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СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

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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Announce Joint Resolution In Defense of Valentyn Moroz

WASHINGTON, D.C.—At a press conference here Thursday, March 18, Reps. Edward L. Koch (D.-N.J.) and Millicent Fenwick (R.-N.J.) announced the introduction of their resolution requesting the President "to express the desire of the United States government that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics provide Valentyn Moroz with the opportunity to accept the invitation of Harvard University for the 1975-1976 academic year."



Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick discusses the proposed resolution in defense of Valentyn Moroz during a press conference in Washington, D.C., Thursday, March 18. Seated, left to right, are Congressman Christopher Dodd (D.-Conn.), Jeri Laber, Congressman Edward Koch (D.-N.J.), Mrs. Fenwick (R.-N.J.), and Andriy Michniak, of the Moroz Defense Committee.

At the announcement of the resolution, it had the backing of 81 members of Congress and it is expected that by the time of its re-introduction on Tuesday, March 29, over 100 members will have co-sponsored it.

For this resolution to achieve its full impact it is important that the Ukrainian community solicit each congressman to support the Koch-Fenwick resolution.

SUSTA, Moroz Committee To Work on Defense Campaign

Taking part in the press conference were also Jeri Laber, Amnesty International, and a representative from Human Rights, Inc. (Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz).

In his opening statement, Andriy Michniak, Moroz Committee spokesman, said: "We have an obligation to speak up against inhumanity and injustice where ever they might be. For injustice and inhumanity are an affront to humanity everywhere."

Reconfirm Freedom

Rep. Koch said: "We are here today to establish and reconfirm that freedom and liberty for all is an inalienable right."

Echoing these words, Rep. Fenwick said: "That is why all of us here today are so important to those in prison, to people like Valentyn Moroz. They need recognition. They need to know that people care about them. If a human being is recognized, if his name is known, that is his protection."

That is his only hope."

The draft of the Koch-Fenwick resolution cited Moroz for his "valiant attempts to defend the rights of Ukrainian people, the culture of Ukraine and the basic principles of human rights in the Soviet Union," and added that the 39-year-old dissident "has done no more than exercise his rights granted to him by the constitution of the USSR."

To garnish support for the new resolution, Reps. Koch and Fenwick sent "Dear Colleague" letters to all members of Congress requesting their assistance.

SUSTA's role will be to channel information to the student hromadas from the Moroz Defense Committee pertaining to the Koch-Fenwick resolution. Having the necessary background, the members of hromadas will be asked to write letters to their local Congressmen, urging them to support the Moroz resolution.

The joint campaign for the defense of Rev. Romaniuk is planned to include student-orientated programs. Complementing action by the Moroz

Defense Committee in seeking support of international and U.S. religious leaders and organizations for Rev. Romaniuk, SUSTA will be issuing the following guidelines for student hromadas on campus action:

- * Writing of letters to the editors to campus newspapers.
- * Collection of signatures from college chaplains, prominent theologians, and other faculty members under petitions and open letters to civic and international leaders.
- * Publication of open letters, appeals and collective statements of support in campus media.

- * The setting up of one or two day information booths in student unions and campus centers, which will include; the display of related texts on the subject of political and religious repression in the USSR, studies by prominent scholars in the field;

- * The sponsoring of panel discussions and lectures on the topic of religious oppression in Ukraine, focusing on the case of Rev. Romaniuk;
- * Lobbying efforts directed at prominent individuals who can influence their organizations to act on behalf of Father Romaniuk;

Moreover, citing the "urgency of the need for action to revert the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners," SUSTA has stated its willingness, based on humanitarian principles, to cooperate with all defense committees and organizations seeking its support.

For further information contact: Human Rights Research, Inc. (Moroz Defense Committee-Washington), 4842 16 Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011, 202-726-6532; SUSTA, P.O. Box 351, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003, 212-777-1991.

Leonid Pliushch, Family Arrive For Three-Week Stay in the U.S., Canada

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Tears blended with smiles and handshakes spontaneously turned into warm embraces as Leonid Pliushch, his wife Tatiana and two sons, Dima and Lesyk, stepped off the TWA jet Sunday afternoon, March 21, at John F. Kennedy Airport here for what is a three-week visit of the United States and Canada, which includes meetings with the Ukrainian community, public appearances and interviews with the media.

Nervous, frenetic anticipation of some 100 well-wishers who came to the airport eased into relief and turned to joy when Mr. Pliushch and his family, emerging from the customs office, first entered a private vestibule for a brief welcoming ceremony and then were met by the larger gathering inside the TWA terminal.

Visibly tired by the long trip and the time differential, Mr. Pliushch said that he did not expect such a turnout at the airport, implicitly confirming earlier statements of the visit's sponsors that he did not want a big welcoming ceremony at the airport.

But after accepting flowers he listened to brief welcoming statements by Andriy Semotukh, director of the New York Information Bureau of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Marius Presurenko, head of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, Zorianna Pysariwsky, in behalf of SUSTA, and Mrs. Camille Smorodsky, who earlier had visited the Pliushches in Paris. Leonid Pliushch read a brief prepared statement in Ukrainian, expressing first "our deep gratitude to you, our friends and kinsmen, and to all who fought for my release" and voicing "even greater joy and gratitude for your presence here, which is the best assurance that this struggle will continue."

He said that he came to the United States upon invitation of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, Amnesty International and the U.S. Congress "to continue the struggle which my friends are forging in the Soviet Union, a struggle for the

democratization of my country, for human rights and for peace in the entire world."

He emphasized that he does not belong to any political party and considers himself to be independent from any government "because I do not see any government that really cares about its people."

For this reason, said Mr. Pliushch, he is turning to "all people of conscience," not to governments, with the appeal to join the struggle against repressions for political or religious convictions.

He concluded his remarks by stating that he will not be available for interviews until the press conference scheduled for Thursday, March 25.

Before he left the room, Mr. Pliushch was greeted by Joseph Lesawyer, vice-president of the WCFU, who invited him to meet with represen-

[Continued on page 4]



Listening to the welcoming remarks at JFK are the just arrived Pliushch family, left to right, Dima, Leonid, Tatiana and Lesyk.

(All photos by Ihor Diaboha)

PRESS CONFERENCE

Pliushch Says National Movement in Ukraine Is Alive

Witness of Dr. Plakhotniuk's Beating Identified

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Leonid Pliushch, speaking at a press conference here at the City University Graduate Center, urged Ukrainians in the free world to continue informing western "public conscience" about the repressions in Ukraine and said that this will help in the "democratization" of his country.

The 36-year-old former Ukrainian political prisoner also called on his fellow countrymen in the West to provide "maximum material support" to Ukrainian dissidents and their families.

Mr. Pliushch, who spoke in Ukrainian with translations by Marko Carynyk, said that intellectuals who inspired the cultural re-awakening in Ukraine in the 1960's are now in prison and the movement has been temporarily "destroyed." He added, however, that Ukrainian youths, who are an impor-

tant factor in the movement, are greatly contributing to its renaissance.

The conference was opened by Prof. Lipman Bers, chairman of the department of Mathematics at Columbia University and president of the American Mathematical Society, on behalf of Amnesty International.

Pliushch's statements were preceded by heretofore unknown information by a Ukrainian American student who witnessed the 1971 beating of Dr. Mykola Plakhotniuk, an inmate at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric asylum and a friend of Pliushch.

Natalia Pylypiuk, a graduate student at Harvard University, said that on June 4th of that year she was in the company of Plakhotniuk when allegedly KGB agents bodily attacked him.

She said that the two were en route to a friend when they noticed several "burly characters" following them. Miss Pylypiuk recognized one of them as the agent who kept surveillance over her.

