the religious hymn: 'God Grant Us Unity...' Friday, February 13, 1976

The Way 'The Weekly' Saw It

"...Rumors filtering through the Iron Curtain that the Soviet government had used every means to break him (Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyy) for its propagandistic machinery have subsequently proved to be true: he was tortured, humiliated and otherwise 'persuaded' to accept dubious honors and the Patriarchal throne in Moscow at the expense of his faith, but to no avail..." February 16, 1963

Methodists to Send...

(Continued from p. 1)

Bible. Reports from Ukraine indicate that he is still fasting.

One of the first to act on the appeal of the newspaper was Atty. Gregory Anderson, Gaines County, Texas prosecutor, who wrote in a letter to Mr. Dobrynin that "God's heart is breaking when man suffers, especially at the hands of another man."

"Is it possible that the great nations of the Soviet Union are really afraid of the small priest. He loves you and wants to help your people," wrote Mr. Anderson. "Can this be against Soviet policies?"

Mr. Anderson said the treatment of Rev. Romaniuk resembles the Stalin purges of the 1930's. He sent Dobrynin a Bible in hopes that it will "speak to your heart."

"I pray for you, your family and your country," wrote Mr. Anderson. "If you willfully decide to kill Rev. Romaniuk, his place will be taken by 10,000 others. You can never kill the Almighty Lord."

Soon after news about Rev. Romaniuk's incarceration reached the West, Dr. Zwarun contacted several leaders of the World Council of Churches who were meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. One delegate, who refused to be identified, told Dr. Zwarun that he knew of the priest's case.

He also reproached the Ukrainian community for not immediately initiating actions in his defense.

23 Prisoners . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

where he completed engineering studies.

In 1968 he visited the Soviet Union as a representative of an English company. He was arrested and charged with "treason," and incarcerated in the Mordovian camps.

After signing several petitions to the U.N. Human Rights Commission about the treatment of inmates, he was transferred to the Vladimir Prison.

ZAREVO SUPPORTS U.S. STAND ON AMNESTY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The executive board of the Ukrainian Student Association "Zarevo" sent a telegram to former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel P. Moynihan, expressing their support for the American resolution for worldwide amnesty for all political prisoners.

"We strongly support your initiative in the United Nations for a resolution regarding a worldwide amnesty for political prisoners and urge that this resolution apply to the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Byelorussia," said the February 1st letter.

A similar communique was sent to Leonard Garment, United States delegate to the current session of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland.

Centennial of Our Settlement
Down Memory Lane

American Bicentennial Approved

By ROMAN J. LYSNIAK

Several years ago John Subota, by then a proud citizen of these United States, sponsored for the immigration to our country his young nephew Andrew from Poland, after both of his parents died. In 1946, Andrew, then a small child, was deported with his parents to northern Poland from their native Lemkivshchyna (Lemkian region), thanks to Polish-Soviet "cooperation."

John Subota has never had a reason to regret the sponsorship of his nephew. Andrew has been a clean living, hard working young man. He has been going to school nights to learn American history and English language, which admittedly gave him many problems. John Subota was very proud of his nephew and wanted him to become an American citizen the very minute he would qualify after the expiration of waiting time prescribed by the law.

At long last the awaited day had arrived. John Subota took his nephew, now a candidate for citizenship, to an Immigration and Naturalization Bureau in New York. After the completion of all necessary formalities, Andrew

was examined by an immigration inspector. Under this examination it was established that, John Subota's fervent wishes notwithstanding, his nephew was not yet quite ready to become an American citizen; he betrayed lack of knowledge of national history, institutions, and public men. Seeing no point in continuing with the test the examiner turned to the candidate's companion:

"Mr. Subota, take your nephew and tell him more about the constitution, the government of the United States and the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, which we are celebrating this year. Don't bring him back until he is better qualified."

Downhearted, John Subota led his crestfallen nephew away. Within an hour, however, they returned.

"And what brings you here again?" asked the examiner.

"Everything is all right now, sir," stated John Subota. "I took my nephew out and explained to him everything about the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and he says that he approves of it completely. Don't you, Andrew?"

BOOK REVIEW

"The How of Gogol"

O. Stromecky, "The How of Gogol," (A Study of the Methods and Sources of Gogol), UAH Press, Huntsville, Ala., 1975; printed by M.D. Publishing Company; 232 pages.

The book is bilingual, the English text covers 42 pages and is divided into 7 chapters; the Ukrainian text covers 197 pages. The book has an introduction by Prof. Natalia Polonska-Vasylenko, a foreword by the author in English, French, German, and Spanish.

We will not dwell on the English part of the book since it only contains a synopsis of the first four chapters of the Ukrainian part of the book.

