

Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

СВОБОДА



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President Carter Exchanges Letters with Sakharov

Russian Dissident Mentions Two Ukrainians Among Five

Carter Re-Asserts American

Commitment to Human Rights

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In an unprecedented move, President Jimmy Carter and Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the unofficial patriarch of the dissident movement in the USSR, exchanged letters in which Mr. Carter re-asserted the American government's commitment to human rights, and Dr. Sakharov urged the American leader to raise his voice in support of five incarcerated intellectuals, two of them Ukrainians.

President Carter was responding to Dr. Sakharov's January 21st letter, in which the Soviet scientist and human rights advocate asked Mr. Carter to "continue efforts for the release" of 15 Soviet political prisoners, among whom were nine Ukrainians. Mr. Carter's letter was received by the American Embassy in Moscow Thursday, February 17, and Dr. Sakharov was notified by American officials in the Soviet capital.

First Time

This is the first time that an American president has contacted a private individual in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Sakharov later showed the letter to western reporters in his apartment.

Mr. Carter said that he appreciates that Dr. Sakharov apprised him of the human rights situation in the Soviet Union.

"I want to express my appreciation to you for bringing your thoughts to my personal attention," wrote Mr. Carter. "Human rights is a central concern of my Administration."

TUSM Defense Rally To be Held March 4th

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The defense rally, organized by the national executive board of TUSM, which comes in the wake of recent KGB arrests in Ukraine, will be held Friday, March 4, here beginning at 6:00 p.m.

The action 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 Lexington and Third Avenues will follow.

The demonstration will mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Army, and the fifth anniversary of the second widespread arrests in Ukraine in 1972.

Dr. Sakharov personally showed up at the American Embassy to pick up the letter, and immediately returned a message to the American president.

The 55-year-old Soviet physicist called Mr. Carter's attention to the illness of Sergei Kovalev, a former colleague of Dr. Sakharov, who is currently serving a seven-year sentence in a labor camp.

Dr. Sakharov also appealed to Mr. Carter to continue speaking out in defense of Mykola Rudenko, head of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor Imple-

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Shabatura, Strokata Say Freedom for Dissidents Rests With Ukrainian Americans

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Stefania Shabatura and Nina Strokata-Karavanska, in an impassioned plea, said that Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy and others will remain behind bars if Ukrainians in the West do not immediately intensify their defense actions.

The plea was telephoned to the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee here during the night of Wednesday, February 16, by Strokata, a member of the Kiev Public Group to Monitor Implementation of the Helsinki Accords and the American Association of Microbiologists.

The first statement she read was directed at Ukrainians in American and was in defense of Rudenko and Tykhy, and the second statement was addressed to the American Association of Microbiologists in defense of Yuri Orlov, head of the Moscow group. The phone call was made from Tarus, a town near Moscow, where Strokata has been exiled after completing here concentration camp sentence.

Below is the appeal to Ukrainian Americans:

From Nina Strokata-Karavanska and Stefania Shabatura.

Brothers and sisters, colleagues and everyone who is concerned with the fate of Ukraine.

A wave of arrests has enveloped Ukraine.

Among those arrested was Mykola Rudenko, leader of the Ukrainian Public Group to Monitor Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Also arrested was Oleksa Tykhy, a member of the Kiev Group.

M. Rudenko and O. Tykhy will remain behind bars unless Ukrainians do not find in themselves the strength and courage to stand up in their defense.

All of us, who were and remain political prisoners in the Soviet Union, hope that our countrymen will energetically defend all Ukrainian patriots.

Professional Lawyers To Form Association

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A group of nine Ukrainian lawyers, mostly young and American-educated, and two law students have initiated efforts to form a professional Ukrainian lawyers association.

The purpose of this organization, according to Victor Rud, co-chairman of the Bar Association Organizing Committee, would be "to mobilize lawyers of Ukrainian descent for the purpose of establishing, or of expanding the existing membership and activity of a truly national, or preferably North American Bar Association."

Members of the Society of Ukrainian Jurists, which encompasses persons involved in different fields of jurisprudence, have voiced their wholehearted approval for the creation of North American-based Bar Association.

"Practicing Ukrainian lawyers are the largest group of Ukrainian professionals who are not yet organized into an association," said Mr. Rud during a visit to the Svoboda editorial offices Friday, February 18. "Lawyers, because of their profession, can do more for the Ukrainian community than other professionals."