Their friend was not home, she said, but they were not allowed to leave the building

[Continued on page 4]

Pliushch, Wife Urge Ukrainians To Broaden Defense Actions



Leonid Pliushch arrives at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Leonid Pliushch, in his first meeting with the Ukrainian community, called for a multi-national effort in defense of human, national and individual rights in the USSR, stressing both the urgency of the situation and the need for intensive, concerted action.

"I would propose the creation of an international committee that would include all individuals and groups concerned with the violations of human rights to fight for the democratization of the Soviet Union, for freedom, for human rights and for the right of free religious worship," Mr. Pliushch told a gathering of some 200 leaders of the Ukrainian community

Tuesday, March 23, at the Ukrainian Institute of America here. The meeting was held under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, its Commission for Defense of Ukrainian Political Prisoners and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Welcomed officially by Metropolitan Mstyslav, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA and head of the WCFU Commission, and introduced by WCFU Vice-President and UCCA Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, Mr. Pliushch, acknowledged with a smile and nod the one-minute standing ovation accorded him and his

[Continued on page 4]

Tatiana Pliushch to Address Philadelphia Rally March 31st

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Tatiana Pliushch, wife of the recently freed Ukrainian dissident, Leonid Pliushch, will be the guest speaker at a rally in defense of Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk here Wednesday, March 31, at the Old First Reformed Church, Fourth and Race Streets.

The rally is being sponsored by the local Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, with the help of area Ukrainian and Roman Catholic Churches. It is the culminating point of a Bible Drive here which netted over 300 Scriptures that will be sent to Rev. Romaniuk and two other incarcerated clergymen.

Auxiliary Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia personally contributed 100 Bibles to the drive.

A Committee spokesman said that the purpose of the action is to call attention to the denial of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. The Holy Books will be also sent to Rev. Denys Lukasevych and Pastor Georgi Vins.

The three are members of the Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic and Baptist churches, respectively, and were arrested and imprisoned for refusing to join the officially sanctioned churches.

Some of the Bibles will be delivered by the Committee members to the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C., while others will be deposited with the Commission on Human Relations at the U.N.

Bishop Losten will begin the rally at 12:00 noon with an invocation.

Joining Mrs. Pliushch at the rostrum will be the wife of Sen. Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), a presidential candidate, and Atty. Mark Beck, former Detroit councilwoman and a leading Ukrainian American woman activist.

The benediction will be offered by the Rev. John J. Graham.

Appearances during the program will also be made by Dzwinka Szwed, Alice Parker, Orysia Hewka, Marusia Styn, Marko Bandera and Ulana Mazurkevich.

Prior to the rally, the local Moroz Defense Committee arranged a press conference for Mrs. Pliushch.

Ask Soviets to Disclose Date of Tverdokhlebov's Trial

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Amnesty International called on Soviet authorities Monday, March 22, to reveal the time and place of the forthcoming trial of the secretary of AI's Moscow group, Andrei Tverdokhlebov, and also the precise nature of the charges against him.

Mr. Tverdokhlebov, one of the leading human rights advocates in Moscow, has been detained without trial since his arrest in April 1975 for alleged "anti-Soviet slander."

Amnesty International said that Soviet law sets a maximum of nine months for pretrial detention and therefore Mr. Tverdokhlebov should have been tried by January of this year. So far the trial has not taken place and Soviet authorities have refused to make public its date and location or even the charges against the 35-year-old physicist.

"Mr. Tverdokhlebov's trial will be one of the few overtly political trials in Moscow in recent years," an AI spokesman said in a statement. "The only apparent explanation for the delay in bringing him to trial seems to be that the Soviet authorities are endeavoring to make the case against him more convincing."

In a letter to Soviet Procurator General Roman Rudenko, AI Deputy Secretary General Hans Ehrenstrale expressed the fear that Mr. Tverdokhlebov will suffer the same miscarriage of justice as Sergei Kovaliov, another member of AI's Moscow group who was sentenced last December to seven years hard labor for

alleged "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

too far spreading 'slandorous lies' about Soviet official policies without in any way testing the truthfulness of the information and ideas which he is charged with circulating," AI said.

Mr. Tverdokhlebov is the author of numerous appeals and submissions to the Soviet authorities arguing for more liberal application of laws relating to Soviet citizens' exercise of their civil rights. He is particularly well-known for his efforts to persuade the authorities to reform prison conditions in the Soviet Union, and for his appeals on behalf of Leonid Pliushch.

Amnesty International said it has requested permission to send a lawyer to observe Mr. Tverdokhlebov's trial but, as was the case with Mr. Kovaliov's trial, it has received no formal response from the Soviet authorities.

UNA Comptrollers Conduct Annual Audit

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The five-member UNA Supreme Auditing Committee completed yesterday its annual audit of the Ukrainian National Association's books, assets and activities.

The audit is conducted in accordance with the UNA by-laws whereby the comptrollers will report on their findings to the Supreme Assembly at its annual meeting scheduled for mid-May at Soyuzivka.

Each of the Auditors review one of the UNA's four departments and the association's estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Prior to the start of their work the committee visited the UNA estate last weekend where Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk remained for a few days to conduct the audit before joining the rest at the



The UNA Supreme Auditing Committee: left to right, Dr. Ivan Skalchuk, Rev. Iwan Waszczuk, John Hewryk, Iwan Wynnyk, and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk.

Home Office in Jersey City. Iwan Wynnyk conducts the audit of the Financial Department, John Hewryk reviews

the Recording Department, Dr. Ivan Skalchuk audits the Organizing Department, and Rev. Iwan Waszczuk reviews Svoboda's operations.



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EDITORIALS

The Moroz Resolution

Last week Congresswoman Fenwick and Congressman Koch, though on the opposite sides of the aisle in the U.S. House of Representatives, launched a bi-partisan effort that is of great importance to the Ukrainian community.

They announced the joint sponsoring of a resolution that expresses the desire of the Congress that President Ford's administration intercedes with the Soviet government in behalf of Valentyn Moroz, allowing him to accept the post of lecturer at Harvard University, an offer made two years ago and still standing.

Close to 100 Congressmen have already joined in the effort and more are expected to do so before March 29th, the day the resolution will be formally introduced in the House of Representatives. Parallel action will be generated in the U.S. Senate, thus increasing the chances of the resolution's seeing the daylight on the floor of both houses.

It will be recalled that in the two previous sessions of the Congress some 60 legislators submitted individually resolutions in defense of Moroz and Plushch, and while these resolutions may have contributed to the recent release of the latter despite the fact that they never left the respective congressional committees to which they were referred, their impact was not as forceful as the currently planned action of a single resolution with the largest possible backing of individual legislators.

At least Mrs. Fenwick and Mr. Koch think so, and they should know.

While the list of Congressmen who have thrown their support behind the resolution is impressive, the number can and should be increased as each new name adds more weight to the document. As the Moroz Committee urges, Ukrainian constituents should apprise their legislators of the proposed resolution and request that they support it on humanitarian grounds. It does not take much, but it can have a telling effect on the ultimate outcome of this action.

Not Just a Meeting

Each year at this time, the Ukrainian National Association's District Committee—some 30 of them in the United States and Canada—are holding annual meetings at which, apart from elections, local activists are apprised of the overall status of our largest and oldest fraternal in the free world and informed on the current plans.

As a rule, the meetings are attended by supreme officers who act as links between the branch and district levels and the governing organs in the UNA structure.

Thus the format and the timing of the meetings are designed to serve as two-way forums for the channeling of information, for exchange of views on questions of mutual interest, and for streamlining and updating the apparatus in line with the existing needs and possibilities.