O. Stromecky calls Gogol a "Ukrainian writer," with which it is difficult to agree because if Shevchenko, Kulish and Kvitka were such "Ukrainian writers," then there would be no Ukrainian literature since Gogol did not write a single work in Ukrainian. Unfortunately, Gogol was a Russian writer, although he was a Ukrainian.

In Chapter I, the author analyzes the historico-literary development of "Taras Bulba"; in Chapter Two, the development of Ukrainian themes by those writers of Ukrainian origin who wrote in Russian and Russian writers who were interested in Ukrainian topics. Chapter Three shows which Ukrainianisms the reader will find in Gogol's

works, and the fourth attests that Gogol generously utilized the Ukrainian dumas and historical songs while writing his works. Further chapters show how Gogol used the famous "Istoria Rusiv" in his historical novel, "Taras Bulba." The author's appraisal of the short story "The Overcoat," and how Gogol achieved world recognition with his play "The Inspector General" are discussed in chapters VI and VII and chapter VIII presents the "Dead Souls."

The last chapter shows the influence of Ivan Kotliarevsky on Gogol's works. Prof. Polonska-Vasylenko praises the work of Dr. O. Stromecky by underlining that he undertakes the task with a thorough understanding of the history and customs of Ukraine. In our opinion Prof. Polonska-Vasylenko somewhat overstated the case. However, O. Stromecky undoubtedly achieved his objective. He proves that Gogol, after his first unsuccessful literary attempts, turns his thoughts to his mother to send him materials about Ukrainian beliefs and customs, about the traditional folk life and dress. He wants to have a few words about "Christmas carols," about "Ivan Kuppalo and the mermaids", about any kind of ghosts and goblins. He asks that she send minute details about them.

Having obtained these materials Gogol wrote "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikan'ka" and "Mirgorod." The epic "Taras Bulba" is also included in the collection "Mirgorod." These works brought Gogol instant fame as a writer.

In 1833 Gogol wrote to Maksymovych: "My happiness, my life! The songs, Oh, how I love you! All the chronicles which I'm reading now are worthless in comparison to these sonorous and living chronicles!"

The author makes an original analysis of "The Inspector General," a story in which the unrealistic inhabitants of a town are observed by an average person. In "The Inspector General," in the author's opinion, "the symbolism is apparent as soon as the reader is introduced to the characters of the play."

In 1835 Gogol began "Dead Souls in prose," the "Dead Souls." He wrote to Zhukovskiy: "If I finish this work as it should be done, then... what a great and original theme it will have! What a heterogeneous swarm! The whole of Russia will appear in this work!" The protagonist in this poem is Chichikov, who went from one landowner to another buying "dead souls." Is

(To be Continued)

(Continued on p. 4)

Tell About Artist's Life in Soviet Union

Sasha and Leana Kaletski, two young Russian singers, recently arrived in the U.S. from the Soviet Union, bringing with them only their guitars, an antique lute, their songs and Sasha's paintings inspired by the songs.

In 1972, an international theater conference was held in Albany, N.Y. Theater companies from both sides of the Iron Curtain were represented. The leading role in the Soviet company was portrayed

by Alexander Kaletski, better known as Sasha. His wife, Leana, was a leading actress in a Moscow music company.

Although both enjoyed successful theatrical and musical careers, their main interest was writing contemporary folk songs. Their themes ranged from love poems to descriptions of typical Soviet life and, most importantly, political commentary. Finding it impossible to pursue their talents as songwriters in the Soviet Union due to the poli-

tical, religious, or humorous content of their songs, they applied for visas to emigrate. The visas were granted, and they settled in New York. The following is an interview with these two young Russian artists-dissidents.

The interview was conducted by Borys Potapenko, president of the New York City branch of TUSM and a member of the editorial board of the organization's magazine, "Promin Voli" (Ray of Freedom).

Question: Why did you leave the Soviet Union?

Leana: It is difficult to answer this question in one sentence. Our decision did not arise suddenly, but matured for many years. There were so many reasons why it was impossible to remain in the USSR any longer.

Sasha: Our dream was to be able to pour out our souls, our inner feelings through our songs. This was quite impossible to do in the Soviet Union even if our songs con-

tained nothing contrary to Soviet Union even if our songs contained nothing contrary to Soviet doctrine. The only songs that were permitted were those that manifested complete agreement with the general line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our songs, on the other hand, are sharply political, as well as social, for any song that comes genuinely from the heart will also to some degree reflect social problems. Anyhow, in the Soviet Union, such

songs are simply considered "anti-Soviet." We do not agree with the position of the party in regard to art. In the Soviet Union, art has to fulfill a propagandistic and even didactic function. Art for art's sake is a totally unknown and even a forbidden phenomenon.

