

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

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25 CENTS

A Very Happy New Year!

Pope Paul Voices Regrets He Cannot Confirm Patriarchate

Receives Ukrainian Prelates In Audience



Ukrainian prelates, led by Patriarch Josyf, were received in audience by Pope Paul VI. Photo above shows, left to right, Bishop Ivan Prashko, Bishop Isidore Borecky, Bishop Basil H. Losten, Patriarch Josyf, Pope Paul, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Bishop Neil Savaryn and Bishop Jaroslav Gabro.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—“Pope Paul VI has reaffirmed his stand against creating the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate that Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and some of his Bishops have been seeking,” said the Associated Press in a story published December 14th, 1976, by the Herald-News of Passaic, N.J.

Pope Paul had received Patriarch Slipyj and six Ukrainian Catholic bishops in an audience, according to the AP report.

The bishops were joined by the clergy and some faithful from various parts of the West, including the U.S. and Canada, in honoring Patriarch Josyf on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his pastoral work. They whiled in Rome and took part in special services on this occasion at the St. Sophia Cathedral Wednesday, December 8.

There were seven Ukrainian bishops attending the ceremonies, according to a report filed with Svoboda by Prof. Vasylyl Markus; they were: Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk from Winnipeg, Bishop Basil H. Losten from Philadelphia, Bishop Neil Savaryn from Edmonton, his Auxiliary Bishop Martin Greschuk, Bishop

Isidore Borecky from Toronto, Bishop Ivan Prashko from Australia, and Bishop Jaroslav Gabro from Chicago. They met with Patriarch Josyf in two days of sessions prior to the audience with the Pope.

The AP account went on to say the following:

“According to Vatican observers, the Holy See feels making Cardinal Slipyj a patriarch could lead to a loosening of the Vatican position over Ukrainian Catholics. A patriarch is a bishop who holds the highest rank after the Pope, in the church hierarchy.

“The Pope reiterated the Vatican’s opposition to a patriarchal title for the 84-year-old cardinal during an audience with Slipyj and six Ukrainian bishops.

“He told them, ‘Let us evoke the extended uneasiness of certain Ukrainian communities and their pastors. We want to refer to the expectancy for a patriarchal title that in the present condition the See of Rome does not see the possibility of granting.’

“The Ukrainian patriarchate issue came into the open in 1971 during a Ukrainian synod held in Rome in defiance of the Vatican. In that synod Cardinal Slipyj and 19 bishops vowed to keep up their struggle for a Ukrainian patriarchate.

“Even before that synod Cardinal Slipyj was reported to have been seeking for years the title and power of patriarch to rule the six million Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Ukraine and the 1.8 million in the West.

“The stand against granting such a patriarchate, the Pope told the Ukrainian prelates, is interpreted in certain circles as a lack of understanding by the Holy See.”

Bishop Losten, contacted by Svoboda

(Continued on page 16)

Atty. John Ewasew of Montreal Appointed Canadian Senator

Joins Sen. Paul Yuzyk as Second Ukrainian in Senate

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced Monday, December 20, that John Ewasew, a Ukrainian lawyer from Montreal, Que., was summoned to the capital and sworn in as a Senator.

Mr. Ewasew joins Sen. Paul Yuzyk as the second Senator of Ukrainian lineage in Canada. He is the fourth Ukrainian to be so honored: in addition to Sen. Yuzyk, the late William M. Wall and the late John Hnatyshyn served in the Canadian Senate.

Served in Armed Forces

Mr. Ewasew was born March 13, 1922, in Grenfell, Sask., where he attended local schools. In September 1939, he joined the Canadian army and served overseas in England, Italy, France, Belgium and Holland.

In October 1945 he returned to Saskatchewan to complete his education. He attended

Regina College (now University of Saskatchewan) and McGill University in Montreal, graduating in 1950 with a degree in law. He is a member of the Quebec Bar and the Canadian Bar, and became a Queen’s Counsel on September 15, 1965.

Mr. Ewasew has been practicing law in Montreal and is presently a partner in the firm of Howard, McDougall, Ewasew, Graham and Stocks.

After the war, Mr. Ewasew was active with the University COTC Regiments on training courses during the summer at Camp Borden, Ont., with the Armored Corps, and at Camp Marleau, Que., with the Ordinance Corps in which he held the rank of captain.

Active in Veterans Affairs

He was active in veterans affairs, serving as president of various branches of veterans

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Raisa Moroz Thanks Ukrainians In West for Aiding Husband

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Immediately after learning that her husband, Valentyn Moroz, was declared sane by the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, Raisa Moroz sent a letter to Ukrainians in the West thanking them for their defense action which she believes contributed to his release from the asylum.

“I am overwhelmed by your attention and efforts to help alleviate the fate of my husband, Moroz Valentyn,” she wrote in her letter to “Ukrainians in the United States, Canada and in all European countries.”

Copies of the message, which were received here by the press service of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (abroad), are being circulated in dissident circles in Ukraine.

The letter, dated June 21, 1976, was written during Moroz’s confinement in Moscow’s Butyrskaya Prison. He has subsequently been transferred to the Mordovian prison colonies in accordance with the second part of his three-part sentence.

“I want to share my happiness and thanks with everyone who did not remain apathetic to my husband’s plight,” she wrote.

Mrs. Moroz also authored another letter to non-Ukrainians around the world who also joined in the defense action at the time when the 40-year-old Ukrainian dissident-historian was threatened with imprisonment in a psychiatric asylum.

The letter was addressed to Amnesty International, Committee Against Psychiatric Abuse for Political Reason, The European Federation of Psychoanalysis, PEN Club, the United States Congress, the Committee to Monitor Compliance with the



Raisa Moroz

Helsinki Accords, and “all people and organizations which troubled themselves with the plight of Moroz.”

“I do not doubt that the active interest of Westerners in the matters of our country saved my husband from a horrible fate,” she wrote.

She said that while he was not confined in the Serbsky institute, she will demand that he is immediately moved to a labor camp as is prescribed by the sentence. She also asked for further assistance from the West for her husband.

UCCA National Fund Drive

(The figures are based on collections UCCA Branches and contributions organizations and individual donors as of December 22, 1976).

1976 Goal—\$150,000
Thus far raised—\$96,300
Still needed—\$53,700

Bukovsky Scores Soviet System After Gaining Freedom In Exchange

Malva Landa Pleads For Shabatara, Svitlychny

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Vladimir K. Bukovsky, leading Soviet human rights activist, who was freed as a result of a historic prisoner exchange between the Soviet and Chilean governments on Saturday, December 18, said in a press conference December 19th that conditions in Soviet prisons had become much worse for political prisoners after the signing of the Helsinki Accords. Accounts of the press conference, Bukovsky's first in the West, were circulated by the Associated Press.

In exchange for the release of Bukovsky, Chilean Communist leader, Luis Corvalan Lepe was freed. The exchange, which took place at Zurich's Kloten Airport, was mediated by the United States.

Bukovsky denounced the Soviet system and attacked the Helsinki Accords as a Soviet maneuver to disarm the West and curb the fight for human rights in the USSR. At the news conference, arranged by Amnesty International, Bukovsky told the more than 100 reporters and cameramen in attendance that he intended to dedicate all his energies to the cause of political prisoners in the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

Conditions at the Vladimir prison, according to the 33-year-old dissident, "worsened considerably as soon as the Helsinki Accords were signed."

Bukovsky, who arrived in Zurich on a special Aeroflot plane with his mother, sister and an ill nephew, said: "I regard this exchange as an extraordinary event, as it is the first time that the Soviet government officially recognized it has political prisoners."

Last year Bukovsky, a Russian, said he was ashamed to be part of that nation, because of its cruel treatment of Ukrainians and other non-Russian nations of the USSR.

A Swiss physician said the dissident was underfed and had an accelerated heartbeat but was otherwise in surprisingly good health.



Vladimir Bukovsky

Bukovsky has spent ten of the last 15 years in Soviet prisons or psychiatric clinics under the standard Soviet method of silencing critics of the regime. Since 1974 he had been on a "severe regime" diet three times for periods of six months. He was rationed hot meals and one pound of bread only every second day.

Brainwashing and near-starvation diets are regularly used in the USSR "to change the attitude" of political prisoners, he said.

The release of Bukovsky came a little over two weeks after the Chilean delegation to the United Nations, in a statement dated December 3rd, became the first government representation to officially raise the issue of repression in the Soviet Union at the UN.

As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly, (December 19th) included in the document was a memorandum to the UN Secretary-General signed by Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir, president of the World Council of Free Ukrainians.

The document was signed by Chilean Ambassador, Vice-Admiral Ismael Huerta Diaz, who asked that it be issued and circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

Pliushch, In London, Speaks Of Horrors In Soviet "Psych-Prisons"

LONDON, England.—It is almost a year since Leonid Pliushch, the Soviet mathematician and cyberneticist, was released from his psychiatric prison hospital in Ukraine and exiled to the West, wrote Caroline Moorehead in the London Times of November 27th.

He arrived weak and broken by two and a half years of large forced doses of insulin and haloperidol, prescribed to cure the "dangerous nature of his anti-Soviet activities — his support of human rights inside the Soviet Union.

Today Leonid Pliushch has recovered his strength. He looks frail and frowning, but says he now retains only "the memories and nightmares of my detention."

He was in London for a meeting organized by Amnesty International and other British civil rights organizations at the Central Hall, Westminster, on behalf of all victims of "politico-psychiatric repression."

Mr. Pliushch is very much an exception. He believes that his release was due almost entirely to the direct intervention of the French Communist Party, rather than to any softening of the official line.

Detention in special prison hospitals and mental asylums has if anything increased since his departure. Calculating by what he calls his own "psycho-prison", where 70 of the 1,000 patients were political prisoners, he estimates that there may be as many as 600 people held at this moment for dissident views in the extreme isolation and brutality of severe psychiatric wards.

There are many hundreds more "about whom one knows nothing, workers, and activists, whose only crime has been that of earning the disapproval of a policeman or the manager of a collective farm", who are in ordinary mental asylums. There, the food is better, the isolation less total. "Danger comes from the insane, the aggressive, unsupervised patients."

It is not only that detention is becoming a standard form of repression for dissidents, but that "hooliganism and random brutality is

increasing, people beaten up and intimidated, their windows stoned, for no more than belonging to a democratic rights movement, or to an orthodox church group."

Leonid Pliushch produces names and cases to illustrate his point: Petro Starchyk inside psychiatric prison for "singing songs based on Mandelstam's poems"; Ida Nudel, active in the Jewish emigration movement, certified chronically alcoholic (she doesn't drink) and sent to a drying out center. There are dozens more.

Is there anything the West can do? "Nothing systematic", says Mr. Pliushch, "because there is no consistent government policy. Pressure from worker organizations, trade unions, committees of prominent mathematicians and psychiatrists, the press—it all helps. But that just saves individuals.

"As I see it, repression is increasing because the West reacts so weakly to what is going on. If it didn't allow the Soviet Union to get away with hypocritical answers, acted in fact in a principled and not a diplomatic manner, it would be significant. Take the case of detente. That's only really possible with the democratization of the Soviet Union. Governments could insist on the international treaties they have ratified."

The West could do worse, he adds, than to form a committee, containing all shades of political opinion, as well as psychiatrists and jurists, "mindful of hoodwinking and falsehoods" to ask Brezhnev if they could visit the special hospitals.

This might at least convince the sceptics who say that Stalinism is now an anachronism.

"Particularly among the left in Britain there seems to be more illusions than elsewhere about the Soviet Union—a belief that by criticizing it you are undermining all socialism. In my opinion the reverse is true." (The British Communist Party have declined to take part in the meeting; they sent an observer.)

(Continued on page 3)

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Malva Landa, well-known Russian human rights advocate, authored letters in defense of Stephanie Shabatara and Ivan Svitlychny in October and November of this year, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad). The letters, circulated by the "samvydav" in the Soviet Union, recently made their way abroad.

The letter in defense of Shabatara, who is presently incarcerated in a Mordovian camp (Mordovian ASSR, st. Potma, pos. Barashevo, uchr. Zh Kh - 3851/3-4), was addressed to "Artists, People of good will, Amnesty International and the United Nations Human Rights Commission."

It cited the mistreatment of Shabatara by the KGB and their destruction of her art — over 150 drawings and 70 ex libris.

The letter states: "Because Stephanie Shabatara refuses to do humiliating forced work, she is systematically and severely punished, tortured."

"The only motive for destruction of the ex libris", wrote Landa, "was that they were dedicated to political prisoners, present

and past. Many of them were dedicated to persons who had never sat in a prison cell, many were dedicated to children — these too, were destroyed."

Landa appealed on Svitlychny's behalf to Amnesty International, to writers and to the International Red Cross. Svitlychny is suffering from cerebral hypertonia with angiospasm, she said. He is forced to work on the press at the Perm camp where he is incarcerated (Perm Oblast, Chusov raion, pos. Vsesviatskoie, uchr. V S - 389/35).

The work is hazardous to his health — there is constant noise, uninterrupted concentration is necessary.

"I. Svitlychny can not, that is he is physically unfit, to do the work that is required of him. For not completing his work, or refusing to work, he is threatened with inhuman punishment — tortures and ultimately transfer to the Vladimir prison," wrote Landa.

Landa called on citizens of the world to speak out in defense of Shabatara and Svitlychny.

Rudenko Exposes Fallacy of Marxism

An extensive paper by Mykola Rudenko, "Economic Monologues," has been circulating for some time in the USSR, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Mykola Rudenko is a 56-year-old Ukrainian writer, born in Donbas. He studied at the Kiev State University. A member of the Communist Party, he took part in World War II, during which he was seriously wounded.

The war left him an invalid for the rest of his life.

In 1946 Rudenko was discharged from the Army and in 1947 he made a debut as a poet with the collection of poetry "Z Pokhodu." Later, he published other collections of poetry and from 1950 he wrote prose and novels and was recognized as one of the prominent prose-writers.

Observing the catastrophic state of the Soviet economy, M. Rudenko dedicated the past 10 years to economic studies and consequently he wrote the "Economic Monologues."

Studying Marx, especially his "Capital" he came to the conclusion that the Marxian theory is anti-scientific, a fiction, artificially compiled to prove the necessity of dictatorship of the proletariat, realization of which inevitably brings and brought the establishment of concentration camps.

This constitutes the content of the first part of "Economic Monologues" under the title of "Farewell Marx."