These are not just ordinary meetings, steeped in perfunctory formalities and cliché phraseology. They are important links in every facet of UNA's year-round activity, especially in the realm of organization, for each and every District, while sharing some common problems, has specific situations with the interplay of a variety of factor. And they are discussed and efforts are being made jointly to solve the problems.

Moreover, because of UNA traditionally strong involvement in overall community life, the sessions are in part devoted problems and activities of national importance. This makes it doubly imperative that all UNA'ers take part in them, for they are designed for them.

Two Approaches to the U.N. Charter

by A.J. Semotiuk

Not too long ago a member of the United Nations Secretariat spoke of the wisdom of the United Nations Charter and commended it to us.

But this very same Charter was used to reject an attempt by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to obtain non-governmental organization status at the U.N. The official's comment discloses the difference between theory and reality at the U.N.

with the principle of universality, that the United Nations should be a universal organization.

Universality, or rather the absence of it, was one of the reasons for the breakdown of the old League of Nations. But if under an artificial pretext the United Nations today can exclude an organization that

has more members than 40 U.N. member-states have populations, whom can it afford to reject tomorrow?

And meanwhile what is the moral status of an organization that piously condemns violations of human rights in certain countries, but is unwilling to utter a word of protest against brutal repressions in others?

HURI Sponsors Sixth Summer Session

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute here is sponsoring its sixth summer school program, offering courses in Ukrainian history, literature, and language.

The program is open to high school seniors, undergraduates and graduates and all those interested in expanding their knowledge of Ukrainian-related subjects.

This year's participants will also be able to take advantage of special Bicentennial tours prepared by HURI.

The three courses will be

No Faith in Rights?

Can it be said that the World Congress of Free Ukrainians does not want to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", does not have "faith in fundamental human rights", or does not believe in justice or social progress? Would the Ukrainian people in the West condemn international peace and security? Would they speak out against developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples? Would they militate against international cooperation?

And this is exactly what was implied when the application of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for non-governmental organization status was rejected.

The confusion is not over the professed distinction that the U.N. believes in these enlightened principles and Ukrainians in the West do not, but over the way the international community is trying to make them a reality.

Obstruction

What the U.N. rejection tells us is that the international community, in pursuing its ideals, is prepared to artificially depict the WCFU as an obstruction in its path to be cleared away, like a steam-roller leveling rock.

When the "Diplomatic World Bulletin" pointed out that the WCFU is "not the kind of club the Soviet Union would want raising embarrassing questions on the premises," it uncovered the central problem involved in the Congress's application.

Among the interests the Ukrainian Congress has is the status of human rights in Ukraine. The Soviet Union argues that this question is essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. In essence this argument amounts to the assertion of the Soviet Union's sovereignty.

Yet this argument conflicts

Change Postal Code

MONTREAL, Que.—The Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz here has been notified by the Canadian Postal authorities that the postal code H8K 3V1 is incorrect and should not be used.

A spokesman for the committee said that the group's new address is: Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz; P.O. Box 177; Lachine, Quebec H8S 4A6.

Digest Lists Soviet Shortages

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Conservative Digest, in its March 1976 edition, published an article by Hal E. Short which focuses on the financial shortages in the Soviet Union.

Almost all workers in the Soviet Union, both men and women, says Mr. Short, earn the same 140 rubles or \$185 per month. With this salary they must pay for their apartment, food, clothes and other necessities.

Apartments can be obtained for an average rent of 10 rubles per month (\$13). These two-room, plus kitchen, bath and central heat living quarters are furnished with a stove and plumbing, but all other fixtures are extra.

If a person becomes sick and cannot continue working he is relegated to a less demanding job at a salary of 60 rubles (\$70). For example, says Mr. Short, a working girl who becomes pregnant works until the baby is born and can then take a year's leave of absence at that wage.

Men's suits in the Soviet Union begin at 110 rubles (\$143), and shoes for women start at 30 rubles (\$39). The prices may not seem that extraordinary, but at 140 rubles per month a wage earner has to stretch the pay check far to provide for the family, says Mr. Short.

The writer reports that 25 per cent of the Soviet population is employed in food production, and "still they were 78 million tons short of grain requirements last year."

He compares these statistics to the U.S., where only six per cent of the populace produce food for 23 per cent of the world.

He cites an instance when he spoke with Victor Pashkovsky, deputy chief of the Moscow police, who told him that "no dangerous crimes have been committed in the city in the past ten days."

Mr. Short says that in that day's edition of Pravda, a two-paragraph article on the back page reported the arrest of a young psychopath who killed 11 women, three of them in the last 24 hours.

In 1973 the first telephone book was published in 15 years. It listed the numbers of stores, offices, hospitals, and other public institutions. Only 60,000 directories were published in Moscow and they could be purchased for 12 rubles (\$16).

The Moscow city administration occupied 32 pages in the book, while the Central Committee of the Communist Party had only one number, he said.

Mr. Short writes that the long lines outside the store are caused by lack of services, not so much by the lack of goods.

The Soviet Union has no unemployment problem. The Marxist-Leninist jobs program which began in October 1930 said that anyone who does not work is either jailed as a "parasite" or sent to Siberia, explains Mr. Short.

"Let's be glad we are Americans and enjoy the freedoms we are given. Those with doubts should make a trip to Russia and see for themselves," he concludes.

Ukrainian Courses Offered at York U.

TORONTO, Ont.—For the third year in a row, several Ukrainian language and culture courses were offered at York University, said the Ukrainian Canadian Students Union.

The courses were started in 1973 largely through the initiative of the Ukrainian Students Club at York. The courses have been taught by Mrs. Romana Bahryk-Pikulyk, who in the course of the three years has managed to increase the number of courses from one to four. Enrollment in these courses has also increased to the point where this year there were more students in the Ukrainian courses than in the Russian courses at this university.

Two of the courses deal with grammar and language. Ukrainian 041 is for absolute beginners. Through the use of oral and written drills, conversation and laboratory sessions, as well as through films, slides and elementary readings, students are given an adequate grounding in Ukrainian grammar and language. Ukrainian 141 is taught using similar resources, but this course is intended for those who have some grounding in Ukrainian.

The aim of the other two courses offered is to increase the students' knowledge of Ukrainian literature, culture

and history. Ukrainian 241 is lectured strictly in Ukrainian and also has the aim of increasing students' fluency in the language. Guest lecturers and films are regularly scheduled throughout the year in order to give students a well-rounded view of the topic.

This year, the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee announced the donation of a scholarship in the sum of \$500 going to the best student in all of the Ukrainian courses.

Also, thanks to the work of the Ontario Provincial Council and the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at York has agreed to expand the courses at York to allow for students to graduate with a B.A. in Ukrainian.

More importantly, however, is the commitment from the university to allow students in the Faculty of Education to take Ukrainian as one of their majors and thus be accredited as Ukrainian teachers in the public school systems of Ontario. This would be a first for the Ukrainian community.

For further information regarding Ukrainian courses at York University contact: SUSK Office (416) 967-0640 or Mrs. Pikulyk (416) 667-2574 (days) or 769-0529.

The Helsinki Accord: An Introspective View of the Document

The following remarks on the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe were voiced by Sen. Paul Yuzyk on the floor of the Canadian Senate in Ottawa, Ont., Thursday, February 12, 1976.