Question: Is this why Soviet artists are alienated from the Soviet system?

Leana: One of the primary reasons artists are alienated is socialist realism, the official doctrine influencing art as

well as just about everything in the Soviet Union. This is not simply realism. Rather it is a realism which, in its Soviet version, instructors artists how to view Soviet reality. If an artist fails to adhere to the official view, even if his non-conformity is with regard to only form and not content, he faces certain repercussions.

Sasha: If the position of an artist does not fully correspond to the official attitude of Soviet socialist realism, the artist condemns himself to a life of starvation since it becomes impossible for him to obtain employment. Thus he lacks any means for supporting himself. Furthermore, if his position sways even further from the norm and actually runs contrary to the Soviet line, he faces arrest or exile.

Question: When you applied for a visa to leave the Soviet Union, you were aware of the fact even such a normally simple application tends to result in harassment and other repercussions. What sort of response did you get from the Soviet authorities when you applied for a visa?

Sasha: There were no repercussions in my case except for the usual discussion and criticism of my application at a meeting of the party. However, my telephone was bugged. I could hear it clearly because there was a definite clicking of the bugging device when it was operating.

Leana: We did not know exactly when the visa had been approved, but my husband, Sasha learned that it had arrived at his place of work. His associates treated him rather coldly and more or less ignored him. From that moment on, his career in the Soviet theater was finished.

Question: Did you have any friends that were subjected to police harassment or arrest? I am speaking of non-conformist friends or individuals you learned about from others.

Sasha: I have several friends and acquaintances, artists, who lead a beggar's life because they are honest and straightforward people who do not want to compromise themselves by fashioning their art according to the Soviet norm. One artist in Kazan is in a psychiatric hospital because of his non-con-

formity. Of course, he is quite sane.

Leana: Presently in the Soviet Union one is considered schizophrenic if he disagrees with Soviet reality or shows dissatisfaction with it.

Question: How did you get your start in the Soviet theater? Can you expound a bit on your preparation for life in the theater?

Sasha: Together, we completed one of the finest schools for actors, a school attached to the Vakhtangov Theatre in Moscow. By that time, we had already appeared in some films. My wife played the leading role in the film "The Journey," and I had minor parts in several films. After completing the Institute, we were faced with a very real yet unusual problem. Several theaters expressed an interest in me, but I could not accept employment because I did not have a permit to live in Moscow. It is just not possible to get any work in the city without this permit from the police, yet we could not understand why we had to spend years getting permission to move. You simply don't have this problem here in the West.

Afterwards, I was fortunate enough to find employment with the Moscow Children's Theatre, initially as a stage hand. They helped me acquire the permit to live in Moscow. After several months as a stage hand I got a part in a play. My wife found employment in the Music Theatre where she played several roles. I played a part in "The Gadfly" and Leana played in "The Versailles Story." The last film we made together has a rather funny story. This was a film about the famous gymnast, Olga Korbut. I played the part of a boy she had idolized since childhood. At a gymnastic competition abroad, they meet again at a diplomatic reception, but the boy is now a Soviet diplomat. The premiere of this film was scheduled for that same week that we left the Soviet Union. Naturally, the film was not shown. When my friends asked what happened to that movie, they were told that the film is being shot again — with someone else playing the role of the Soviet diplomat.

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Glens Falls Will be Site of Ski Championships

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The 22nd annual skiing championship of the Federation of Ukrainian Sports Club of North America (USCAK) will be held February 28-29 in Glens Falls, N.Y., West Mountain Ski Area.

The organizers of this year's competition, which is dedicated to the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and the Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in America, is the Carpathian Ski Club (K.L.K.) of New York.

Scheduled events include slalom and downhill or giant slalom (depending on snow conditions) for the following age groups: men, women, juniors, junior girls (14-18); boys, girls (9-14). Times recorded in the slalom will be applied to scoring the alpine combination (except for boys and girls). An eight-mile cross-country run for men and a five-and-a-half-mile run for women are also planned.

Competition is slated to begin 8:00 a.m., Saturday, February 28. Cross-country events will be held the next day, Sunday, at 9:00 a.m.

A banquet, including presentation of medals, and a dance, will be held Saturday



Photo above shows a foursome of competitors in the first USCAK ski championships held in Lake Placid, N.Y., in 1954.

evening for participants and guests at the Queensbury Hotel. All entrants in this year's

Iya Maciuk Appears in New York Concert

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The concert of soprano Iya Maciuk, dedicated to International Women's Year, took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America on December 20, 1975, with Eugenia Chapelsky as the accompanist.

