

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

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Racial Time Bomb Ticking
In Soviet, Says Magazine

MOSCOW, USSR.—Despite Lenin's belief that he solved the nationality problem in the Soviet Union and the current regime's overt attempts to Russify the non-Russian populations, a reporter for the U.S. News and World Report said that the nationality problem did not disappear and will continue to cause trouble for the Kremlin.

"A racial time bomb is ticking away inside the Soviet Union. The dangers it presents deeply upset the Kremlin," wrote James N. Wallace in the weekly magazine's February 14th edition.

Mr. Wallace wrote the article, entitled "Mother Russia's Troubled Family — In USSR, Minority Problems Just Won't With Away," as he was winding up nearly three years of reporting in the Soviet Union.

He wrote that the nationality problem is a two-faced one. On the one side, wrote Mr. Wallace, there are the already high tensions between Russia and the non-Russian republics, and on the other side is the steady decline of the Russian population.

Colonial Status

While Lenin declared that the conflict between nationalities has disappeared, many current dissidents feel that the situation has worsened.

"In fact, there is a constant stream of complaints that the Kremlin's attitude toward ethnic minorities is as 'colonial' as before the revolution," said Mr. Wallace.

Russification is the official policy of the government and Party from Brezhnev on down through the local secretaries, who have to implement Moscow's decisions, said Mr. Wallace.

At the 25th Party Congress, Brezhnev said that local party secretaries must foster the idea of "Russian Big Brotherhood," Mr. Wallace said.

"Local leaders also must stress, especially when foreigners are present, how much help they get from the cent-

ral government and how much better off their people have become since the 'advent of Soviet power,'" he wrote.

With Russification being a man-made element of the nationality problem, a natural process has entered the picture, adding to the ruling party's apprehension.

Population Change

Mr. Wallace wrote that non-Russians outbreed Russians at a rate of 4:1. The most recent census, he said, in 1970, showed that 242.7 million people live in the USSR, including 129 million Russians.

Quoting experts in the field of Soviet demography, Mr. Wallace said that within a few years, or possibly it may have happened already, Russians will be the minority group in the USSR.

He said that certain experts feel that yet before the century runs out, the Slavic population of the Soviet Union, which includes Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians, will be outnumbered by the remaining population.

Mr. Wallace said that by 1985 more than half of the work force will be non-Russian. He foresees that this trend will continue because new industries are being located in Central Asia.

The Soviet Army is also being used

(Continued on page 2)

Canada Scores Moscow
For Recent Arrests

Parliament Voices

"Disappointment, Deep Concern"

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian parliament, responding to appeals of the Toronto based Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz and Amnesty International, adopted a resolution Tuesday, February 15, expressing "disappointment and deep concern" over the recent arrests of Alexander Ginzburg, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy and Yuri Orlov by the Soviet authorities.

The resolution was proposed by ranking Liberal party member and former Minister of External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and seconded by his colleague from the same side of the aisle, Gordon Fairweather. It was adopted unanimously.

The resolution requested that the External Affairs Minister Donal Jamieson "express to the Soviet government the disappointment and deep concern of the elected representatives of the Canadian people in parliament at the arrest of Alexander Ginzburg, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy and Yuri Orlov."

Rudenko and Tykhy are members of the Kiev based Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, while Orlov and Ginzburg are members of a similar Moscow based group. The four were among the first victims of what is generally viewed as a new crackdown on dissidents across the Soviet Union.

Elder Hryhorenko Asks European
Reds to Help Rudenko, Ginzburg

MOSCOW, USSR.—Petro Hryhorenko, former Soviet Army General and now a leading figure in the Soviet human rights movement, called on Eu-

ropean Communists and Communist Parties to press for the release of Mykola Rudenko, leader of the Ukrainian

(Continued on page 2)

Protests, Visits with Congressmen

Cap Ukrainian Actions in Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The recent KGB arrests and reprisals in Ukraine have prompted a series of defense actions by Ukrainian Americans in the nation's capital, which included a rally at the Soviet Embassy and visits to the State Department and Congress by members of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukrainian Committee and other persons.

Four days after the arrest of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy in Kiev on Saturday, February 5, the Ukrainian Student Hromada of Baltimore organized a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy here.

Taking part in the demonstration were Ihor Olshaniwsky, chairman of the New Jersey Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, and Eugene Iwanciw, UNA Supreme Advisor.

Protest Helsinki Violations

The youths were protesting the Soviet violations of the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and de-

manded that the Kremlin release Rudenko, Tykhy and Aleksander Ginzburg.

Leaflets were distributed to the passers-by outlining the group's demands.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was interviewed by the Ukrainian section of Voice of America during the rally, and news of the action was subsequently printed in The Washington Post and Baltimore Sun.

In the course of the rally, Bohdan Yasen, secretary of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, spent almost an hour talking with officials of the State Department East European and Soviet Affairs desk about the arrest of Rudenko and Tykhy.

Visit Capitol Hill

Mr. Yasen gave them a copy of the Kiev group's Declaration and Memorandum No. 1, and suggested that the State Department issue a statement on the arrests.

He also visited the office of Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the Congressional Committee to Monitor Compliance with the Helsinki Accords.

Mr. Yasen turned over to Mr. Friendly and Cathy Kosman members of that Committee's staff, material his committee received from Ukraine about the repressions against intellectuals there.

After the demonstration, Messrs. Olshaniwsky and Iwanciw spoke with Rep. Christopher Dodd (D-Vonn.), Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.), Edward Koch (D-N.Y.) a Tobey Moffett (D-Conn.).

Mr. Olshaniwsky also visited the office of Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.)

All legislators were apprised of the arrest of Rudenko and Tykhy, and urged to speak out on their behalf.

HURI Countdown



Needed to endow
the Institute — \$2,000,000.00

Raised as of
Tuesday, February 15 — \$840,718.00

Still needed — \$1,159,282.00

Kremlin Warns West Not To Meddle in Internal Affairs

Hints at Future Arrests

MOSCOW, USSR.—In response to the growing interest in the Soviet human rights movement displayed by the American government and other Western states, the Kremlin issued a strong warning to the non-Communist world not to meddle in its internal affairs.

Using its traditional method of expressing an opinion through an editorial in the Saturday, February 12th edition of Pravada, the Soviet government also hinted that despite the Western clamor arrests will continue.

Claim Dissidents are Alone

Pravda said that the dissidents are "unconcealed enemies of socialism," and they "do not represent anyone or anything and are far removed from the Soviet people."

"What is more, they exist only because they are supported, paid and praised by the West," wrote the office Soviet Communist Party organ.

The editorial did not mention President Carter personally or his recent statements, but did cite the U.S. State Department. David K. Shipler wrote in the Sunday, February 13th edition of The New York Times, that the editorial conveyed a "scent of growing annoyance" at the Western interest in the human rights movement.

In attempting to discredit the apparent intensity of the rights movement in the USSR, Pravda reassured Soviet strength and said that "the little heap of renegades presents no danger to the Soviet system."

The paper added that "a high degree of political vigilance" is necessary in the Soviet Union.

"But the very fact of its existence shows that remnants of the morals and prejudices of the old society have not been completely eradicated from our life," wrote Pravda, attacking the dissidents as being the victims of bourgeois propaganda bait and the "tinsel of the bourgeois way of life and to be deceived by fairy tales about the rights and freedoms of people in capitalist world."

Hint of Arrests

"Therefore it is necessary, as never before, to display a high degree of political vigilance, to give timely and effective rebuff to bourgeois propaganda, to fight tirelessly against the political indifference and the lack of ideals that still exist in our midst, and to indoctrinate the Soviet people in the spirit of love for the mother-land and of loyalty to the cause of the Party and lofty Communist ideals," Pravada wrote.

Mr. Shipler wrote that the editorial also seemed to suggest "some concern that the growing momentum of the small movement might feed on a more

widespread absence of ideological commitment and find sympathetic response among broader segments of the population."

Capping a series of articles in Soviet press describing alleged anti-democratic tendencies in America, Pravada said in the same editorial that human rights can only be developed in a Socialist system.

"The right to work, the right to education, to social security, the right to elect and be elected to government and administrative bodies at all levels, the right to criticize and control the performance of such bodies, the right to participate in discussions and in decision-making, including decisions on matters of national importance — this is our Socialist democracy in action," the paper said.

Pravada said that those who support dissidents are "enemies of detente," who are engaged in "a carefully planned and coordinated act of sabotage" against the Soviet Union.

Hryhorenko...

(Continued from page 1)

Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and Aleksandr Ginzburg, member of the Moscow branch of the organization, according to UPI, Reuters, and Agence France Presse reports.

Speaking at a press conference Tuesday, February 8, Hryhorenko said that the Soviet authorities had initiated "a new anti-democratic campaign."

"To stop this campaign is the duty of Europe's Communists," said Hryhorenko.

He said that European Communists and Communist parties must urge Soviet leaders "to stop the reigning policy of terror caused by their efforts to strengthen their personal power to the detriment of the Communist cause."

Hryhorenko also told them to press the Kremlin leaders to cease all acts of reprisals against human rights activists, to release Rudenko and Ginzburg immediately, and to declare a general amnesty for Soviet political prisoners.

He said that if the Soviet government does not begin a process of democratization within the USSR, then "it will be unarguable proof that in the field of democracy the USSR is in no manner different from the regime of (Chilean President August) Pinochet."

Profiled in Book

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Ukrainians in Pennsylvania — A Contribution to the Growth of the Commonwealth", published by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of Philadelphia, under the editorship of Alexander Lushnycky, appeared in both hardbound and softbound editions in the final days of 1976.

The project was aided by a grant from Philadelphia '76, Inc., the city's Bicentennial Agency. A total of 3,000 copies of the book were published.

Noting that there are 106,000 Ukrainians in the state of Pennsylvania and 26,000 in the city of Philadelphia alone, the book contains valuable information on all aspects of Ukrainian community life in that state. Separate essays on topics such as Ukrainian organizations, Churches, schools, press, arts and sports appears in the 134-page book.

The book is available from the Philadelphia UCCA branch or the Svoboda, \$6.00 — hardbound, \$4.00 — softbound.

Racial Time Bomb...

(Continued from page 1)

as a Russificatory vehicle, said Mr. Wallace. He wrote that recruits from Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Baltic are being sent to Russia for basic training.

However, these recruits cannot be used for anything else but physical labor, because, he wrote, at least 25 per cent, and perhaps more than 40 per cent, of the Central Asian and Caucasian recruits cannot speak Russian.

Biggest Force — Nationalism

Mr. Wallace wrote that nationalism is probably the biggest force against Russification.

"In theory, every one of the 15 ethnic Republics has the right to secede from the Soviet Union. But chances of any of them doing so are virtually nil," wrote Mr. Wallace, implying major crackdowns by the KGB against anyone suggesting self-determination.

He cited the case of 14 Armenians who were sentenced in 1974 to long jail terms for merely suggesting a referendum on secession.

Mr. Wallace said that Georgia is among the most nationalistic of all the Republics. Calling that group of people the "Irish" of the USSR for their individualistic and independent nature, he said that Georgia is the site of many fires and bomb blasts, allegedly connected with independence movements.

"But surging nationalism is evident all the way from Estonia to Central Asia and the Soviet Far East," he wrote.

Mr. Wallace showed examples where the population displayed signs of cultural renaissance only to be quashed by the officials.

Increase in Nationalism

He said that, according to dissident and Western sources, the Soviet Uni-

TUSM Slates Defense Rally in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The U.S. national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky will hold a demonstration in defense of Ukrainian human rights activists Friday, March 4 beginning at 6:00 p.m.

The demonstration will mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

The rally is scheduled to begin at the Aeroflot office on the corner of 45th Street and Fifth Avenue. A candle-lit procession to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations at 67th Street between Third and Lexington Avenues will follow.

on is faced with an increase in nationalistic activity over the past two or three years. Punishment for nationalistic statements, even if they are just stubborn opposition to Russification, is more severe than for ordinary policy dissent.

"This has been especially true in Lithuania, where there is still is widespread opposition to being taken over by the Soviet Union, and in Ukraine, which is big and rich enough to constitute an independent nation," wrote Mr. Wallace.

He said that the reason the Kremlin fears nationalism is because it will disrupt its "blueprint for socialism."

Soviet philosophers, wrote Mr. Wallace, say that nationalism "is one of the trump cards of the enemies of socialism. By kindling nationalism, they hope to restore the bourgeois systems in Socialist countries."

Moscow definition of their version of nationalism, wrote Mr. Wallace, is developing the "common content" of Soviet life.

National activists insist that the Kremlin is really trying to destroy the non-Russian heritage.

Intermarriage between Russians and non-Russians, the departure of youths from non-Russian republics to Moscow or Leningrad, say Soviet officials, represent "natural assimilation" trends.

Heritages Fostered

Nonetheless, wrote Mr. Wallace, the people oppose the official policy. Even though excessive wedding feasts or celebrations are restricted, the populace ignores all strictures. Even Saint's name days are openly celebrated.

The policy of Russification involves not only the destruction of nationalist activity, wrote Mr. Wallace, but also religious activity.

A Lithuanian underground newspaper, "Ausra" (Dawn) wrote in 1975: "100 years ago the goal was to make Lithuanian Russian Orthodox and then Russify it, now the task is to make it atheist and then Russify it."

Mr. Wallace wrote that the long term goal of the Soviet government is to "homogenize" all the nationalities. He said that the language and tradition will continue to be Russified because "they are a challenge to the Communist Party's monolithic domination of all Soviet society."

"Still to be determined is how much turbulence such repression will create in a society where nationalism plainly is on the rise — and not withering away, as Marxist ideology says it should," wrote Mr. Wallace.

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Sen. Jackson Protests Arrest Of Ginzburg, Rudenko, Orlov

Calls on Brezhnev to Release Them

Says International Rights Treaties are Violated

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a speech on the floor of the U.S. Senate Friday, February 11, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) protested the arrests by the KGB two weeks ago of Aleksander Ginzburg, Mykola Rudenko and Yuri Orlov, and appealed to Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev "to release these three heroic human rights leaders."