In the second part, "Welcome, Quesnay," Rudenko advocates a return to the theory of the French physiocrat of the 18th century Francois Quesnay, on the basis of which, Rudenko feels, it will be possible to stop the plundering of natural resources, eliminate devastations inflicted upon the earth by unreasonable demands made upon it and

increase the fertility of the land. This is all possible, according to Rudenko, if the dictatorship of the Communist party of the USSR is eliminated and freedom be established, including renewal of capitalism, possible in the socialist system.

Rudenko wrote to the Central Committee of the Communist party of Ukraine concerning this matter, he subsequently was dismissed from the party and the Writers Union. He lost all privileges which the members of the Writers Union enjoy.

The only means of existence that Rudenko was able to secure after his dismissal from the Writers Union was to work as a night watchman.

On March 18, 1975, Rudenko was arrested for his affiliation with the Soviet branch of Amnesty International. However, he was released after a few days. During his arrest, a search was conducted and Ukrainian and Russian versions of the "Economic Monologues" were confiscated. However, the Russian version was already circulating in the samvydav, and it was this version that has reached the West.

In November of this year the international press informed that M. Rudenko heads the civic committee in Kiev, with Lev Lukianenko, Oksana Meshko, Ivan Kandyba, Oles Berdnyk and Nina Strokata-Karavanska as members, investigating violations of the Soviet government concerning the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

The author of the preface to Rudenko's book, Gen. Petro Hryhorenko, is well known in the West as a champion for democracy. In particular his intervention for the Crimean Tatars resulted in his imprisonment for over 5 years in a special psychiatric prison hospital. He was released on June 26, 1974. Since then he has been residing in Moscow.

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Study Says Congress Unrepresentative of U.S. Ethnic

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Based on the present make-up of the U.S. Congress, a white Protestant child born into an upper-class occupational home has a 20-to-1 better chance of being elected to Congress in his lifetime than a Catholic child born to working class parents, according to a new study issued here, wrote Jim Castelli in an article circulated by the Catholic News Service.

The study found that the 94th Congress "is extremely unrepresentative of the social class, ethnic and religious identities of the American people."

And, the study suggests, this fact may help account for reported low levels of participation in the political process by Catholic ethnics and blacks and other groups who are underrepresented in Congress.

The study was conducted by the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, an affiliate of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The Center report was based on a comparison of the religious, ethnic and social class backgrounds of members of Congress with the U.S. population at large. The report has responses from 92 per cent of the Congress.

Gerson Green and Donald Shea, who conducted the study, said the inability of Americans of working-class backgrounds to elect representatives of similar backgrounds indicate either that these people do not know what they want or that they "are convinced that only Americans of upper strata occupational families, primarily Protestant ethnic in cultural identity, are those best fit to rule the nation."

"Our findings," Green and Shea said, "are supportive of the argument that working-class, ethnic identity is generally associated with a very limited leadership role in American political life."

"The data can be interpreted to lend credence to the argument that our social life produces a condition of working-class backgrounds."

Among the study's findings:

- * While Protestants outnumber Catholics two to one in society at large, they outnumber them three to one in Congress; 62.2 per cent of the members of Congress and 56.2 per cent of the national population are white Protestant ethnics, while 21.3 per cent of Congress and 26 per cent of the overall population is Catholic — 5.5 per cent of the total U.S. population, but only 9.9 per cent of the members of Congress are Hispanic Catholic.

- Blacks and Hispanics combined make up 18 per cent of the total population, but only four per cent of Congress.

- * Episcopalians and Presbyterians make up only three per cent of the national population, but make up 25 per cent of the Congress.

- * Protestant ethnics have the most conservative voting records in Congress while Catholic ethnic voting is "clearly liberal."

- * 75 per cent of the American people are from working-class backgrounds, but only 22 per cent of members of Congress are.

- * 15 per cent of the nation's population comes from upper-class families, compared to 60 per cent of the Congress.

- * The Senate is more unrepresentative of the general population than the House based on social class, ethnic and religious background.

- * People of rural, entrepreneurial backgrounds are overrepresented in the Senate by 15 to 1 and the House by eight to one over their presence in the general population.

N.J. Ethnic Republicans Elect Officers

KENILWORTH, N.J.—Michael J. Buryk of Jersey City was elected state chairman of the Republican Heritage Groups Federation of New Jersey at the Federation's annual meeting held Sunday, December 5, here at the Holiday Inn.

Mr. Buryk, elected for a two-year term, is an adjunct lecturer of history at St. Peter's College, a contributor to various ethnic newspapers and author of a history of Ukrainian community life, entitled "Ukrainian Heritage in America."

He attended St. Peter's College, Hunter College and New York University and holds an M.A. specializing in the field of the Soviet Union and International affairs.

Also elected were vice-chairman—Vítant Kipel, representing the Byelorussian group, and second vice-chairman—Eufelio J. Negrin, representing Cuban and Hispanic groups of the state.

Miss Ulita Olshaniwsky, Newark human rights activist, former Miss Essex County and third runner-up in the Miss New Jersey competition, was elected Federation recording secretary. John Holy of the Slovak group was elected executive secretary.

Dmitre Nikow of the Bulgarian group assumed the office of treasurer, while Myron Leskiw, founder of the Federation, became state campaign director.

Members of the Federation pledged to call on all concerned ethnic groups to join in the Federation's demands that the U.S. government adopt a policy of liberation and abandon its accommodation with Communist states.

The Federation further demanded that the U.S. government at the United Nations press for release of political prisoners and the implementation of basic human rights throughout the world.

UNA President Named Bank Board Member

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association and a leading figure of Ukrainian community life in the free world, was elected to the Board of Managers of the Provident Savings Bank, it was announced here last week by Kenneth F. X. Albers, Provident president.

Provident is one of the largest savings banks in New Jersey with total deposits and assets in excess of 500 million dollars.

News of Mr. Lesawyer's election was carried by the Jersey Journal, The Newark Star-Ledger and The Hudson Dispatch in their editions of December 14, 1976. The papers also carried Mr. Lesawyer's photo.

In its account, The Dispatch noted that Mr. Lesawyer is vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and holds executive posts with the Ukrainian Institute of America, the New York Athletic Club and the New York University's Letter Club.

The paper also cited Mr. Lesawyer's membership on the Harvard University Visiting Committee of Ukrainian Studies and the National Fraternal Congress of America. He is vice-president of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce and is active in the redevelopment of the Exchange Place area of Jersey City, said the paper.

The daily noted that Mr. Lesawyer, who holds a B.C.S. degree from NYU's School of Commerce, served for 5 years as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Administrative Corps during World War II and was award-



Joseph Lesawyer

ed a Bronze Star for service during the Battle of the Bulge.

Last October, during the XXIIth UCCA congress, Mr. Lesawyer was re-elected to the post of executive vice-president of that central representative Ukrainian organization in America.

In completing the profile of the Lesawyer family, The Dispatch noted that his wife Mary is a former soloist with the New York City Opera, is currently president of UNWLA Branch 72, and is involved in local church affairs and charities.

Presidential Elections Show Change In Views on Ethnicity, Says Scholar

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In spite of dramatic gaffes by both Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford on ethnic issues in the recent campaign, both candidates were especially strong in their support of the concept of ethnic pluralism in America, reflecting a dramatic change in the presidential view of ethnicity over the past half-century.

This observation was made by Irving M. Levine, Director of the American Jewish Committee's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, while participating in the annual meeting of the Committee's National Executive Council, held recently in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Levine is widely regarded as one of the nation's leading experts on group life.

Valid Gauge

Mr. Levine pointed out that presidential rhetoric is often an extremely valid gauge of change in public attitudes. He noted that as recently as 1915, President Woodrow Wilson declared that "a man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group has not yet become an American." Earlier, President Theodore Roosevelt was quoted as saying "Either a man is an American and nothing else or he is not an American at all."

By contrast, Mr. Levine declared, both candidates this year applauded the strengthening of ethnic identity. He quoted Mr. Carter's statement that "Our ethnic diversity is the living fiber that holds America together," and Mr. Ford with having spoken of "the strength we have derived from the ethnic and cultural diversity of our people."

Mr. Levine strongly suggested that although Mr. Carter blundered by his reference to neighborhood ethnic purity and that Mr. Ford erred badly by his reference to the status of Eastern Europe, "both men demonstrated an impressive skill in discussing American pluralism. In speech after speech, words like diversity, ethnicity and pluralism were heard."

For example, Mr. Ford declared that "I see a growing danger in this country to conformity of thought and taste and behavior. The wealth we have of culture, ethnic and religious and racial traditions, are valuable counter-balances. 'Black is beautiful' was a motto of genius which uplifted us far above its intention. Once Americans had thought about it and perceived its truth, we began to realize that so are brown, white, red and yellow beautiful."

Mr. Carter stated that "We can have an America that encourages and takes pride in our ethnic diversity, our religious diversity, our cultural diversity, knowing that out of our pluralistic heritage has come the strength and vitality and creativity that has made us great and will keep us great."

Strongest Ever

Mr. Levine said he believes these statements are among the strongest on American pluralism ever made by a President or a presidential aspirant.

Tracing the growth of the concept of ethnic legitimacy in American history, Mr. Levine asserted that American Presidents from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson rejected such legitimacy.

As recently as eight years ago, he indicated, a National Consultation on Ethnic America, sponsored by the American Jewish Committee and a number of other groups, generated only minimal interest outside of the academic community. Now that consultation is credited with having sparked the "new pluralism" movement.

In recent years, Mr. Levine said, "the myth of the American melting pot was exposed as people of diverse background publicly reclaimed their ethnic identity. The 1976 Presidential campaign represented a high point in the political rhetoric of pluralism. In numerous addresses, both candidates asserted this new reality in positive terms; this was one interpretation of America they shared. As the United States celebrated its 200th birthday, the vision of our society as one of clearly definable groups working for their legitimate group interests as well as for the common good was gaining new acceptance in the national culture."

The Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity is a Ford and Rockefeller Foundation funded project which was organized by the American Jewish Committee in 1968. The Institute works to bring the social sciences and humanities into closer contact with the needs and life styles of America's diverse groups in order to make American pluralism work. The American Jewish Committee, a pioneer agency in the inter-group relations field, undertook to apply its specialized understanding of pluralism and group life to help develop more positive approaches and responses to the needs of all Americans and to foster depolarization in white-black relations.

Plushch In London...

(Continued from page 2)

As important as the detentions, he believes, but totally neglected by the West, is the question of the national groups—in Ukraine, the Baltic States and the Crimea—fighting to preserve their culture and their language against increasing, repression and "Russification."

"This is one of the key problems today," says Mr. Plushch. "It is both very dangerous and closely connected to outward imperialist expansion. The Soviet authorities had no trouble invading Czechoslovakia in 1968 because they were able to play on the nationalist suspicions of the soldiers. Anti-semitism in the Soviet Union today is beginning to look very like the Nazi variant of it."

Leonid Plushch has chosen to settle in Paris with his wife and two teenage sons. He has resumed work on his study of the psychology of children's games and a "structural psycho-analysis of culture."

"I don't want," he says, "to make political activism my profession. But I shall continue to fight for human and national rights not only in the Soviet Union, but everywhere, because the very

existence of a dictatorship in Chile helps that of one in the Soviet Union."

He talks of freedom, and how it is something that is impossible to appreciate, unless you have been without it.

He insists that he is now, as he always has been, a neo-Marxist.

"I don't see that any very great contribution to Marxism has been made since Lenin and Gramsci...The way ahead lies with the critique of classical Marxism, and the development of those aspects of it which were not sufficiently developed by Marx—its superstructure, the philosophy, the question of nation, culture, ethics and aesthetics."

Leonid Plushch's actual release was thought to have been finally triggered off by a meeting of mathematicians, the French left and trade unionists sponsored by Amnesty just over a year ago in Paris.

The hope was that the meeting at Central Hall would do the same for Bukovsky and Gluzman, authors of a Manual on Psychiatry for Dissidents, now imprisoned, and in some danger to their health, in the Soviet Union.

UNA's December Drive Is Netting Results

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—By December 16th, the UNA membership drive netted a total of 150 new members enrolled within the framework of several special actions announced earlier by the Soyuz Supreme Executive Committee.

As reported earlier, in addition to regular rewards to organizers, the UNA had implemented a program of special Christmas bonuses and a youth enrollment, offering special benefits to youths aged 6 weeks to 15 years of age.

Parents or grandparents of these youngsters, who present their progeny with one of four UNA life certificates in the amount of \$3,000 (plans known as P-20, P-65, E-65, T-16), will receive an additional \$3,000 worth of life insurance premium free for the entire year 1977.

Among the first to avail himself of this offer was Dr. Adam Jakymiw of Passaic, N.J., who acquired such a plan for his grand-daughter Magda Catherine Hoydysh, daughter of Dr. Volodymyr and Daria

Hoydysh, of New York, as a Christmas gift of lasting value.

The UNA Organizing Department, headed by Stefan Hawrysz, also released information on the competition among Districts for special bonuses for attaining 100 and 75 per cent of their designated membership quotas for the year.

Making strong bids for 100 per cent of their respective quotas are the following Districts: Shamokin, Syracuse-Utica, Wilkes-Barre, Woonsocket, Youngstown, Rochester and Boston.

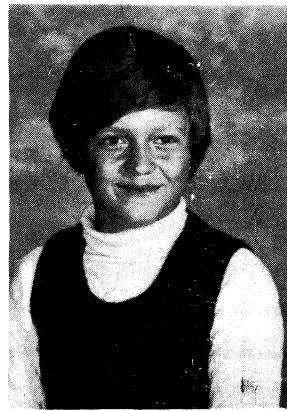
Very much in the running for the attainment of 75 per cent of their quotas are Districts: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lehigh Valley-Allentown, Montreal, Passaic, Perth Amboy and Troy.

The Organizing Department called on all secretaries and organizers to intensify their efforts during December, traditionally the best yielding month in terms of organization, and earn eligibility for the special awards offered in addition to the regular ones.

UNA Branch 200 Enriched By Four Youngest Arrivals



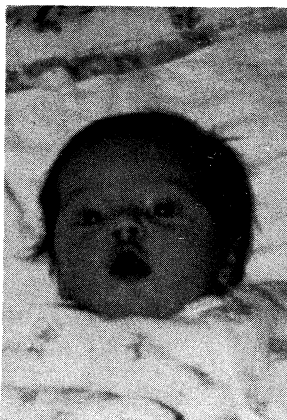
Lesley Koniuch



Claude Koniuch



Peter Koniuch



Natalie Andrea Dubas

OZONE PARK, N.Y. — The 88,000-strong UNA family gained fourth generation blood with enrollment of four youthful members into Soyuz Branch 200 in Ozone Park, N.Y.