Mr. Rud, who was accompanied here by Ihor Rakowsky, a student at New York University Law School, said that on December 3, 1976, 11 young



Ihor Rakowsky and Victor Rud, center, left to right, discuss plans for a Ukrainian Bar Association, with The Weekly editor Zenon Snylyk, left, and Svoboda associate editor Wolodymyr Lewenetz, right.

Ukrainians involved in the legal profession met in Washington, D.C., to discuss the purposes of such an organization.

"One of the reasons for such an association," admitted Mr. Rud, "is somewhat selfish. Our acquaintance with other Ukrainian attorneys would greatly help in our professional ad-

vancement."

Mr. Rakowsky suggested that such an organization may be useful to secure assistance for Ukrainians who might come into conflict with the law.

He also said that Ukrainian communities across the United States are building houses of worship and Ukra-

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Svitlychny Blames Reign of Terror For Renouncing Citizenship

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a letter to a high level Soviet Ukrainian official, Ivan Svitlychny, a Ukrainian literary critic and political prisoner, blamed the reign of terror in the Soviet Union for renouncing his citizenship, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

The 18-page document was sent to Mykola Bazhan, a delegate to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

Svitlychny said that he renounced his Soviet citizenship because of the harassment, repressions and arrests of cultural

activists in Ukraine. He also accused the Kremlin leaders of reverting the present government to the days of Stalin.

The material also reviews the current human rights movement in Ukraine and the effect of the repressions on it.

Svitlychny was arrested in January 1972 and sentenced to seven years incarceration and five years exile. He is currently confined in the Perm region prison camps.

His letter will be published in full by "Suchasnist."

New "Samvydav" Document Tells Of 1920's anti-Ukrainian Pogroms

Analyzes Today's Cultural Growth In Light of Repressions

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad) recently received a copy of a new "samvydav" document which describes the anti-Ukrainian pogroms in the 1920's and analyzes the cultural growth in Ukraine today in light of continuing repressions.

The work concentrates on the trials of the members of the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine (Spilka Vyzvolennia Ukrainy) and the Ukrainian Youth Association (Spilka Ukrayinskoj Molodi) in 1925.

The facts compiled by the editors of the document are based on eyewitness accounts.

The editors contend that the Communist government accused all Ukrainian cultural, religious and scholarly activists as being "spies" who wanted to "subvert the Bolshevik revolution and return capitalism to Ukraine."

According to the testimonies the editors received, the prosecutors, during the years following the War of National Liberation, sought to "bring to their knees the entire Ukrainian intelligentsia, and those who cannot be brought to their knees will be shot."

The editors learned that the official sentiment at the time was: "It is neces-

sary to shoot every Ukrainian, but, unfortunately it is impossible."

The document showed that among the government officials who displayed anti-Ukrainian feelings were even some Ukrainians. One of them Liubchenko, later head of the government of the Ukrainian SSR, testified against the members of the ALU, and claimed that they transformed the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences into "a center of espionage."

The editors of the work also showed that today intellectuals who fell into disgrace with the regime are striken from official lists.

Their works are also removed from libraries, universities and bookstores.

One of the most powerful anti-Ukrainian censors in Ukraine today is the academician Bilodid, who signs his name according to the Russian form "Beloded".

The 200-page document will soon be published in book form by "Suchasnist."

Several months ago a 16-year-old Armenian walked from the grey streets of Baku into the gold and candlelight of a church. She crossed herself, lit a candle and bowed her head in a brief prayer.

But all was not as it appeared. Both her parents are Communist party members and she belongs to Komsomol, the Young Communist League. She said her visits to the church, made frequently after school, were kept secret from her mother and father.

She has no difficulty reconciling her Communist affiliation with her religious faith, she explained. "It's easy. When they ask at the Komsomol committee if I believe in God, I say no."

Throughout the Soviet Union, from rural villages in the Caucasus to industrial cities in Russia, Christianity and communism have attained an uneasy coexistence, wrote David K. Shieler, New York Times correspondent in Moscow, in an article which appeared in several newspapers in the U.S. and Canada. Neither the tenets of Marxism-Leninism nor the periodic crack-downs on believers have eradicated the church as an important dimension of Soviet life.

While religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution, religious activity is severely circumscribed by law, and it is limited even further by the un-

Ukrainian Worker Tells Brezhnev He Does not Agree With Soviet Policies

Asks Permission to Emigrate with Family

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A Ukrainian worker from Odessa told Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev that he does not agree with the policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and asked to be allowed to emigrate to the West, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Leonid Mykhaylovych Siry, married and the father of six children, addressed his open letter to the governments of the United States, England, Canada, Australia, West German and France, the International Human Rights Committee and the International Red Cross.