Sen. Jackson, who is known in the United States for his defense of human rights activists in the Soviet Union, criticized the USSR for not abiding by the international human rights agreements, which their government representatives signed.

He said that even while Brezhnev was publicly pledging to live up to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords during a speech at Tula less than a month ago, Soviet leaders continued to harass and arrest dissidents by the Iron Curtain.

Sen. Jackson cited the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Helsinki Accords as examples of human rights treaties violated in the USSR.

Praising dissidents in the USSR as "an extraordinary group of human rights activists," Sen. Jackson said that they are part of a movement in the USSR that "is not only the conscience of that unhappy country, it is also one of the best hopes that the Soviet Union can be brought to respect internationally recognized standards of conduct."

He said that the U.S. Senate "should address the recent developments in the Soviet Union and recognize their great importance."

"For the issue of human rights is fundamental — and certainly central to our foreign policy," he said.

Below are excerpts of Sen. Jackson's speech on the floor of the U.S. Senate:

Excerpts from Speech

Mr. President, the bright promise of these international accords has not been realized. Abuses of human rights constitute a continuing chronicle of suffering and injustice.

Ours is not only a humanitarian concern for our fellow men and women — although I personally believe that alone would justify efforts on their behalf. There is also the matter of contributing to the achievement of a more civilized world, the only kind of world where peace can flourish. For real peace must be based on international trust and openness, measured in part by increased respect for the standards which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrined in the body of international law.

Sen. Jackson: "Abuses of Human Rights Constitute A Continuing Chronicle of Suffering and Injustice."

We must be willing to use our human rights concerns in the bargaining process with other nations. Nations seek our grain, our arms, our technology. Why should we not seek greater protection for internationally recognized human rights?

That is the essence of our effort in the Congress to place America's economic power behind the basic right to emigrate.

Of all the individual liberties contained in the UN Declaration of Human Rights, none is more fundamental than in Article 13 — the right to free emigration. The Congress has particularly emphasized that right because it is the touchstone of all human rights. The right to emigrate is critical for oppressed minorities, dissidents intellectuals, and divided families. It has been the traditional, vital lifeline for victims of religious and racial persecution throughout the world, many of whom found relief in the United States and helped to establish the freedoms we take for granted in our own country.

Virtually all of us owe our American citizenship to the right to emigrate. There is a famous story about Franklin D. Roosevelt once causing a great stir by addressing an audience of the D.A.R. as "My fellow immigrants..." But the fact is, as I often

(Continued on page 16)

Philadelphia Jurists Ask For Release of Moroz



Atty. Julius Fiorvanti signs petition as William Nezowy, Bishop Basil Losten, Judge James Cavanaugh and Atty. Mayer Bushman (left to right) look on.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge James Cavanaugh was joined by 11 other members of the city's legal community in signing a declaration protesting the "denial of freedom and undue harsh treatment administered to Valentyn Moroz by the Soviet government" and calling on Soviet procurator general Roman Rudenko to "immediately take steps to procure freedom for Moroz under the obligation of the United Nations Charter."

The judges, lawyers and legislators met with representatives of the Ukrainian community at Judge Cavanaugh's chambers here Friday, January 28, in a brief signing ceremony. The declaration was subsequently sent to Rudenko.

The document said that the "arrest, trial and conviction of Valentyn Moroz has been conducted in contravention of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which the governments of the Soviet Union and of the Ukrainian SSR are signatories."

Initiatives for this defense action in behalf of Moroz and other political prisoners in the USSR was provided by William Nezowy, Ukrainian American activist, who also introduced the Ukrainian contingent led by Bishop Basil H. Losten, Apostolic Administrator of Ukrainian Catholics in America.

Others in the group included: Rev. John Berkuta, pastor of the local Ukrainian Baptist Church, Ivan Skoczylas, vice-president of the UCCA branch here, Dr. Jaroslaw Bernadyn, representing the Organization for the

Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Alex Badruk, local Baptist community, Bohdan Kazaniwsky, Supreme Secretary of the "Providence" Association, and Mrs. Ulana Mazurkevich, of the Philadelphia Moroz Committee.

In addition to Judge Cavanaugh, the following signed the declaration: Judges Robert W. Williams, Jr., Samuel Smith, James T. McDermott, Charles A. Lord, and Edmund S. Pawelec; State Senator Charles F. Dougherty, City Councilman Alvin Pearlman, Atty. Julius E. Fiorvanti, president of the Justinian Society of the American Lawyers, Atty. Mayer A. Bushman, executive board member of the B'nai B'rith in Philadelphia, Atty. J. St. Girard Jordan, president of the Barristers Association, representing Black Lawyers of Philadelphia, and Atty. Thomas A. White, president of the Brehon Law Society, representing lawyers of Irish lineage.

News of the document signing received coverage in local media.

(Continued on page 10)

141 Illinois Legislators Ask

Carter to Help Rudenko, Tykhy

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—One hundred forty-one Illinois state legislators sent a telegram to President Jimmy Carter, asking him to speak out in defense of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy.

Rudenko is the leader of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and Tykhy is a member of the Group. They were arrested by the KGB Saturday, February 5.

The joint action by the Illinois Senate and House of Representatives was initiated by Rep. George Ryan, Republican leader in the House and Rep. Borys Antonovych, the recently elected Ukrainian American. The telegram was sent Thursday, February 10.

The text of the statement is below:

"On February 5, 1977 the Soviet government arrested Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy for being members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Agreement.

"Their arrest was in flagrant violation of human rights and an affront to the United States, a signatory of the Helsinki Agreement. We members of the State of Illinois 80th General Assembly express our deepest concern and ask you to intercede in their behalf."

The telegram was signed by 24 Senators and 117 Representatives, among

them: Sens. Rhoads, Newhouse, Netsch, Glass, Hickey, Regner, Hall, Nimrod, Soper, Shapiro, Philip, Daley, Kosinski, Berning, Ozinga, Bloom, Bowers, McMillan, Buzbee, Mitchler, Lane, Graham, Morris, and Roe; Representatives Abramson, Adams, Anderson, Antonovych, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Bartulis, Beatty, Bennet, Bluthardt, Boucek, Bowman, Brady, Breslin, Brummer, Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Catania, Chapman, Collins, Conti, Cunningham, Daniels, Darrow, C. Davis, J. Davis, Deavers, Diprima, J. Dann, Dyer, Ewell, Ewing, Farley, Geo-Karis, Giglio, Greiman, Griescheimer, Harris, Howlewinski, D.

Students Can Earn Free Week At Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Ukrainian high school and college students, between the ages of 16 and 23, can earn a free week at Soyuzivka, UNA's popular estate in the Catskills, announced Soyuz's Supreme Executive Committee.

They can do so by organizing ten new members, insured for a minimum of \$1,000 and with one year's dues paid in advance in the course of this pre-convention year. Twenty new members will earn a two-week's stay at Soyuzivka.

In addition to earning a week's vacation, the youths will be entitled to regular rewards from the amount of life insurance sold. The cash thus earned can more than cover the traveling costs to and from the UNA estate.

The new members should be enrolled into local UNA Branches in the respective areas. Branch secretaries will thus be entitled to rewards from dues on the certificates.

The offer for students to earn a free vacation at Soyuzivka and cash rewards for organizing new members is one of several new programs implemented by the Supreme Executive Committee within the framework of the Association's pre-convention year campaign. The drive's goal is 5,000 new members and \$10 million worth of insurance.

At the present time, there are more than 23,000 members in UNA's Juvenile Department. Soyuz's total membership is close to 88,000. The Executive Committee's decision to implement this and other new membership programs was also motivated by the desire to enroll more young people into the UNA and to allow them to avail themselves of the many varied benefits offered.

Youths interested in this offer should contact local Branch secretaries or write to the UNA at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

B. Zorych Elected Chairman Of UNA Toronto District

TORONTO, Ont.—Thirty-one officers, representing 9 Branches, took part in the annual meeting of UNA's Toronto District Committee held Sunday, February 6, at the Ukrainian National Federation home here.

Also attending the meeting and addressing the assembled were Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, and Supreme Auditor Rev. Iwan Waszczuk.

The meeting was opened by Supreme Advisor and District chairman Wasyl Didiuk who extended greetings and asked Rev. Waszczuk for the invocation, followed by a moment's silence in memory of the deceased members. Then Mr. Didiuk and Mychaylo Poroniuk, secretary, were unanimously elected to the presidium of the session.

Mr. Poroniuk, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were accepted as read.

Commencing the series of reports, Mr. Didiuk said that he had nothing to report because nothing was done in the course of the last two years. He said he originally planned on holding the meeting February 13th, but the Supreme Executive Committee set it for February 6th, and, therefore, he was not fully prepared.

Mr. Poroniuk reported that he kept the minutes of the meetings that were held and performed what was asked of him.

J. Burij, treasurer, stated that there was neither income nor expenses, the money in the treasury amounting to \$130.22 plus bank interest which was not yet recorded in the bank book.

Bohdan Zorych, auditing committee chairman, said that the records do not reflect the many discussions regarding Soyuz. Reports were vague and incomplete, though the financial records are in order.

In the discussion on reports, T. Prociw, M. Chomyn and W. Sidlar noted that the officers' reports were not informative, that nothing was said about the District's progress or lack of it, and that no analysis was made on the activity over the past two years.

They said that little discussion was possible on the reports because they were devoid of information. The reports indicate, said the discussants, that there was very little activity, which may have been the result of the officer's inability to do the job. It was suggested that younger people be included in the committee.

Mr. Lesawyer, the first guest speaker, gave an overall review of UNA's

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued on page 10)

Niagara District has Annual Session

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—Twenty-two representatives of eight Branches took part in the annual meeting of UNA's Niagara District Committee held here Saturday, February 6, which culminated in the re-election of the entire slate of officers.

Attending the session and addressing the assembled were Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, and acting Chief Agent of the UNA in Canada, Bohdan Zorych.

Peter Diakiw, the District's chairman, conducted the meeting, while J. Omelchenko, secretary, kept the minutes.

Mr. Diakiw, in his report, noted that the past year was poor from the organizing point, with only 36 new members brought into the UNA fold as compared to 62 in 1975 and 123 in 1974. He appealed to all secretaries to work more intensively in this, the District's tenth anniversary year. His appeal was seconded by Mrs. Katherine Onufryk, vice-chairman.

Mr. Omelchenko, the District's secretary, said part of the difficulty he experienced in organizing members was due to the fact that mortgage loans were discontinued. He felt that young people were not enthusiastic about the UNA and that organizing awards are low.

Mychaylo Borowsky, treasurer, reported the balance in the treasury amounted to \$172.42. Peter Samitz, chairman of the auditing committee, reported the records in order and recommended a vote of approval.

Mr. Lesawyer then gave an overall review of the UNA, pointing out that the Association's assets increased by \$1,112,000 in 1976 reaching the total of \$41,150,000. He said that income from dues brought in over \$3 million, from investments over \$1.9 million, and from space rental in the new building — over \$1 million. He went on to say that the projected income from space rental in 1977 will amount to over \$1.6 million.

Dividends paid to members totalled \$471,000, benefits to members over \$1.8 million, rewards to secretaries — \$275,000. The UNA made a scholarship awards in the amount of \$16,000.

Soyuzivka's income of \$433,000 was the highest in its 24-year history, said Mr. Lesawyer.

Problems with the delivery of Svoboda continue, said the President, urging

members and subscribers to press local post offices for greater efficiency in this respect. He said that the Main Office was doing likewise.

Among plans for the new year, Mr. Lesawyer cited the pre-convention membership drive with a goal of 5,000 new members and \$10 million of insurance, implementation of special awards for organizers and secretaries. He said that dividends will be raised for members with certificates of ten and more years. Organizing courses will be held at Soyuzivka June 20-25, 1977.

RIVERHEAD, N.Y.—UNA Branch 256 in Riverhead, Long Island, N.Y., was on the 25th of January, 1977, fulfilling Soyuz's traditional role of serving as a nucleus of the entire Ukrainian organized community of eastern Long Island.

Many guests expressed their desire that this first annual banquet and ball, which was held at the elegant Birchwood in Riverhead, become an annual affair that would unite the local community for a greater contribution in the total effort of the Ukrainian community in America.

Like the early UNA Branches throughout the U.S. and Canada Branch 256 appears to be the center of Ukrainian organized life in this area. The community on its part has shown its eagerness to follow the leadership of Branch 256 and to bring this community back to life.

The man who appears to be responsible for this re-awakening is Cyril Bezkorowajny. Born in this country, Mr. Bezkorowajny's eagerness, vitality and leadership qualities are recognized and respected by the entire community. He is the secretary of Branch 256 and served as chairman of this celebration which brought together over 170 inhabitants of the eastern half of Long Island. Mrs. Olga Nedoszytko, former secretary of this Branch, assisted him.

The participants included old immigrants who had settled in this part of Long Island (potato and duck farmers), first and second generation Uk-

rainian Americans, and new immigrants, the most prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Petro Andrusiw.

Mr. Bezkorowajny opened the program, asked Father Nestor Fecica, OSBM, for an invocation and then handed the program over to Raymond Babij who acted as master of ceremonies.

Alan Smith, Supervisor of the Town of Riverhead, was an honored guest with Mrs. Smith. He thanked the Ukrainians for their part in the development of Long Island. He stressed the importance of remembering and revering the culture and history of our forefathers in this age of ethnic consciousness. He stressed that the Bicentennial celebrations in Riverhead were made all the brighter and happier with the wholehearted participation, including an elegant float, of the entire Ukrainian community. Those present showed their appreciation of these kind words by thunderous applause.

Dr. John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President of the UNA, expressed fraternal greetings to the assemblage from the Soyuz Executive Committee. In addition to welcoming this activity on the part of Branch 256, and the entire Ukrainian community, Dr. Flis, for informative purposes, traced the development of the UNA from the early stages to its present form.