Ivan Pryhoda, the Branch's energetic secretary, reports that two sons and the daughter of the Koniuch family, and the

daughter of the Dubas family became the youngest of the Branch's members.

Peter, Claude and Lesley, children of Peter and Helga Koniuch, and Natalie Andrea, daughter of Andrew and Maritza Dubas, were welcomed recently into the large UNA family.

UNA Hosts Ukrainian Finance Experts, Brokerage Firms Executives



UNA President Joseph Lesawyer (first right) and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas (first left) introduce Ukrainian broker Paul Chayka (second left) to Leonard Mayer of Mayer and Schweitzer, a brokerage firm that makes its home in the new UNA building.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The ups and downs on the stock exchange, economic trends in the United States and Canada, global trade relations, future prospects for prosperity, and other topics endemic to men and women preoccupied daily with matters of business and finance dominated the conversations in the spacious UNA reception hall here Wednesday afternoon, December 15, in the course of a pre-Christmas party hosted by Soyuz's Supreme Executive Committee for high-ranking officers of brokerage firms renting space in the UNA building and some dozen Ukrainians involved in the areas of business and finance.

The reception, a first of its kind initiated by the UNA executives, was catered by Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas and his assistants permanently employed at the UNA estate in the Catskills.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice-President John Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz acted as hosts.

The reception was a unique get-together, in an informal, pleasant holiday atmosphere, for some of the area's leading Ukrainian Americans involved in the world of finance with representatives of brokerage firms making their home in the UNA building.

Attending the reception from firms housed in UNA's building were: J. Louis Barail, senior vice-president of Weeden and Co.; Donald J. Devine, chairman of the board of Freeman securities, John T. McErllean, president of Freeman, Rob Bluestone, broker at Freeman, and Leonard Mayer of Mayer and Schweitzer, Inc.

Ukrainian financial experts present were: William Modrako of Dean, Witter and Co.; John J. Kuziw of White, Weld and Co.; Daniel J. Protz of Loeb, Rhoades and Co.; Steve Huk of the Royal Bank of Canada; Helen G. Kulik and Walter Bacad both of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc.; Paul Chayka of Chayka and Co. Discount Stock Brokers; Borden R. Osmak of the Bank of Nova Scotia; John Procyk, Jr., Examiner for the N.Y. Stock Exchange; Michael Metrinko of A.G. Edwards and Co. and floor representative at the New York Securities Exchange; Joseph Smidak of Janney, Montgomery and Scott; Dr. Bohdan J. Kekish of Hornblower, Weeks Hemphill and Noyes, Inc.; Peter of Kidder Peabody.

Some of the Ukrainian guests, who were in the new UNA headquarters for the first time, were escorted by Mr. Lesawyer around the premises and took in the beautiful view from the fifteenth floor where Weeden and Co. has its trading operation.

Atty. Ewasew..

(Continued from page 1)

organizations, as Quebec provincial command president and as first vice-president of the dominion command of the Army, Navy and Air Force veterans in Canada.

In recognition of his efforts in the international field in veterans affairs, he has been cited by the American Legion and received the Amity Medal and Award.

In 1967, for similar services to Canadian veterans and organizations, he received the Centennial Medal.

Mr. Ewasew was appointed to the Canada Manpower and Immigration Council on April 1, 1969, and has served as a member until now.

He has also been an active member in various Ukrainian community organizations for the past 30 years.

Elected V.P.

In 1955, Mr. Ewasew was elected vice-president of the Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Association in Montreal for the province of Quebec.

He is married to Jeanne nee Senecal and is the father of three children.

Koshetz's Bust Donated To Winnipeg Center In Memory of Late UNA'er

WINNIPEG, Man.—A bust of the famous choral conductor and composer, Dr. Alexander Koshetz (1875-1944) is one of the many art and historical objects donated to the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre in the course of 1976.

The bronze sculpture is a creation of Winnipeg's Leo Mol and was purchased for the Centre's collections by Stephanie Hirniak in memory of her husband, Wolodymyr, a UNA activist and supreme officer for many years, who passed away in 1973.

A leading figure within the Ukrainian community during his lifetime, the late Mr. Hirniak was also a great admirer of Koshetz. Mrs. Hirniak's gift is a fitting tribute to the memory of two important personalities in the history of Ukrainians in Canada and an admirable example of its creator as well.

New Yorkers Usher Christmas Season With Tree-Lighting Ceremony

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Coordinated Ukrainian American Veterans "Tree of Peace" was officially lit in ceremonies here outside the Ukrainian National Home on Friday evening, December 17.

Atty. Walter Steck, who originally suggested the establishment of such a tree lighting custom, and Harry Polche served as masters of ceremonies. The event attracted a large number of spectators, including Plast and SUMA youth, in spite of freezing temperatures.

Dr. Ivan Kozak, honorary head of the Coordinated Ukrainian American Veterans, addressed the gathering in Ukrainian, explaining the symbolism of the tree as a tribute to those who died for the liberation of Ukraine.

Atty. Steck spoke in English, noting that the tree also honors those who are presently incarcerated in Soviet prisons.

Afterwards the "Moloda Dumka" and "Dumka" choirs, directed by Semen Kormirny, "Dobry Vechir Tobt" while the "Dumka" performed "Dnes Poiushchi". Two of the youngest singers, Ania tershakovec and Orest Shul, held a Christmas star.



The Christmas tree atop the marquee of the Ukrainian National Home in New York City.

The participation of the "Moloda Dumka" was made possible by a grant of the New York State Council of the Arts.

The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of "Boh Predvichny" and "Nova Radist Stala" by all present.

UCCA Washington News

On this Bicentennial Christmastide, the UCCA President extends to every member and friend of UCCA his warmest wishes for your most blessed Christmas and happiest New Year. Spiritually renewed, we cannot but advance further together.

* Received only recently in Washington is the July issue of "Asian Outlook," highlighting the Statue of Liberty Captive Nations Week celebration. It features the address by Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang of the Republic of China. The UCCA President is cited for his conduct of the event. The picture display in this Taiwan magazine is most impressive.

* On November 18th, representing the UCCA President at the Latvian National Day event in Washington, were George Nesterczuk for UCCA and Walter Pretka for the National Captive Nations Committee. Both with their wives attended the reception at the Latvian legation and conveyed to Minister Dinbergs our warmest respects. UCCA's relations with Latvian groups continue strong.

* In response to the UCCA President's congratulatory message, President-elect Carter expressed his gratitude in a letter dated November 19th. He thanked the UCCA President for his personal support in the campaign.

* On November 19th, the UCCA President delivered two lectures on the Soviet Union at the Inter-American Defense College, located at Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington. The college's student body consists of high-ranking military officers from every Latin American country except Cuba, Costa Rica and Panama. The lectures dwelled heavily on the Russian/non-Russian complex in the USSR. For most of the colonels the material was new and confusing for their preconceptions. The UCCA President also spent the afternoon in seminar sessions.

* Received recently, too, is the September issue of the "International Digest," featuring also the Statue of Liberty Captive Nations Week event. The UCCA President is cited as chairman of the rally and is also shown welcoming Mayors Richard Daley of Chicago and Abe Beame of New York. The display also shows Senator Buckley, Representatives Koch and Biaggi, and Avram Shifrin.

* On November 30th, the UCCA President participated in the day-long conference on "The United States and China After Mao," held in the Mayflower Hotel. Twenty organizations supported this outstanding conference of three panel sessions and a luncheon. Over a thousand appeared at the luncheon and heard William F. Buckley, Jr. and Sol C. Chaikin, President of the International Ladies Garment Union. Mr. Nesterczuk and Mr. Pretka attended the luncheon and a panel. Miss Vera Dowhan of NCNC was on the staff of the conference. One of the highlights of the conference was Red China-USSR relations and their impacts elsewhere. The UCCA President was instrumental in labor participation.

Newark-Irvington To Mark Independence Day on January 23rd

IRVINGTON, N.J.—The Ukrainian community of Greater Newark, N.J., will mark the 59th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence with a concert program Sunday, January 23, 1977, at the Irvington, N.J. High School auditorium, beginning at 4:00 p.m.

The executive committee of the Newark-Irvington branch of the UCCA has asked all area organizations not to stage any programs on that day, thus allowing for a massive participation in this national Ukrainian holiday.

Ukrainian, Polish Heritage

Shine At Rutgers Festival

NEWARK, N.J.—Ukrainians and Poles, two bordering nations in Eastern Europe, whose past history is replete with many a bellicose phase, joined hands in this, America's Bicentennial year, in an inspiring, buoying display of their respective cultures in what was the first Slavic Festival staged by Rutgers University Saturday, December 18, at its Newark, N.J. campus.

Sponsored by Provost James E. Young in cooperation with the Soviet and East European Studies Program, headed by Prof. Taras Hunczak, a Ukrainian historian of the younger generation, the Festival attracted an SRO crowd of some 600 persons to the Paul Robeson Center auditorium, among them academics, students and members of the Ukrainian and Polish communities which constitute two largest Slavic groups in the state.

The Festival, held from 12:00 noon through 6:00 p.m., featured intricately and tastefully arranged exhibits and a three-hour program of songs and dances by outstanding Ukrainian and Polish performing ensembles.

A steady flow of people wove their way throughout the early part of the afternoon to the spacious foye of the Robeson Center, stopping to view with admiration some two dozen tables laden with artifacts ranging from Ukrainian ceramics and embroidery to Polish carvings and tapestry. Adorning the Ukrainian corner was an intricately embroidered map of Ukraine, with relevant designs denoting particular regions of that country. It was the work of Mrs. Myroslava Stakhiv.

The Ukrainian exhibit was prepared by Mrs. Oksana Kuzmak in cooperation with the New Jersey Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, headed by Mrs. Olha Hnateyko.

The Polish exhibit was arranged by the Polish Cultural Foundation of Irvington, N.J., notably its members, Mrs. Henrietta Rose and Mrs. Cecilia Ciekiewicz.

The guests were treated to delicious samples of Ukrainian traditional foods, ranging from hot "borshch" to "khrusty", courtesy of members of the Ukrainian Student Organization at Rutgers, headed by Nadia Polehenky.

There was plenty of Polish pastry to go with coffee and tea.

The 60-voice male "Prometheus" choir from Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Michael Dlaboha, and the New York SUMA "Verkhovynitsi" dancers, under the direction of Oleh Genza, were the Ukrainian group's contribution to the Festival, both performing with style and elan for the overflowing crowd.

The "Aria" Z.M.P. Polish choir of Passaic-Wallington, N.J., under the direction of

Prof. Jerzy Garbien, and the Polish American Folk Dance Group from New York, under the direction of Stanley Pelc, presented an equally colorful show of Polish songs and dances, concluding the program with a neatly choreographed salute to America's Bicentennial through dance and song.

Moving the program with dexterity was another Ukrainian, Mrs. Oksana Sobolta.

Provost Young, in opening the program,

welcomed both groups, acknowledged the hard work of all those responsible for this event, and expressed hope the Festival will become an annual affair at this university.

Friday afternoon, Provost Young hosted some 30 representatives and journalists of both groups at a reception in his offices. Leading the Ukrainian contingent was Joseph Lesawyer, UNA President and Executive Vice-President of the UCCA.

Bilingual School Program Works in Canada

by Thor Osakiwsky

CALGARY, Alta.—The key to survival of Ukrainians as a group in Canada is the bilingual school program, says the head of an ethnic research centre located in Edmonton.

Dr. Manoly Lupul, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, said the traditional Ukrainian Saturday schools have difficulty surviving.

Speaking on the Institute and the bilingual Ukrainian-English program in Edmonton schools, Dr. Lupul addressed an audience of about 50 people at the University of Calgary. The lecture was sponsored by the Ukrainian Students' Association at the U of C.

According to Dr. Lupul, the traditional Saturday schools are designed for children who are already "fluent" in Ukrainian. They do not attract children who are unilingual or of mixed marriages.

The purpose of the bilingual classes is to teach fluency to children who do not speak Ukrainian or do so poorly, noted the professor.

"We know that inter-marriage is on the increase," said Dr. Lupul.

He underlined, however, that the bilingual school program is the "educational mechanism" that can reach parents and children of inter-marriages, and is the key to the future.

Describing the bilingual program and the recently-formed Institute as two "major developments" for Ukrainian Canadians, Dr. Lupul said that what is being done is "to provide Ukrainian schooling of a high quality from the cradle to the grave."

The bilingual program began in Edmonton in 1974 and now stretches from kindergarten to the third grade. Each year the pilot public and separate school project advances a grade.

When first started there were approximately 96 children enrolled in the program.

Now there are 460 from kindergarten to grade three.

The education program is a 50-50 proposition, said Dr. Lupul. Although the provincial law allows for more — education in grades one and two can be almost totally in a non-English language provided one hour a day is set aside for English instruction — Dr. Lupul said it was decided to split the teaching evenly from grade one rather than grade three.

The elementary school students are taught in both languages interchangeably instead of cutting the day in half — one portion in English and the other in Ukrainian.

Describing this approach as very "effective", the professor said the entire program has been "fantastically successful."

The weakest link in the bilingual school program has been the question of teacher education. Dr. Lupul explained that many of the teachers have not been trained to teach a second language at "elementary" school level (as opposed to secondary school or university level). This problem is being corrected, he said.

Despite successes there have been some difficulties. The most serious one has been enrollment.

Dr. Lupul said he was disappointed that a Ukrainian population of about 60,000 in Edmonton could not muster 200 children to fill the kindergarten classes. The registration this year was slightly over 110.

Transportation is the second problem. The Ukrainian community is scattered around the city and there is only enough money to bus the kindergarten children to the schools where the program is offered.

A third problem facing the bilingual program, said Dr. Lupul, is the teacher-pupil ratio. He suggested a ratio of 12 to 15 students to one teacher rather than the present 25 or over number of students to one teacher.

EDITORIALS

A Year of Contrasts

For the Ukrainian community in the United States, as well as for our kin in Canada and elsewhere in the free world, 1976 was a year of often clashing contrasts.