Only at great peril can we obliterate the past. In approving this accord, Canada must remember that the Soviet Union is a communist totalitarian police state governed by a ruthless dictatorship having complete control over the lives of hundreds of millions of people of various origins in the largest empire in the world. It is a mistake to assume that communists keep their agreements; they have always followed Lenin's dictum: "Promises are like pie crusts, made to be broken." Stalin expressed it more fully in 1913 in these words:

At the time of the Helsinki Conference, the Toronto Globe and Mail of July 30, 1975, published a revealing article by Lord Chalfont which had appeared in the London Times. The title was, "The brutal reality of Brezhnev's policy." We learn that six months before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Major General Jan Sejna escaped from that country to the West in

February 1968. He was not merely the highest-ranking military defector at that time; he was the First Secretary of the Communist Party in the Ministry of Defence, the senior party official in the armed forces and a member of the Presidium, the governing body of the Czechoslovak Parliament. For 10 years Sejna was a member of the Warsaw Pact planning meetings, being especially involved in the formulation of the Warsaw Pact's strategic plan, designed to implement foreign policy objectives of the Soviet Union from 1968 into the 1980's. Sejna brought with him the secret Warsaw Pact documents.

The Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow in the autumn of 1965, led by party boss Leonid Brezhnev, adopted the project entitled: "The Long Term Strategic Plan for the next 10 to 15 years and the years after." It consisted of 10 volumes, outlining studies of each country of concern to the Warsaw Pact, including Britain. Defined were the principal fore-

ign policy targets of the various countries of the pact, and the specific roles of diplomacy, foreign trade, the military forces, espionage, subversion, etcetera.

The document presents the strategic plan in four phases. The first was the preparatory period of peaceful co-existence, from 1956 to 1969, when Khrushchev's policies of de-Stalinization helped to soften the West and persuaded the capitalist countries that the communists appeared to abandon military confrontation for economic confrontation.

The principal strategic objectives of the second phase, from 1960 to 1972, were to promote the disunity of the West and accelerate social dislocation. In Western Europe, the chief aims were to play up German nationalism and to exploit French nationalism to detach France from NATO. In the United States, the aim was to promote isolationism, domestic unrest and protest movements against the "military industrial complex." All the

while, the Warsaw Pact countries were to modernize and strengthen their military forces "as a hedge against the possibility of future arms-control agreements."

The third phase, under the heading "The Period of Dynamic Social Change," covering the period 1973 to 1985, was designed "to smash the hope of false democracy," and achieve the total demoralization of the West. Friendship and cooperation with the United States would be promoted with the object of securing economic and technological advantage for the U.S.S.R., while undermining the belief of the West to improve military defences. Every effort will be continued to weaken and break up NATO by bringing about the reduction of United States troops and commitments in Europe and eventually their withdrawal.

The fourth phase is to usher in a period of "Global Democratic Peace" in the late 1980's. A "progressive peace-loving" administration will come into power in the United States. By this time the United States will be isolated from Europe, and will be vulnerable to economic pressures. The Warsaw Pact will intensify

the arms race, and will thus achieve an overwhelming superiority for the communist forces.

General Sejna states:

"There is, of course, nothing especially sinister in any of this nor anything very new to the student of Marxism-Leninism. It is no more than the brutal reality of international power politics... every action of the Soviet Union in the international field continues to be consistent with the tactics of the plan."

When toasts were proposed in Helsinki during Brezhnev's hour of triumph, General Sejna wanted the leaders of the West to remember the words of the Soviet party boss, the author of the plan, when he spoke to Eastern European leaders in Praha in February of 1968, after the appointment of Alexander Dubcek as First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. At that time, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"If we want to win we cannot achieve our goals without strong military forces. Did we ever say that we would not use force if it was necessary to support progressive movements in, for example, Fran-

ce, Britain or Sweden?... This is the sacred duty of our forces to protect and support progressive movements."

Can this be interpreted as non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign countries? Certainly not.

The press in the Western world was generally sceptical about the Helsinki accord, and there were numerous editorials which outrightly condemned the signing. The Estonian Information Centre of Toronto last November issued a volume I have it here entitled "The Summit Session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe held in Helsinki, Finland on July 28, 1975." It is a collection of 111 articles from newspapers and periodicals, many by outstanding authorities, that appeared in the New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, Le Monde, Newsweek, National Review, The Times, The Economist, Pekin Review, and in many Canadian dailies such as the The Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star, the Toronto Sun, the Montreal Star, the Ottawa Citizen, the Ottawa Journal, the Winnipeg Tribune, le

devoir, and others. (To be Continued)

Centennial of Our Settlement Down Memory Lane

Professor's Inadvertent Advice

by Roman J. Lysiak

This story dates back to the early 1950's. Ukrainian day-time or full-time students at one of New York City's colleges decided to form a Ukrainian Student Club. As you undoubtedly noticed, we specified "day-time or full-time students" since we are talking about students who were newly arrived immigrants to the United States, and for the purpose of this story and the general understanding of Ukrainian American student situation at that time, it is a very important aspect.

You see, at that time the vast majority of the newly arrived students had to work for a living and went to colleges or universities at night only. The Ukrainian students who could attend institutions of higher learning during the day, full-time, were an exception rather than a rule.

The organizational unit of Ukrainian students in America was a "hromada" which embraced both full-time and night-time students. Ah, yes, there was a third category of newly arrived Ukrainian students, called "the iron ones", encompassing students in name only. It might be difficult for some of the readers to perceive the conception of an "iron student", especially presently when the phenomenon doesn't exist anymore. Basically, it has to do with the enjoyment of a higher social status as it was understood for a long period of time in Ukraine and Europe.

Anyway, back to our story. The Ukrainian Student Club

was formalized and a charter meeting was arranged, to which Ukrainian night students at that college—including yours truly—were also invited. Naturally, all night students had to skip their classes, which was accomplished in full solidarity.

Of course, a student club must have an advisor from among the faculty. Literally in the last hour before the opening meeting, the dean appointed Prof. Wiener to be the faculty adviser to the Ukrainian Student Club. Prof. Wiener was a kind, old philosophy professor and himself an immigrant from Austria prior to the Second World War.

Well, by virtue of his appointment, Prof. Wiener was called, on a short notice, to address members and guests of the Ukrainian Student Club. Having had no previous notice, he was at a loss to know what to talk about.

As he went in to the meeting room he noticed a sign on the door saying "Push". This gave him an inspiration.

Called on to speak, he told the students that inasmuch as he was appointed late and had no opportunity to prepare a speech he was at a loss to know what to say, but as he came through the door he saw a sign that gave him the inspiration. He added: "I think that word on the door is the greatest thing that a person, especially an immigrant, can have to help him in the new world." The attending students immediately turned their heads to see what the sign said. As we were on the inside of the meeting room, the sign read "Pull."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Blemished "Pysanka"

Dear Sir:

For over a half century, the "Surma" store has taken pride in popularizing the Ukrainian art of Easter egg decoration. Ukraine and "pysanky" have achieved increasing acclaim, a credit to our rich heritage. Colorful "pysanky" have embellished the covers of countless national magazines and books. The press and TV have repeatedly chosen our Ukrainian "pysanky" to represent the joyous symbolism of Easter.

Three months ago, I was contacted by American Home Magazine and asked to submit, free of charge, our Ukrainian Easter Egg Decorating Kit, to be featured in an article on eggs. I sent the kit plus all our English language literature on "pysanky" and their origin. Upon publication I received a copy of the magazine and viewed for the first time the

damaging headline, "From Russia with Love", followed by a few lines describing the contents of the kit.

My first reaction was anger and insult. Only after a lengthy discourse with the head of the editorial staff, I was given an apology with a concession that a serious error had been made. A third party error, by someone in the copy department.

I apologize to the Ukrainian public of all generations for this blemish.

I was assured that an appropriate correction will be published in a subsequent issue of the said magazine.