Lot Worse

He said that since the life of the average Ukrainian worker in the Soviet Union has not improved over the past fifteen years, he wants the Soviet government to issue exit visas for him and his family and allow them to emigrate to the U.S., Canada or Australia.

Siry complained in his letter to Brezhnev that on February 16, 1976, he wrote a letter to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in which he said that 50 karbovantsi are not enough to be considered the minimum monthly allotment for each person.

"And we do not even have that," he wrote on November 14, 1976. "There are eight of us — myself, my wife and six children."

Siry said that together they earn 195 karbovantsi monthly. They also receive 36 karbovantsi for three children under age eight from the Soviet social security.

After deducting taxes, union dues and rent, Siry said the family is left with 180-190 karbovantsi, or 22.5-23.55 karbovantsi per person. (One karbovanets equals one rouble equals \$1.30)

He said that in the last fifteen years the price of meat, eggs, lards, butter and other high caloric foodstuffs increased 30-40 percent. Individuals are restricted in buying only up to two kilograms of bread, one kilogram of flour, one kilogram of sugar, one half kilogram of lard, he said.

Butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables and other foods oftentimes cannot be found, said Siry.

"Many grocery stores have been closed down, but on almost every corner stores selling "Vodka-Beer" have opened up. Children are being fed with liquor," complained Siry.

He said that apartments are not available, and families with many children must also wait in along lines for living quarters, as well as for most other consumer goods.

Siry argued that the union to which he belongs does not defend the interests workers, but is merely a mouthpiece of the Communist Party and government and tows the official line.

Close Churches

"We have freedom for atheistic propaganda, but there is no freedom for religious propaganda," he said. "Churches and monasteries are closed for any number of reasons, and the construction of new churches is not even discussed."

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Religion Flourishes in Soviet Says Writer

codified practices of employers, teachers, party officials and others in a position to exert informal pressure on and discrimination against believers.

Yet society is pervaded by those who call themselves Christians.

Strong Currents

Their numbers in the population of 250 million are uncounted officially. Western churchmen, making the best calculations they can, estimate that there are at least 30 million members of the Orthodox Church — double the

size of the Communist Party — five million Roman Catholics and Lutherans and perhaps two million Baptists,

Pentacostals, Seventh-day Adventists and other Protestants.

Some are open dissidents, but many are well-integrated citizens, perhaps party members, who are drawn to the church by strong currents of tradition, nationalism, aesthetics, fashion and, not least, a search for a set of ethics and a sense of life's purpose beyond what Communist ideology provides.

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Bukovsky to Speak in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Noted Russian dissident and former political prisoner, Vladimir Bukovsky, will appear at a meeting in defense of political prisoners Valentyn Moroz, Ivan Svitlychny, Vasyl Fedorenko, Mustafa Dzhemilev and others, on Saturday March 5, here at Stuyvesant High School according to the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Andriy Hryhorenko, Ukrainian activist and son of Gen. Petro Grigorenko (Hryhorenko), human rights defender in the Soviet Union; Pavel Litvinov, representative of "The Chronicle of Current Events", and I.F. Stone, noted American journalist will also address the gathering.

Marijka Mykolenko will speak on behalf of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

The meeting will take place in the auditorium of Stuyvesant High School, 345 East 15th Street, at 3:30 p.m.

	
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Bukovsky, Zwarun Testified Before Congressional Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and former White House adviser Leonard Garment were the first witnesses at hearings conducted by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Wednesday and Thursday, February 23 and 24, on U.S. policy toward implementation of the Helsinki Accords' provisions on human rights and expanded flow of people and information.

Mr. Bukovsky, who has spent 12 of his 34 years in Soviet prisons and camps for protesting lack of civil liberties in the USSR and for collecting data on the political misuse of psychiatry, was sent to the West December 18, 1976, an unprecedented political prisoner exchange with Chilean Communist party leader Luis Corvalan.

In his testimony, Mr. Bukovsky urged Western leaders to adopt "a firm, relentless and constant stand" to force the Soviet Union "to recognize political realities."

Mr. Bukovsky is scheduled to meet with President Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale at the White House this week.

Mr. Garment, a New York attorney, served in the White House from 1969 through 1974 before becoming U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (1975-76).