As we launched the year of America's Bicentennial and the Centennial of our settlement in the U.S., we were heartened by the news that Leonid Pliushch and his family were allowed to leave the "prison of nations" and start a new life in the West; that here was a man from our own ranks, Dr. Myron Kuropas, assuming the historically first post of a special assistant to the President for ethnic affairs; that the calendar of Ukrainian initiated Bi-Cen events was growing longer and longer, attesting to our desire to reaffirm our presence in this country.

Yet almost at the same time, often concurrently with these encouraging developments, there was news from Ukraine that Valentyn Moroz was about to be thrown into a "psychushka"; that a gentleman by the name of Sonnefeldt in our State Department was advancing a doctrine of "organic relations" between the Soviet Union and its East European satellites, negating the aspirations for freedom of these people and their blood kin in the United States; that while we were being hailed in this country by our fellow-citizens for our oft-forgotten contributions to America's growth, our government was still refusing to take a stronger stand in defense of Moroz and other Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR.

And perhaps most ominously, while we were displaying our ever beautiful and rich heritage in myriad facets as part of the Bi-Cen celebrations, the past year brought us increasingly disturbing news that this heritage and culture were being destroyed in Ukraine. There were new arrests, there was unabashed pressure of Russification reminiscent of the infamous Ems ukase of one hundred years ago.

This strange yet real duality is with us as we wind down the old year and prepare to meet the new one. But there is profound sustenance in the knowledge that we are one with our brothers and sisters in Ukraine in our determination to overcome. As we are inspired by their stand there, let us sustain their hopes and dreams with ever greater efforts to enhance Ukrainianism everywhere.

•They Need Our Help

By the time this issue reaches the homes of Ukrainians around the country, many a group of carollers will have knocked on the door to bring a bit of cheer and to ask for a donation to this or that worthy cause. It is a tradition of long standing in our Christmas lore, and it is preserved by our people with admirable understanding and generosity.

Though the needs and tasks of our community are many, few override the importance of extending a helping hand to our suffering brothers in and outside Ukraine.

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, an organization with a fine record of assistance to our people, and the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, acting under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, have issued an appeal for donations to a specially established fund to help those of our kin who are persecuted as well as those who have been resettled and thus uprooted. We feel it is a most worthy and urgent cause that merits the attention of all of us.

Another For Canada

The recent appointment of Atty. John Ewasew to the Canadian Senate—where he joins Sen. Paul Zuyuk—is yet another feather in the hat of Ukrainians in Canada.

This is the first time in the history of Canada that there are two men of Ukrainian lineage in that country's Senate. With ten Ukrainian MP's in the lower house, scores in provincial legislatures and other public offices, the power base of Ukrainians north of the border is growing each year as is the stature of the Ukrainian community there.

Needless to say, that while looking with a bit of jealousy at the achievements of our brothers in Canada in the realm of politics, we share in their joy at the most recent recognition accorded in the person of Sen. John Ewasew.

Political Fun 1976

(The following are excerpts from "Republican Humor" edited by Stephen J. Skubik and Hal E. Short. These one-liners were told by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller.)

- * My becoming Vice-President was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation.
- * My selection by President Ford as his Vice-President certainly proved one thing — the White House is an equal opportunity employer.
- * When I chaired the Commission investigating the CIA, we asked the witnesses to give the whole truth, nothing but the truth and to speak directly into the flower vase.
- * As a result of the energy crisis, I am to stick strictly to the 55 miles per hour speed limit. And, I want to tell you, that's quite a stunt in Air Force Two.

New Year Storiette

by Roman J. Lysniak

It was almost midnight on New Year's Eve. The electric ball atop the Allied Chemical Tower Building in the heart of New York City, Times Square, was ready to start its descent, thus signaling to the moving masses of humanity down on the streets the arrival of the New Year.

And up in the bellfries of Ukrainian churches in the Catskill Mountains, near Ukrainian summer resorts in Kerhonkson, Glen Spey and Hunter, the bell-ringers were ready to ring in the New Year at the sign of the clock, the New Year which was even then floating earthward in the form of a handsome youth, whose eyes were bright with the light of hope.

As the feet of the youth touched the earth, and he paused to look around before he entered upon his earthly life, an old, old man crept by him. His once fine garments were torn, his face was marked by deep scars and bruises, and yet, there was something in the old man's bearing and posture which impressed the youth very much.

"Who are you?" he asked.

The old man answered with an air of extreme weariness: "Can't you see? Can't you guess? I am the Old Year, returning to Father Time. And you," he added, measuring the newcomer with a knowing glance of his deeply sunken eyes, "must be the New Year. Is it not so? Indeed, I wish you much joy and success."

After saying this with a note of sarcasm, he started to pass by the youth.

However the youth pleaded with the old man: "Take your time and tell me why is it that you have grown so old in only one year, and so weary? Were the people of the earth unkind and was there no happiness among them?"

"Oh," said the Old Year, "there was much to make one old and weary, my young and inexperienced friend, in one year. Millions and millions of people are on the earth, and the fate of each one was mine, too. And how they abused me! If there was something they did not like, they said 'It is a bad year,' and if they could lay their hands on me, they would have slugged me many a time. What went wrong with them, however, was almost always their own fault, or the fault of their follies, their lack of good sense, their conceit and pride, and envy, or their timidity, their weakness and their unbelievable cruelty to each other."

"Oh, how I pity you, indeed. The sight of you pains my heart."

"You don't say? They fill one with wrath," said the Old Year, with his teeth set hard.

"If it is as you claim it to be, shouldn't I better go right back now with you to Father Time?" asked the youth.

"Don't be in such a haste, my son. In our anger we speak words sometimes that are not to be taken literally. It is a strange and curious thing about those people of the earth. You will find a little good in almost all of them, and, with most of them, more than a little good. But then, too, even the best of them will have some weeds of evil growing wild in their hearts. They would like the world to be very fine and pleasant for them, and so they are always inventing and discovering new things — even going to the moon. And some of these things are sometimes very good and helpful and a great blessing.

"But the very same motivation makes them persecute one another, and take advantage of one another, and enslave one another, working one another to death. So, very often they even fight and kill one another, saying all the while that such things must be, so that the world may grow better. They are but poor, foolish creatures at best.

"Every man wants to be his neighbor's physician, and thinks he knows what is best for another, but he will not seek remedy for his own ills, nor take it and use it when it is given him.

"And yet, sometimes, one can not help loving the people of the earth. In their hearts they are often better than their actions would indicate. Sometimes it seems to me they would accomplish much if they knew how to combine words with action. Most of them would like to be good and often they recognize what is good and right, but when the time comes to act, they stumble.

"There is something great about the soul of a human being, something, it seems to me, far too great for the little miserable body in which it is closed in. But with all that, you will find some among them whose virtues are so fine that the spirits in paradise seem no higher, and the lives of such but a heavenly halo on the places of earth where they live."

As the Old Year said that, the bitterness

(Continued on page 16)

Through The Sunny Balkans

by Irene M. Troch

(Last summer a group of 42 Ukrainian youths from the United States embarked on a tour of Western Europe, visiting places of general interest as well as some of the Ukrainian centers. Tour organizer was Damian Lishchynsky of Newark, N.J. Some of the highlights of the tour are given in this travelogue penned by Miss Troch.)

Sunday, August 1 and Monday, August 2, 1976
11:55 p.m.; Kennedy International Airport: we board a chartered DC 8 flying from New York to Frankfurt, Germany! For me and 41 others on this long, narrow plane carrying at least a couple hundred passengers, it was the beginning of our "Sunny Balkans" Ukrainian Youth Tour.

12:45 p.m. — "This is the captain speaking...": we will be flying between 25,000 and 39,000 feet over Bangor, Maine, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland; will cross the Atlantic Ocean at 56° N. latitude; then over Belfast, Liverpool and on to Frankfurt. The flight will take 7 hours and 10 minutes.

1:25 a.m. — The stewardesses are serving refreshments now. "This is the captain speaking...": we are flying at 29,000 feet and traveling at the speed of 604 m.p.h.; passing over Bangor, Maine. He also said that we would be able to see the Northern Lights. I couldn't see them — at least from my window. Oh well...

1:05 a.m. — Since my seat is in the row directly before one of the emergency exits, the back of the seat does not go down. Needless to say, it is not going to be very comfortable to remain fixed in an upright position for over seven hours! I have a pillow and a blanket but I probably will not be able to go to sleep. Looking out the window, I see the fore part of the left wing with one of its red lights periodically flashing pulsating like an artery.

Dinner! — served at 2:15 a.m.: fowl, string beans, potato, roll, salad, and apple cobble in addition to a 2.5 pint bottle of Napa Rose wine.

2:55 a.m. — Looks like the sun is beginning to rise, or, at least, the sky is getting lighter. Europe is beginning to feel real at last. (Maybe it was the wine that did it!)

I look out the window and all I can see is the front of one of the turbine engines, the hazy blue sky, and a streak of pale pink. The sun is indeed rising at 2:55 American time!...I probably will not get any sleep tonight, or rather, this morning. Wish I could...

The sky is getting lighter. The sky is absolutely gorgeous! Flying above the cumulo-stratus; cirro-stratus clouds overhead. It is 3:05 a.m. and I am obviously still not asleep. The sky is brightening. Just a multitude of cumulus clouds below; clear blue above. Beautiful!

5:07 a.m. — Should be in Frankfurt in about two hours. Yeah! Can't sleep at all. Most everyone else can, though, including my neighbors. How frustrating!

No movie. Let's see... "The clouds go drifting down the sky like ships afloat on the sea..." — part of a song I remember from grade school. Now what? Think of some new "images", like:

silver rimmed engine
ploughing an invisible furrow
through the cloudless atmosphere
above the cumulo-stratus —
herds of heavenly sheep
trapped in a mire
of condensed water
at the mercy of the winds.

UKE-EYE

by Anisa Handzia Sawyckyj

QUESTION: What's your impression of this new Ukrainian Museum?

(Asked at the October 3, 1976 opening of the Ukrainian Museum, located at 203 Second Avenue, New York City 10003, a project of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.)

JOSE CASANOVA, Jersey City, N.J. sociology student: It's important that New York City should have a Ukrainian museum, since this is a major city not only of the U.S. but also the world, and many Ukrainian people live here. The fact that this is a folk art museum is also most appropriate, since it is the folk arts, more so than fine arts, which bring out the special characteristics of a national culture. The exhibit is done very professionally; it's not overdone, and there's a good selection of objects for display. I'd like to come back again after the opening day crowds have thinned out.

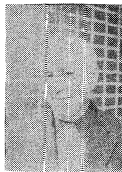


and again. One suggestion: this is 1976. In addition to the traditional objects of art, why not have one small section of the museum devoted to modernized Ukrainian folk arts, for example, improvisations on traditional embroidery designs using blues and pinks? Many people would be fascinated by contemporary variations on an ancient tradition.



KONSTANTYN SZONK-RUSYCH, New York City, artist: It is wonderful that we have this new museum in our community. People should welcome it, support it financially, and donate valuable folk art objects from their own collections to this institution. Constructive criticisms of this present exhibition? Most of the emphasis is on objects from western Ukraine, whereas it's Kievan art that should dominate. After all, Kiev was Ukraine's cultural center. More aspects of art (enamel, gravers) could be represented, not only ceramics and embroidery. And what are American coins doing on a Ukrainian headdress?

VOLODYMYR SKULSKI, Sao Paulo, Brazil, chemist: I am very moved that I could be present at the opening of this beautiful repository of history and culture of the Ukrainian people. In our Ukrainian communities in Brazil, we have small art collections associated with various organizations, but the exhibition here is truly an impressive one. In my travels outside Brazil, I have seen several Ukrainian art centers, and this one ranks very high in my estimation.



VERA SUSHKIWI, New York City, businesswoman: I was involved in cataloging and working with the UNWLA's folk art collection for ten years, before it was housed in this new building. I'm delighted that our collection has finally found a home, after so many decades of migration from one location to another. I'm sure all the members of Soyuz Ukrainok share this sentiment. This exhibition is only the beginning: we will expand the collection to include textiles, sculpture, folk costumes and other aspects of Ukrainian art, from all parts of Ukraine. This Museum is the only one of its kind in New York State, and it's a testimony to the hard work and organizational skills of so many of the women in our organization.

LESIA KOLCIO-MATIJCIO, Jersey City, N.J., painter: This is a monumental achievement. I would be proud to bring my interested non-Ukrainian friends here. This exhibition is small but I'm sure it will expand with time. The museum's central location in the Ukrainian community of New York's Lower East Side is crucial. I most definitely plan to come back again.



Readers:

What are your ideas about some of the issues raised in this column? Are there any important Ukrainian community topics you would like to see discussed in "UKE-EYE"? Send your opinions and suggestions to UKE-EYE, c/o Anisa H. Sawyckyj, 423 W. 120 St., New York City 10027.

And another image: caught in a merciless sieve: lif: moments fa: beyond the limit of their predetermined duration ad: dissipate in silence. "The correct time is now 10:55 a.m.," My watch says 5:55. Guess I had better rest it. One and 1/2 hours to Frankfurt. Flying at 37,000 feet over the North sea. 11:25 a.m. — over Amsterdam and Rotterdam. 12:30 p.m. — Landing in Frankfurt, Germany! Our German bus driver, Adolf, in his Christian Gray Muenchen tour bus, picked us up at the airport and we left for Munich at 1:30. The road took us through areas of forest, farmland; there were hops growing by the highway, rolling hills in the distance and many villages with red-tile-roofed houses.

Arrived in Munich at about 6:15. Drove past the Olympic Village constructed for the 1972 Olympic Games. We got lost in trying to find the Ukrainian university dormitory where we were to eat dinner. When we finally did locate the rather imposing clay-yellow building, we were welcomed by a group of Ukrainians who then conducted us to the dining room where we were served chicken soup, potatoes, chicken, and tea. Left for Salzburg, Austria, at around 8:00. The weather is cloudy, overcast, cold. Not very pleasant. Munich appears to be a northern, somewhat "st-ict" city, rigid in house design and "cold" in its ultra-modern points of architectural accomplishment. For example: the Olympic Village and stadium, the BMW building, apartment houses and even parking garages.