He stressed with pride some of the achievements of the UNA over the last 80 years, the 88,000 members, the

\$4,500,000 in assets, the UNA Headquarters Building which gives a measure of pride to every Ukrainian, the publication of the two volumes of the encyclopedia, and the publication of the daily "Svoboda" and the English language "The Ukrainian Weekly". He also listed some of the achievements of the 2-million Ukrainian community in America, naming many Ukrainian national organizations, among them the UCCA and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and their achievements in the cultural, literary, political, artistic and religious realms.

He concluded by praising this activity of the Long Island Ukrainians. He urged them to solidify their ranks, organize and take an ever more active part in the total Ukrainian organized life here in America.

William Nedoszytko, president of Branch 256, who also played an important part in the sponsorship of this affair, expressed hope that organizational activity will be made easier if Ukrainians of eastern Long Island see incentives on the part of Branch 256 which is the oldest Ukrainian organization in this part of Long Island.

The local newspapers, the Riverhead News-Review and the Long Island Traveler-Watchman carried reports, with photographs, of this event.

Father Fecica concluded the formal part of the program with benediction. The ball continued to the tunes of Ukrainian melodies.

Prof. Pritsak Is Recovering After Heart Surgery

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, Director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and Mykhailo Hrushevskyi Professor of Ukrainian history at Harvard, is currently recovering here after a successful heart surgery, according to an announcement by HURI and the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

The surgery, known as a by-pass and entailing insertion of alternate blood passages to the heart, was performed Wednesday, February 9, by a team of cardiologists headed by Dr. McEanan.

After a 24-hour stay in an intensive care unit, Prof. Pritsak was said to be resting comfortably in a private room. He was expected to leave the hospital within 10 to 14 days, said the announcement.

Prof. Pritsak has taken a sabbatical leave, to which he was entitled is expected to resume his academic duties



Prof. Omeljan Pritsak

immediately after the one-year leave.

Replacing Prof. Pritsak for the duration of the leave of absence as Acting Director of HURI is Prof. Ihor Shevchenko, deputy director and member of the Ukrainian Studies Committee at Harvard.

"Ukrainians Of Maryland" Goes To Press

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Bicentennial project of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, the completion of a history, "The Ukrainians of Maryland," is approaching culmination with the recent delivery of one half of the 300-page book to the printer.

The book will include over 100 photos in its fourteen chapters covering such topics as "The European Background," "Reasons for Ukrainian Migration," "Arrivals and Settlements in Maryland," "Ukrainian Interaction with Other Groups," "Geography of Population," "Organizations," "Foods," "Cultural Endeavors," etc.

Primary researchers for the book have been the editors, Stephen Basarab, Paul Fenchak and Wolodymyr C. Sushko. For over two years data has been gathered in public and Ukrainian institutions in Baltimore, Chesapeake City, the environs of Washington, Cumberland, Whalesville, Salisbury and other relevant places.

Interesting depictions of the lives of Ukrainian pioneers in Maryland are complemented by close analyses of the immigrants of the post-World War II era. Demographic analyses are presented to do away with the confusion often present with studies of Ukrainians in American sociology.

In addition to Messrs. Basarab, Fenchak, and Sushko, contributing writers include Prof. Wasyl Palijczuk, Prof. Hlib S. Hayuk, Lydia Sushko, Sophia Mychajlyshyn, and Areta Kupchyk.

Of the editors, Mr. Fenchak, in addition to having graduate degrees in East European and English, was a Newspaper Fund. Fellow in journalism at Penn State University in 1961. Both Mr. Sushko and Mr. Basarab have published in Ukrainian and American professional publications.

Editors of the book are presently busy wrapping up the second half of the book for delivery to the printer.

It is expected that the book will be available for readers in about three months.

Pre-publication orders are now being accepted at the rate of \$5.00 per book. Such orders can be completed by remitting \$5.00 to John Malko, treasurer, Ukrainian Education Association, 1012 S. Bouldin Street, Baltimore, Md. 21224. Beginning May 1st the book will sell for the regular price \$5.95.

Alexis Gritchenko, Outstanding Painter, Dies

PARIS, France.—Alexis Gritchenko (Hryshchenko), one of the greatest Ukrainian painters whose works are exhibited in leading European and American galleries, died Saturday, January 29, 1977, in the town of Vance southern France, where he lived since the mid-1920's. He was 93 years old.

Gritchenko, who was born April 1, 1883, in the town of Krolevtsi in the Chernihiv area of Ukraine, has been compared with Renoir and Matisse in his coloristic work which was often linked with the School of Paris painters.

Once, when Paul Friesz, the famed Belgian critic, was arranging an exhibition in 1930, he placed Gritchenko's works next to Matisse's. The Ukrainian artist is known to have said, partly in jest, "I am not to happy that you used my works as decorations for Matisse."

Friesz then explained that "you are the only one that can stand the master's nearness. His color killed every other painter I tried next to him."

Since his youth Gritchenko loved travel, which, as he later described in his memoirs, affected his vision of painting. As a seminary student in Chernihiv, he visited such historical sites of the Hetmanate period in Ukrainian history as Hlukhiv, Baturyn, Nizhyn and Khotop.

He studied art at the Sviatoslavsky studio in Kiev and at the same time attended Kiev University. In 1912 he received a diploma in biology in Moscow. Even then he traveled widely, notably to Italy and France, where he became closely acquainted with cubism.

He was drafted into the tsarist army and lived through the revolution in Moscow. His brother, Gregory, served as a colonel in the Ukrainian armies. Unable to return to Ukraine and unwilling to subject his art to "socialist realism" which was being imposed by the Bolsheviks on the artists community, Gritchenko managed to find his way to Istanbul where he lived for a while before moving to Greece and then taking up permanent residence in France.

It was his work in Istanbul that first attracted the attention of critics, collectors and gallery owners. In 1921, a Paris gallery placed 12 of his paintings on exhibit, allowing other artists only two each. Subsequently, the Barnes Foundation at Merion, Pa., acquired 17 of his works for permanent display.

In 1927 Gritchenko married Lille de Mobege and the couple traveled widely across the European continent, with painter gaining in prominence and ex-

(Continued on page 12)

Congresswoman Stresses Independence For Ukraine in Maiden House Speech

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In her maiden speech on the floor of the U.S. Congress, recently elected Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), who represents the heavily Ukrainian-populated Cleveland area, pledged that she would do her utmost to see to it that the aspirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom are fulfilled.

Rep. Oakar emphasized in her Ukrainian Independence Day talk Wednesday, January 19, that America is a powerful country which can further human rights around the globe "if only we will exercise our influence in this direction."

"As a Member of Congress, I intend to do all I can to see that this is done," promised the freshman legislator.

Since being elected to Congress from Ohio's 20th District, Rep. Oakar has made several statements in support of Ukrainian independence and has appeared at two Ukrainian functions.

Spoke at UCCA Reception

Rep. Oakar was a guest speaker at the Ukrainian community's independence concert in Cleveland last month, and spoke at the UCCA-sponsored Ukrainian Independence Day reception at the Rayburn Office Building Thursday, January 27.

Marveling at the "tremendous spirit of the Ukrainian people," the Ohio Democrat said that the "spirit of liberty and independence is as strong in Ukraine today as it was on that day so long ago."

She said that oppression made the independence quest "grow stronger."



Rep. Mary Rose Oakar

Rep. Oakar spoke of the current Ukrainian opposition movement and cited Valentyn Moroz as an example of the "heroism of the Ukrainian people."

"The spirit of liberty and independence in Ukraine, which is so like the spirit in this land 200 years ago, commands the full support of the United States," said Rep.

Rep. Oakar: "The Spirit Of Liberty Is Strong In Ukraine"

Oakar. "I shall urge our new Chief of State, President Carter, to, in his dealings with the Soviet Government, speak for and work for these desires of the Ukrainian people."

Rep. Oakar, who lived in the 20th Congressional District all her life, is a 1962 graduate in English from Ursuline College. Four years later she received an M.A. in English from John Carroll University.

She then became an instructor of English at Lourdes Academy, her high school alma mater, and subsequently she became an assistant professor of English, Speech and Drama at Cuyahoga Community College.

Former Councilwoman

Rep. Oakar's political career began in 1973 when she was elected to the Cleveland City Council.

Among her accomplishments during her two-year tenure as councilwoman are:

- * The development of creative use of vacant lots.
- *outlawing the sale of glue to minors to prevent glue sniffing.
- *reorganization of the Police Fire Departments.
- *Provided for a "Dail-A-Bus" for senior citizens.
- *Requested the prosecution of parents of juveniles who vandalize public property, and others.

In 1974 Rep. Oakar was elected State Central Committeewoman from the 20th C.D.

Besides education and politics, her interests and work also stretch into community life.

She is the founder and volunteer-director of the Near West Side Civic Arts Center, a recreational and cultural arts program for area children 5-18 years of age.

Rep. Oakar was commended for her community work with the Outstanding Service Award from the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1973-1975, the Community Service Award from the Nationalities Service Center in 1974, the Community Service Award from the Spanish-speaking Club San Lorenzo in 1976, and the American Indian Center award in 1973.

EDITORIALS

The Men of Will and Vision

The month of February in American history is the month of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, two of the nation's greatest Presidents whose combined efforts, though "four score and seven years" apart, secured the ship of statehood and the democratic way of life by wisdom, willpower and vision.

The Founding Father and the Great Emancipator, as history has justly named them, while men of different backgrounds and character, shared a common trait of profound dedication to the ideals of freedom, justice and democracy and total commitment to the basic human rights.

It was Washington who persevered in launching a new nation, founded on new precepts, committed to a new vision, one that was much discussed and ornately formulated in books and treatises since the days of Plato and Aristotle, yet until that time never fully implemented. In a sense, the new nation was a bold experiment, its ultimate success verging on the acumen and determination of Washington and the Founding Fathers. They came through at the most crucial of times, demonstrating superb qualities of statesmanship, unequivocal resolve and inspiring faith that what they were doing was right.

It was confirmed by Abraham Lincoln more than eight decades later, when commencing his famous Gettysburgh address he recalled the Founding Fathers who "brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." What Washington had launched in war, Lincoln had to save by waging a war, never for a moment doubting that what he was doing was right.

A month ago, President Carter re-committed this nation to these basic human rights, in the pursuit of which thousands, possibly millions, around the world, including Ukraine, are going through inhuman ordeals with the same kind of conviction that what they are doing is right. For them George Washington's credo and Abraham Lincoln's legacy are as sacred as is their belief in their ultimate consummation.

Na Mnohaya Lita, Vladyko

Last Thursday, Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, observed his 85th birthday. Earlier this year, he marked the 60th anniversary of his pastoral work, not interrupted, as we know, by an 18-year ordeal in Soviet concentration camps.

Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the free world have set a day of special prayers for today, both in tribute to this living martyr for the Church and for the Ukrainian people and in supplication of continued good health and ultimate success in his endeavors for the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

It has been 14 years now since that joyous news swept across the continents that the then Archbishop Josyf had arrived in Rome, having been released through the intercession of the late Pope John XXIII and the late President Kennedy. In that time, it is safe to say, no single man on this side of the Iron Curtain has done more for the Ukrainian Catholic Church and for the Ukrainian people than this truly outstanding man. That he has met with intransigence in many quarters is not fault of his. That he continues to persevere despite that intransigence is to his credit.

To be sure, some pestering cleavages within the ranks of our own Catholic community have been of little help to Patriarch Josyf's visions and endeavors. His repeated calls to unity, to higher spirituality, to greater sacrifice have not always been heeded to the detriment of the causes we espouse.

In extending the wishes of "Mnohaya Lita" to Josyf on the occasion of his birthday, we would do well to recall his urgings to abide by them. He would want no better gift.

The Boomerang's Swish

President Carter was indubitably right when he said in his inaugural address that "the passion for freedom is on the rise" around the world. In four short weeks, the crescendo of voices, protesting crass violations of human rights behind the Iron Curtain, has swelled to envelop Czecho-Slovakia, East Germany, Poland and Rumania. The prediction of Valentyn Moroz has come true: the boomerang is swishing through the air.

And human conscience is no longer insensitive to the pleas. The Canadian Parliament, speaking in behalf of the Canadian people, has voiced its deep concern over recent arrests in the USSR, including Ukraine which is again bearing the brunt of the Kremlin's assault. The American media are replete with accounts of overt violations by the Soviet regime and the courageous struggle waged by our and other peoples against Moscow's terror.

There are all indications that the Kremlin is set on intensifying even more its onslaught in the days ahead. It is incumbent upon us to do our utmost to keep the voices ringing loud and the hopes of our struggling people high.

Recent Humar from Ukraine

Just before the exchange of Vladimir Bukovsky for Luis Corvalan, the Soviet propaganda machine went into full gear with mandatory meetings in each factory and collective farm, with high-ranking functionaries engaging in torrential oratory for the release of the Communist activist by Chile. Party hack after party hack mounted the podium for seemingly endless speeches that lulled to sleep many in the audience.

To make appear that call for Corvalan's release was a grassroots movement in the Soviet Union, the manager of one plant in Ukraine called a tired looking machine operator for a statement. Somewhat taken aback, the man, who had been snoozing in a corner all that time, rose to his feet and exclaimed enthusiastically: "I don't know what Chile is, I don't know who junta is, but if you don't release this guy I pledge not to show up at work for three days."

The Great Officer

by Roman J. Lysniak

"...The prayers of George Washington at Valley Forge were broader than Valley Forge, and these prayers are still before God. God feels their strong pulsations, which beat in unison with His own purposes for America... George Washington is not yet through with the American Republic and God grant that he never may be. When the Republic breaks with the father of our country the doom of the Republic will be forever sealed. Let the celebration of Washington's birthday go forward. It is in accordance with the mind of the great Ruler of the universe, who Himself crowns every true man, and who issues His decree that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance..."

(From a patriotic lecture by David Gregg, D.D., February 22, 1896).