Witnesses on the second day included Lithuanian poet Tomas Venclova, a member of the Lithuanian Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki

Agreements in the USSR; writer Tad Szulc, who collected information on attitudes of East European governments to the Helsinki Accords during a two-month trip in the fall of 1976; and Dr. Andrew Zwarun, President of the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee of Washington, D.C.

Dr. Zwarun and Mr. Venclova, who left the Soviet Union in January, after an 18-month fight for permission, discussed the work of the Helsinki-watch groups inside the USSR, including the recent arrests of Prof. Yuri Orlov, Aleksandr Ginzburg and Mykola Rudenko. The Commission also made public an edited compilation of the reports of the Moscow, Lithuanian and Ukrainian Helsinki monitors at the February 24 hearing.

"These initial hearings will focus on the expectations the Final Acts has aroused, the actions private citizens have taken to further implementation of the Act and the response they expect of the U.S. government," said Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the Commission.

"The Commission is fortunate to have witnesses with first-hand experience with both the repression of human rights and the struggle against that repression. The hearings will also give Commissioners an opportunity to hear expert advice on the U.S. and East European approach to compliance with the underlying principles of the accords and the specific provisions that make the application of those principles measurable."

Congress Apprised of Life Of Ukrainians in Poland

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. William F. Walsh (R-N.Y.) apprised the U.S. Congress of the efforts by the World Lemkos Federation to help the Ukrainian minority in Poland by reading a letter during a congressional session from Prof. John Hvozda, president of the Federation, to the U.S. State Department regarding the forced resettlement of Ukrainian Lemkos in 1947.

Thirty years ago the People's Republic of Poland ordered the forced resettlement of Ukrainians residing in western Ukraine, which was occupied by Poland, to western Poland, which it received from Germany after the war.

The move was intended to dilute the influence of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which was active in the area.

Quoting Prof., Hvozka, Rep. Walsh said on Wednesday, February 16: "The conditions under which these people live and the persecutions they are subjected to are contrary even to the Polish Constitution itself."

Below are excerpts from the World Lemkos Federation's letter describing its proposed course of action:

The Lemkos Federation has for some time, through the Department of State, attempted to establish a program to improve the living conditions of our brothers and sisters living in Poland. We would like to help the Ukrainian minority through three possible routes:

One. The Department of State;
Two. The American-Polish Committee — which is to be organized; and
Three. The Polish Government.

We would appreciate the support and technical advice of the Department

of State in regard to our endeavor to assist the Ukrainian minority in Poland. We would like to develop the following lines of action:

One. A direct dialog with the Polish authorities in order to cultivate their interest in the improvement of the situation of the Ukrainian minority;

Two. A possible visit by our delegation to Poland for the purpose of assessing the range of possibilities in

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In Defense Of Our Persecuted Brothers And Sisters in Ukraine

To UCCA Branches and Member Organizations:

As reported in the international mass media, at the beginning of February, 1977, the KGB arrested in Kiev, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, chairman and member, respectively, of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Simultaneously, homes of other members of the group were searched by the secret police. Similar arrests took place in Moscow, Vilnius and Tbilisi, which means that the Russian Communist regime has decided to suppress expressions of free thought and national consciousness of Ukrainians and other non-Russian peoples of the USSR.

A few days before the arrests in Kiev, Prof. Andrei D. Sakharov sent a letter to President Carter of the United States, in which he urged immediate help for 15 political prisoners in the USSR, among whom 9 were Ukrainian political prisoners. This indicates a high percentage of Ukrainians among all political prisoners in Soviet prisons and concentration camps.

The Ukrainians in the free world cannot and should not remain in silence in the face of this new terror and violations of human rights in Ukraine.

The Executive Board of the UCCA appeals to its Branches, Member Organizations and to the Ukrainian community in America as a whole to undertake a united protest action against Soviet Russian terror and in defense of the enslaved Ukrainian people.

A few days ago, the UCCA Executive Board dispatched 1,000 copies of the "Declaration and Memorandum No. 1" of the Kiev Ukrainian Group, to President Carter, the State Department and other governmental agencies, to all U.S. Senators and Congressmen, to foreign embassies in Washington and to the Missions in the UN, as well as to the most important dailies in the U.S. Likewise, copies of this memorandum, printed in both the English and Ukrainian languages by the Ukrainian National Association, were also sent to all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations for their information.

Inasmuch as President Carter and the State Department publicly and officially took up the defense of dissidents in the USSR and even warned the Soviet government regarding further persecution of dissidents, the UCCA believes that present circumstances for our defense actions are much more favorable than ever before.