As we left the city, there was a beautiful beginning of the sunset over a plain before Munich — inspite of the clouds. Radiant and broad fanning rays of golden sunshine. Mr. Lishchynsky, our tour organizer and leader, introduced all of the members of the tour and then Mrs. Lishchynsky gave a short introductory lecture on Salzburg, founded in the seventh

century A.D.; a powerful bishopric in the eleventh through the fifteenth centuries; the bishops made money from salt (hence the name "Salzburg"), and funded the development of the city with the revenue; the city's principal cathedral was to have been modeled on St. Peter's in Rome. Mr. Lishchynsky also mentioned that leather goods, handicrafts, and Austrian folk attire would be good buys in this "city of salt."

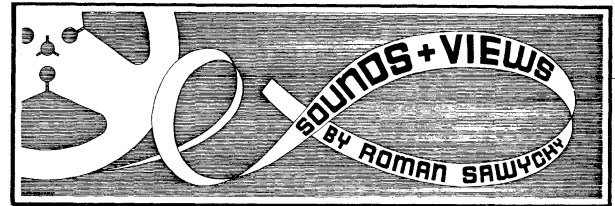
About two hours to Salzburg. We came to the Austrian border at 9:45 and arrived at our hotel, the Roemerwirt, less than an hour later.

I was in room 206 (third floor; corner room on the right) with Barbara and Christine T. Very cold. Very tired. It had been a VERY long day.

Tuesday, August 3
7:50 in the morning — a knock on the door followed by "breakfast in 1/2 hour." It was so cold, none of us wanted to get out of bed, but of course we all did. I finally made it down to the first floor dining room at 8:30. The room had about eight tables with six light wooden chairs at each. Breakfast consisted of one roll with butter and/or marmalade and coffee. Something which looked foreign and yet not too unfamiliar was printed on the small round marmalade tins: "Guten Morgen" — at least we will all know how to say "good morning" in German!

At 9:10, we boarded the bus and left for Hellbrunn, a palace built at the beginning of the seventeenth century for Archbishop Marcus Sitticus. It was a short drive to Hellbrunn (approx. 8-10 mins.), but it gave us our first daylight glimpses of the Austrian city and its surroundings. The mountains are so beautiful; the chalet houses — window boxes filled with flowers in bloom. Everything about Salzburg is picturesque, provincial and yet stately, dignified, and well kept. Many women walk the streets in Austrian folk costume. Men may also be seen wearing traditional garb, though not as frequently as women and girls in their dresses with white blouses and aprons.

Hellbrunn is definitely not an "ordinary" palace. With all of its "water surprises", it is amusing as well as "involving" for tourists. These



Carol of The Bells

(Part 2)

At our request, P. Wilhousky described the origin of the 1936 "Carol of the Bells" in a letter from Westport, Connecticut, dated December, 28, 1973:

"I had heard it (i.e. Shchedryk) sung by a Ukrainian choir and somehow obtained a manuscript copy. At about that time I needed a short number to fill out a program I was asked to do for the Walter Damrosch Music Appreciation Hour with my high school choir. Since the youngsters would not sing in Ukrainian I had to compose a text in English. I discarded the Ukrainian text about 'shchedryk' — (the barnyard fowl) and instead concentrated on the merry tinkle of the bells which I heard in the music.

"After the broadcast many schools and colleges wrote in asking where they could obtain printed copies of the Carol of the Bells. My friends urged me to submit the number to a publisher — which I did — namely G. Schirmer. My manuscript was returned after two months with regrets.

Best Seller

"A week or two later a salesman from Carl Fischer came to visit me at my school. He said his company would like to have my music in their catalogue and asked if I had any compositions or arrangements they could publish... I took out the rejected manuscript of Carol of the Bells and frankly told him how it was received. He took the copy and phoned me the next day that they would print it. Needless to say, it has been a best seller ever since. There was no need to push it — it just grew. My motive was never commercial. I just wanted to introduce good music. You say that the original version is slightly different from the one I used. I should like to see the original some day to note the difference.

water surprises are located on the palace grounds and include such points of interest as a large stone table around which water could be made to spray (if some garden party guests became particularly rowdy), and the accompanying chairs to the table from which water could be made to spout — if guests were especially rowdy!

There is also the Neptune Grotto where unsuspecting "victims" could get showered with water and in addition, some of the garden lanes are also potentially "dangerous" in this respect. Aside from these kinds of water surprises, there is a display of small wooden figures which can be made to move by means of a minimum amount of hydraulic pressure.

We had a guide who narrated the features of the grounds first in German and then in English (there were many other tourists besides our group). After seeing the Neptune Grotto, I thought that I had escaped the possibility of getting wet by leaving this small cave dominated by a statue of the sea god Neptune with water mechanized sounds of "singing birds" heard in the background, but as we were standing outside, the guide pushed a button and water came out of the deer antlers from the sculpted deer heads above the entrance.

From this point on, I became quite suspicious of the walkways and other places that we stopped at! Nevertheless I got sprayed again while walking through the "water alley" as water began shooting up in an archway over our heads. After the tour, we were able to walk through another portion of the grounds where there is a garden and a small lake in the middle of which dancers performed on a platform (though I imagine that what everyone really wanted to do at the conclusion of the tour was to throw our guide into the nearest fountain!).

Though we did not get a chance to see the interior of the palace proper, the grounds, with its "water works" and beautiful garden is a perfect introduction to the blending of European formality, grandeur, and stateliness, on the one hand, and wit and humor, on the other, which, blended together, inspired European artistic achievement from the Greek times to the present.

(To be continued)

"As you probably know, I retired from the New York School System nine years ago after 42 years of service — I served as Director of Music the last 12 years. From 1944 to 1949 I served on the side of Toscanini at NBC. Incidentally, he did not know the Carol of the Bells although he may have heard it later when Bob Shaw's Chorale sang carols outside his home in Riverdale."

The Carol Arrives

Complying with his request, I forwarded the original Leontovych version to Mr. Wilhousky and he acknowledged the difference in the finale of his score. New York's Carl Fischer printed "Carol of the Bells" with the subtitle "Ukrainian Christmas Carol." Credits went to M. Leontovych (music) and to Peter J. Wilhousky (arr. and text). The "arr." can be explained by the piano or organ part closely derived from Leontovych, designated "for rehearsal only."

Just as the song "Oy ne khody Hrytsiu" ("Yes My Darling Daughter") became the first big hit of Dinah Shore, so did "Carol of the Bells" establish Wilhousky with the Fischer firm which was later to print his arrangements of "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and other famous numbers.

The 1936 Fischer printing made "Carol of the Bells" into a song "heard round the world" and from that point the carol rang with a merry life of its own with more rearrangements and recordings than any other work of Ukrainian origin. Besides the mentioned French remake, the carol is also known in England as "Christmas Bells."

Today there are at least five different printings, each one noting the carol's Ukrainian origin. Most numerous are the recordings, over 50, several of which give erroneous data on the carol's identity.

Among performers Arthur Fiedler, the Robert Shaw Chorale and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir recorded the Wilhousky version. But dozens of other groups each with a style of its own further adapted the carol. As in the blues, the simplicity of the basic motif offered endless possibilities in a wide range of music making.

Orchestral versions include those by Eugene Ormandy, Carmen Dragon and Leonard Bernstein (his is a joyful tour de force), while the David Randolph Singers relied more on chamber atmosphere. The carol was performed and recorded by the Swingle Singers, Johnny Mathis, glee clubs, pop orchestras, organs, chimes, the electronic Moog machine, for a champagne commercial, i.e. by ensembles varying both in quality and purpose.

Hymn to Life

Nevertheless, there is something symbolic in the number and vitality of these arrangements, living boisterous life of their own. There is something in their sheer fertility that echoes the nature of the original carol — a hymn to life.

And now during the Bicentennial still more publications and recordings continue radiating this singular contribution to Christmas.

Such is the destiny of one godly bird emerging from an ancient creed, a destiny and fortune of a swallow whose chatter became music for millions.



(The End.)



1976 — The Year

UNA Festival in Shamokin



"Echoes of Ukraine" Dancing Ensemble from Detroit, performing at the UNA Festival in Shamokin, Pa.

"The old year is dead, let it die."

*Perhaps this old adage may contain some wisdom, but for Ukrainians the world over, 1976 must and will remain an unforgettable year. It was a time of joyous celebrations, heartening achievements and wide publicity for myriad events in the Ukrainian community. But the year brought with it ever disheartening reports from behind the Iron Curtain and the loss of several renowned Ukrainians. Here are some of the more memorable events as they were reported in *The Ukrainian Weekly* in the course of 1976.*

* In early January, the news of Leonid Plushch's release broke in the international press, as Ukrainians in the free world awaited anxiously the arrival of the dissident mathematician, incarcerated for three years in a Soviet psychiatric hospital for his beliefs. Plushch came to the U.S. on March 21st for a tour of North American continent. Accompanied by his wife Tatiana and his two sons, the Ukrainian dissident appeared before the United States Congress to testify on the treatment of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, returning later to Paris where he has taken up residence.

* January 6th saw the creation of a new post in the executive staff of the President of the United States. For the first time in American history, the position of Special Assistant to the President for Ethnic Affairs was established, with the first appointment going to Dr. Myron B. Kuropas. Ukrainians in the U.S. finally had someone in the White House to represent their and other ethnic groups' interests.

* An increasing number of Ukrainian establishments closed their doors on January 22nd to celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day. As in the past, city, state, and federal officials passed special resolutions and issued proclamations in officials ceremonies recalling the significance of this historic date.

* For Ukrainians in the U.S., 1976 was not only the Bicentennial year but also the 100th

anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in this country. February 21-22 brought the first major double anniversary fete: the UNA festival in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, the birthplace of Soyuz in 1894 and the cradle of Ukrainian life in America.

* February also saw the establishment of the Roman W. Smook Foundation in Chicago. The first institution of its kind in the United States, the foundation will support Ukrainian cultural and scholarly endeavors with assets well into the hundreds of thousands.

* The Chicago branch of the Ukrainian Catholic University took advantage of a sizeable grant from the federal government to present a scholarly look at Ukrainians in the U.S. through the American Issues Forum, running throughout the spring.

* Through the efforts of Reps. Edward Koch and Millicent Fenwick, the Congress was the scene of a concentrated effort to institute a commission to monitor the Helsinki Accords in March of this year, with Ukrainians and other captive nations groups pressing for the institution of such a body. The commission, of course, was barred by the Kremlin from entering the Soviet Union or any of its satellites.

* The Sonnfeldt doctrine appeared on the political scene early in April and elicited an angry response from the Ukrainian and other communities which demanded an immediate refutation of the theory, which accepted Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, by the President. Mr. Ford did so without delay. But all his assurances were forgotten when the President's blunder on the topic in one of the presidential debates later in the year stirred new indignation among Ukrainians and other groups of East European heritage.

* Celebrations of the Bi-Cen anniversaries in Ukrainian communities throughout the country were difficult to follow in the press, for the events kept coming faster than one could keep track of them. Mid-May brought the first Ukrainian Street Fair to New York, but not only the cities of greater concentration of Ukrainian were to be the

sites for festivals. Headlines of immensely popular Ukrainian events in such cities as Miami, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Woonsocket, R.I., brought much publicity not only to the history of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S.A., but also to the plight of a captive land.

* Over all the festivities of the Bi-Cen year, however, there loomed the grief over the suffering of Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR. On May 18th, news reached the west that Valentyn Moroz had been transferred to the Serbsky Institute in Moscow. Vehement protests from the free world saved Moroz from committal to a Soviet "psykhushka", but the thought that the dissident historian was sent back to Mordovia was of no comfort.

* Bishop Basil H. Losten was named Apostolic Administrator of the Philadelphia Archeparchy for Ukrainian Catholics. Auxiliary to Metropolitan Ambrose Senshyn since 1971, Bishop Losten received interim jurisdiction over the Archeparchy on June 8th due to the severe illness of the Metropolitan.

* On June 18th the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta approved the establishment of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the first institution of its kind outside of the Soviet Union. With a minimal annual budget of \$350,000 coming out of public funds, the CIUS is to serve the academic needs of Ukrainians throughout Canada.

* Washington, D.C., was the site of the second major Bicentennial event for Ukrainians in June. The Ukrainian Week there included a scholarly conference, visits to the White House, Ukrainian Youth Day, and a rally and parade, attended by high government officials.

* Ukrainians were everywhere on July Fourth and made their presence known. Many local newspapers carried photographs of children and adults in national garb for their town's Independence Day celebrations.

* July was also the month of the Olympics and Ukrainians vied for a place in the news. They earned recognition from the international press through the ingenious work of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee and the many young people gathered in Montreal for the Olympics. Over 150 athletes from Ukraine competed in the Games. Some of the Ukrainians defected; many won medals. Demonstrations, rallies, and imaginative actions by Ukrainians youths caught the world's attention, and held it throughout the course of the Olympiad.

* The third big Ukrainian Bi-Cen fete took place at "Verkhovyna" in Glen Spey, N.Y. The

three-day event at the end of July included exhibits, shows, competitions, and generally festive atmosphere.

* Ukrainians in the free world marked two doleful anniversaries in 1976: the 100th anniversary of the Ems Ukase, by which the tsar had prohibited the use of the Ukrainian language, and half a century since the death of Ukrainian Statesman Symon Petliura, who was assassinated by a Russian agent in Paris. Both were marked by symposia, concerts and special convocations.

* Philadelphia, the Bicentennial City, was the site of the International Eucharistic Congress. Ukrainians were highly in evidence at this gathering in early August, both taking part in the ceremonies and protesting the involuntary absence of Patriarch Jozef Slipij barred from attending by the Vatican.

* The Fourth World Congress of Ukrainian Students convened in Philadelphia on the 12th of August. Some 200 delegates from the various student federations that make up CeSUS, the world Conference of Ukrainian Students, attended the four-day congress. This was a year of reactivation of two dormant member-organizations of CeSUS. The Federation of Ukrainian Student Societies in Europe, (SUSTIE) held its extraordinary convention at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome in April. Buenos Aires was the site of the congress of the Union of Argentinian Ukrainian Students (SAUS) in July.

* August was really the month for visiting the city of Brotherly Love, because after the Eucharistic Congress and CeSUS, there was still a Ukrainian Week in Philadelphia, marked by assorted exhibits throughout the city and the great "Echoes of Ukraine". Festival in Robin Hood Dell. All of these events were listed in the city's official calendar of Bicentennial activities.