I pledge to maintain a firmer guardianship of our ancient Easter custom, so "pysanky" will continue to be associated with their only rightful heritage, that of Ukraine!

Myron W. Surmach New York, N.Y.

ISSUE WARNINGS ON PACIFIERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission in cooperation with La Cibeles, Inc., of Union City, N.J., recently announced the recall of approximately 37,000 baby pacifiers known as "Chupetes" which may pose a substantial product hazard.

The pacifiers, imported from Spain, are marketed in four series marked "fauna," "flower," "Texas," and "Navy." They are sold in plastic and cardboard casings with pictures on the

backing and the name of the series in large letters on the top. They sell for approximately 45 cents.

The commission learned of the hazard through the death of a five-month-old boy in New York City in mid-February. The plastic shield caught in the child's throat and death was caused by complications ensuing from asphyxiation.

The pacifiers have been distributed in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Florida and Puerto Rico.

SVOBODA SAID:

"...Aleksander Solzhenitsyn's statement that the Spanish do not know what total dictatorship means because they did not experience Soviet-style dictatorship is wholly true. Western politicians and journalists should keep in mind Solzhenitsyn's words when they criticize the repressions in Spain, rarely, if ever, raising their voices against the denials of human rights in the Soviet Union..."

Wednesday, March 24, 1976

"...It is good that more and more people are becoming aware that so long as the Soviet empire exists real peace is impossible. The existing peace is an artificial peace in which there are more rebellions than real rapprochement between governments..."

Tuesday, March 23, 1976

The Way The Weekly Saw It:

"...Our youth's activism is a wholly welcome phenomenon on the Ukrainian scene. It is the kind of reawakening that Moroz there and we here are expecting of our younger generations. It is timely and inspiring. Let it not wane..."

March 4, 1978

J.C. Ukrainians Sponsor Bicen Festival

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of Jersey City has announced plans for a two-day spring festival celebrating America's 200th birthday and the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in this country.

Committee chairman, Atty. Robert Cheloc, described the April 3rd and 4th festival as a "major event" in the year-long of Bicentennial celebrations sponsored by New Jersey's Ukrainian American community.

"We're inviting Americans of all ethnic backgrounds to come and join us in our special tribute to the country which opened its doors to our ancestors when their homeland was enslaved by a foreign power," Cheloc said.

"Part of America's strength during its proud 200-year history has been its rich ethnic diversity," said Atty. Cheloc, "And we'd like to share our own Ukrainian heritage with our fellow Americans."

The free festival, to be held at the Jersey City Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet Street, will give visitors a unique look at traditional Ukrainian folk art, according to festival director Alexander Blahitka.

Blahitka said the weekend affair will showcase a fashion show of historic Ukrainian costumes, folk art exhibits, live demonstrations of the ancient art of wood-carving and performances by singing and dancing groups.

The performing groups include the 50-member "Zhayvoronky" girls chorus, the Roma Pryma-Bahachevsky School of Ballet, the Ukrainian Community Center dancers, and the UNWLA's Jersey City choir.

The festival will also feature a flea market of Ukrainian artifacts with a traditional kitchen. Part of the proceeds from the flea market will be used to publish a history of Ukrainian immigration to America.

Admission to the festival, its exhibits and concerts is free. The program starts Saturday, April 3, 12:00 noon to 10 p.m., and continues Sunday, April 4, from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Hartford Plast To Mark "25th"

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Plast "Stanytsia" in Hartford, Conn., will mark its 25th anniversary with a banquet Saturday, May 15, announced the youth organization's leadership here.

For information regarding the anniversary fete, interested persons should contact Z. Rudyk, at 228 Grande Rd., East Hartford, Conn. 06118, or telephone (203) 568-8089.

Mark Sunday of Orthodoxy

WOONSOCKET, R.I.—The St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here observed the traditional religious holiday Sunday of Orthodoxy March 14th with a special Divine Liturgy.

The service was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Vitaly Kowalenko, head of the New England Ukrainian Orthodox Deanery, and Very Rev. Myron Pacholok, Rev. Dmytro Mamchur and Rev. Nicholas Marioneu. Present during the ceremony



Robert Cheloc, right, chairman of the Jersey City Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee presents a check for \$2,000 to Yaroslav Haywas of the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of America. The funds were raised by the Jersey City Committee for the national organization.

[Photo by G. Wirt]

Atty. Cheloc said the Jersey City festival is one of a series of nationwide events organized by Ukrainian Bicentennial committees in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and other communities.

The Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee is a coalition of more than 20 local civic, cul-

tural and youth organizations. "We hope to highlight the contributions Ukrainians have made to this country's history and culture," explained Atty. Cheloc, "And see how we and other ethnic groups can continue to contribute to America's growth as it moves into its third century."

Mike Mazurki Honored By Cohoes Ukrainians



Mike Mazurki accepts the life-time honorary membership card from Roman Rakotchyj, Sr., as other members of the Ukrainian American Citizens Club look on. Left to right are: J. Bilynsky, M. Stempsky, Mr. Rakotchyj, Mr. Mazurki, M. Sawkiw, W. Slobodian, R. Maciuk and I. Kufel.

COHOES, N.Y.—Mike Mazurki, popular Ukrainian American actor, cinema and television star, returned to his hometown recently and garnered dual honors, rave reviews for his acting in the play "Of Men and Mice" and a citation from the Ukrainian American Citizens Club which made him a life-time honorary member.

The play, in which Mr. Mazurki stars in the very role made famous by the late Lon Chaney, was attended by full houses during its four-week run.

Mike is also starring in the latest nature movie, "The Challenge to be Free," which has also received highly favorable reviews.

Close to 200 well-wishers

gathered at the Club Sunday, March 14, and conveyed to Mr. Mazurki his hometown community's congratulations on his latest successes. The executive committee of the Club, of which he was a member, awarded the Ukrainian actor a life-time honorary membership. Presenting the citation was Roman Rakotchyj, Sr., in the presence of other members of the committee, amid applause of the entire gathering.

Mr. Mazurki, in thanking for the reception and the honor, announced that he will be back in Cohoes later this year to take part in the festivities marking the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

Chairing the reception committee was Mrs. Olga Rakoczy.

600 Attend Shevchenko Concert in New York City

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some 600 persons filled the auditorium of the Julia Richman High School here Sunday, March 14, to view an afternoon concert of song, dance and recitation dedicated to the 162nd anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth.

The program was led off by a rendition of the Ukrainian poet's "The Last Testament" by the "Prometheus" male chorus from Philadelphia under the direction of Michael Dlaboha.

Dr. Wolodymyr Sawchak, president of the local UCCA branch, then greeted the participants, and the chorus sang three more selections of Shevchenko's poems put to music, to the piano accompaniment of Halya Mazurk.

The "Prometheus" chorus also rendered three additional songs and an encore in the second half of the program.

A moving recitation of Shevchenko's "The Epistle" was rendered by Askold Lozynskyj.

Mr. Lozynskyj also recited off-stage "The Dismantled Mound" for a dance under the same title choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bahachevsky.

Martha Kokolska-Musijchuk, soprano with the New York City Opera Company, rounded out the first half of the concert. She sang three selections by Ukrainian

composers to the piano accompaniment of Dr. Ihor Sonevskytsky.

Switching from the standard routine of opening a concert with the principal address, the keynote speech, delivered by Dr. Sonevskytsky, was read at the beginning of the second part.

His topic, "Shevchenko and the Folk Song," dealt with the poet's talents as a singer, the songs he liked to sing, and the music subsequently arranged to his poems.