Therefore, we appeal to you to do the following:

1. Contact your Senators and Congressmen and urge them to intercede with President Carter and the State Department for the release of all Ukrainian political prisoners.

2. Contact the American mass media — the press and TV and radio stations, urging them to publicize facts about Soviet Russian repressions in Ukraine.

3. Write or send telegrams to the UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, urging him to bring the matter of repressions in Ukraine to the forum of the UN.

4. Contact other ethnic groups and American civic and patriotic organizations in your locality, urging them to join you in protest actions in defense of our brothers and sisters and against the rule of terror imposed on Ukraine and other countries of Eastern Europe by Communist Russia.

Let all Ukrainian communities in America raise their voices in protest against the oppression of our kin in Ukraine by Moscow.

Executive Board
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

New York, N.Y.
February 16, 1977

Cleveland Bank Donates \$1,000 For HURI Fund

CLEVELAND, O.—Wasył Lachoszniak, chairman of the Cleveland chapter of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund, set another example to follow in the fund raising campaign for the endowment of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI).

Aside from approaching all Ukrainians by birth and origin, the Cleveland committee is contacting the city's American financial institutions serving Ukrainian clientele.

The local Cardinal Federal Savings and Loan Association, with its Ukrainian Vice-President Michael Tymkiw, Jr., and W. Bodnar as branch manager, was one of the HURI fund supporters.

As a result of their approach, Orysia Lagoshniak, the chapter's financial secretary, could add \$1,000 for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.



Photo above shows Orysia Lagoshniak receiving the check from Cardinal Federal's President, R.F. Seaton, while Vice-President M. Tymkiw, looks on.

Lawyers...

(Continued from page 1)

ian lawyers, though not by being primary attorneys, can serve in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Rud pointed out that a Ukrainian lawyers' association can alone, or through the American Bar Association, address itself to such matters as the Helsinki Accords.

He said that by establishing a professional Bar Association, Ukrainian attorneys can become members of the International Bar Association, which is a consultative body for the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other international organizations.

Mr. Rud, originally from Detroit, Mich., who recently completed Duke University Law School, said that a lawyers association could also file legal briefs for the de-classification of repatriation documents of "Operation Keelhaul" and "Operation Eastwind".

"Such an organization would work for the good of the Ukrainian community on a legal level," he emphasized.

When asked how this new bar association would compare to the already existing one which consists predominantly of European-educated Ukrainian lawyers, Mr. Rud said that they would play a key role in the organization by acting as consultants in matters in which American-educated lawyers are less knowledgeable.

During the Washington conference, the group decided to tentatively slate the first organizing meeting for this spring, to be held, depending on the response of Ukrainian Canadian lawyers, in Toronto, Ont., or Cleveland, O.

Their primary concern right now, said Mr. Rakowsky, is to expand their mailing list.

"We would especially like to reach those persons who, for one reason or another, have little contact with the Ukrainian community—third or fourth generation Ukrainian American lawyers," he said.

Between Mr. Rud and his co-chairman, George J. Stepanenko, the group

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A Captive Nation program, on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of Estonian independence, sponsored by the Estonian Women's Club of New York, was held Sunday, February 6, at Estonian House here, in which several groups participated, including Ukrainians.

The program, arranged by Mrs. Jutta Kurman, president of the Federated Estonian Women's Clubs, was comprised of folk singing, a flute solo, poetry readings and recitations, greetings from guests and the main address by Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, UNA Vice-President and member of the UCCA national council.

Ukrainian folk songs were performed by the "Promin" Vocal Ensemble, with guitar accompaniment, directed by Miss Donna Wolansky. The Ukrainian participation was a big hit with the multinational audience, among whom were the Estonian Consul in New York, Aksel Linkhorst, and Ilmar Pleeer, president of the World Baltic Conference and of the Estonian American National Council.

In her address, entitled "Ukraine Today," Mrs. Dushnyck, who is also secretary of Women for Freedom, Inc., outlined briefly the history of Ukraine since its takeover by Communist Russia, the period between the two World Wars and the present situation.

She called for unity and cohesion of action by the groups in the struggle for human rights and freedom for the captive nations, the necessity of informing fellow Americans and legislative and executive representatives of the

has about 100 names and addresses. They are being helped in their search for Ukrainian lawyers, by Victor Borowsky, a lawyer from Detroit, Mich., and the son of noted Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist leader, Pastor Wolodymyr Borowsky.