* September brought the sad news of the death of Metropolitan Ambrose Senshyn, since 1961 the ordinary of the Philadelphia Archeparchy. Among Ukrainian community leaders who also passed away this year were: writer Mykola Ponedliok (Jan. 25), Hetmanivna Elizabeth Skoropadska (Feb. 16), poet Roman Kupchinsky (June 10), Priashiv's Bishop Basil Hopko (July 23), and scholar Dr. Alexander Granovsky (Nov. 4).

* The funeral of Metropolitan Ambrose brought many of our bishops to Philadelphia among them Patriarch Jozef, who extended his stay in North America to include visits of major centers of Ukrainian settlement in the United



Ukrainian children dancing—a scene that was typical in many Ukrainian communities across the U.S. during the Bi-Cen year.

That Was At A Glance

Ukrainian Week in Washington



Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson speaks at the rally in Washington, D.C.

States and Canada. Ukrainians everywhere greeted the Patriarch enthusiastically, as did the highest officials of both countries. His Beatitude had historic meetings with President Ford and Premier Trudeau.

* Sculptor Mykailo Czereshniowsky's bust of Lesia Ukrainka was unveiled at Soyuzivka by the poetess's sister, prof. Isyhora Kosach-Borysova. Crowds thronged to the UNA Estate for the unveiling on September 19th.

■ A successful lobbying campaign led to the passage of a Senate Resolution 67, which, "requests the President to express the concern of the United States Government for the safety and freedom of Valentyn Moroz, historian, writer, and spokesman for the cultural integrity of the Ukrainian people." Sponsored by Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio), the resolution was passed by a voice vote on August 25th.

* 1976 was designated by the Presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians as the "Year for the Defense of Faith and Church in Ukraine." In addition to numerous special activities throughout the year, the week of September 26 - October 3 was proclaimed as a week of prayer for the Ukrainian Church and people. Special efforts were made in behalf of Rev. Vasyi Romaniuk and other persecuted Ukrainian clergymen, in the form of Bible drives, petition campaigns and appeals to such bodies as the World Council of Churches.

* New York's first Ukrainian museum was opened October 3rd, by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in their new building right in the heart of the city's Ukrainian community. The Museum is on official tourist lists and has received significant publicity.

* The Twelfth UCCA Congress was held in New York, Oct 8-10. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky retained his position as the body's President. Receiving wide attention in political circles, the congress was visited by such notables as Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, and Sen. James Buckley. President Ford, Jimmy Carter sent their greeting by telegrams.

* November saw the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Paraguay. The ceremony capped a week-long program in the country's capital, Encarnacion, proclaimed by the government as "Ukrainian Week". Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, president of Paraguay, unveiled the full-figure statue of the Ukrainian poet on November 19th.

* The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute sponsored a four-day symposium on Ukrainians in America, entitled, "The Ukrainian Experience in the United States" in early December. More than a dozen scholars, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian took an introspective look at the Ukrainian settlement in this country.

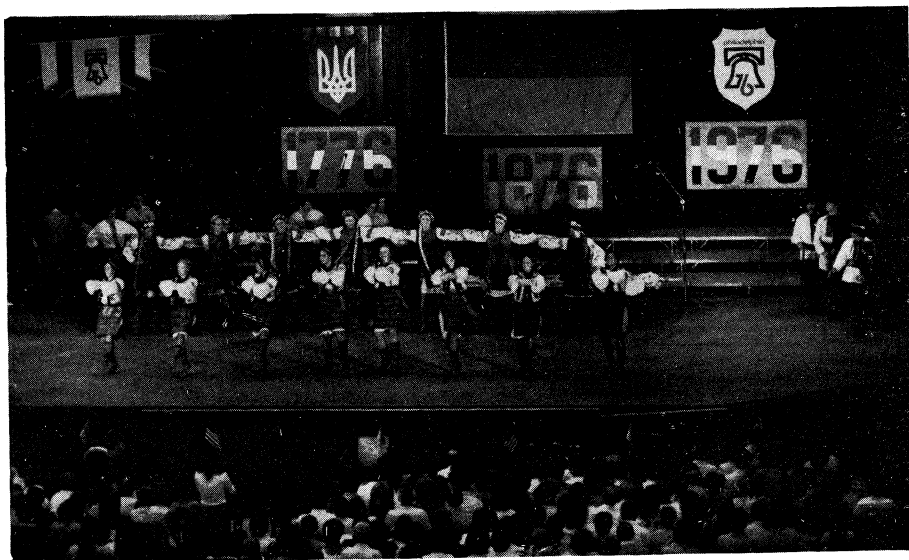
* After an extensive sojourn through North America and Europe, Patriarch Josyf returned to Rome to prepare for the 60th anniversary of his ordination to priesthood. Ukrainian bishops joined cardinals and diplomats from various countries in honoring His Beatitude on this jubilee in early December. During a subsequent meeting with the Ukrainian hierarchy, Pope Paul VI said again that he cannot recognize the Ukrainian Patriarchate "at the present time".

* Ukrainians throughout the free world prepared to greet a fruitful New Year in December, but never forgetting that the future of their countrymen in Ukraine cannot be bright unless the Ukrainian community works untiringly in behalf of the Ukrainian people in their homeland.



In the nation's capital, Ukrainians saluted George Washington at the foot of a monument in his honor before rallying at the foot of the Shevchenko statue.

"Echoes of Ukraine" Festival in Philadelphia



New York SUMA "Verkhovyntsi" Dancers perform at the "Echoes of Ukraine" Festival in Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell.

Valentina Pereyaslavets, Ukrainian Primadonna, Marks Triple Anniversary



(Valentina Pereyaslavets, internationally renowned Ukrainian primadonna and teacher of ballet, is observing three significant milestones in her illustrious career this year: she is nearing her 70th birthday, though one could not tell it by the zest and ebullience with which she conducts her classes; she is in her 50th year of dancing and teaching; and she marks her 25th anniversary with the American Ballet Theatre. In conjunction with these events, the "Dance News", a prestigious journal of ballet, brought out three articles, including one by Mme. Pereyaslavets herself, in its December 1976 edition on the occasion of her involvement with the American Ballet Theatre. Below, we are reprinting the articles as a tribute to Mme. Pereyaslavets, former danseuse par excellence and now a teacher of great esteem.)

Mme. Pereyaslavets Celebrates 25 Years at ABT School

by Nancy Goldner

Some of the best choreography I've seen recently was at Valentina Pereyaslavets's co-ed advanced class at the American Ballet Theatre school. Every combination, whether at the barre or in the center, had lift as well as pedagogical purpose. Every combination had a variety of dynamics and a slight catch or two to keep the students on the alert; even basic battements tendu at the barre were designed into a simple dance. For adagio exercise in the center Madame asked the pianist to play some music first, and then, off the cuff it seemed, the combinations flowed out of her. (After class, Madame confirmed that, indeed, she was an

improviser, able to permutate the zillions of combinations lodged in her muscles). Molding her wonderful imagination is a very orderly sense of progression, from small to big, slow to fast, flat foot to demi pointe, from exercises that stretch to ones that tighten. She can be quite persnickily about maintaining progression. At the barre, for example, she criticized a student for lifting her leg too high in degage. "Now, in first time we do this, must be low—later, higher." Same thing for balances. First the students must rise on demi pointe with one hand on the barre, not till the long adagios will

Pereyaslavets permit both arms to rise off the barre, and at that point the balances must be held and held—and held.

Pereyaslavets is the kind of teacher who lets the steps do the teaching. She does little correcting and no analyzing, but the voice and body are in constant action as suppliers of energy and concentration to all the students all the time. The voice ranges from slightly hoarse barks to a quite beautiful contralto song. Barks are for brushes, kicks and moments of accented movement, while the singing commands are for plies, high developes and moments when movement winds down into a stop. The stops and

finishes must be resolute, clear, and as attended to as the dancing. Her body is a constant model of epaulement and carriage; one can see the dancer through baggy pants, blouse and sweater. As the students tackle her combinations, Pereyaslavets seems to be willing them into dancers through her own neck and head, which are always held proudly, and arms and shoulders, which are in constant play. No wonder this small, squat lady is an exhilarating conductor, and no wonder that even the least promising of the 48 students in class come out of it with happy faces.

Fifty Years of Dancing and Teaching

by Valentina Pereyaslavets



Rudolph Nureyev, Erik Bruhn, Valentina Pereyaslavets, Margot Fonteyn and Carla Fracci.

When I arrived in America, I spent an entire year looking for a job. Finally, I was invited to teach at a ballet studio at Carnegie Hall. Very good dancers immediately began attending my classes who turned out to be members of Ballet Theatre. Among them were Nora Kay, Scott Douglas, Jenny Wurkman, Norma Vance, John Kriza, Paula Lloyd, Barbara Lloyd, Eric Braun and Ruth Ann Koesun. Brian Shaw of the Royal Ballet also came to class during that period.

On Sept. 17, 1951, a ballet school was opened behind Carnegie Hall on 56th St. Its director, Lucia Chase, invited me to teach there in December 1951. That was the happiest day I had ever known and from that day I began my life in the United States.

At the school I had the good fortune of making the acquaintance of the famous choreographer and pedagogue William Dollar, and equally famous, the dynamic Edward Caton. To this day we are great friends. My first class began at 11:30 and I have taught that class for 25 years. All the dancers of Ballet Theatre began attending, including Alicia Alonso, Michael Kidd, Fernand Nault, Michael Liand, Mary Ellen Moylan and Ray Barra. When the school moved to 316 West 57th St., Sonia Arova,

Melissa Hayden, Maria and Marjorie Tallchief, Violette Verdy, Lupe Serrano, Oleg Briansky, Svetlana Beriosova, Tatiana Grantzeva, Royes Fernandez, Rosella Hightower, Erik Bruhn, Carla Fracci, Eleanor D'Antuono, Ivan Nagy, William Carter and even Anton Dolin as well as Broadway dancers, and nightclub dancers Augie and Margo all attended my 11:30 class. From Paris came Pierre Lacotte and Colette Marchand. I worked for 15 years with Istvan Rabovsky and Nora Kovach, preparing their repertory.

One day, 14 years ago, a young man with a marvellously expressive face, unlike others in every way, came to take my class. I couldn't take my eyes off him. He possessed tremendous control and concentration. Later I learned he was Rudolf Nureyev. He is now my dear Rudi and he still comes to my 11:30 class whenever he is in New York.

And always now, whenever the Royal Ballet or other foreign companies are here on tour, to my class come Merle Park, Lynn Seymour, Margot and Rudolf. This past fall, Margot stayed for the entire class every day. What stamina this fantastic woman has!

The accompanist for my very first class was Valentina Vishnevskaya. I noticed that

Students, Dancers Around the World Hail Mme. Pereyaslavets

My very best wishes to you for many more years to come.

Erik Bruhn

I traveled extensively during my dancing career, but when I was in New York I always attended Mme. Pereyaslavets's classes at the American Ballet Theatre School in its former studios on West 57th St.

I appreciated her demanding and exacting teaching method. She missed nothing, she was an always-vigilant observer and a relentless corrector. Her classes were invariably both rigorous and stimulating.

She has been an inspiration to dancers from all over the world, and she has been instrumental in keeping the American Ballet Theatre School in the forefront of professional dance institutions.

It is a pleasure to honor Mme. Pereyaslavets on her 25th anniversary with the American Ballet Theatre School for her valuable contributions to the development of ballet.

Oleg Briansky

Many congratulations on your 25th anniversary at A.B.T. I remember and treasure always the countless hours of your classes, over the 25 years I have had the privilege to know you as a teacher. Always pushing or sustaining your standards and ours, keeping the discipline unusually high, forever an inspiration to so many of us in the dance world. I am happy too, to know the warm-hearted human being you have shown me on so many occasions as a private person.

her playing differed from that of other pianists. She inspired me and helped me, for her repertory was built on works of truly good composers. My Valia has been playing for me for 25 years. When Dame Marie Rambert came to observe class, she remarked: "You and Valia work in such unison. It is a true symphony. How she understands you and senses your every requirement." Yes, it is very important that the music helps and complements what the teacher brings to the class. It is very important for the musical development of the student and their development of taste for future work in the theatre. It is important that they understand music, its rhythms and that they learn to count. How many dancers do not know how to begin with the music, or, count the accents in a polonaise on one instead of three. How many dancers accent the three in a mazurka and not the two. It is a small tragedy and I therefore urge all teachers to teach children to count correctly, on the beat and off the beat when necessary.

In my opinion, as of today, American Ballet Theatre is the best company in the

Each day Mme. Pereyaslavets enters the studio like a shaft of sunlight. With her simple greeting, her walk, her stance—even the warm, intelligent look in her eye—she fills the room with a feeling indescribably hopeful. In a unspoken sort of way she says to each of us: "It is a new day, full of promise. Let us make the most of this moment which will never be again." She brings to each class the excitement of that first class—that joy of discovering something for the first time, the richness of that discovery. From her unending reservoir of talent, energy and imagination she makes each class fresh, vital and unforgettable.

Her entire life has been devoted to the ballet—as a student, a performing artist, a choreographer, a coach and of course as a teacher. Her commitment is total. No compromises; no restraints. It is a commitment no one could fake. It would be impossible to be that dedicated and that devoted and not have it show. I can not leave her class without feeling a renewed sense of affirmation and courage.

She understands her world completely. Her awareness of the struggle involved, the dedication, even the sheer superhuman effort it requires

(Continued on page 14)

world. No other company has such a varied repertory, thanks to Lucia Chase who devoted her entire life to the company. Her altruism and patience have helped raise American Ballet Theatre to such heights. She has performed a great service and I am happy to have worked with her for 25 years and have given with great love and pleasure all my experience and knowledge to several generations at the school.

During this 25-year period, I have been invited twice to London to teach the Royal Ballet, as well as Vienna during the shooting of the Swan Lake film with Rudolf Nureyev and Margot Fonteyn. I have also been invited to the Copenhagen Ballet Seminar and the Cologne Dance Festival, as well as to Cannes by Rosella Hightower.

Yes! I almost forgot. Besides my teaching for 25 years at American Ballet Theatre School, 1976 is the 50th anniversary of my dancing-teaching career. I danced as a prima ballerina for 22 years and from the very first year, I taught children in school and principals and soloists in the company class.

NYU Offers Student Initiated Course "Ukraine In Modern Times"

by Roma Sochan

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Can a large private urban university with a student body of over 29,000 cater to the needs of a select group of its students? Apparently, at New York University, the answer is an emphatic "Yes!"