Born in Ukraine, Iya Maciuk received her musical education in Lviv, at the Vienna Conservatory, and privately. During the war she sang for the U.S. troops in Germany; following the war she lived in Brazil for 13 years where she appeared in concerts and festivals, on the radio and television and with symphony orchestras, receiving critical acclaim. She came to the U.S. eight years ago and has appeared here and in Canada on numerous occasions. Her New York program

will receive commemorative medals courtesy of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America.

consisted of arias by Mozart and Puccini, as well as a group of Ukrainian compositions and folk songs. In the opening recitative and arias from "The Marriage of Figaro," the soprano revealed the requisite warmth and lyricism for singing Mozart, and in the arias "One Fine Day" and "Vissi diarte" (which was sung in Ukrainian) all the passion of Puccini's Madame Butterfly and Tosca were dramatically evoked.

The Ukrainian selections were interpreted with special felicity and the proper perspective given to each — sadness, longing, coquettishness, humor, joy and intense drama in Hnatyshyn's patriotic "Voskresla" ("My Country is Alive"). This song was dedicated by the composer to Iya Maciuk, and the words are by Taras Hrytsay, the singer's husband.

In the Ukrainian song genre the artist captivated her audience with her versatility, expressive interpretations and the brilliant timbre of her lyric dramatic voice. She was completely at home with Lysenko, Stepyov, Stetsenko, Lopatynsky, Fomenko, Shtoharenko and Nadenenko. Maiboroda's "Ne Sumuy" ("Don't Be Sad") and Sichynsky's "Finale" were enthusiastically received.

An artist in her own right, Mme. Chapelsky offered sensitively supportive accompaniment. The singer was introduced by Lubomyr Kalynych.

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Metropolitan Branch of New York, whose president is Mr. Hrytsay, the proceeds of the concert were marked for the branch's scholarship fund.

Dr. Kosonocky, RCA Scientist, Cited by IEEE

PRINCETON, N.J. — Dr. Walter F. Kosonocky, a member of the technical staff of RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J., has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

Fellow is the highest membership grade attainable in the IEEE, conferred only upon "persons of outstanding and extraordinary qualifications in their particular fields."

Dr. Kosonocky was honored "for contributions to solid state logic, memory, and imaging." He is one of 112 Fellows selected for 1975 from among the IEEE's world-wide membership of 175,000.

Dr. Kosonocky came to the United States in 1949 and became an American citizen in 1954. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in electrical engineering from Newark College of Engineering in 1955 and 1957, respectively. Columbia University awarded him a Sc.D. degree in engineering in 1965.

He joined RCA Laboratories as a research trainee in 1954 and became a member of the technical staff a year later. Dr. Kosonocky has performed research on a number of solid state electronic and electro-optic circuits and devices concerned with the processing and storage of information.

Since 1970, he has been working on the development of charge-coupled devices for image sensing, memories, and



Dr. Walter F. Kosonocky

signal processing applications.

Dr. Kosonocky received RCA Laboratories "Outstanding Achievement" awards in 1959 and 1963. He was awarded a David Sarnoff Fellowship for the 1958-1959 academic year. Dr. Kosonocky has served as a lecturer and adjunct professor of electrical engineering at Newark College of Engineering, and since 1969 has been a lecturer at La Salle College.

He has published 37 technical papers and has been granted 30 U.S. patents. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Kosonocky is married to the former Zina Buratschuk. They and their four children, George, 14, Maria, 13, Steven, 11, and Anna, 5, live in Montgomery Township, N.J., and are members of UNA Branch 172.

Ukrainians to Participate In "Heritage Week" at Kent State

WARREN, O. — Kent State University Trumbull Campus here will hold its first annual American Heritage Week February 23 to 29. Some 30 groups including Ukrainians, from northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania will participate in the one-week festival staged in conjunction with America's Bicentennial.

Each day during the week special programs focusing on a particular culture will be held in the Commons located in the Main Building of Trumbull Campus. Each program will last approximately one hour and the public is invited. The programs will begin at noon.

These noon sessions will culminate with a full-fledged ethnic weekend — Saturday,

and Sunday, February 28-29. Featured these two days will be food booths, display stands and programs of songs, dances, and music.

The Ukrainians will have a food and display stand. The food stand will represent the finest in Ukrainian cuisine and the display stand will represent Ukrainian artifacts.

For the entertainment portion, which will be held in the gym, a \$1.00 entrance fee will be charged. All profits from this segment will be divided among the participating groups, so as to aid them in the important cultural work they are doing. In a number of instances ethnic groups are organizing bus excursions to bring in groups from nearby communities.

Wawriw Family Helps Manor College

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Lightning never strikes twice, so they say. A windfall is rarely repeated. Manor Junior College had a second good stroke, not of lightning but of good fortune. A windfall was repeated.