Mr. Borowsky, who formed a Michigan-based Ukrainian lawyers association some two years ago, supplied Mr. Rud with the names of some 40-50 Ukrainian attorneys in the Detroit area.

When the organization finally gets



Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, UNA Supreme Vice-President (center), is surrounded by a group of Estonian American women after she delivered a speech at the observance of Estonia's 59th independence anniversary. Members of the Ukrainian "Promin" ensemble are shown in the background.

crimes committed against Ukrainians and others in the USSR and for continuing protests against violations of the Helsinki Accords. Mrs. Dushnyck warned against defeatist attitudes and permitting detente to dominate America's relations with the USSR.

The "Promin" ensemble, comprised of present and former students of St. George's Academy, sang three Ukrainian folk songs as well as one for an encore. The group of young people and their director, Miss Wolansky, a teacher at St. George's, were applauded heartily. Members of the group are: Oxana Charuk, Irene Danyliw, Lilia Dlaboha, Maria and Orest Mandzy, Danuta Pliszak, Bohdan Priatka, Christine Sachko and Lisa Werbowsky.

off the ground, Mr. Rud feels that it will list some 400 Ukrainian attorneys in the United States.

Practicing Ukrainian American attorneys, or persons involved in any other way in the legal profession, who want to help in forming the new association, are asked to contact the Bar Association Organizing Committee at P.O. Box 912, Wilmington, Del. 19899; or by telephoning George Stepanenko at (301) 431-4868; Mr. Rakowsky at (201) 933-0994, or Mr. Rud at (212) 387-4481.

Ukrainians Received Warmly At Estonian Fete

Plan 6th Parade

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, the local branch of the UCCA, has announced that the sixth annual Ukrainian parade will be held Sunday, September 18.

As in the past, the parade will proceed down Fifth Avenue and will terminate at Bryant Park, 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue, directly behind the Main Branch of the New York Public Library.

Elmira and Area Mark January 22nd

ELMIRA, N.Y.—John Kennedy, mayor of Elmira, and Raymond Oldroyd, mayor of Elmira Heights, joined their Ukrainian American constituents in observing the 59th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day by issuing a municipal proclamation declaring January 17, 1977 "Ukrainian Day."

Both mayors have frequently expressed their support for the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation.

Minnesota U. Center Receives Grant For Study of Fraternalism

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Fraternal benefit associations have received fresh recognition of their impact upon American life in the last century.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant of the University of Minnesota to begin a survey of the records of all fraternal insurance organizations rooted in American ethnic communities.

Ethnic fraternalism hold a vast quantity of material documenting the great migration from Europe and the history of the groups which grew out of this movement. These materials include newspapers, rare books and almanacs, minutes of conventions and branch meetings, business correspondence, membership applications, records of social and public service programs, and papers of individual leaders.

The project has two major goals. The first is a printed guide to the records telling of their general content, where they are located, their physical condition and whether they are available for research. The grant will also enable the IHRC to inventory the historical documentation of a smaller number of

fraternalism more precisely and in detail. The guide and the inventories will facilitate the writing of the history of the fraternalism.

The success of the survey will depend heavily on the cooperation of the fraternalism, and the IHRC will be asking for the help of their officers and members in the coming year. Both the survey and the inventories will be carried out by the staff of the Center which, in concert with representatives of the fraternalism, will examine surviving records and advise on which of them to preserve or copy in microform. If the need arises, the IHRC will assist in placing materials in archival repositories. The Center will be in contact with established local archives to implement the purposes of the grant.

The guide to fraternal archives and the more detailed inventories will significantly enhance the ability of researchers to study the many issues of ethnic American history.

The renewal of interest in the ethnic roots of American life in the last decade has led scholars to reexamine the historic role of the fraternal insurance society. Its mission — to provide "for

mutual moral and material assistance" — took it far beyond a simply economic function, and it assumed a vital role in ethnic communities late in the last century. Along with the church and the newspaper, the fraternal took a major part in creating and sustaining group identity and cohesion. In some cases, local branches came into existence prior to and aided in the establishment of religious bodies, publications, labor unions, schools and banks.

Ever since their foundation, through local branches, the national fraternal has been intimately in touch with the concerns, problems and aspirations of millions of ethnic Americans. Fraternalism have provided leadership in the affairs of their respective groups, and they have served as cultural bridges between the United States and the lands whence their first members came. Several like the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association and the Polish Women's Alliance, rank among the largest autonomous women's cultural and business organizations in twentieth century America. Their history, which is largely unknown outside their communities, has been the object of particu-

lar interest in the 1970's.