Fourteen students are currently enrolled in a course entitled "Ukraine in Modern Times". It is a student initiated course proposed by the executive of the Ukrainian Students' Association at New York University, approved by the Curriculum Committee of the Washington Square and University College of Arts and Science, and funded by the University.

Its approval was aided by the University's History Department which agreed to accept completion of the four-credit course toward fulfillment of a major or minor in history.

The course, which covers Ukrainian history from the 19th century to the present, is being taught by Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko, associate professor of history at Manhattan College and Director of its Russian and East Central European Area Studies Program.

Reaction Favorable

Reaction to the course by faculty and students has been highly favorable.

Prof. Richard W. Hull, Director of Undergraduate Studies in the History Department, was "very impressed with the professor and the bibliography". He was also pleased with the performance of the students and thought that it was "great that

the students took the initiative" in obtaining the course, "which has enriched our course offerings".

Asked if there had been any other student initiated course in the History Department, Prof. Hull said: "I don't believe there has been". He said he looks forward to more such courses in the future.

A tight budget precludes hiring another full time professor to teach courses in this, or any other area, of history, noted Prof. Hull. He reacted favorably to the notion that funds from the Ukrainian community might be used in originating a Ukrainian history program at NYU similar to those at other universities.

Anna Rohoza, a psychology major who is taking the course, commented that "it is especially significant that a Ukrainian history course is being offered at a university of such stature as NYU". She feels that she "is really learning something by taking a college-level Ukrainian history course".

"Finally we're learning about Ukrainian history after 1918—something we never covered on Saturdays in Ukrainian school", said Oksana Sydoriak, a biology major.

Variety of Reasons

The students enrolled in the course for a variety of reasons.

"I took the course because I thought I would learn some additional things about Ukraine", said Danylo Dobrjanskyj, a German major in a pre-law curriculum. "I also thought that Ukrainians should show



Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko and the students enrolled in the student initiated Ukrainian history course he is presently teaching at New York University.

how vocal we can be and that we are an integral part of NYU".

Ihor Szpaczynsky, a fine arts major at neighboring Cooper Union, learned about the course from an article in "Svoboda" which caught his eye. He took the course "to get the factual information" which would aid him in understanding "the content in

art". For example, "to understand the political reasons behind the formation of artists' and writers' societies in the 11th century".

Ihor also commented that "it is good for Ukrainians to take such a course on a university level. This shows real interest, and makes it count".

LaSalle Club is Again First In School's Open House

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the fifth year in a row the LaSalle Ukrainian Club has won first place in the school's annual "Open House." The theme of this year's Open House was "The Next Hundred Years."

The Ukrainian Club, under the leadership of its president Iya Labunka, developed this theme in a tasteful presentation of traditional Ukrainian costumes and their influence, whether real or possible, on current and projected fashion.

Knowledgeable observers were struck by

the imaginative way the Club members made use of their available resources. The Club was particularly grateful to those who loaned costumes: Mr. and Mrs. Grochaniuk, Mr. Dlaboha and Mr. Shasharowsky.

The Club members who deserve praise for their help with the exhibit are: Iya Labunka, Roman Knibnicki, Lesia Trypupenko, Daria Bilous, Donna Letnauchen, Roman Dubenko, Joe Homuk, Olha Mychajliw, Chris Rakoczy, Diane Kelebah, Roxanne Horbovyj, Anna Melny, Maria Madaj, Marian Slaviatynskij, Bo Palatajko.

Students at Temple U. Seek Ukrainian Course Despite Obstacles

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Students at Temple University have intensified their efforts to establish a course in Ukrainian studies at this major institution in Philadelphia.

Repeated efforts to introduce a course in Ukrainian literature or language have met the refusal of the German-Slavic Department or were sidetracked by the administration.

Five years ago, a proposal by Prof. Karpynich was set aside, while the attempt by Ihor Mirchuk to start a student-sponsored course two years ago ran into administrative snags.

When a recent letter to Dr. Langbartel, chairman of the Department, received no reply, 15 students filed into his office last month and demanded an explanation. He did not offer a meaningful argument but it is known that some faculty members of the Slavic Department claim that a Ukrainian course would divert students from the Russian courses.

Professor Eleanor Adams of the Slavic Department declared, however, that she would like to develop such a course for the benefit of Ukrainian and other students.

Prof. V. Bandera, advisor of the Ukrainian Club, has argued with the chairman that the Slavic Department should respond to

the needs of the large Ukrainian community in Philadelphia. The community makes great sacrifices to introduce the second languages to their children in several parochial schools and Saturday classes but these efforts are not being continued at the University level.

At a recent social gathering of the Temple Ukrainian Club, Prof. Bandera encouraged the students to stand up for their rights and correct the situation for the benefit of the community and future generations of students. Presently, there is good potential for a course "Ukrainian Literature in Translation," successfully offered at Rutgers University.

The Club's President

Serhiy Kovalchuk reveals that 25 students signed the current petition for such a course, but other steps are needed. Many other Ukrainians do not understand the issues and stand on the sideline. During the past several years the Club has tried to raise the status of students by sponsoring three exhibits, several lectures each semester, and a varied social activity.

Recently, the Club received financial support from the University and the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association.

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Jersey City Plast Branch Marks Silver Anniversary

by Roma Sochan

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—“This is a family celebration, a family anniversary”, explained Oksana Dragan, principal speaker at the 25th anniversary banquet of the Plast “stanytsia” (branch) in Jersey City. The “stanytsia” celebrated its jubilee with a banquet and ball held at the Ukrainian Community Center here, Saturday, December 4.

“A Family”

“To describe our ‘stanytsia,’ it seems to me, only one word is necessary. We are a family...Every member takes pleasure in the achievements of every other, and is hurt by his hurt, always ready with advice, help, a warm word.”

“Our ‘stanytsia’ always set one single goal for itself: to give our children and young people, who are brought up in our Plast family, that foundation, that direction, which will help them be strong, good persons of firm character and useful members of society. Only such a person can bring benefits to his nation and his fatherland, and this, in the end, always was, and will be our ultimate goal,” said Miss Dragan, who herself grew up in the “stanytsia”.



Oksana Dragan, principal speaker at the 25th anniversary banquet of the Jersey City Plast branch.

The banquet, attended by over 200 persons, was officially opened with a short address by the head of the “stanytsia”, Mrs. Neonila Sochan. Rev. Andrew Borska, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, recited a prayer and honored departed members of the “stanytsia” in a moment of silence.

Lubomyr Bilyk, master of ceremonies, then introduced Dr. Eugene Kotyk, president of the local UCCA branch; Ihor Rakowsky of Plast’s national executive, and Stepan Kira, head of the local SUMA branch, who voiced their best wishes on the occasion of the jubilee.

Program

A program prepared by the youths of the “stanytsia” with the help of their counselors followed.

The 51st boys “kurin”, whose patron is Vasyi Symonenko, staged a montage based on Symonenko’s poem, “Trail of an Idea” and using quotes from the writings of Ukrainian dissidents.

From then on, the program continued in a lighter vein with the youngest boys and girls presenting a humorous skit entitled “Letters from Camp”. Older “plastunky” sang several songs by a “campfire”.

Girls of the “Iskra” group acted out a skit about Sherlock Holmes in Jersey City, while “Chayka” members performed two Ukrain-

ian folk dances — “Hutsulka” and “Kozachok”.

Publish Book

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Jersey City’s Plast, a 68-page magazine titled “On the Crossroads of the Years” was published under the editorship of Ivan Nynka, a senior member of the “stanytsia” and one of its founders.

The banquet was followed by a ball, with “Tempo” orchestra providing the music. The celebration ended with the traditional “Nich Vzhe Ide” sung by all present, clapping hands in a circle.

The “stanytsia,” founded in fall of 1951, today includes 70 members. Its Plast-Pryiat group, headed by Mrs. Stephanie Shtompil, numbers 32.

The banquet and ball, impressive as they were, could not demonstrate the true importance of this 25th anniversary. For, as Miss Dragan stated: “Above all else — our heritage is that Plast ideal, which united us from the very beginning of our existence 25 years ago, which unites us today, and which will never change, as long as our ‘stanytsia’ and Plast in general, survive. This is what creates of those who were, those who are gathered here today, and those who will someday walk our uncertain paths, one family—the Plast ‘stanytsia’ of Jersey City.”



Members of the “Chayka” girls’ group dance the “Hutsulka.”

Newark Plast Unit Has Flag Blessing

by Andriy Chirovsky

NEWARK, N.J.—The 47th Plast “kurin” had been waiting for this moment for over four years.

Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, C.Ss.R., pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here, blessed the unit’s new flag in a short but solemn ceremony Sunday, December 19, in St. John’s School Auditorium here.

The group was founded in 1972, when both Plast youths and their counselors decided that the already existing 5th “kurin,” with well over 75 members at the time, was unmanageable at that size. At a special organizational meeting in September of that year, selected members of the 5th “kurin,” convened to form their new unit, choosing assassinated Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera, himself a one-time member of Plast’s “Chervona Kalyna” unit until his death, as their patron. Nestor Holynsky of “Chervona Kalyna” became its first supervisor and held this post until recently, when Hryhoriy Buniak took his place.

It was Mr. Buniak that led the flag

blessing ceremonies, attended by members of the 47th “kurin,” the remaining three “kurin” of the Newark Plast contingent, representatives of other cities, members of Plast’s national executive, along with friends and well-wishers from the greater Newark area.

Following the flag blessing itself, and a swearing in of the first flag bearers, various “Godparents”, among them Andriy Mycio, head of Plast’s national executive, Woldymyr Swyntuch, Newark’s Plast leader, and Yaroslav Rak from “Chervona Kalyna”, emphasized loyalty to the ideals of God and Ukraine in offering their best wishes to the group.

Mr. and Mrs. Yaroslav Turiansky presented the members with a portrait of their patron, Stepan Bandera. The official ceremonies were followed by a short entertainment program, in which Michael Stocko, a member of the group, offered his bandura-playing talents, and the member of the 47th Plast “kurin” ended the show with a refreshing skit.

Ambridge UNA'er Receives Eagle Scout Award



Nicholas S. Shanayda (center), third generation member of Branch 161 of the Ukrainian National Association in Ambridge, Pa., received scouting’s highest award recently in ceremonies at the VFW hall in Ambridge. He was one of two area youths who were presented the Eagle Scout award. Nick, who is a member of Boy Scout Troop 411, was later presented with a gift by UNA Branch 161 president Joseph Nadzak at the Branch’s own home. Photo above shows Nick being congratulated by Mr. Nadzak (second right) as his parents, Nicholas and Rose, and Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula look on with pride.

BOOMERANG:

The Works of Valentyn Moroz

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The 295page book, edited by Yaroslav Bihun with an introduction by Paul L. Gasper, contains:

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Documentary On "Ukrainians in America" Pittsburgh Credit Union To Be Shown Again in Philly Receives Award

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz in Philadelphia reminds the Ukrainian community to watch the upcoming documentary film "Eye On — Struggle for identity Ukrainians in America" on channel 10 (WCAU) from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. on Friday, December 31.

Ukrainians in other cities who would like to view this program should write to the CBS network requesting the showing of this documentary in their locality.

This film has previously been aired by channel 10 on November 5th and 12th, in two half-hour segments. AS a result of positive response from viewers in the form of letters and telephone calls to the local Philadelphia WCAU station, this documentary is again being presented in its entirety.

The first part of the film, called "The Legacy", deals with the two major stages of Ukrainian emigration and settlement in the

United States, the development of church and community life, and stresses the problems of maintaining a Ukrainian identity and consciousness along with the future of the Ukrainian community as sub-culture within the American society.

The second segment, called "The Inheritors" presents a cross-section of contemporary Ukrainian life in America: from traditional religious customs, the Saturday Ukrainian schools, educational youth camps and recreational resorts, to mass political protests against the violation of human and political rights in Ukraine, as also the incarceration and persecution of political dissidents by the Soviet regime.

This particularly well-produced and valuable documentary expresses the interest of American professionals in the value of the Ukrainian ethnic group and its cultural achievements along with its meaning to the rest of the American society.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Ukrainian Selfreliance of Western Pennsylvania Federal Credit Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., has earned a National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Thrift Honor Award for its success in stimulating savings among small savers, according to Earl F. Bradley, Regional Director, NCUA Region II in Harrisburg.

The credit union attained a monthly growth rate of 5.7 percent in accounts under \$20,000. According to Mr. Bradley, this rate of growth was well above the average for federal credit unions of similar size.

On October 31, 1976, the credit union had 342 members with total savings of \$398,813. The credit union was chartered in February 1974 and is serving the Ukrainian and Ruthenian communities of the Tri-State area.

S. Michael Tymiak is president of the credit union and Peter R. Naber serves as its treasurer.

The National Credit Union Administration charters, supervises and insures over

12,800 Federal credit unions in the United States. It conducts the Thrift Honor Award program to provide an incentive for Federal credit union officials to encourage members with small accounts to include regular savings as a part of their family financial management plan.

VOA To Air Liturgy In Newark To Ukraine

NEWARK, N.J.—The Ukrainian section of the Voice of America broadcast the Ukrainian Christmas Liturgy, celebrated at midnight, December 24th, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here, to Ukraine.

The principal celebrant of the Liturgy was the Very Rev. Michael, Kuchmiak, C.Ss. R., pastor of St. John's. Responses were sung by the church choir under the direction of Michael Dobosh.



A GIFT OF LASTING VALUE

The following books are available at the Svoboda Bookstore:



BOOMERANG—The Works of VALENTYN MOROZ by Yaroslav Bihun introduction by Dr. PAUL L. GERSPER
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Cleveland, Newark Win Titles In Plast Volleyball Tournery

by Andriy Chirovsky



Tournament chairman Walter Maruszcak (back row, second left) presents trophy to Cleveland's winning team manager Stepan Malanchuk. Kneeling, first left front row, is team captain Irka Darmochwal.



Tournament chairman Walter Maruszcak (second row, third left) just after presenting trophy to Newark's 47th "kurin" team which won the men's title.

HOBOKEN, N.J.—The Stevens Institute of Technology here was the site of the Sixth Annual Plast Volleyball Tournament, sponsored by Plast's "Chervona Kalyna" unit.

Held at the Mott Field House at Stevens on Sunday, December 12, the tournament brought volleyball squads from Cleveland, Passaic, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Bridgeport and Newark for a 10-hour competition for trophies sponsored by businessmen from the metropolitan area.