Joseph and Rose Wawriw

came for Manor College's Holy Supper on December 10, 1975, and presented Manor's president, Mother M. Olga, with a \$3,000 check.

"Words are inadequate to express our gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Wawriw for such a generous check," said Mother Olga. "In two years the Wawriws have given Manor College \$6,000. The strain of worrying about how Manor could pay its heavy mortgage is alleviated by such generous people."

Many people donate to Manor and the school is grateful every dollar. If others, as Mr. Wawriw said in his brief talk, followed his example, the Sisters would not have to worry.

Detroit Newspaper Profiles Atty. Mary Beck

DETROIT, Mich. — After six years as a private citizen, former Detroit City Councilman Mary V. Beck appears to have lost none of her zeal for a cause, especially if she considers it a good one, said Phil Corner in an article on the Ukrainian activist in the January 20th issue of The Detroit News.

Once it was law and order; now it's Ukrainian freedom.

The approach is softer, less strident than during her council days, but the intensity is still there.

"Anything I believe in," she said in an interview, "I devote time and effort to. It has to be with the same enthusiasm, otherwise it would bring no results."

Ukraine, largest of the non-Russian republics absorbed by the Soviet Union, was the homeland of Miss Beck's parents. This is the basis, she said, for her interest in the "captive nations" issue in general and Ukraine in particular.

As executive director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau, which she operates from her west side Detroit home, she travels about the United States and Canada lecturing on the plight of the Ukrainians under Soviet rule. Her goal is to marshal public opinion on their behalf.

Unmarried, she is a lawyer and the first woman to serve on the City Council. She ended a 20-year political career in 1969 in an unsuccessful race for mayor with street crime as her key issue.

She finished thru and out of the running in the primary, and a write-in campaign during the general election fizzled. Critics accused her of sloganeering and taking too simplistic an approach to a complex problem.

She is reticent to discuss the specific problems of Detroit, but she couldn't stifle an "I told you so" when asked



Mary V. Beck

how she views the growing crime rate.

"I haven't been able to keep up with what is really going on," she said. "But it appears that the trouble with the cities is the trouble we're having all over the nation. We have lost the capacity for self-discipline, self-reliance and even self-respect."

"I remember being particularly concerned about law and order. But it was always labeled something else, something controversial, something detrimental."

Now, at age 67 — she's a leap year baby who will celebrate her 17th birthday next month — she's taking on the Soviet government.

"I thought that after 20 years of public service, I might devote a little time for service to the Ukrainians," she said. "That's my background."

When she first stepped down from public life in 1970, she had plenty of time for two of her loves: Bowling and tending the garden in the home she has shared with her brother, John, since 1937.

Now, she said, she has virtually abandoned the garden and bowls only occasionally. "In a speech last year in Portland, Ore., she capsuled her view of the situation in Ukraine, saying:

"It is the biggest non-state in the world. The people voted for independence in 1918 and were recognized by the Soviet Union, only to be overrun by Lenin's armies.

"They are captives. Their language and their culture are being ruthlessly eliminated."

Public opinion is her weapon in this crusade and she points to one recent success — the freeing few weeks ago by the Russians of L. Pliushch, from a prison hospital. He had been confined there since January 14, 1972, on a charge of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

"Basically, the move to free him started with Ukrainian committees in the United States and Canada," she said. "Finally, the French Communist Party petitioned for his release. Now, he is in Paris."

Miss Beck is concerned over what she calls the "folly" of the U.S. policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

"Of course, I'm interested in the relaxation of tensions in the world," she said. "I don't want any wars. But this (detente) isn't doing anything for us. We are being duped."

ROMAN RUDNYTSKY CONCERTIZES IN EUROPE

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Roman Rudnytsky, well-known Ukrainian pianist, left Tuesday, January 13, for a four-week European concert tour.

During this tour he has concerts in Rumania and England. In Rumania he will be soloist with the State Philharmonic orchestras of the cities of Sibiu, Satu Mare, and Botosani, performing Brahms' "Concerto No. 1" and Liszt's "Concerto No. 1." After that he will record a solo program for the BBC in London. This is Mr. Rudnytsky's 13th European concert tour.

At the end of February, Mr. Rudnytsky will be soloist with the Cincinnati Community Orchestra performing Gershwin's "Concerto in F."

NYU CLUB HOSTS PANEL

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Club of New York University is sponsoring a panel on the topic "Our role in the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine."

Spokesmen for the Committee for the Defense of Valenty Moroz, Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, "Smolokyp" and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will comprise the panel.