Altogether, the 32 largest fraternalism growing out of the migration from Eastern and Southern Europe alone held assets of nearly \$800 million in 1975. Their combined membership stood at more than one and three-quarter million in some 14,000 branches.

Ukrainian fraternalism hold an enormous and varied quantity of important archival material. Several of them have collaborated with the IHRC in its preservation in recent years. For example, the Center holds large files of the official newspapers of Young Ukraine (Toronto), the Providence Association (Philadelphia), the Ukrainian National Association (Jersey City) and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (Scranton). Every fraternalism has donated books, almanacs and other publications to the Center's library, making it the richest resource center in the nation for the study of Ukrainian Americans.

The IHRC will improve preservation of records further and encourage serious research into the contributions of all fraternalism to life in the United States.

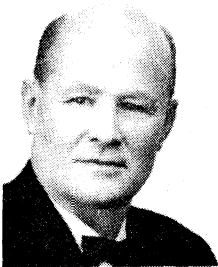
Leaders In UNA Pre-Convention Drive



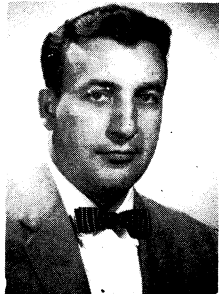
Michael Olshansky



Stephen Hlohowsky



Dr. Mykola Shpetko



John Odezynsky

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Four UNA activist moved to the top of the organizing list in the first few weeks of Soyuz's pre-convention membership drive, announced by the Supreme Executive Committee at the outset of the new year.

Michael Olshansky, secretary of UNA branch 51 in Chicago, with 16 new members, Stephen Hlohowsky, secretary of Branch 364 in Cleveland, with 13, Dr. Mykola Shpetko, secretary of Branch 489 in New York, and John Odezynsky, Supreme Advisor from Philadelphia, with 10 each, surged to the top and having brought in 10 or more new members into the UNA fold, joined Soyuz's

Builders Club.

The campaign's goal is 5,000 new members insured for a total of \$10 million. In addition to regular awards, for organizers the Supreme Executive Committee has implemented a series of special ones, including a free week's vacation at Soyuzivka for students between the ages of 16 and 23, who organize 10 new members for a minimum of \$1,000 worth of insurance each with a year's dues paid in advance.

As the campaign picks up momentum, the leadership may change hands with more active UNA'ers becoming actively involved in the drive.

Four UNA Districts Set Meetings

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Four UNA District Committees will hold their annual meetings the weekend of March 5-6, according to an announcement by the Main Office here.

In addition to reports, discussions, plans and elections, the agenda of the meetings includes addresses by Supreme Officers.

The scheduled meetings are:

*Saturday, March 5, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., District Committee meets at 5:00 p.m. at St. Peter; and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Principal speaker: Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

*Sunday, March 6, Anthracite Coal Region District Committee will hold its meeting at St. Michael's Club hall in

Frackville, Pa., beginning at 3:00 p.m. Principal speaker: Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

*Sunday, March 6, the Baltimore, Washington and Richmond District Committee will meet at the "Self-Reliance" building in Baltimore, Md., beginning at 1:00 p.m. Principal speakers: S. Hawrysz, Supreme Advisors Dr. Myron Kuropas and Eugene Iwanciw.

*Sunday, March 6, The Woonsocket, R.I. District Committee will hold its annual meeting at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, beginning at 1:00 p.m. Principal speaker: Supreme Vice-President Mary Dushnyck.

Congress Apprised...

(Continued from page 3)

our relationship with the Polish authorities; and

Three. The possibility of developing some kind of understanding—at least an informal one—concerning an improved status of the Ukrainian minority.

Many Ukrainians have immigrated into the United States from Poland. Consequently, there are many families in this country who have hoped for some time to be reunited with their im-

mediate relatives left behind in Poland. Many of them would like to extend a more active assistance to their family members and friends in Poland. There are also those who have children born in the United States—or in Poland—who would like to go to Poland for formal—or informal—studies. It is hoped that through the combined efforts of the Department of State and the World Lemkos Federation these goals can be obtained.

Helen Olek Heads UNA Chicago District

CHICAGO, Ill.—Helen Olek, former Supreme Advisor and one of the most energetic Soyuz activists, was elected chairman of UNA's Chicago District Committee at its annual meeting held Sunday, February 3, at the UNA Home here.

The meeting was attended by 44 persons, representing 18 of the District's 34 Branches.