In the year 1749 the French sent an expedition down the Ohio to claim the land for Louis XV, and the Ohio Company (formed by Virginia planters and English capitalists) dispatched an agent to seek out sites for new settlements on the "western waters." The stolid Indians along the river banks listened to the pleas of the French and the English, and accepted their brandy and rum impartially, little dreaming that they were the dusky chorus at the opening of a tremendous conflict between the two leading nations of the world, not only for the control of the Ohio valley but for the domination of America, of India, and of the sea routes of the world.

The contest for the Ohio valley is of special interest as introducing George Washington on the stage of American history. In 1753, when the French began building a chain of forts to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent the 21-year-old major of the militia to warn them off the territory "so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great Britain." Washington delivered his message to the French commanders at the forts in the wilds of northwestern Pennsylvania, and, after a narrow escape from assassination by a treacherous Indian guide and from drowning in the ice-filled waters of the Allegheny River, he returned to Williamsburg to write a lively report on his perilous journey.

Next year he was sent again to try to prevent the French from seizing the important position where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio (the "forks of the Ohio"). He clashed with a detachment of the French and the Indians at Great Meadows, where the first shot was fired in the war which was to disturb three continents. Here, at Great Meadows, he also exhibited, perhaps for the first time, qualities of a great officer.

Bravery for a military officer is a commonplace virtue, since no man is fit to be an officer unless he possesses it. But presence of mind at a time of great danger is a much rarer quality, and the officer who possesses it needs only opportunity to bring him distinction.

(Continued on page 11)



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).

(7)

The discoteque was just like any small, dark, crowded, smoke-filled dive in America. People were sitting in booths around crowded tables, standing by the bar, or dancing to some old Rolling Stones albums. I bought another glass of Marasko Maraschino here and then went outside to sit on the terrace of the Excelsior overlooking the sea. A near full moon was being coolly reflected on the black surface of the Adriatic while the stone beach where I had gone swimming shown ghostly white in the distance.

I left with some other people from our group at about 12:40 because buses supposedly stopped running at 1:00 a.m. Back at the hotel it felt so good to just drop into bed.

Tuesday, August 10

Anyone who wanted to see the old Moorish city of Mostar could volunteer to get up at 5:30 a.m. Only four people decided to make the eleven-hour round trip. Originally, Adolph was supposed to drive all of us to Mostar, but our bus was still in repair gargare so the four who went had to rent local transportation.



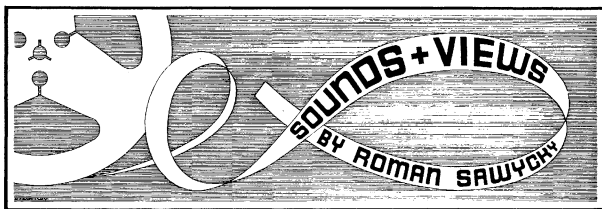
Irene M. Troch

I got up at 8:00. Breakfast at 8:30: the usual roll with jelly, but today I had tea instead of that unsavory coffee with lemon.

Then Barb, Chris and I walked to the old city. Along the way we saw an old man dressed in folk costume: a white shirt; black just over the knee pants similar to "sharavary"; and dark socks meeting the pants below the knee. He carried a cane in his right hand and his left hand behind his back. I also saw several women dressed in the Konavle folk costume: long, dark ankle-length dresses with a wide belt and a bright colored pom-pom, either yellow or orange, at the neckline of the bodice. One of these women walked with her left hand behind her back just like the old man with the cane. There were also several older women dressed completely in black — like in Zadar, except that here, the dress length is longer.

Upon reaching Starji Grad, the first place that we visited was the fifteenth century, late Gothic Palace of the Rector. We entered the atrium, up a staircase — where the iron handrail was supported and held onto the wall by large sculpted fists — and walked through the series of simply though elegantly decorated living quarters of the Rector: the Baroque study; the Louis XVI style music room, containing a piano, gilt console organ, harp and several wind instruments displayed in a glass case; and the Rector's rococo style bedroom.

Outside and a short way down the street, we came to the Cathedral. Barb and Chris had not visited it yesterday so we all went inside where I



The Screen: Technology and Art

Contemporary film technology enables filmmakers to present their concepts, no matter how involved, rather completely and without serious loss of ideas in the picture and sound. In past decades, however, films were deprived of adequate sound and color while directors and viewers simply had to settle for what appeared on the screen. For filmmakers of the 1930's and 1940's it was a time of continuous struggle with their equipment which could not keep pace with man's imagination.

For Ukrainian filmmakers this struggle dragged well into the 1950's. In fact the "History of the Ukrainian Cinema" by Boris Berest, published in 1962, records no outstanding film projects because up to that time they just did not exist. Absence of professionals in the field and lagging technology left little chance for screen art.

Poor Sound

Films like "Kozak Beyond the Danube" or "Marusia" produced in America in the late 1930's featured some competent vocalists and music, but little of this reached the audience due to poor sound recording. Sound ranging from fair to wretched plagued many efforts through the 1950's. In order to entice more viewers, one enterprising of the time announced that his newest film had "completely solved the sound problem." He did well, however, not to show up himself at the film was completely silent.

Equipment problems ultimately

stopped such talented filmmakers as Bohdan Soluk and Ivan Chyzh, whose technical frustrations seemingly left no energy for lasting creativeness. Using somewhat better hardware, Mr. Soluk nevertheless became the first to break the sound barrier introducing clearly recorded music. His "Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Europe" (1959) is an indication what this valuable producer could have achieved later had he stayed with the camera.

It appeared that technology had caught up with the filmmaker's aspirations. And yet through the 1960's films of impregnable mediocrity were slammed against the screen. In fact the axiom that difficulty is the function of ignorance has shown no signs of obsolescence in many parts of filmdom to this day.

In some recent efforts such as the large scale feature films of Walter Wasik, smooth qualities of the video and audio outshine the actors not to mention the script. Here, technology actually overtakes man and thus emphasizes his shortcomings.

The team of filmmakers, George Tamarski, Slavko Nowytski, writer Leonid Poltava and commentator Mykola Frantsuzhenko gave us two documentaries: "Shevchenko in Washington" (1964) and the more recent "That the Bells May Ring" on the Bound Brook cultural center. One wishes this team would continue working together because their films are at long last ex-

(Continued on page 10)

took note of a couple of things I did not see before: the tops of the pews of the left hand side open to disclose neatly folded priest's robes and vestments. Against the left wall near the altar, there is a large white marble statue completely framed from floor to ceiling by beautiful violet — white marble. The statue is of a man (presumably a saint) dressed in a tunic decorated with intricately christened embroidery and lace patterns. He holds a crucifix in his left hand and stares at it in a permanently fixed trance-like gaze.

After sitting in the Cathedral for a few minutes, we stopped in two tourist-crowded shops which had many items of folk art for sale: carved plates and animals, woven purses and wall hangings, leather-goods, jewelry and some beautifully embroidered blouses. In the first store we stopped at, I found some very appealing water vessels made from small hand decorated gourds.

By this time all three of us were very thirsty so Barb and Chris bought lemonade from one of the street vendors while I went into a small cafe for a Coke. One of the waitresses was standing behind the counter and wiping off a good number of wet paper currency(!) while the other waitress was trying to serve everyone who kept stopping in out of the hot sun.

Since all of us wanted to buy something representative of Yugoslavian folk art, we now went back to the shops we had already visited before they would close for the afternoon siesta. Barb bought a predominantly green woven wall hanging (or rug); Chris — a hand painted box and I bought a carved wooden plate and one of those decorative gourds I had mentioned previously.

Carrying our small collection of purchases, we went to the Ethnographic museum housed on the second floor of Fort St. John. This fort is merely an extension of the city wall. It was built in the fifteenth century to protect one side of the harbor while the sixteenth century Fortress of Revelin stands across the harbor bay and guards the opposite side.

Inside the Ethnographic museum we saw many fine examples of folk costumes and embroidery traditional to Dubrovnik and the region surrounding the city. The rich embroidery on shirts

blouses, jackets, and boleros was primarily stitched in threads of dark, earthy colors: deep dark, red, gold, and green. Several of the full costumes were designated as being representatives of nineteenth century Croatian dress. One of these, a woman's costume, had a knife tucked into the cloth belt at the waist while the man's costume next to it had a pistol. On the wall were photographs of woman with braids wearing different kinds of headwear, primarily small round hats and long lace scarves. In comparison to the dark, subdued shades of black, blue, red and green characteristic of the other dresses on display, one woman's dress was almost shockingly bright: yellow with a red flower print.

Near the entrance to the museum was a horse mannequin with a water gourd — just like the one I had bought, except much larger — tied to the pommel of the saddle the horse had been fitted with.

There was also a disorderly storage room where many objects were scattered about, including some half-dressed mannequins, a loom, and a golden-yellow jar which was probably earthenware glazed.

Then we went downstairs to the Maritime Museum on the first floor. In one section, we saw a collection of maps, charts, and sailors' votive paintings dating from the 16th-19th centuries as well as paintings of sea captains, drawings and models of "tall" ships and many documents including logs.

Models as well as black and white photographs of more recent ships lined the walls of another section. One photo was of a manned ship's bridge with waves crashing over it during a storm in the waters around the Azores — an awesome picture of the ocean's violent temper captured by the skill of a daring photographer.

At the end of this hall was a mock set-up of a ship's bridge: a wheel and compass placed in front of a window facing the sea. Thinking of that photograph on the wall behind me, I took firm hold of the wheel and gazed out at the sea. The solid wooden circle turning smoothly and silently with the pressure of my hands seemed to emanate energy; strength seemed to come forth

UKE-EYE

by Anisa Handzia Sawycky

QUESTION: Are Ukrainian women "liberated"?

GENIA PRASCHYK, Stamford, Conn., rehabilitation counselor: "Liberation" means taking advantage of new opportunities, and in that sense we have moved the times. But Ukrainian women, even those with careers, are still traditional in their desire for home and family and perpetuation of Ukrainian culture. I'm always impressed with the native talents of older Ukrainian women, some of whom never had the educational advantages that we have, but who have made an important input into our society. I think we need more women activities. Ukrainian men do respect the women as a real force in the community, and rely on them: it's more than just making varenyky!



ULIANA LIUBOVYCH, New York City, editor "Our Life" (women's magazine): I felt a greater sense of independence and opportunity in Ukraine years ago as a student than I do now in the U.S. Here, people don't understand it when a woman goes to a concert or some other event alone. Arriving from Europe ten years ago, I felt a vast difference: there, women didn't limit themselves to careers as teachers or secretaries. Why, the first doctor in Austria-Hungary was a Ukrainian woman, Sofia Okunevska-Morachevska! I think a lot of older Ukrainian women today reject "women's lib" because they're offended by its radical aspects. They don't look into its essence: that's why ERA isn't being passed. I think fifty years ago, Ukrainian women were much more liberated as a group than we are now. At that time, the feminist quest for the right to vote and study was considered very extremist! Yet many Ukrainian women (including my mother) were active in that struggle.



ANDREW MOLODOVEC, Greenwich, Conn. banker: It depends. The women in Europe (those in their late twenties and above) are not as liberated as teenagers. From what I can see, they're concerned with the opinions of Ukrainian society in terms of social and sexual mores. The older unmarried women see themselves as future wives and mothers, whereas the younger ones are sometimes willing to just live with a guy. By "liberated" I don't mean mo-



rally loose: just willing to take risks. They may be quite conservative in other respects, in their concern for ecology and environment, etc. I think it's really a question of European attitudes versus American ones.

VICTOR RUD, New York City, lawyer: Ukrainian women are increasingly beginning to take advantage of new opportunities in fields of medicine, law, and business. But most still do not have a clear perception of new career options. For some, activism in the Ukrainian community seems to be a surrogate for active competition in the outside world. In general, they're more conservative than a comparable group of American women; sexually they're conservative also (there's no negative connotation there). As for cooking, I've never met any American girls who could make varenyky as well as my female Ukrainian friends.



CHRISTINE DOBCZANSKY-MELNYK, New Haven, Conn., librarian: My Ukrainian girlfriends seem much more liberated than my non-Ukrainian friends. Ukrainian women seem to be more educated than others. They're not as exclusively domestic; most are seriously involved in careers, community or professional organizations - not just the PTA. Ukrainian women are strong: this is even true of the women I met in Ukraine. Look at the women political prisoners in Ukraine, and wives of political prisoners! I think Ukrainian women were there before the women's liberation movement began.

ALICIA SZENDIUCH, Cambridge, Mass., health management: No, majority definitely are not. By "liberated" I mean free of binding traditions that don't allow you to think independently. Most are still tied to home, husband and church, even the highly-educated ones. The career women have gone the domestic route first, and most women are torn between the two words. Ukrainian women are strong within the family, but still don't make important decisions about finances and property. The current women's lib movement has made only a small dent in Ukrainian community, affecting only those 30 years and under.



from its "memories" of sea voyages and of weathering battles against the sea and elements; a combined sense of strength from the ship it had once been on and the captain who had once held the wheel as I stood and held it now.

Having completed our walk through this museum, Barb, Chris and I went out to eat lunch. (Since we were all supposed to be at Mostar today, the hotel was not prepared to serve lunch to the member of our tour.) We found a place called the Terrace Restaurant down one of the side streets off the Stradum. The restaurant was up a flight of stairs and on a terrace with a roof of woven grasses. Pigeons would occasionally fly in through the openings above the wall ledges and walk around on the floor. As long as that is all they did, the guests did not seem to mind. All of a sudden, these pigeons and many others began flocking toward an open upstairs window across the street where someone had set some food out for them. (good!)

The service here was extremely slow because there was only one waitress. Nobody seemed to mind this either. (I was beginning to, though). We had to wait about 25 minutes to order; 25 minutes to get served and then 15 minutes to pay our bill at the conclusion of the meal. I had ordered mixed salad and mineral water; Barb — cream of tomato soup, mixed salad and lemon soda; and Chris — an omelet, french fries, and lemon soda.

We finally left the restaurant — which, in spite of everything, had been a very pleasant place to eat — and went to the boat dock by Fort St. John where we bought boat tickets (10 dinars each) to the island of Lokrum. It was about a ten-minute ride.