The panel and discussion will be held Wednesday, February 18, at 6:30 p.m. in room 623 of Loeb Student Center, 566 LaGuardia Place here.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
announces
SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1976-77
The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1976. For application form write to:
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
30 Montgomery Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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One inch per one column (for obituaries, in memoriam and lost-person announcements)	\$3.00
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In Memoriam

On the fourth mournful anniversary since the demise of our Beloved HUSBAND, FATHER, and GRANDFATHER

The Late MYRON LYTWIN
* 1895 — † 1972

who departed from us and passed into eternity on February 19, 1972, we wish to remember him on this day, in sorrowful recollection, with deepest affection and everlasting love.

ANNA — wife
HARRY, THEODORE, MICHAEL and wife
JEAN — sons and daughter-in-law
MICHAEL, THEODORE and STEVEN — grandsons

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Saturday, February 28, 1976
8:00 a.m. — Slalom
1:00 p.m. — Downhill
In following groups: men, women, seniors, junior men, junior women, boys and girls.
7:00 p.m. — Banquet and trophy presentation at Queensbury Hotel, Glens Falls, N.Y.

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Christine Shust is Chosen Miss Press

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Christine Shust, 18, the representative of "America" Ukrainian Catholic Daily, was chosen Miss Ukrainian Press 1976 at the fourth annual U.S. Ukrainian Press Ball held Saturday, January 24, here at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Miss Shust, who was chosen from among 21 candidates, is a student majoring in French and Spanish languages at Beaver College in Philadelphia and a member of Plast.

Laryssa Krupa, 19, a music major at the Peabody School of Music in Baltimore, Md., and a member of Plast representing "Ekran" magazine, and Danusia Shebunchak, also 19, a psychology major at New York University, a member of Plast and head of the Newark Student Hromada representing "Prism", the SUSTA publication, were selected as runners-up.



Christine Shust

The jury, consisting of Olena Kuzymowycz, chairman, Raisa Kudela, Wasyl Werhan, Orest Pytlar and Bohdan Chaplynsky, gave special recognition for activity in the field

of journalism to Zirka Stebelsky ("Our Sport"), Daria Kushmelyn "Visti SFUZhO" (SFUZhO News) and Ulana Susky ("Yunak").

Also taking part in the ball were last year's runners-up Olenka Hanushewsky and Myroslava Struk; the symbolic representative of the underground Ukrainian press, Marianna Chaikivsky; Miss Soyuzivka, Ulita Olshaniwsky, and the runner-up to Miss New York State, Svitlana Hawras.

The ball, which is staged yearly by the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (SFUZhO) and the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of America, was preceded by a banquet. Mezzo-soprano Christine Osadca-Pauksis appeared in a short program. Music was provided by the "Amor" orchestra.

Ambridge Ukrainians Remember Independence Date



Several representatives of the Ukrainian American community in Ambridge, Pa., gathered in the office of Mayor Walter Panek for a brief ceremony marking the 58th anniversary of the creation of Ukrainian statehood. Mayor Panek signed a proclamation designating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" and called on all Ambridge citizens to join in the observances. Present during the ceremony were, seated, left to right: Rev. John Scharba of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Mayor W. Panek, Msgr. Alexander Krochmalny of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor; standing, left to right: Joseph Rodio, borough secretary, Zachary Kowal, Theodosia Galadza, John Novokosky, Mary and John Lewicki, and Michael Hrycyk.

Hold Rally in Defense Of Chornovil, Penson

GREAT NECK, N.Y.—Some 500 persons, attending a joint Ukrainian-Jewish sponsored rally here Sunday, February 1, pledged to work for the release of Vyacheslav Chornovil and Boris Penson, as well as other "prisoners of conscience" incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps and insane asylums.

The rally, held at Temple Beth-El in Great Neck, L.I., was sponsored by the Com-

mittee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, headed by Roman Kupchinsky, and the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, headed by Inez Weissman. Both addressed the gathering.

Both Penson, an artist, and Chornovil, a journalist, are serving sentences in Moldovian concentration camps after their arrests in 1972. Penson received a 10-year sentence and Chornovil a 7-year term. While they were cellmates, Penson and Chornovil staged a hunger strike on October 30, 1975, to protest the inhuman conditions of incarceration. They also authored a documentary description of life in a Soviet concentration camp. Subsequently, they were separated.

Also speaking at the rally were: former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, Congressman Lester Wolf and Pavel Litvinov, grandson of former Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Maxim Litvinov, who was expelled from the USSR in 1973.

Mr. Litvinov described his visit to a Soviet concentration camp when he was still in the Soviet Union. The narrative, along with other statements made in the course of the evening, was taped by the Voice of America for broadcasts to the USSR.

A P P E A L OF THE UKRAINIAN BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA

In this Bicentennial year, the United States, and particularly Philadelphia, will observe the 200th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. Ukrainians throughout the U.S., and especially the Ukrainian community of Philadelphia, should make every effort to demonstrate the contributions Ukrainians have made over a 100-year period to the cultural, economic and political life of the American nation.