Six violin selections by Kosenko, Zhukovsky and Ravel were performed by Adrian Brytan, a former New Yorker who now teaches music at a university in Tennessee. He was accompanied at the piano by G. DiPasquazio.

Roxolana Babuiuk, a rising Ukrainian dancer, starred in the leading role as "Ukraine" in Mrs. Pryma-Bahachevsky's dance about the past glory of Ukraine. Twenty other girls also danced in the number.

Piano accompaniment was provided by Dr. Sonevskytsky, composer of the music.

The concert was staged under the auspices of the local UCCA branch and prepared by program director Stephan Chuma. Stage decorations were done by Timish Shewchuk and Taras Hirniak.

Applaud Octogenarian Pianist at College

DETROIT, Mich. (S.H.)—Irene Reshetylovich, a Ukrainian pianist from Detroit, performed in concert at Marion College in Marion, Ind., on Friday, February 20.

A native of Lviv, Mrs. Reshetylovich studied at the Conservatory in Kiev under Jozef Turczynski from 1915 to 1917.

In the morning of February 20, Mrs. Reshetylovich was thanked by a standing ovation from the more than 750 students attending the morning chapel service, after her performance of a series of Preludes of Chopin and the "Lyric Poem" by M. Fomenko. The students also appreciated the knowledge of Ukraine that they were able to obtain from this charming ambassador for the Ukrainian cause.

In the evening concert, Mrs. Reshetylovich played several piano compositions by Barvinsky, Revutsky, and Lysenko, as well as Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata and several works of Chopin. Another standing ovation was given to her for the music that she so faithfully interprets. She was an inspiration to all who attended, as the Ukrainian spirit is to those who have learned something about Ukraine's history.

ovation from the capacity crowd at the concert was just a small part of the appreciation that was felt for her.

Mrs. Reshetylovich, who will be 80 years old in May, is a symbol of a spirit that will never grow old: her hands at the piano

Soyuzivka Hosts Alumni Group

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—Soyuzivka, UNA's resort in the Catskill mountains, rounded off its winter season the weekend of February 28-29 on a note of gaiety and international goodwill before closing down for a month-long vacation.

Some 40 members of the Intercollegiate Alumni gathered there for the group's annual winter weekend, while Branch 89 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America held a pre-Lenten dance Saturday night in the Veselka Pavilion.

The IA'ers, as they call themselves, are a non-Ukrainian group of college graduates once active in a social/charitable/educational organization which met at the McBurney YMCA in New York. Members are now scattered throughout the United States but those living on the Eastern seaboard get together for social gatherings two or three times a year.

The group was introduced to Soyuzivka several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smindak of Bayside, N.Y., and has taken such a liking to the resort that members look forward with enthusiasm to the winter outings.

Mild weather prevented winter sports, so IA members availed themselves of ice skating facilities at the Granit Hotel, explored woodland trails, bought souvenirs in the gift shop and attended the Sunday morning Liturgy in the newly-built Hutul-style church.

At the invitation of Branch 89 president, Mrs. Sophia Barusiewicz, and local residents, Mr. and Mrs. Orest Bedrij, the group stopped in at Veselka Pavilion Saturday evening to take in a musical sketch presented by members of the local Plast branch.

While the UNWLA evening continued with dancing to the tunes of the Soyuzivka orchestra, IA members met in the Soyuzivka dining room for their customary round of international folk dancing and American square dances.

Students Have Successful Three-Day Exhibit at Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Only a few short days after a fund-raising pre-spring dance, the Ukrainian Students Club of Rutgers University staged a three-day cultural exhibit. Lasting from Thursday, February 19 through Saturday, February 21, the exhibit was housed in the Student Center of Rutgers College here.

Slide Show

A highlight of the exhibit was a continuous-projection slide show, produced by Stephan Tur of New York, and lent by him to the Club for this exhibit. With Ukrainian folk songs serving as a musical background, the triple-screen slide presentation portrayed Ukraine's culture, history, and people.

Another part of the exhibit featured many examples of Ukrainian art, both traditional and contemporary. Included were many paintings, examples of embroidery, woodcarving, ceramics, and "pysanky".

On Saturday a special display of embroidery by Mrs. Myroslava Stachiw was held. This included numerous examples of the various styles of Ukrainian embroidery, and was climaxed by a beautiful embroidered map of Ukraine, showing the geographic origins of each style.

In addition, there were also several "live" examples of Ukrainian art: a demonstration of the bandura playing was given almost continuously by Taras Pavlovsky, a member of the Club. During lulls in the bandura music, members of the Club sang Ukrainian folk songs. Friday evening, several Club members performed Ukrainian folk dances, which were greatly enjoyed by the sizable audience.

A table near the entrance to the exhibit held examples of various Ukrainian publications and various pamphlets concerning Ukraine, its history and the plight of Ukrainian political



Ivan Prynada and Halya Tarnawsky show some of the articles on exhibit.

prisoners today. These pamphlets served as sources of information for the many visitors who attended the exhibit. In addition, Club members were on hand at all times to answer visitors' questions.

Although much effort was put in by the members of the Ukrainian Students Club, the event would not have been possible without the cooperation of members of the area

Ukrainian community, who were generous in loaning artifacts.

"We wish to express our gratitude to these people, particularly to Mrs. Hyczko for her ceramics, Mrs. Stachiw for her embroidery, Volodymyr Maziar for his woodwork, and to his daughter Luba for her paintings and her help in organizing the exhibit," said a spokesman for the Club.

Juliana Osinchuk to Play In UNWLA Benefit Concert

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Juliana Osinchuk, a rising Ukrainian pianist who has made several international appearances, will be featured in a recital staged by the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Friday, April 9, at 8:00 p.m. at Cooper Union, Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

Net proceeds from the concert are earmarked for the UNWLA museum here.

Miss Osinchuk in one of the youngest doctoral candidates at the Juilliard School of Music studying with Nadia Reisenberg.

She began her music studies at a very early age with Prof. Louise Talma and at 11 she was studying with Nadia Boulanger in France. The following year she won the Premiere Nominee de la Conservatoire Supérieur de Musique in Paris.

Miss Osinchuk, a native New Yorker, entered Juilliard in 1971 studying with Rosina Lhevine and in four years she completed her Bachelor's and Master's degrees. She was also awarded the Morris Loeb Memorial Prize for the highest achievement in graduate work.

Miss Osinchuk has concentrated around the United States and in Europe as well. She also appeared on radio and television. She won many awards and prizes including the Mason and Hamlin Prize, the Josef Lhevine Scholarship, the Wal-



Juliana Osinchuk

ter Damrosch Scholarship, and the Piano Teachers Congress International Competition.

Her performances received favorable reviews in major newspapers.

The UNWLA museum is located here at the new UNWLA-UCCA building at 206 Second Avenue. The soon-to-be renovated site will house tapestries, klyms, embroideries, woodcarvings, pottery, and historic and national costumes.

Miss Osinchuk will also be featured by the UNWLA in recitals in Detroit, Mich., Sunday, March 28 at 3:30 p.m. at the Detroit Institute of Art; in Newark, N.J., Saturday, April 4, at 7:00 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home; and in Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, April 4, at the Ethical Society.

JOIN THE UNAI!

Woonsocket, R.I. and Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 4, 1976

at ST. MICHAEL UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HALL

74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I. at 1 P.M.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM

1. Reports and discussion.
2. Election of District Committee Officers.
3. Address by Supreme Advisor, ANNA CHOPEK
4. Adoption of District Program for 1976.