Among the beautiful palm trees of Lokrum, the woods and short stretches of open meadowland, are the buildings of a former Benedictine monastery (now a natural history museum), as well as the castle of Archduke Maximilian, brother of Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, built in 1859, and the French fortress of Fort Royal (1806). There are also several beaches, a small lake and many places to just relax and have a picnic in the warm sun.

One can see the entire city of Dubrovnik from the island: the gray walls of Stari Grad rising staunchly up from the shore, extending back and meeting on the gradual incline at the foot of a mountain towering overhead. One could also clearly see how the buildings of modern Dubrovnik completely surround the walled in ancient one and spread out farther down along the shore.

Farther down the shoreline, bare mountain slopes meet the sea and rise in powdery white splendor, the most distant becoming merely hazy gray shadows against the bluish-gray of a slightly overcast sky.

It was good to get away from the crowded city and into this green oasis of quiet periodically ruffled only by the sound of surf washing against the large rocks lining the coast.

It was late afternoon already, so having traversed about 1/3 of the island, we decided to leave. The boat which we took back to Dubrovnik was simply packed with people. Many had to stand and some sat rather precariously on the stern, holding on to the flagpole.

(To be continued)

Youngstown Community Marks Independence

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YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America observed the 59th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation with a concert Sunday, January 23, at St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church Social Hall.

The president of the UCCA branch, Peter Lischak, gave the opening remarks. Invocation was rendered by Msgr. Leo Adamiak, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. The American national anthem was sung by Maria Marczyszyn, Irene Hawrylko and Karen Patrick.

The Mahoning County Board of Commissioners marked this event with the passing of a resolution and issuance of proclamation. The Proclamation was read by Commissioner Thomas J. Barrett.

An inspiring address in English was delivered by the principal speaker, Fr. Walter Wysochansky, pastor of St. Anne's Church, who received a standing ovation.

Dr. Bohdan Chepak of Cleveland, O. the principal speaker in Ukrainian, analyzed the events surrounding the January 22nd fete. Remarks and greetings were also given by Atty. Bohdan Futey, UNA Supreme Advisor, from Cleveland.

Participating in the entertainment part of the program were: vocal Trio "Troyanda" (Maria Marczyszyn, Karen Patrick and Irene Hawrylko); talented soloist Yaroslava Styn, accompanied by Linda Hertzberg; local dancing group under the direction of Nick Woloszyn, consisting of Maria Woloszyn, Kathy Yurkevych, Irene Hawrylko, Linda and Joyce Motosko, Karen Patrick and Myron Lischak; Lev Kulchycky, a third-grade student at St. Anne's



Mahoning County Commissioner Signs January 22nd Proclamation: Seated, left to right John Palermo, City Commissioner; Thomas J. Barrett, signing the proclamation, City Commissioner; William Repasky, Clerk; standing, left to right, Atty. Michael Yurchison, chairman of the Bi-Cen Committee; Myroslava Lischak, UCCA secretary; John Lischak, chairman, Ukrainian National Fund; Michael Yarosh, Sheriff; John Fromel, chief of detectives; Peter Lischak, UCCA branch president; Katherine Styn; Nicholas Styn, UCCA cultural affairs chairman.

school, with a recitation; Maria Lischak, an eighth-grade student of same school, who recited "Bells in Ukraine". All performers were awarded with hearty applause for their skillful renditions.

Benediction was given by Deacon Peter Wesolowsky. The program was concluded with the singing of the

Ukrainian national anthem.

After the concert refreshments were served in the church hall where the solicitors approached individual persons for contributions to The Ukrainian National Fund. As of this date, \$2,035, a sum which exceeded all previous years, was collected and forwarded to the UCCA Central Office.

Denver Community Observes January Anniversary

by Irene Motnyk

DENVER, Colo.—On January 22, 1977, in observance of the 59th anniversary of the declared independence of Ukraine, a banquet was held at the Ramada Inn North in Denver, Colo. The banquet was sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Denver branch.

The evening began with cocktails and, at that time, Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, was welcomed as a guest.

After dinner, Myron Kuropas, former Special Assistant to President Ford Ethnic Affairs, spoke of the struggle of Ukrainians to achieve recognition in the American society. State Senator Dennis Gallagher followed with a speech on the Helsinki Agreement and its pertinence to Ukraine.

An array of local Ukrainian talent provided the entertainment. Oksana Ross began the program with a medley of Ukrainian songs played on the piano. The beautiful voice of Olenka Riabec filled the room with several Ukrainian songs, and the "Verkhovyna" dancers



Dr. Myron Kuropas addresses the banquet. Seated, left to right, are: Prof. Bohdan Wynar, Iwan Kostiuk and State Senator Dennis Gallagher.

performed three Ukrainian folk dances. The evening continued as guests danced to the music of Dave Morton's International Band.

Governor Richard Lamm of Colorado signed an appropriate proclamation, declaring January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the state.

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Ukrainian Independence Day In Astoria Featured in Daily News

B26
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1977



Marie Orpysko (l) and Roma Bazsyt demonstrate dance.

Ukrainian Folk Ballet's beauties prepare to go on for their part of the concert.

The Ukrainians Take Some Independent Steps at Bryant High Celebration



Little Larysk Kotalsky smiles and ballerina Dorothy Mudryk beams back as little girl helps adjust dancing slipper.

Bryant High School's Auditorium became one of the outlying counties of the Ukraine last month as Ukrainian songs, dances and smiles filled hall. The gala celebration was in honor of Ukrainian Independence Day and the continuing struggle of Ukrainians to preserve their national and cultural identity while part of the Soviet Union. Along with dancing and singing, there was a speech by Myron Koropas, federal ethnic affairs specialist.



Myron Koropas, federal expert on ethnic affairs, speaking at gala.



Roma Jacosko of Astoria has her braids plaited by Ania Sikamara before going on stage.



Andy Orpysko (left) and Boris Kowal lick their way toward stage.

St. Petersburg, Fla.



St. Petersburg City Manager C.E. Shug, center plaid suit, presented January 22nd proclamation to W. Mazurkewych, left, during the Ukrainian Independence Day program at City Hall. Looking on, left to right, are: L. Panchuk, W. Kopynec, H. Panchuk, L. Zenevych, Msgr. P. Gresko, and Rev. S. Adamiak. Mr. Shug was also given a translation of Hryshkevsky's History of Ukraine" and a selection of other Ukrainian works. The Ukrainian flag was displayed at the City Hall on January 22nd. A concert rounded out the community's Independence Day observances.

Elizabeth, N.J.



Members of the Elizabeth, N.J., Ukrainian American community joined together with Mayor Thomas Dunn in marking the 59th anniversary of the re-establishment of Ukrainian statehood. Photo above shows, left to right, M. Tymchyshyn, W. Boychuk, S. Jacus, H. Jurchak, Prof. M. Dymchyshyn, Dr. R. Hrab, R. Wasylak, S. Shewchuk, UCCA Branch President M. Pinkowsky, Msgr. J. Fedoryk, I. Soltivsky, H. Fedun, B. Fedyk, and S. Wasylak. Seated, right, is R. Kurivchak.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Photo left shows representatives of the Bridgeport, Conn., Ukrainian American community taking part in the municipal ceremonies marking the 59th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence. Left to right are: M. Perepichka, Rev. Jaroslaw Shust, J. Hura, M. Stachiw, president of the local UCCA branch, M. Halkevych, M. Smiwinsky, M. Plushch, Mayor John Mandanici, seated, L. Romaniw, Rev. Yakovchenko, N. Stralko, B. Romaniw, M. Romaniw, and T. Smiwinsky. The community also staged the traditional Independence Day concert and attended special Divine Liturgies.



B. Zorych...

(Continued from page 4)

progress and activity in 1976, and outlined some of the plans for the immediate future.

He said that the Association's assets, having increased by \$1,112,000, reached the total of \$41,150,000. Income from dues amounted to over \$3 million, from investments to over \$1.9 million, and from space rental in the new building to over \$1 million. The latter total will increase to about \$1.6 million in 1977.

Dividends paid to members totalled \$471,000, payments in various benefits to members — \$1.8 million, rewards to secretaries — \$275,000. Soyuz contributed a total of \$30,000 to various national causes and awarded scholarships in the amount of \$16,000.

Soyuzivka, said the President, had a record high income of \$433,000.

There are serious problems with the delivery of Svoboda, said Mr. Lesawyer, urging members and subscribers to complain to the local postal authorities. The Main Office is also pressing for better services in this respect.

Among plans for the immediate future, Mr. Lesawyer cited the current pre-convention membership drive with a goal of 5,000 new members and \$10 million worth of insurance, implementation of special awards for organizers and secretaries, as well as other actions designed to increase Soyuz's membership. He said that dividends will be raised for members with certificates of ten or more years. Members reaching age 79 will have their full dues refunded as a dividend. Organizing courses will be held at Soyuzivka June 20-25, 1977.

Sen. Yuzyk, in reviewing activity in Canada, noted that results were not up to expectations. He stressed the need for a building that would house UNA's Canadian office, as well as the need for a budget for Canada. He voiced hope that with the completion of the new building in Jersey City, more funds could be released for mortgage loans to members in Canada. He called for a more intensive effort by all in the current membership drive.

The following took part in the discussion on the addresses: N. Motta, W. Sharan, W. Sidlar, M. Chomyn, M. Poronik, I. Kurman, J. Buriy, B. Zorych and Rev. I. Waszczuk.

Among questions raised were: what is the UNA planning to do with the old building in Jersey City; opening of the Canadian office in Toronto; plans for the pre-convention year; delays in "Veselka" publication; poor delivery of Svoboda; need for a Canadian organizer; more students scholarships for Ukrainian youth in Canada; more donations to worthy causes.

Elections gave the following results: Bohdan Zorych, chairman, Karpo Chornomaz, vice-chairman, Wasyli Sidlar, secretary, J. Buriy, treasurer, Semen Lewycky, organizer; the auditing committee: Rev. I. Waszczuk, chairman, M. Chomyn and Mrs. Sophia Kucy, members.

Mr. Diduk declined to run for reelection, citing many other responsibilities.

After the meeting, members of Branch 432 treated the conferees with refreshments.

Ukrainian Experience: A New Course At Western Maryland College

by Andrij Maday

"A January term here at Western Maryland College is a time for each student to explore and discover new horizons...a time to find the other things in life...a time to meet new people," wrote Prof. Wasyli Palijczuk, associate professor and Art Department chairman at Western Maryland College in Westminster, Maryland, in his November 1976 outline of a unique three credit course initiated by him.

"For a long time I have been bothered by the lack of knowledge and understanding of most American born citizens of anything that pertains to Ukraine and its people," continued Prof. Palijczuk. "For this reason I have finally decided to make the effort and find the time to do something positive about this problem (even if it is on a small scale) and offer a January term course which I called the 'Ukrainian Experience.'"

Hence from January 3-28 of this year, 13 Western Maryland students, all of them American born and of various ethnic backgrounds, were accepted for enrollment in this program.

Lived with Ukrainians

For four weeks they studied about, and became familiar with the Ukrainian alphabet, language, history, religion, cuisine, culture and spent a weekend with Ukrainian families, who took them into their homes and adopted them for their own, for a few days. The students lived as Ukrainians do, attended social and religious functions with their "families" and discussed with them the problems facing Ukrainians today in Ukraine and here in America.

Guest Lecturers

Besides lectures by Prof. Palijczuk in history and language, the students attended a number of lectures on a variety of subjects, delivered by the following guests: Prof. Askold Skalsky of Hagerstown College - "The Non-Russian Ethnic Problem and The Ukrainian Dissident Movement"; Marika Ulanowicz - "Traditional and contemporary ethnic and Church music"; Andrij Chornodolsky - slide presentation and personal impressions of recent travel in Ukraine; John Malko - personal recollections of the first steps, struggle and difficulties of the first Ukrainian immigrants to America; Oksana Korpeckyj - Christmas, Easter, and other Ukrainian calendar type traditions; Wasyli Werny-traditional wood-carving and incrustation; Helen Mudryj - Easter egg decoration demonstration (with class participation); and, Andrij Maday - Personal Ukrainian culture - religious experience and its influence on his woodcuts.

After reading an English-language Ukrainian book and writing a book report, the students also wrote an analysis of their weekend stay with their "Ukrainian family."

(It might be appropriate to list here the families who so generously and openly took the people into their homes: Dr. and Mrs. N. Lasijczuk, Prof. and Mrs. Orest Polischuk — two students each; Mr. and Mrs. Rad, Mr. and Mrs. Ratche, Mr. and Mrs. R. Knysh, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Traska, Mr. and Mrs. Podolak, Mr. and Mrs. Roman Hanas, Mr. and Mrs. K. Stith — one student each.)

Special thanks also to all the advice of Prof. Hlib Hajuk and help of Paul Fenchak.

Toward the end of the term, a final exam was given on the various topics discussed during the course. For a climax and as an expression of thanks all the students treated their old and new friends to a Ukrainian feast, complete with "mediwka." The students completely prepared the meal by themselves under the watchful supervision of Mrs. Slava Lasijczuk and Prof. Palijczuk.

At the dinner after being presented with certificates of completion, the students in return presented the College Library with a gift of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia."

50 Original Students

It is most saddening to do so, but one has to mention that originally

there were fifty candidates for this course. But, 37 students had to be turned away, for a variety of reasons. The main one being, ironically enough, a lack of response from many people within the Ukrainian community. Especially when it came time to help out and educate a few young minds towards a better understanding of us.

But none the less, let's be optimistic, let us all hope that this course may serve as a pilot and an example for other Ukrainian colleges, professors, and Ukrainian communities across the U.S. In the end not only did the American students benefit immensely from their "Ukrainian" experience but also vice versa. The Ukrainian people benefited from their "American" experience. Many acquired a new enthusiasm toward American students and youth in general - indeed a step in the right direction!