The year of 1976 is also the year in which Philadelphia hosts the International Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church. Philadelphia, as the cradle of American liberty, will be the focus of attention not only of American citizens throughout the country, but international tourists as well.

The Bicentennial provides an excellent opportunity to popularize the Ukrainian cause. With this purpose in mind, the Philadelphia branch of the UCCA organized a special Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, composed of over 60 individuals, representing almost all local Ukrainian organizations.

The Committee is currently working through commissions. The planning commission has worked out a multi-faceted program which will include exhibits of Ukrainian modern and folk art, an exhibit of Ukrainian books, a Ukrainian Festival in Robin Hood Dell, a Ukrainian Week, and an informative publication on Ukrainians in Pennsylvania.

Funds are urgently needed to realize these plans. To date, every effort was made by the Bicentennial Committee to obtain federal, state and/or city funds. The Committee received a \$30,000 grant from Philadelphia '76, Inc., an official Bicentennial agency of Philadelphia, and \$3,000 from the Department of Recreation. However, the final budget calls for \$60,000. A goal of \$20,000 has been set by the financial commission. By January 15, 1976, the Committee had collected \$11,360. Additional \$8,650 are urgently needed. Therefore, the Committee appeals to all Ukrainian Americans to help the Committee in its undertaking. In order to ensure the realization of the above plans, the financial commission initiated a stepped-up fund-raising campaign during the months of January and February.

The Committee believes that among our professionals, businessmen, financial institutions, organizations, and individual citizens, there will be enough contributors who will donate the additional \$8,650.

The funds are needed now. The campaign is being carried out by fund-raisers designated by the financial commission headed by Metodij Boretsky. Contributions may also be made directly to the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, 5004 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Make your checks payable to: Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Your donation will help bring to the public attention the contributions Ukrainians have made to Pennsylvania and the United States of America.

Be proud of your Ukrainian heritage. Preserve it. Stand up and be counted.

THE UKRAINIAN BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE IN PHILADELPHIA

Ukrainians, Jews . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

agents in the USSR, "and at least some of those secret agents will be in Binghamton this week for the performances of the Soviet Circus."

Charles Theokas, manager of the Arena, said: "It is not unusual for the Soviet Circus to be demonstrated against. It happens all the time," but he added that this is the first time that a demonstration against a performing group was held at the Arena.

Mr. Theokas also said that a planned party for 65 members of the Soviet troupe, organized by area Russian American was politely cancelled.

"I guess we were kind of presumptuous," said Mr. Theokas. "They kind of just don't like to take them around. They like to keep everybody intact."

Rev. Sudick felt that the Soviet agents had the party cancelled because they did not want the performers to meet with area people.

Mr. Theokas and an unidentified Soviet performer emerged temporarily from the Arena to watch the demonstration. After a few moments the entertainer turned to Mr. Theokas, shook his head and said in English: "It's no good."

The action was short-lived. The Ukrainian group broke up at about 8:15 p.m. after singing the Ukrainian national anthem. The Jewish students departed after singing the Israeli national anthem.

News of the protest actions

was carried in the Sun-Bulletin, Press, Evening Press, local student publications, and radio and television stations.

TUSM Disrupts Red Show on L.I.

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — Members of the New York City and Hempstead branches of the Ukrainian Student Society of Michnowsky (TUSM) disrupted the Sunday, February 8, performance of the Soviet Circus here at the Nassau Coliseum.

After gaining entrance into the Coliseum, the protestors revealed placards and distributed leaflets, scoring the denial of national and human rights in Ukraine. They were subsequently escorted out of the arena by local police and special federal agents.

A reporter for the Long Island Press, who was interviewing the protestors, was barred from re-entering the one-ring show, which was described by one of the demonstrators as "nothing spectacular."

The Press carried a photograph of the action, sponsored by the TUSM Hempstead branch, in its Monday, February 9th Nassau County edition.

Four Brothers Stage Solidarity Hunger Fast With Chornovil



Pavlo, Borys and Marko Hayda.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — After hearing that Vyacheslav Chornovil will stage a hunger strike on January 12th in protest against his illegal arrest and incarceration four years ago, four area brothers decided to participate in the solidarity action by staging their own fast here.

Though the action was numerically small it received support from several local organizations and coverage in the newspapers.

The foursome — Borys, Marko, Roman and Pavlo Hayda — said in an interview with Judy J. Newmark of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, that the treatment of dissidents by the Soviet government is far different from the way people who disagree with the U.S. government are treated.

In an effort to draw attention to and show their solidarity with the dissidents in Communist countries, whom the brothers say are often imprisoned in concentration camps and never heard from again, the four Haydes recently participated in a one-day fast, said the feature article.