Meeting will be attended by ANNA CHOPEK, Supreme Advisor

UNA District Committee

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 not 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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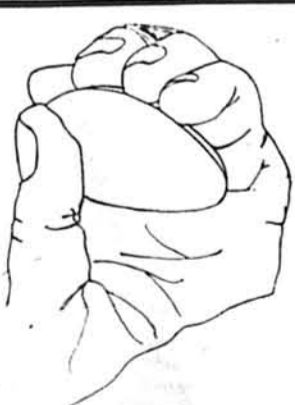
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Family Arrive...

(Continued from page 1)



Leonid Pliushch breaks into a rare smile as he is met by well-wishers at JFK. In the background, Tatiana Pliushch exchanges kisses with Pavel Litvinov's wife. To the right of Pliushch is Marusia Proskurenko.



The Pliushch family, followed by well-wishers, makes its way to the exit at JFK.

tatives of Ukrainian organizations later in the week in New York.

Emerging from the private vestibule, the Pliushches were greeted officially by Dr. Wolodymyr Sawchak, president of New York's United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations, while Mesdames Luba Wolynetz and Natalka Duma greeted them in the traditional Ukrainian manner with bread and salt.

Bouquets of flowers were presented to the family by eight-year-old Olenia Chervoniak, and five-year-olds Markian Duma and Wolodymyr Wolynetz. Welcoming the Pliushches in behalf of the community's youth were: Oksana Kurovychyk, Martha Lopatynsky, Oksana Jarema and Aya Rohowsky.

Making his way slowly through the crowd of well-wishers, Mr. Pliushch, who has an impaired right leg, was shaking straining hands to his

left and right, his pensive face breaking into an occasional smile.

The family finally made its way to a station-wagon and departed with his friend and former dissident Pavel Litvinov—who came to the airport with his wife and son—for the latter's home in New York City. In the course of the week, Mr. Pliushch attended a meeting with Ukrainian community representatives at the Ukrainian Institute of America here, on Tuesday, March 23, spoke at the press conference on Thursday, March 25, and is scheduled to appear as one of the speakers at tonight's Manhattan Center rally, staged by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

The United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations (local UCCA branch) did not join in the sponsorship of the rally, despite previous indications, said a spokesman for the Committee.

Urge Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 1)

wife Tatiana, and proceeded to describe some of the facets of what he called the rebirth of Ukrainianism in the 1960's and the 1970's.

He cited the names of such intellectuals as Alla Horskva, Vasyl Symonenko, Lina Kostenko, Mykola Lukash, Anatole Lupynis, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykola Braychevsky, Evhen Sverstiuk, Vasyl Stus, and others who contributed to the revival of the Ukrainian movement and who were subsequently either liquidated or, like himself, placed behind bars.

"But the seeds they have sown have found a fertile field of blood-spattered soil in Ukraine," said Mr. Pliushch, implying that the movement of resistance to the oppressive regime continues in present-day Ukraine and in other areas of the USSR despite repressions.



Leonid Pliushch addresses representatives of Ukrainian organizations at the UIA.



It's Tatiana Pliushch's turn to address the gathering at the UIA.

The most remarkable person in this movement, said Mr. Pliushch is Valentyn Moroz, a "magnetic, colossal figure." Citing Moroz's writings, Mr. Pliushch said that "he does not know how to lie—everything he has said thus far is true."

He pleaded for an intensive action to secure Moroz's freedom and pledged his own participation in such an action. Apart from delving into the



Leonid and Tatiana Pliushch relax at the Ukrainian Institute of America, conversing with Metropolitan Mstyslav (seated, center) and, standing, left to right, Joseph Lesawyer and Ivan Bazarko.

analysis of the ideological and political thinking in tempo-

rary Ukraine, which he admitted has a broad base and a wide range of views, Mr. Pliushch, like his wife who followed him to the rostrum, urged repeatedly for actions on all levels to alleviate the plight of Ukrainian and other political prisoners in the USSR.

He left no doubt as to his scorn for Ivan Dzyuba, the Ukrainian literary critic who recanted two years ago. Mr. Pliushch called him a "traitor," though he was quick to point out that his work "Internationalism or Russification?" constitutes the best contemporary analysis of the nationality question in Ukraine today and contributed a great deal to the revival of Ukrainianism. He cited Dzyuba's "personal opportunism, ideological oscillations and illness—he suffers from tuberculosis," but juxtaposed the Svitlychny family which also suffers from the same disease yet refuses to knuckle under.

Mr. Pliushch pointed to the vast possibilities Ukrainians in the free world have in helping their kin in Ukraine, but cited the case of Yaroslav Dobosh as "one method which must be avoided at all costs."

He said that all of his friends in Ukraine are unanimous in the Ukrainian people's right to be free and independent, although they base their thinking "on socialist assumptions."

"But the economic system is something for the people to decide," said Mr. Pliushch without going deeper into the question.

He pointed to the vast role of Ukrainian Churches "here and there" in the struggle for the preservation of Ukrainian identity and for human rights, stressing the need of joining hands with those of other religious persuasions as is the case in Ukraine.

Mr. Pliushch concluded his address by again appealing for action in defense of human rights in the USSR.

"The fact that we are here is simply a miracle," said Tatiana Pliushch referring to the release of her husband and the permission to leave the Soviet Union. She, like her husband before, thanked all who contributed to their freedom.

"Now let us all work harder together to bring about that miracle for those that we left behind," she urged, citing especially such Ukrainian women prisoners as Nadia Svitlychna, Nina Karavanska, Iryna Kalynets, and others.

"We did bring a bit of Ukrainian soil," concluded Mrs. Pliushch with tears in her eyes. "We shall always cherish it, as will our children. Be sure you cherish it too."

Metropolitan Mstyslav then introduced to the Pliushches a

Harvard Ukrainian Studies

— an international scholarly quarterly published for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by the Peter de Ridder Press, the Netherlands. The journal is a forum for current scholarship in Ukrainian studies and cultivates an interdisciplinary approach to the field. Contributions deal primarily with topics in history, linguistics, and literature; however, studies in related disciplines may appear from time to time. The first three numbers of each volume (March, June, September) publish articles, review articles, documents, and book reviews. The last number (December) contains an extensive, annotated bibliography of UCRAINICA in the humanities and social sciences published during a preceding year, beginning with 1973 publications in Volume 1. The first issue of HUS appears for March 1976. Subscriptions (one volume, four numbers) are \$28.00. Single numbers are \$9.00.

In the United States and Canada, order from:
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 The Peter de Ridder Press
 P.O. Box 168
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Recenzija:

A REVIEW OF SOVIET UKRAINIAN SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS, is published by the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, Harvard University, in Winter and Summer issues. Subscriptions per year are \$5.00 for libraries and institutions, \$4.00 for private subscribers. Single copies are \$3.00.

Address all correspondence to:

RECENZJA
 Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute
 1581-1583 Massachusetts Avenue
 Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

SUPPORT THE MOROZ RESOLUTION!

At this time, the Moroz resolution in the House of Representatives, sponsored by Representatives Koch (D-NY) and Fenwick (R-NJ), has 81 co-sponsors. We appeal to the Ukrainian community to approach their representatives and ask them to co-sponsor the resolution if they have not already done so. We suggest either sending out telegrams or making personal telephone calls. Please refer to: the House Concurrent Resolution 588. Please do it now! Time is of the utmost importance!

Write to: The Honorable (name of Representative)
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Or call: (202) 224-3121 and ask for your representative.

For further information contact:

Human Rights Research, Inc.
 Moroz Defense Committee
 4842 16th Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20011
 (202) 726-7373

Movement is Alive...

(Continued from page 1)

because the men who followed them blocked the entrance.

Plakhotniuk was beaten, kicked and thrown down the stairs. Miss Pylypiuk ran out to call the militia but the witnesses outside only laughed at her and abused her.