I remember a few months back, I was talking with a friend of mine about her year of "Cultural Exchange" in Germany. While there, she lived with a German family, learned their customs and habits. They in turn learned about her. In the end of this "exchange" her newly acquired "family", was no less German, and she, no less Ukrainian. On the contrary they both acquired a new added dimension in life.

After the conversation I thought to myself, "Wouldn't it be marvelous if our people would engage in something along that line here, in the United States. For, we have access to the people, there would not be the problem of thousands of miles of travel and hundreds of dollars of expense. Alas, Professor Palijczuk, the students at Western Maryland College and the Ukrainian community in nearby Baltimore have proved it possible.

It is really quite easy, as they all soon found out. With the help of an open mind one has only to hold out their hand and say come. Come, I will share with you what is most dear to me. Something that I've had since birth - my heritage!

Sounds and Views

(Continued from page 7)

amples how advanced technology can benefit a highly intelligent and thought-out script. Slavko Nowytski has been active independently producing sophisticated and award-winning titles such as "Sheep in Wood," "Reflections of the Past," and "Pysanka."

At East with Elements

Especially noteworthy, these films are characteristic of their director's ease with all the complex elements making up an artistic and effective picture for today's audiences.

The evolution of Ukrainian efforts suggests that now film could be put to work on a more efficient level serving the Ukrainian community. Instead of

shooting miles of film at various funerals why not turn the cameras toward a living cultural heritage virtually untapped by mass media?

The films by Nowytski, Marco Peireyma or Robert Klymasz are only some examples of what could be done. There exists preserved but unused footage of such luminaries as Archipenko, Koshetz and important newsreels in several known archives. But who will locate the extensive film collection of the late director Eugne Deslaw (France)? And we have yet to see an objective screen story of Ukraine in the 20th century. An ambitious documentary but indispensable. The footage and, most important, the experience necessary for its making already exist.

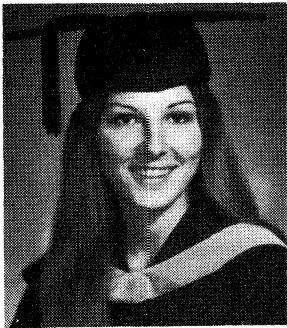
Illinois...

(Continued from page 3)

Houlihan, J. Houlihan, Hoxsey, Hudson, Huff, Huskey, Jacobs, Johnson, E. Jones, Ekmpiners, Kosinski, Kuchar-ski, Lauer, Lechowicz, Leinenweber, Lucco, MacDonald, Madigan, Madison, Mahar, Mann, Marovitz, L. Martin, P. Martin, Matejck, Matijevich, Mautino, Mcavoy, Mcbroom, McCourt, McMaster, McPike, Meyer, Murphy, Nardulli, Neff O'Brien, Pechous, Peters, Pierce, Vonboeckman, Waddell, Wall, Walsh, Wikoff, Winchester, Wolf, Younger.

Died: TYMKO SZCZERBANY, member of UNA Branch 361, age 88, on Sunday, January 30, 1977, in Miami. Born in Krivich (Then Austria) in 1888, married to Katarina Skarada who died in 1947. Leaves three daughters: Anna Burd, Eva Jackson, Olga Lyles. Also 7 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren.

Gets Degree In Education



Karen M. Bercowy

DOYLESTOWN, Pa.—Karen M. Bercowy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bercowy, graduated recently from Kutztown, Pa., State College, having earned a B.S. degree in education.

Miss Bercowy has also obtained professional certification to teach elementary and mentally retarded classes.

Karen has a twin sister Joanne, another sister Jill and a brother Gregory. The entire family are members of UNA Branch 171.

Plenty of Painters, But No Brushes

KIEV, Ukraine.—According to "Kultura i Zhyttia" (Culture and Life), when customers ask for a certain item in shops in Ukraine, they are told "we have none and we are not sure when we will."

From the above description of the situation, it seems that the requested item is a rare one and only available upon arrival of some irregular special shipment from a distant, obscure location.

But this is not the case at all. Many painters, amateur and professional alike, are confronted with the unavailability of paint brushes. Lovers of art have sent letters to various centers which order and distribute goods, but the precious commodity remains as scarce as ever.

For this reason, the painters have now turned to the Ministry of Trade of the Ukrainian SSR and the Arts Fund of Ukraine in hopes that a solution to the paint brush shortage may soon be found.

Recent Emigre from Ukraine To Have First Concert in New York City

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Anna Pelech, a former violinist with the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra, who is of Ukrainian descent, will have her New York City debut at Town Hall Sunday, March 13.

Miss Pelech, who holds a doctorate in musical education, came to the United States last year in April with her husband, Emanuel Boder, and son, Aleksander.

Violin mastery is not only the monopoly of Miss Pelech, but it runs in the family. Mr. Boder is the assistant concertmaster with the Rochester Symphony Orchestra, and Aleksander won a full scholarship to New York's Juilliard School of Music to study violin.

Miss Pelech was born in Odessa and began her music studies at the Stolarsky Music School in 1939. She graduated from there with high honors.

Spending most of her musical career outside of Ukraine, Miss Pelech did not have the opportunity to use the language often enough. However she said during a visit to Svoboda Wednesday February 9, that she regained command of the language after two days of speaking with Ukrainians here.

Studied with Oistrakh

From the Stolarsky School Miss Pelech traveled to Moscow to study at the conservatory there with the famed David Oistrakh. In 1949 she graduated from there with highest honors.

Graduating with highest honors was a normal happening for Miss Pelech, who did so again when she completed the Moscow University in 1958. She received excellent results for her graduation concert, as well as in all other subjects, including history and teaching.

One year prior to her graduation from the Moscow University, Miss Pelech received the highest award for her violin expertise. That year she became the laureate of the all-Union competition for violinists. She played Mozart's Concerto no. 5 in A Major.

Miss Pelech had solo performances with the Moscow State Symphony Orchestra, the Leningrad Sympho-



Anna Pelech, second left, was accompanied to the Svoboda editorial offices by Mrs. Lidia Jacynycz, left. Seated on the right are Zenon Snylyk, The Weekly editor, and Wolodymyr Lewentz, Svoboda associated editor.

ny Orchestra, orchestras in Kharkiv, Lviv, Odessa, Novosibirsk, and other major cities in the Soviet Union.

She said that in the Soviet Union she did not make any recordings because she disapproved of the official policy for cutting albums. Miss Pelech was told that on half the album she could play whatever she wanted, but on the other side she must play compositions of some unknown musician.

Miss Pelech, who did not have formal education in the English language, but learned it from listening to it, said that there was no harassment against their family when they applied for emigration visas.

Pay 3,000 Rubles for Visas

According to her, they received the proper papers within 50 days. They paid 1,000 rubles for each visa.

She did note, with a hint of sadness and anger, that the Soviet authorities confiscated all her possessions, including her favorite violin.

Miss Pelech said that her greatest dream is to become a concert violinist and appear with as many symphonies as possible. She said that she was recently approached with the possibility of going on a tour of Canada.

Before she came to the U.S., Miss

Pelech and her family spent some time in Italy, where she performed at several concerts. The Italian music critics highly praised her for her violin skill.

"She has the gift of a magnificent bowing, powerful and sinuous, and a left hand of steel, which plucks from the instrument a mountain of sound of impeccable, very pure and fascinating intonation," wrote Il Secolo in its February 26, 1976 edition.

Il Tempo wrote two days later: "Miss Pelech has an exceptional musical temperament, even superior to what might have been predicted from her curriculum of study with the famous David Oistrakh...She is a violinist worthy of the major international concert institutions."

Besides appearing in concert, Miss Pelech said that she would also like to return to teaching violin.

Member of UMI

She already has become a member of the Ukrainian Music Institute and will soon teach through it.

While her Ukrainian repertoire is small, Miss Pelech said that she is expanding it and it would be a "great pleasure" for her to play before a Ukrainian audience.

Curtain time for Miss Pelech's concert will be 2:30 p.m. and tickets are available at the Town Hall box office.

The Great Officer

(Continued from page 6)

In this encounter with the French and the Indians, Colonel George Washington demonstrated presence of mind to a high degree. Of course, as American history tells us, later on this same officer, as General and Commander-in-Chief of the American Continental Army, had constantly showed presence of mind in the highest degree. But let's return to the encounter at Great Meadows.

During the battle Col. Washington found himself surrounded on all sides by the French and the Indians. He was accompanied only by his adjutant, a lieutenant. Escape was impossible. Over thousand muskets and arrows were aimed at the chests of the two officers.

"Colonel, we shall never get out of this alive!" said the adjutant.

"Well," said Washington, "perhaps not, but we'll try. Follow me!"

Thinking about his previous mission to French commanders, he proceeded to ride a slow trot directly toward the commander of the French and the Indian forces, calling out every step of the way:

"Stop! Don't shoot, Monsieur Commandant! I'm a mission from Governor Dinwiddie!" The French commander, recognizing George Washington from the previous meeting, rode out in front of his troops and called:

"What is the nature of your mission, Monsieur Colonel?"

Then Washington proceeded to make a speech in a somewhat grandiloquent manner. He continued to pretend that he had come on a mission from Governor Dinwiddie and that the shooting that had just occurred was a total misunderstanding.

"Monsieur Commandant and you brave French soldiers! Listen! Shall it be peace or war between France and Great Britain? Shall we not have peace? Lay down your arms and disarm the Indians, and all will be well. If you persist, it is war to the death! Monsieur Commandant and you brave French soldiers, choose!"

A great clamor arose among the French soldiers. The Indians, seeing the inaction of the Frenchmen, stood stupefied.

The French commander spoke.

"Colonel Washington, go back to your governor," he shouted, "and inform him that it's w-a-a-a-r!"

"Well, Monsieur Commandant, I go!" said George Washington. He wanted nothing better, as his "mission" was a pure invention, and he was as good as a prisoner. He and the adjutant rode away. The adjutant's horse struck into gallop.

"Hold on!" called Washington. "Don't let them think we are in a hurry or they will know what is up!"

So the two officers walked their horses out of range of the Frenchmen's muskets and Indians' arrows and rejoined their command.

However, at that time, Washington's force was too weak either to keep the French from holding the "forks" with their Fort Duquesne or to defend his own little Fort Necessity, erected close by. He surrendered his garrison on July 4th, a day which his own devotion and courage, a quarter of a century later, was to make forever glorious in America's history.

Incidentally, in the victorious campaign of 1758 of Americans and the British, when the French abandoned Fort Duquesne, the French "Monsieur Commandant," familiar to us from the encounter at Great Meadows, fell into the hands of George Washington, who granted him freedom, in warm remembrance of the incident described.

Vocalists Ready For St. George's Benefit Concert

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Popular arias from operas of many nations and several selections of religious music will comprise the program of the benefit concert for the new St. George's shrine here Sunday, February 26, beginning at 6:00 p.m. at the Cooper Union's Great Hall.

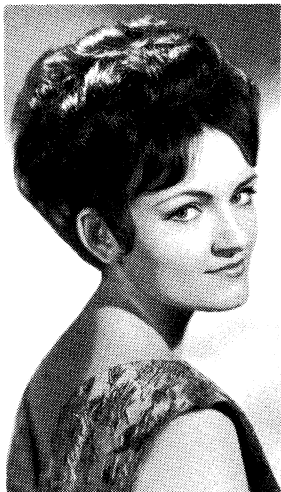
Metropolitan Opera solists Carlotta Ordassy-Baransky, soprano, Paul Plishka, bass, and Christine Osadca-Pauksis, mezzo-soprano, and pianist John Van Baskirk will be featured in the concert, proceeds from which are designated for the new church in Manhattan, now under construction at a cost of some \$3 million. The concert was arranged by the church building committee.

Miss Baransky is well known to Ukrainian audiences, having appeared on several previous occasions before the Ukrainian public.

Mr. Plishka, a third-generation Ukrainian American, is coming off a successful New York debut. It will be his first appearance before the Ukrainian public.

Miss Osadca-Pauksis is a former student of St. George's school. She is a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music where she studied piano with Prof. Borodnicki and voice with Zhenia Turrell, culminating in a Master's degree.

She made her operatic debut at the Music Festival in Aspen, Colo. Since



Christine Osadca-Pauksis

that time, she has appeared with various opera companies and in independent concerts in the U.S. and Canada.

Tickets for the concert, priced \$5.00 for adults and \$3.00 for youth, both tax deductible, can be obtained at Ukrainian shops in lower Manhattan or at the St. George rectory.

Niagara...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Zorych offered to assist the District and the secretaries in all phases of work. As acting Chief Agent he has all records in his office and his services were at the secretaries' disposal.

Taking part in the subsequent discussion were the following: Mrs. E. Smal, Mrs. K. Onufryk, D. Pysch, M. Berezuk, M. Klimechuk, E. Pizycky, M. Hladysh, P. Samitz, N. Szpurko, M. Borowsky and J. Omelchenko.

Re-elected were: P. Diakiw, chairman, Mrs. K. Onufryk, vice-chairman, J. Omelchenko, secretary, M. Borowsky, treasurer, O. Ferencyh, member; the auditing committee: P. Samitz, chairman, M. Berezuk and M. Hladysh, members.

Refreshments were served by the ladies of the local Ukrainian National Federation home.

After the meeting, Mr. Lesawyer, Sen. Zuzyk, Mr. Zorych and members of the District Committee visited the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall as guests of Mr. Berezuk, secretary of Branch 454 which is domiciled in the Hall. Mr. Berezuk explained plans for enlarging the building and that possibly a request will be made increase the mortgage loan from the UNA.

A. Gritchenko...

(Continued from page 12)

hibiting his works at the most prominent galleries. In 1931, Gritchenko took part in the first exhibit of the Association of Independent Ukrainian Artists, staged by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv.

While his works found their way to America and were exhibited by the Association of Ukrainian Artists, it was not until 1958 that the artist and his wife made their first visit to the U.S. His exhibit was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, which in subsequent years was the site of many other exhibits of his works. Some are on permanent display there. His latest exhibit was held at the Institute last October. There are some 400 works by Gritchenko in America.