The tourney was organized by Walter Maruszcak of "Chervona Kalyna", who said that next year's event will be expanded to a two-day competition, bringing in more teams from distant cities. Chief referee for

the tournament was Lubomyr Bilyk, sports coordinator of Plast's national command.

George Hnatiw, "otaman" of "Chervona Kalyna's" "starshi plastuny" expedited the tourney, which soon brought excitement to over 100 participants in some heated competition.

In the women's division some of the most exciting moments came during the fight for third place where Passaic's 38th "kurin" finally came out victorious over the 2nd "kurin" team from New York.

Defending their title from last year's competition, Newark's 44th "kurin" team made a strong effort against the 1976 USCAK champions, Cleveland's 28th "kurin". Cleveland, led by captain Irka Dormo-

chwal, (USCAK tourney MVP) was ahead of Newark 10-1 in the early part of the first game of the finals, but Newark came back to narrow the gap in the score which turned out 15-10 for Cleveland. The last game in the division was an easy 15-3 victory for the Cleveland team, which remained undefeated throughout the tournament.

Cleveland's Plast sports coordinator, Stepan Malanchuk, voiced his satisfaction over the general outcome of the tourney and promised to bring back his winning team next year.

Besides Irka Dormochwal, the victorious Cleveland team included Chrystia Sushko, Irka Haydak, Irka Zavadivska, Roma Telishevska and Lesia Tryluk.

The men's division showed some excellent playing on the part of Newark's 47th "kurin" team, which retained its first place title.

The more colorful moments came in the finals where Newark showed its expertise in defeating the Passaic squad which also held its 2nd place position from last year's tournament. Cleveland's 17th "kurin" team took third in the men's division.

Newark's 47th "kurin" squad included M. Paslawsky, A. Holynsky, R. Wasiczko, M. Stocko, M. Chamulak, M. Chodnowsky, B. Turiansky and P. Hunczak.

The sixth annual Plast Volleyball Tournament of "Chervona Kalyna" ended at 8:00 o'clock Sunday night with an awards presentation to the victorious Cleveland and Newark teams.

25 Years at ABT School...

(Continued from page 10)

to become a dancer is genuine. She has experienced it all. And she lets you know that she is aware of the constant struggle. I think she understands that once you become a dancer, and then after you have been dancing 10, 15 or 20 years, it becomes terribly hard to want to do the first plie each day. She has to be so positive, so vibrant in each class because she understands how difficult it is. Her approach to teaching is so honest. She has been a towering influence to all of us whom she has touched.

It is a special privilege to know and to study with her. The admiration, respect and love I feel for this wonderful woman and great teacher is extremely hard to express.

Thank you Mme. Pereyaslavac, from the bottom of my heart.

William Carter

I am most happy to add a few words to this most worthy tribute to Madam Pereyaslavac's twenty-fifth anniversary of teaching for the American Ballet Theatre in N.Y. She brought to this great city, not only her great and unique method of imparting her enormous knowledge of the ballet language, but an enthusiasm and exuberant personality, that expressed in no uncertain terms her criticism of her many distinguished pupils. I am proud and happy to have been one of them.

My love and congratulations to you dear Valentina.

Anton Dolin

At the time Mme. Pereyaslavac joined American Ballet Theatre School, I was

performing with the ABT Company and delighted to have this superb teacher for classes. After 25 years, I still see her as a ball of fire—demanding, inspiring, correct and with 'beaucoup d'esprit'. Over and above her impeccable technical direction, it is the spirit she gives that brings life to the art of ballet and those who are fortunate enough to study with her. Bravo, Mme. P!

I am so happy to contribute to Mme. Pereyaslavac's 25th anniversary tribute. I can hear again the music beginning for plies at the 11:30 class and it is a joy to think back on those days.

Mary Ellen Moylan Hanks

It is a great pleasure for me to honor Mme. Valentina Pereyaslavac on her twenty-fifth anniversary. She is a unique teacher with unique qualities. I took her classes for many years while I was in the American Ballet Theatre and her knowledge of the classical dance helped me immeasurably. I am most grateful for her driving force that inspired me to work as hard as I could to please her. She was an inspiration to me at all times and I can only wish her and her future students at least 25 more years.

Nora Kaye

Every best wish and congratulation is sent with love to Mme. Pereyaslavac for her silver anniversary. Every class I took is relished in my heart with sentimental and fond memories. During ABT's rehearsal and performance seasons in New York, it was Mme. "P" who lifted me up and corrected me and gave me new perspective for the performance that night. A grueling class at 11:30 a.m. after

a day of rehearsals and performance—yes! But do you remember how we had our own secret smile, Mme. "P"? I write this with that same smile, love and heartfelt good wishes for this very special occasion.

Ruth Ann Koesun

Valentina Pereyaslavac is a great teacher.

I was lucky to fall into her hands when I came from Russia where things were slightly disorganized. The discipline in her class helps to focus on one's work. Her classes give fantastic strength. My work with her helps me to maintain myself so well.

I brought Margot to her class. She was apprehensive. Nevertheless, since the first lesson, she never misses the opportunity to take her class. Often, Margot makes a special stopover in New York on her way to Australia or Panama in order to take Mme. Pereyaslavac's class. Margot says that if you survive Madame's barre, you can survive anything.

Although she is stern and demanding, after class she turns into the softest person, like a mother. In class she is possessed by the muse, a priestess of dance.

Congratulations on your 25th anniversary and many more to come.

Rudolf Nureyev

I am very pleased to have the opportunity publicly to state my admiration for Mme. Valentina Pereyaslavac.

Once heard it said that if asked "How many friends have you?" I replied by

holding up my hand with fingers and thumb spread, indicating that my answer was "Five", I would be either a fool or a liar. If I was asked "How many Great Teachers of Ballet are there in the West World today?", and I answered in the same way, I would be equally foolish or untruthful. Of one thing, however, I am certain—among those very few "Greats" there must be included Mme. Valentina Pereyaslavac to whom I and countless other dancers will always be grateful.

Merle Park

Valentina Pereyaslavac is for me one of the most wonderful teachers in the western world. Whenever in New York, during my dancing years, I never failed to go to her for class which was, and indeed still is, a wonderful experience. To me she is a treasure of correctness, personality and the classical style, all enhanced by the fine musicianship of her pianist Valechka. Mme. Pereyaslavac has all my admiration and love.

Brian Shaw

The power Mme. Pereyaslavac exercises over the students: an intense, stoic discipline, rewarded by exploding into a vibrant sense of rhythm, creating an almost heroic exaltation.

In other words putting you through extremes of repressing and expressing maximum effort (in the form of rhythm), giving you already a taste of the great stage dancing, in its utmost power and intensity.

A remarkable woman, totally possessed by her love and devotion to dance.

Violette Verdy

Build New Center For Ukrainians In Calgary

by Ihor Osakiwsky

CALGARY, Alta.—Construction of a \$573,000 Ukrainian cultural center in the city began at the close of last month with an official sod-turning ceremony at the center's building site.

And if all goes well, the bi-level structure, occupying more than 18,000 sq. ft., will be completed by May 1, 1977.

Bud Zip, chairman of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church board (the church is the initiator of the project), said there was a revision in the plans of the building following the bid submission in order to cut costs. The change has led to a reduction of \$100,000 in the cost of the building.

Lowest Bidder

According to the board chairman, Thor Construction of Calgary was given the contract to build the structure. The company was the lowest of seven bidders.

The project, spearheaded by St. Vladimir's church at 402 Meredith Rd. N.E. here, entered the serious planning stages in 1973. The structure will be located "just east of the present church."

Mr. Zip said in an interview that the center will be for Ukrainians in Calgary.

Describing it as "a place for social gatherings, both formal and informal", he

also added it will be a center for youth activities — Ukrainian dancing lessons, Saturday and Sunday school classes, community meetings and other events.

The two-floor structure will consist of a basement and an upstairs where the balcony will overlook the Bow River.

Included in the upper-floor area will be: an auditorium seating 400 people; an industrial-type kitchen with walk in freezers; storage and extensive checking facilities, and a stage.

Featured on the lower floor will be a library, a museum for both the parish and the center.

The structure, to be called St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Cultural Center, will meet its operating costs from rental income on the hall along with other facilities.

Funds

Half of the construction costs are being financed by the provincial government while some of the financing is coming from funds that were already set aside for the structure.

Other sources of capital are the insurance settlement from a fire at the church last summer as well as donations from parishioners and people within the Calgary Ukrainian community.

"Ihor's" Tale In Modern Ukrainian Published By Manitoba U.

WINNIPEG, Man.—"Ihor's Tale in Modern Ukrainian" is the title of a collection of writings in English translation on the twelfth century Ukrainian epic, which was brought out recently in a fourth printing by the Manitoba University's Department of Slavic Studies.

The collection, containing writings of such authors as T. Shevchenko, M. Maksymovych, V. Shchurat, O. Oles, B. Lepky, P. Myrny, S. Rudansky, M. Zerov, M. Rylsky, S. Hordynsky, and others, was put together

by Prof. J.B. Rudnycky, long-time head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba.

The new edition was published as the ninth issue in the series "Readings in Slavic Literatures," initiated by Prof. Rudnycky in 1957.

In addition to Prof. Rudnycky's introduction the collection contains a reprint of "The Tail of Ihor's Armament" as it was first published in 1800, and a dictionary of words at the end of the book.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent items associated with the Ukrainian Christmas. The words are transliterated according to the system employed in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia." They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line represent the mystery words.

Items associated with Christmas

- HAROSPROP _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- REYNKVAY _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- SHULIBOT _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ =
- ALHCOK _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- HUDKID _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- TUKAI _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- PEVTER _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- LOAKIAD _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- VURAZ _ _ _ _ _ = _ _
- HORBCHS = _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Popular Ukrainian Carol:

Answers to the previous jumble: Karpenko-Karyi, Kulish, Kropyvnytsky, Cherniakhivska, Korniychuk, Kotliarevsky, Osnovianenko, Hohol, Starytsky, Vynnychenko.

Mystery words: "Patetychna Sonata."

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

On the occasion of Christ's birth and the New Year, we wish the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly, our friends and clients

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY AND SAFE NEW YEAR

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NOTICE To U.N.A. Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon, of DECEMBER 31, 1976

Money received later cannot be credited to 1976. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

U.N.A. HOME OFFICE

HOLIDAY SEASON AT SOYUZIVKA

Beaux Cbam

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1976
NEW YEAR'S EVE

WITH THE SPECIAL PROGRAM
NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPER
by reservations only.

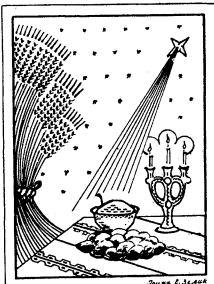
DANCE to the tunes of SOYUZIVKA
ORCHESTRA — W. DOBUSCHAK
and A. CHUDOLIJ
Vocalists MARYSIA and ORYSIA STYN

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1977

CHRISTMAS SUPPER

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

- This is the ideal way to give the housewives a Christmas treat!



Merry Christmas

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UNA Wall Calendar For 1977

(both new and old style)



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- Виплачує щомісячну дивиденду;
- Видає щомісячні „Свободи“, український „Тижневик“ і журнал для дітей „Веселка“;
- Утримує студентські товариства;
- Утримує вакцинацію осередку „Божниця“.

ВСТУПАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНИ УНІ! ЗАБЕЗПЕЧИТЬСЯ І БУДИТЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕНИ!



Українська Будівля — Ukrainian Building

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

- Offers 15 types of life insurance protection;
- Insures members for up to \$50,000;
- Pays out high dividends on certificates;
- Publishes the "Svoboda" daily, the English language "Ukrainian Weekly" and the children's magazine "Vesilka" (The Rainbow);
- Provides scholarships for students;
- Owns the beautiful estate Sojuzivka.

JOIN THE UNA — INSURE YOURSELF AND BE SAFE!

Ukrainian Couple, Finalists In Dance Competition



Ukrainian couple Yurko and Nadia Fedoriv, finalists in the foxtrot, tango, rumba and waltz competitions of "The Harvest Championship Ball" held at Madison Square Garden in New York.

1977		Січень - January						1977	
Нед.-Sun	Пон.-Mon	Вів.-Tue	Сер.-Wed	Чет.-Thu	Пят.-Fri	Суб.-Sat	Св.-St. Basil	Св.-St. George	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Св. 1	Св. 2	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Св. 3	Св. 4	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Св. 5	Св. 6	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Св. 7	Св. 8	
30	31								

Contact your local UNA Branch secretary.

NOTICE

To Secretaries and Organizers Of the UNA

The 1976 Membership Campaign ends December 31, 1976 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 31, 1976.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 31, 1976.

UNA HOME OFFICE

Storiette...

(Continued from page 6)

seemed to leave his face and a faint smile passed over it.

"But, if it is as you say then I am glad to go among men and I shall be kind to them," said the youth, his eyes shining bright with enthusiasm.

"There is one thing, however, about which I wonder: how have they survived for such a long time, if life among them is so torn?"

The Old Year whispered: "You will see that the God of the universe is with them. He to whom even Father Time must bow is the

Providence of men. When they fall down, they are raised again, and for their many weaknesses they have His protection. If they didn't have this protection, then surely they would have disappeared a long time ago. And all their sages, philosophers and learned men could not have prevented it, much less their generals and rulers."

At that moment the youth embraced the Old Year and said joyfully: "Farewell. Give the greetings of the Happy New Year to Father Time. I, too, go forth hopefully."

With a firm footstep, as if assured of his victory, he took another step and continued on his earthly journey.

The bells in Ukrainian churches in the Catskill Mountains burst forth, ringing out the sad Old Year and ringing in the Happy New Year, and sent messages to their silent brothers in enslaved Ukraine.

Pope Paul...

(Continued from page 1)

soon after his return from Rome, said that the AP account did not convey the spirit in which the audience was conducted.

He said that the Pope first read his statement in French, but then, in speaking to the Ukrainian prelates collectively and individually he voiced his regrets that "at the present time" he cannot give his official sanction for the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate sought by the prelates, clergy and faithful.

The audience, said Bishop Losten, lasted for over 40 minutes.

A Letter Missing

Because of a technical malfunction during the make-up of last week's edition of the Ukrainian Weekly (Dec. 19, 1976), the last letter in the first word of our traditional Christmas greeting "Khrystos Rozhdaiet-sia" did not appear in print. We apologize for this mishap-Ed.



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