When Plakhotniuk regained consciousness she took him to another friend's house for further recuperation. She said that they were still being followed by the same men.

Pliushch, who, Prof. Bers, said "went through hell," said that Russification in Ukraine is "increasing every year."

As he said at his first press conference in Paris last month, Pliushch repeated that the Ukrainian language is heard less every year in the big cities. He explained that the enrollment in Ukrainian schools is also decreasing.

"Government attitude towards Ukrainian culture varies," he said. "Some years the government urges the study of Ukrainian culture, and other years, which are now on the increase, they agitate against it."

During the Khrushchev years, said Pliushch, Ukrainian culture progressed, but once he was deposed repressions set in. In 1965, 20 intellectuals were arrested for alleged Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, he said as an example.

"Only in an independent Ukraine can socialism develop and Ukrainian culture thrive," he said.

His wife, Tatiana Zhytnyukova, said that many of her female friends are also involved with the dissident women. She called them "very courageous women," and added that "life for women in concentration camps is worse than for men."

"I bow my head before them," she said. Besides the religious persecution in Ukraine, Pliushch said that Buddhists, Baptists and Jews are also the targets of government persecution.

The government and the party are extremely afraid of cooperation between Ukrainians and Jews, he said. Because of this, Pliushch went on, the government and the party instigates hatred between Jews

and Ukrainians and tries to do everything possible "to break up any ties."

"The government spread rumors that I was a Jew, that Dzyuba was a Jew and that Svitlychny was a liaison man between Ukrainian and Jewish groups," said Pliushch.

Several Ukrainian and Jewish dissidents considered publishing an anthology, entitled "Babi Yar," which shows that anti-Semitism is "in the government and party and not among Ukrainians."

He urged Westerners to read and study the Ukrainian Herald and the Chronicle of Current Events. Pliushch stressed that they are honest publications and there are no lies in them because for any false statements intellectuals would immediately be sent to prison.

Pliushch cited that frequently dissidents and prisoners are forced to recant and betray other intellectuals. He said that several inmates have been executed in prisons under false testimonies.

As he did at the Ukrainian Institute of America Tuesday night, Pliushch harshly criticized Dzyuba for recanting. He again labeled the literary critic "a traitor" and said that ideological laxity in a person is exploited by the KGB during interrogation.

Pliushch did not want to make any statements concerning his future or his ideology, because they are "less important than the struggle for human rights in Ukraine and the USSR." His wife confirmed that they will live in France for the time being, and he added that he will "absolutely" continue to press for "human rights" in Ukraine.

In his introductory statement which was distributed to the press in both Ukrainian and English, Pliushch thanked "Amnesty International, Ukrainian organizations, mathematicians, psychiatrists, lawyers in the U.S.A." for fighting for the freedom of political prisoners.

The conference was attended by representatives of the New York media, wire services, members of the ethnic press and Ukrainian journalists.

Build Communications Site Near Lviv

MOSCOW, USSR.—One of two new satellite communication stations between Washington, D.C. and Moscow will be built some 50 miles from Lviv, according to Christopher Wren of the New York Times.

The new satellite communication is designed to eventually replace the now existing Washington-Moscow "hot line."

The new system of American Intelsat and the Soviet Molniya will provide more reliable communications between the two capitals. Critics of the "hot line" said that the trans-Atlantic cable and the overland line have been the victims of occasional disruption.

Parts of the telephone line have been blacked out by fire, and in one case a segment of the

line was plowed up by a Finnish farmer.

Willis K. Naeher, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Communications, said that the new system, originally planned for use by late 1974, is not expected to be switched on until later this year.

Mr. Naeher said that the delay is due to the Soviet difficulties in launching the Molniya III satellite, which will provide one of two parallel channels in the network.

The Soviet authorities originally planned one communication station near Moscow to handle both the Intelsat and Molniya links. But they later decided to build another Intelsat site near Lviv.

UNA Districts Continue To Hold Annual Talks

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Eight UNA District Committees have already held their annual meetings over the past weeks and more are planned for upcoming weekends, announced the UNA Home Office here.

Top priority during the meetings is given to the membership drive which this year calls for the organization of 5,000 new members for a total of \$10 million dollars worth of insurance.

The participants, which include Supreme Officers, Branch officers, convention delegates and members, will also discuss community and UNA activities.

Below are the dates, places and speakers at meetings slated for the next few weeks:

* The Syracuse-Utica District Committee meeting will be held at the Ukrainian American Veterans Club, 208 Canal Street in Rome, N.Y., Sunday, March 28 at 1:30 p.m. Principal

speakers will be Wolodymyr Zapaniuk, Supreme Advisor, and Wasyl Orichowsky, field representative.

* The New Haven District Committee will hold its annual meeting Sunday, March 28, at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home in New Haven. Principal speaker will be Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary.

* The Pittsburgh District Committee will hold its annual meeting Sunday, March 28, at the UNA Branch 161 Hall in Ambridge, Pa. Principal speakers will be UNA President Joseph Lesawyer and Supreme Advisor Andrew Julia.

* The Shamokin District meeting will be held Sunday, March 28, at 2:00 p.m. at the Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church in Shamokin. Principal speaker will be UNA Vice-President Atty. John O. Flis.

Passaic District UNA's Re-Elect J. Chomko

PASSAIC, N.J.—John Chomko and the entire slate of officers which he heads were re-elected to serve in 1976 during the annual meeting of UNA's Passaic, N.J., District Committee, held Saturday, March 13, at the Ukrainian Center here.



John Chomko

Joining Mr. Chomko again on the Committee are: the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Theodore Forostyna, honorary chairman; Hryhorij Klymenko, vice-chairman, Wasyl Maruschak, secretary, John Burney and Paul Woiniw, members. The auditing committee, consisting of Nazar Mychajlyshyn, chairman, Barabara Tyzbir and Wolodymyr Olijarchyk, members, was also re-elected.

The meeting, conducted by a presidium consisting of Wasyl Mochula, chairman, and Rostyslaw Halaburda, secretary, was opened by Mr. Chomko, who rendered a report on the District's past activity, noting the cooperation of New Jersey's three other Districts in staging the annual UNA Day. He was followed by Mr. Maruschak, Mr. Blycha and Mr. Holowachuk, the latter stating that in 1975 the District organized 67 new members for a total of \$153,000 worth of insurance. Since its establishment, said Mr. Holowachuk, the District brought in well in excess of 800 new members into the UNA fold.

Field organizer Wasyl Orichowsky, in his remarks, congratulated the District for exceeding its quota of new members for the year, noting the outstanding efforts of Mr. Holowachuk who himself organized 35 new members of the total 44 that his Branch 42 brought in. He said that Branch 134 gained ten new members, Branch 182 nine members, and

Branches 64 and 143, two each. Supreme Treasurer Ulan Diachuk, the principal speaker, also extended congratulations to the District for its organizing efforts, noting the fact that Mr. Holowachuk's total of 35 earned him yet another gold star in the plaque and 15th consecutive membership in the UNA Champions Club. Mrs. Diachuk also praised the efforts of other activists, stating that if other District could show similar achievements UNA's membership would not have shown the losses it did in 1975. The UNA Treasurer presented Mr. Chomko with the bonus reward for attaining its membership quota.

Taking part in the subsequent discussion were: M. Tyzbir, T. Shewchuk, W. Maruschak, A. Zylinsky, J. Blycha, J. Chomko, and Mrs. A. Maruschak. All agreed on the need of bringing more young people into the UNA and urging them to become more involved in its activities.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Newark District Committee chairman Julian Baraniuk extended greetings on behalf of its membership.

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