It was, in a sense, an official action, because the brothers constitute four fifths of the local membership of Plast. The youth group supported the action.

"Our group did the hunger strike to make ourselves and others aware of the inhuman conditions in Soviet prison camps," said 13-year-old Roman, a student at Wydown Junior High School and president of the local Plast chapter.

It was Borys, 17 years old, who tried to organize the local fast after he learned that in 1974 an imprisoned Ukrainian journalist named Vyacheslav Chornovil had chosen January 12th as a day for prisoners and sympathizers to fast to demonstrate their unity. However, it took a while for word of the hunger strike to reach this country, so Borys and his brothers had less than a week to make their plans.

Borys sent notices about

the fast to all the homerooms at his school, St. Louis University High School, where he is a senior. Through the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation and the Jewish Community Centers Association, he found other persons who were sympathetic to the fast. However, both groups told him that they did not have enough time to organize a campaign around the hunger strike.

To gain support, the brothers told people what they know of the situation in Soviet prison camps.

The brothers, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ihor Hayda, base their accounts on their readings in books about and by Soviet dissidents and in the English and Ukrainian-language newspapers their family receives. Borys said that he was especially impressed by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's account of imprisonment, "The Gulag Archipelago."

As a typical case, Borys told the story of a Ukrainian historian, Valentyn Moroz.

Borys said that when he tells such stories, he usually gets a sympathetic reaction, but some people do not believe him. Marko, a 15-year-old Clayton High School student, thinks it is important

that young people realize that things like that are happening today, and are not just part of history.

"The main thing we are trying to accomplish is to get Western opinion to the Russians," Marko said. "We think that would make an impression on the Russians. They treat the prisoners like animals — poor housing, not enough food, a lack of medical attention."

Marko suggested that young persons who sympathize with these problems write letters to their Senators or Representatives to ask that the United States Government use its influence to improve the life of dissidents who are imprisoned.

"When I see that people should have rights but do not — when they are not allowed to say anything or read or write what they want — I don't feel satisfied," Borys said. "You could almost call it a guilt complex. I take for granted things other people don't have. It just isn't right."

Next year, the brothers plan to fast again on January 12. "We will do it every year, if we have to," Marko said. "But I hope not. I wish the problem would stop."

"The How of Gogol"

(Continued from p. 2)

this work, Gogol revealed the whole "poshlost" in Russia and in return many of his adherents turned against him. And even now not all Russians have admiration for Gogol. Andrey Bely writes: "Gogol became a renegade by abandoning his origin and not establishing himself with the other, thus becoming a 'katsap' for the Ukrainians, and 'khokhol' for the Russians."

The author of the book "The How of Gogol" devotes much space to the writer's language. As is known, Gogol wrote his first work in Russian. However, it found no recognition. Then he started to ornate his Russian language with Ukrainianisms. Stromecky utilized several pages presenting the Ukrainian words from Gogol's works, putting them into six categories: dress, food, military miscellaneous, colloquialisms, and emotions. He gives 225 such words.

In "Taras Bulba" on the average, there are nine Ukrainian words per page, some of

them repeated two or three times on the same page. The novel contains 1,085 Ukrainian words by the author's count. Gogol's contemporaries criticized his language. It is also being done now. Stromecky defends Gogol's Russian by stating that the circumstances forced the writer to write in Russian and he considers the Ukrainianisms in his works as the artistic device of Gogol's prose.

The work of Dr. O. Stromecky is interesting for the Ukrainian reader who will learn from it about the high art of Gogol's works.

Finally we have to make one remark. Gogol thought in Ukrainian but wrote in Russian. It is necessary to be cautious with an analogy: to think in English and write in Ukrainian. It seemed to us that it occurred in some instances in O. Stromecky's work. This is a friendly suggestion for the future, because I think this is his first successful major work published.

Luke Luciw

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PANEL

discussion on

"Should We Picket Touring Soviet Groups in the U.S." Friday, February 20, 1976

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Автор праці, світової слави український славіст і учений

проф. Дмитро Чижевський

Редактор праці, відомий український літературознавець

Проф. ЮРІЙ ЛУЦЬКІЙ

Переклад базований на українському виданні УВАН з 1956 р. Проф. Чижевський значно поглибив і доповнив українське видання і також додав розділ про "Реалізм в українській літературі". Тверда окладка. Ціна \$25.00. У м'якій окладці ціна \$15.00.

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Kulish Mykola. SONATA PATETIQUE. 1975 \$7.50
Wynar Lubomyr & O. Subtelny. HABSBURGS AND ZAPOROZHIAN COSSACKS. 1975 9.00
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