In addition to painting, Gritchenko is the author of several books, including "Two Years in Constantinople," "Ukraine of My Radiant Days," "My Encounters with French Artists," and others.

Several books about Gritchenko have been published in Ukrainian, English and French.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, February 2, in Vance where his remains were interred.

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Session 2: August 14—28

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TAX TIPS

IRS Alerts Taxpayers To New 1040A Table

NEWARK, N.J.—For the first time, taxpayers filing the Short Form 1040A will have to figure their standard deduction and exemptions, the Internal Revenue Service said today.

The need for the added computations stems from the Tax Reform Act of 1976 which provides for a tax table to be used by all taxpayers having taxable incomes of \$20,000 or less, the IRS explained.

To determine taxable income for 1976, individuals subtract the standard deduction, and the number of exemptions to which they are entitled times \$750, from their income. The tax table for 1976 and future years is based on the individual's taxable income and marital status, the IRS said. Previously, those who filed Form 1040A used tables that took into account the standard deduction and number of exemptions to which the taxpayer was entitled.

The IRS said that single persons are entitled to a minimum standard deduc-

tion of \$1,700, while married couples filing joint returns may take \$2,100. The maximum standard deduction is 16 per cent of total income, to a top of \$2,400 for single persons, and \$2,800 for married individuals filing joint returns, according to the IRS.

In claiming exemptions, taxpayers are entitled to an exemption for themselves, their spouses (unless they file separate returns), and their dependents. In addition, taxpayers may take an extra exemption for blindness or being 65 years old or older for themselves — and for their spouses who qualify for the extra exemptions, if filing a joint return, the IRS said.

The 1040A tax package contains step-by-step instructions for taxpayers on preparing their tax returns. Taxpayers also can obtain additional information by requesting free IRS publications by using the order blank provided in their tax package.

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PROGRAM: HAYDN, CARLOS SURINACH, DVORAK

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The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1977. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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Tips and Chips

Pocket Billiards: A Popular Indoor Activity

by Ostap Tatomyr
Consultant: Ihor Bilko

In the mid 1500's a play entitled "The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus" by the noted writer Marlowe was sweeping the civilized world. A phrase stated in the play by the Friar may be considered as one very applicable to the success of developing an attitude toward many modern-day activities and games. He stated: "Come, Brethren, let us go about our business with good devotion."

Ihor Bilko, a 25 year-old Ukrainian graduate student, has apparently read into the passages from Marlowe and has put them to good use in becoming — through his attitude and devotion one of the most skillful pocket billiards players within the Ukrainian community. He has competed in many university staged tourneys and hopes one day to organize a Ukrainian pocket billiards tourney.

In the past, this game commonly called pool, was associated with smoke-filled rooms, hoodlum black shirts with white ties and hard looks. But in time it has mellowed and has become very popular not only with many Ukrainian men and women, but also with many of the younger set.

Its origin can be traced back to the 1300's, with France and England leading the nations in interest. The colonial settlers are credited with importing the game to the American continent as witnessed by the first organized professional billiards championships staged in New York City in 1863.

Equipment

Pool is normally played on a four by eight foot rectangular table made of a slate top with a green felt finish bordered by a rubber rail cushion and six pockets into which the balls may drop. The pool stick or cue is normally made of ash or maple wood and is on the average 57 inches in length. The numbered balls are either solid colored (low balls Nos. 1-8) or striped (hi balls Nos. 9-15) of which there are fifteen usually racked in a triangular rack prior to the start of the game.

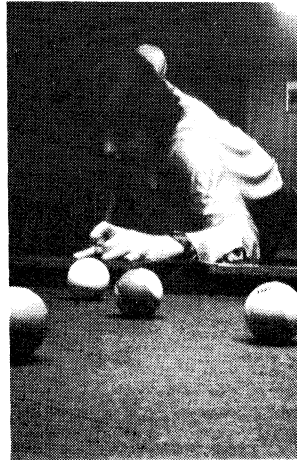


(Bank Shot)

In rating the physical demands placed upon the player, pool offers very little in the way of increased pulse-beating or sweating unless the stakes come unusually high. The fine skill necessary for top play can only be mas-

tered through knowledge, strategy and practice which is achieved through competition.

A comfortable stance, a good grip of the cue, a smooth stroke and the anticipated maneuvering of the cue ball are of utmost importance.



(Combination Shot)

"Many players forget about the need of a well-balanced firm stance, "suggest Ihor." If you are a right-handed shooter your left leg should be placed forward in line with the shot and your right leg should be at a comfortable distance. Only the correct stance will give the best results."

In proper shooting, the left arm is extended onto the table top with two types of stabilizing holds on the cue-stick. The first and most widely used is the index finger wrap. Here the thumb and the three lower fingers of the hand are bridged on the table top while the index finger wraps itself over the cue-stick and helps guide the shot execution.

The second type is one in which the border of the thumb, which is now slightly raised off the table top and the medial side of the index finger, which is now bridged on the table, help guide the cue-stick into the shot.

The right or shooting arm (same holds true for lefthanders) can be visualized this way, as Ihor puts it: "The right elbow should be stationary on the shot, only the forearm and the hand are moving in a smooth and arch producing fashion, as if the forearm were on a hinge off the elbow." By crouching into the shot with the head lowered to "see" the shot line, with the body slightly at an angle to the table and with acute concentration the shot should be executed properly.

Spins

The knowledge of placing spins on the shots, ball placements and banking are the essential tools of every good pool player.

In shooting, the player can control the action and the path of the cue and object balls by simply altering the level at which the stick strokes the cue-ball.

The top-spin shot is utilized for a very pronounced forward roll. It is hit with the stick meeting the cue-ball at the top back part of the ball. This shot is very important on the "break" of the rack and also for long shot placements.

The back-spin or draw shot is executed by hitting the cue on the lower half of the cue ball. This will create a back spinning action which will cause the cue-ball to stop on the spot or draw back on impact with the object ball. The cue-ball may also be hit in variations using a side spin shot with top-spin or back spin. All these ball actions are termed "English" in pool terminology.

"The placement of the cue-ball after each shot is the name of the game. When you can make that white ball respond to your mental command you have this game under control."

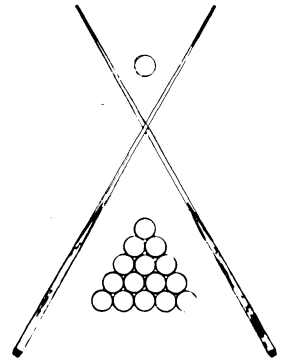
Ihor notes that banking is the scientific part of the game and requires countless hours of practice.

"Many times a shot must only be executed off the cushioned boundary or rail because of opponent ball blockage or pocket availability. Newton's Third Law, where for every action you have an opposite and equal reaction, is very applicable in this skill. You try to calculate the angle at which the ball should come off the rail and you judge the additional variables such as positions of your other balls or pocket, then you let it go-with practice you develop a sense and feel for this art of banking balls or hitting combination shots."

Pool is a game of feel, "english", angles, distance judgments, concentration and anticipation to further shot placements — with these skills sharp, your game will become enjoyable and challenging.

Games

Let us examine the most popular of pool games — that of Eight-Ball. With the start of most eight-ball games, whether its two players, pairs or teams, the fifteen object balls are racked into a triangular form and placed on the foot spot, which is a dot located on the felt at the breaking end. The balls are selectively placed with the Nos. one and five balls in the back corners and the No. fifteen ball at the apex. The high-numbered balls are placed at the front of the rack while the low-num-



bered at the back. The solid white ball is placed anywhere behind the head spot string line which is an imaginary line running parallel to the base of the table off the head spot or dot to the near side of the shooter. The game begins by a player breaking the balls up with the cue-ball (white) and, in turn, if a ball drops calling the pocket to which the pre-designated object ball is to drop. Once a shot is missed or "scratched" the other player or team shoots at the opposite colored balls (stripes or solids).

If on the break no balls drop, the opponent picks his colors. On a scratch a ball is normally placed on the foot spot where the balls were originally racked and it must be shot in again. The first player or team to drop all of their eight balls is declared the winner.

Many establishments have various "house rules," but they are very similar to the general rules.

Pool is one variation in the billiard family: snooker, one-pocket, rotation and nine-ball are some of the others, but all require the same mastering of the basic skills to which the "good devotion" is needed, as Marlowe's Friar so aptly suggested and a phrase Ihor has applied to hone is skills.

For any billiard or pool players that are interested in securing more information on rules and regulations, contact the only governing body in the United States:

Billiard Congress of America
921 Edison Bldg.
Toledo, O.

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For Our Children

VESELKA

Люди Провидіння



Хата-колиба, в якій народився один з найбільших президентів Америки А. Лінкальн

Коли якийсь нарід знайдеться в тяжкому становищі, Боже Провидіння посилає йому великих людей. Вони рятують нарід від упадку й загибелі та ведуть його до перемоги.

Після програної українським гетьманом Іваном Мазепою битви з москалями під Полтавою у 1709 році Москва поневолила Україну. Відбрала їй державну незалежність, скасувала вольності, почала українців денационалізувати, а селян зробила невільниками-кріпаками. Часи були такі тяжкі, що історія назвала їх „Великою Руїною“. Здавалося, що прийшов кінець українському народові.

Але Боже Провидіння післало йому визначну людину — поета й маляра Тараса Шевченка (1814-1861). У своїх творах, писаних з пророчою силою, він не тільки пригадав українському народові його славне минуле, але й засудив тиранію московського уряду та виступив в обороні покривдженого престолюддя. Твори Т. Шевченка відродили український нарід і він став до боротьби за свої права. Шевченко здобув собі у земляків назву „Пророка“.

В одному своєму творі він писав:

*„Коли діждемось Вашингтона
З новим і праведним законом...“*

Джордж Вашингтон (1732-1799) був мужем Провидіння для американського народу в найтяжчих хвилинах його історії. Він був великим патріотом, славним полководцем і визначним державним мужем. Він виборив державну незалежність Америки. Він об'єднав всіх американців

для спільної цілі — працювати для добра власного народу і країни. Він став першим президентом ЗСА. За його заслуги вдячні земляки назвали його „Батьком своєї країни“, основоположником ЗСА.

Другим великим мужем Америки був 16-ий президент ЗСА Абрагам Лінкальн (1800-1865). Він продовжував і закріплював та поширював діло, започатковане Г. Вашингтоном — закріплював велич Америки.

Подібно, як Т. Шевченко, Лінкальн народився в убогій сім'ї в хатині-колибі і подібно як український поет

здобув освіту власними силами. Лінкальн домагався рівних прав для всіх громадян і знесення невільництва. Його погляди допомогли здобути перемогу Північним стейтам у громадянській війні. Він боровся проти втручання Англії, Франції й інших держав у внутрішні справи ЗСА. За свої переконання заплатив життям — був вбитий калею скрито-вбивця. Але за заслуги для країни отримав від земляків назву „Великого Еманципатора“. Він став велетнем-героєм власного народу й здобув собі пошану й любов усього людуства.



Хата, в якій прийшов на світ найбільший поет України — Тарас Шевченко

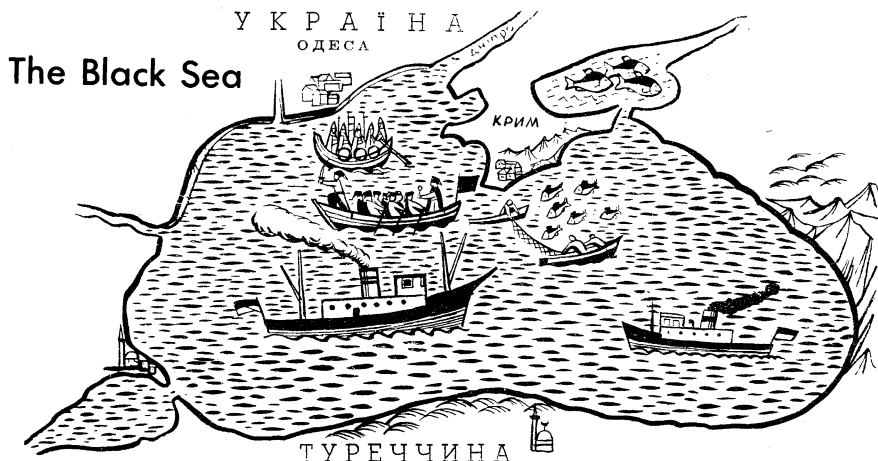
The Moth

by Lesia Ukrainka

Once upon a time there lived a poor, gray moth behind a barrel of sauerkraut in the corner of a dark and damp basement. He lived there by himself, warming himself with his own wings. And while he did have one neighbor, a bat, it was still a sad life for him. The bat did not talk, kept to himself, and for some unknown reason looked upon the little moth with scorn, as if he was unworthy of the bat's company.

The bat sat quietly in his corner, never feeling sorry for anything or wanting anything, except a darker corner where he would not be able to see that awful light.

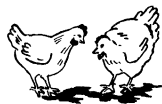
As a matter of fact, the light that did creep into that corner was not very bothersome. Occasionally someone would come to get some sauerkraut and would leave his candle on the barrel. This would irritate the moth to such a degree that if he had the strength he would put it out forever.



The Black Sea

HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY



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Ромина курка.

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The Black Sea, which forms the southern border of Ukraine, has played a major part in the history of Ukraine since ancient times when it was known as "Pontus Euxinus" (Hospitable Sea) and, later, by the Old Ukrainian name as the "Rus' Sea."

The northern and western coasts of the Black Sea are in Europe, its eastern and southern coasts in Asia. Connected with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, it gives Ukraine a navigational outlet to all waters and continents of the world. It is also connected to the Sea of Azov through the Kerch Strait.

Covering an area of 160,000 square miles, the Black Sea's greatest length is 702 miles, its greatest width (between Ochakiv and Ereğli) is 302 miles, and its narrowest part (between Cape Sarych and Cape Kerembe) is 163 miles.

Now covered by beaches for vacationers in the north, the sea's maximum depth there is less than 330 feet.

The average depth of the Black Sea is 4,180 feet and its maximum depth — 7,360 feet. The coast of the Black Sea is relatively mild with the exception of the Crimean Mountains, where the sea forces its way into the valleys and forms long, deep bays, which favor the building of ports. Odessa, Sevastopol, Khersonks, Yalta and Novorosiisk are its major ports.

The Black Sea is rich in fish, some 1,700 kinds, including dolphins. Consequently the fish industry is quite well developed in Ukraine.

In medieval times when Rus' — Ukraine was a powerful empire in Eastern Europe, the Black Sea served for trade and cultural contacts with Byzantium.

During the Kozak period of Ukrainian stachood, the Black Sea was the site of many battles against the Turks. The Kozaks, who were excellent navigators, often crossed the Black Sea in

(Continued on page 15)

THE RAINBOW

The moth, on the other hand, did not see much light in his short life, but merely heard of its existence. He felt in his heart that there must be a better place, a brighter place than his basement corner. Sometimes, through one of the tiny cracks, a ray of light would find its way to the moth's corner, but the ray, hardly thicker than a strand of golden hair, was barely visible. To search for the source of light was too strenuous for the moth.

Who knows, our little moth could probably have died in that corner in the dark and damp basement if he hadn't been met by a different fate.

One day the servant went to the basement to get some sauerkraut. She placed the candle right in front of the moth. "Wow," thought the moth, "how big and bright that light is." He wound up his wings and was about to throw himself on the lamp when the servant picked it up and headed upstairs.

The moth could no longer restrain his desire for light, and he forgot about his weakness and ignorance of the outside world, and followed the light.

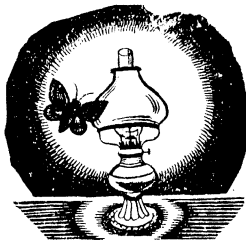
The bat merely looked at him in amazement and crawled deeper into his corner and fell asleep.

But the moth pressed on, flying as fast as his little wings could carry him.

All of a sudden he found himself in a large room where there were many people seated behind a long table. A large and bright kerosene lamp was on the table, which at first blinded the moth, making him lose his direction and fall on the table.

Before someone could swat him, he was off again, heading straight for the lamp. He flew around the lamp in ever diminish-

Illustration by P. Choldny



ing circles. The little moth wanted to see what this lamp was like.

Little did he know that he would lose his life there. But how could he have known? The little moth saw the bright flickering light and only thought that it was a source of life.

The moth continued on his circular course, coming closer to the center of the lamp with each revolution. All the swinging of flyswatters in the world could not keep him from exploring this lamp.

Then, all of a sudden, he flew right into the center of the flame — crack! He was dead. The lamp fluttered for a second, but quickly regained its original intensity.

"What a stupid thing," someone said. "Who told him to fly into a lamp. We tried to scare him off, but no, he went only closer. A senseless death for a senseless thing."

But was it so? Would his death have been that much smarter if he died in the dark and damp basement. That lamp killed him, but he yearned to explore the outside world. He searched for the light.

Readers, what do you think of this story. Do you think that the moth was stupid? Would you have done the same, or would you have remained in the dark and damp basement like the bat? Send your thoughts, along with your name and age, to The Weekly, we would like to read what you think.—ed.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent first names of the Grand Princes of Kievan Rus-Ukraine. The names 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 form the mystery words.

Grand Princes of Kievan Rus-Ukraine

- SALAIVIZ _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- LYARAVOS _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- VYSSTMAL _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- KOYRALOP _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- RODMOYVYL _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- SIVASVALOT _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- RYKIUR _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- PIALKVOSOT _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- DELVOSOV _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _
- LYVOKAS _ _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _ _

One of them fashioned this important compilation:

Answers to last week's jumble: Kobza, Chevona Ruta, Rushnychok, Smerichka, Veseli Chasy, Tempo, Zoria, Syny Stepiv, Amor, Cheremosh.

Mystery words: Sophia Rotaru.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



Black Sea

(Continued from page 14)

their small boats known as "chaiky," into Turkey to free Ukrainian men and women sold into captivity by the Tatars. They are also known to have intercepted many a Turkish galley to free the captives.

During the War of National Liberation and the subsequent period of Ukrainian independence, which was regained in 1918, the northern coast of the sea was patrolled by the Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet.

At the present time, the Black Sea, like all of Ukraine with its natural riches, is of vast strategic importance to the Soviet Union. It is one of the reasons why the Communist regime in Moscow cannot envision an independent Ukraine.

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Myron Levytsky, Petro Choldny

Translations: Josephine Gibajlo-Gibbons



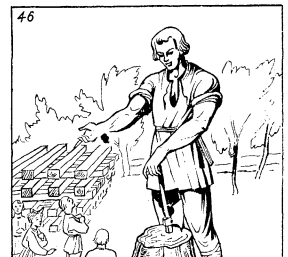
"Do not worry, my good people! I will help you rebuild your village."

„Не журіться, люди добрі! Я вам поможу село відбудувати”.



"Here's the wood for the building! Do not worry, soon there will be pillars and foundations for it!"

„Ось вам і дерево на будову! Не журіться, зараз будуть стовпи й підвалини”.



"Come, my good people, begin building cottages — winter is on its way, and the children will freeze."

„Веріть, люди, ставте хати — зима йде, діти померзнуть!”

UCCA Washington News

* On January 17, UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky expressed respects in a message to the Republic of China on its observance of World Freedom Week. The message to Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, chairman of the event, read in part, "Your fight and struggle is ours, for freedom cannot exist in one part of the world while totalitarian tyranny expands in other parts." The message also pays tribute to ROC's contribution to the Bicentennial Captive Nations Week held last year.

* The UCCA President was invited on January 19th to a special film showing of "The Price of Peace and Freedom" in Washington. The well-documented film shows the rapid Russian military build-up against our U.S. development. It was produced by the American Security Council Education Foundation in cooperation with the AFL-CIO. The expanding reality of Soviet Russian militarism is vividly portrayed. It is a realistic presentation that every UCCA branch should view to measure the importance of our activities.

* For the Inaugural activities of President Carter, the UCCA president was invited to all the festivities, including the swearing-in ceremony, the parade and the parties. With his daughter Paula, he attended the party at the Visitors Center in Union Station. He met with friends of the Iowan delegation, which was the first to support Carter in primaries outside of the State of Georgia. Numerous other friends were met from other states. On Friday, January 21, Dr. and Mrs. Dobriansky attended

a luncheon and dinner with original Carter supporters.

* On January 26th, Msgr. Michael Federowich, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia offered the invocation in the U.S. House of Representatives. The occasion was the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day. Preparations made by the UCCA president also included a group picture in the Speaker's office, led by Congressman Flood of Pa. Due to a last-minute shift in the opening of the House session that day, from noon to 3:00 p.m., the UCCA President was unable to meet with the group. George Nesterczuk, head of the UCCA branch in Maryland, represented the UCCA president.

* Time conflicts beyond one's control also required coordinative cooperation on holding of the Ukrainian Independence Day reception on Capitol Hill and an international conference in the Statler Hilton Hotel. Mr. Nesterczuk led the latter, conveying the UCCA President's respects, and the UCCA president chaired the two-day conference on "The U.S. and the USSR After Detente." Over 300 participants attended. He also chaired the panel on "Captive Nations" and delivered his paper. In addition, he served as M.C. for the Freedom Banquet at which Senator Jesse Helms and the Russian dissident, Vladimir Maximov, spoke. The dean of the diplomatic colony, H.E. Sevilla-Sacasa, attended, as did other ambassadors and secretaries. VOA, Radio Liberty and USSR television covered the proceedings, as did AP, UPI and others.

The Not-So-Easy Riders

There's a lot that's good about bicycle riding: it's an inexpensive, quiet and nonpolluting means of transportation and it's great exercise.

Bicycle riding was the subject of an editorial article brought out by The Colombia, a monthly published by the Order of the Knights of Columbus.

The article ran as follows:

But now from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company comes the word that there's a lot that's bad, too: 989 cyclists lost their lives in 1974 (the latest year for which statistics are available) and estimates of the annual number of cycling injuries requiring medical attention or causing restricted activity have ranged as high as a million.

The number of bicycles in use (an estimated 75 million in 1975) is fast approaching the number of automobiles on the road. And, too often, the twain do meet—disastrously. Collisions with motor vehicles were responsible for 889 deaths in 1974, or about 90 per cent of all fatalities among cyclists that year.

Studies have shown, the Metropolitan statisticians report, that in these fatal accidents the bicyclist is usually at fault. An analysis of 495 such accidents in the Santa Barbara, Calif., area during 1970-72 found that cyclist's disregard of basic traffic laws was a major factor in about 70 per cent of the cases. The more common violation—a deadly one—was failing to obey stop signs. In a similar study in the Baltimore, Md., area, faults cited were: emerging from a minor roadway, such as a driveway, alley,

parking lot or gas station; and, again, failing to obey stop or yield signs.

Bicycles head the list of products in product-related injuries compiled by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, which bases its estimates on reports from 119 hospital emergency rooms around the country. According to the commission, there were 460,000 bicycle-related injuries in 1974. An in-depth investigation of 600 of them revealed that nearly two-third resulted from loss of control due to carelessness—improper braking, double riding, stunting or striking bumps or ruts.

The growing popularity of bicycle riding among adults is reflected in the mortality from cycling accidents by age for 1965 and 1974. A decade ago, three-fourths of the total fatalities occurred at the school ages (5-14). In 1974, however, school-aged riders accounted for a much smaller proportion of the total fatalities—about half—while older cyclists (youths age 15-19 and adults) were responsible for the rest.

The need for stepped-up efforts to promote bicycle safety, the Metropolitan report concludes, is evident.

Bicycling, unfortunately, is not always easy riding.

If cyclists fail to adhere to traffic laws and regulations, they, too, should be cited for careless or reckless "driving". They are not privileged individuals of the road. Courtesy and safety should begin with the very young—then maybe it will continue when they get behind the wheel.

Sen. Jackson Protests...

(Continued from page 3)

remind American audiences, we are a nation of immigrants—and that gives us a special responsibility for the right to emigrate.

The Jackson-Vanik amendment on East-West trade and freedom of emigration is supported by an impressive coalition of groups representing diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds. It became part of the law of the land in the Trade Act of 1974. It states, in essence, that if the Soviets and other Eastern bloc countries want U.S. trade concessions and special subsidies, they will have to moderate their restrictive policies on the emigration of their citizens. The amendment applies to Jews and Gentiles, without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or national origin.

Also, the Amendment does not affect normal trade on a pay-as-you-go basis. It simply withholds special trade concessions and unlimited U.S. credit until the trading partner moves substantially to respect the obligations on freer emigration which it has already subscribed to in solemn international agreements. The Jackson amendment, far from being an intrusion into anyone's internal affairs, is one small step along the road to an international community based on law.

Tens of thousands of people—Jews and non-Jews alike—have escaped from captivity because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment on freer emigration. It was only after Henry Kissinger pledged that the Ford Administration would try to destroy the amendment that the Kremlin tightened the screws once again. If the Soviets want some of the trade benefits from the United States that other countries enjoy—let them at least honor the right to emigrate.

Mr. President, it is of profound importance that our country—as the leader of the free nations and the most influential voice in Western public opinion—use the opportunities we have to promote greater respect for internationally recognized human rights. While the United States can and must deal with nations whose systems of government may be anathema to us, there should be no doubt that the United States stands opposed to flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

So I applauded the State Department's move this week in standing up for the Russian poet Aleksander I. Ginzburg in the name of internationally accepted human rights.

It has often been the case that senior officials in the Department of State—who tend, naturally perhaps, to value a superficial cordiality—shy away from speaking out on behalf of human rights, where doing so may be regarded as an irritant in our relations with authoritarian governments.

But isn't the best path to our silence on these issues a change in Soviet practice on human rights?

So I commended President Carter for saying at his first press conference this week that he intends to speak out strongly and forcefully on behalf of human rights, expressing at the same time his deep regret at the incarceration of Alexander I. Ginzburg.

Today—in the presence of my Senate colleagues—I want to protest the arbitrary arrests in the last few days of Aleksander I. Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov and Mykola Rudenko.

Aleksander I. Ginzburg is a distinguished human rights leader—an inmate of the Gulag Archipelago with Aleksander Solzhenitsyn—sustain political prisoners and their families.

Physicist Yuri Orlov, a long-time member of the Moscow human rights movement, is a founder of the unofficial USSR group monitoring compliance with the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Mykola Rudenko, Ukrainian writer and member of Amnesty International, is head of the Ukrainian committee monitoring implementation of the Helsinki agreement.

There is some talk that the arrest of these human rights leaders is a deliberate "test" of the will and staying power of President Carter. This may be so; and, if it is, the President made a good start in his press conference response this week. The President's determined follow-up will be of central importance.

There is also the fact that the Soviet Union is seeking to throttle the Soviet citizens who are trying to promote the observance of the humanitarian articles of the Helsinki agreement. June 15—the date for the opening of the Belgrade session of the CSCE—is approaching. These human rights defenders have been exercising their internationally affirmed right to freedom of opinion and expression, informing the government signatories to the Helsinki agreement, as well as the public at large, of cases of flagrant violation of the human rights articles. The Soviet authorities hear this criticism and comment, and they hope to have it silenced before the Belgrade meeting vies the truth a world audience.

The USSR has bound itself to respect the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression for its citizens by becoming a party to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights which it ratified, and by the Helsinki accords, which reaffirm these earlier international undertakings.

Indeed, Secretary Brezhnev himself said, less than one month ago in a speech at Tula:

"Standing now in the center of European politics is the task of fully implementing the accords reached by 35 states a year and a half ago in Helsinki. We regard the Final Act of the European Conference as a code of the European Conference as a code of international obligations aimed at ensuring lasting peace. Of course, all its provisions should be fulfilled and that is our daily concern."

It is precisely in the name of these freely accepted international obligations that I call upon Secretary Brezhnev to release these three heroic human rights leaders and permit them and their colleagues to exercise their simple, elementary rights.