Present at the session and addressing the assembled were Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Advisor Anatoly Doroshenko, as well as field organizer Bohdan Deychakiwsky and Supreme Assembly honorary members Stephen Kuropas and John Evanchuk.



Helen Olek

Joining Mrs. Olek on the executive committee, elected from a list proposed from the floor, are: Michael Soroka, Peter Semkiw and Luka Kostelyna, vice-chairmen; Stephen Horalewsky, secretary, Wolodymyr Berejan, treasurer, Osyp Panchyshyn, financial chairman, Wolodymyr Nychaj, press chairman, W. Kostiw and Wolodymyr Matychak, organizing chairmen, Wasyl Semkiw and Edwin Blidy, social affairs chairmen, Ivan Stadyk, external affairs chairman, Ivan Hawaluk, Michael Karachewsky and I: Semuk, members. Michael Senchyshak, Prof. W. Iwaschuk and Sophia Kulchycky comprise the auditing committee, while Zenon Kosachewych, W. Hawdio and Dr. Bohdan Dziubynsky were elected to the arbitration board.

The meeting, conducted by a presidium consisting of M. Senchyshak, chairman, H. Olek, vice-chairman, and L. Kostelyna, secretary, honored the memory of the late Mykola Lashenko with a moment's silence. A nominating committee, consisting of I. Choma, M. Karachewsky and P. Wrublewsky, had submitted its slate of officers, which lost to that submitted from the floor.

Outgoing chairman Michael Olshansky commenced the series of reports, stating that the District, which consists of 34 Branches with a total of 6,949, had organized a total of 236 new members in 1976, achieving 45 per cent of the designated quota. Twenty-three Branches did organize new members, but 11 failed to gain a single new member.

M. Semkiw, with 32 new members, H. Olek with 31, and M. Olshansky with 29 were the leaders in last year's membership campaign. Roman Prypchkan organized 17 new members and A. Doroshenko, 14.

Onyshkewych To Teach Course At Fairfield U.

FAIRFIELD, Conn.—Zenowij Onyshkewych, well-known Ukrainian artist, will teach a course in drawing and painting at the Connecticut Center of Continuing Education, Division of Fairfield University, beginning March 1st through May 3rd.

The ten-session course will meet Tuesday from 9:45 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Fee for the course is \$95.00. Persons interested in the course should contact Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn. 06430, or telephone at (203) 255-5411 ext. 687.

Supreme Advisor A. Doroshenko later presented M. Semkiw, H. Olek and M. Olshansky with gold stars for their organizing achievements.

Financial chairman W. Berejan reported that there was a total of \$442,48 in the District's treasury. O. Panchyshyn reported on the District's participation in Bi-Cen observances. After a discussion of the reports, the auditing committee proposed and the meeting accorded a vote of approval to the outgoing executive.

In his brief remarks, A. Doroshenko noted that the District's past achievements were not contingent upon the number of supreme officers, but on the efforts of local Branch secretaries and other Branch officers.

Mr. Diachuk reviewed UNA's overall financial progress, noting that total assets had increased in 1976 by over \$1,112,000, reaching \$41,150,000 by the year's end. Income from dues, which continues to rise each year, brought in a total of \$3,025,000 in 1976. A total of \$3,244,000 has been accrued from promissory notes. The Treasurer said that a higher dividend will be paid in 1977 to members with certificates of 10 or more years and that members who became 79 in 1976 will receive dividends equivalent to a year's premium. Mrs. Diachuk concluded her remarks by informing the present of new protection plans that will be available later this year. Promotional literature will be sent in advance to all Branches.

Mr. Lesawyer, after extending congratulations to all those who participated in last year's membership drive, outlined UNA's progress in varied areas of activity and briefed the meeting on plans for the immediate future. He stressed the need for intensive efforts in the pre-convention drive. He also informed the meeting of plans to build a home for senior UNA'ers at Soyuzivka.

Mr. Deychakiwsky offered his services to all Branch secretaries and officers in the area in conjunction with the membership drive. He said he will help in each and every facet of the organization.

Taking part in the discussion were: M. Semchyshak, W. Berejan, R. Prypchkan, J. Evanchuk, P. Zayac, Dr. B. Dziubynsky, L. Bodnar, P. Gut, and Prof. W. Iwaschuk.

Among questions raised in the discussion were: need of financial support for the District and a UNA office in the Windy City; special youth program; delays in "Veselka" publication; lack of Branch activity; few benefits from organizing courses.

Refreshment were served after the meeting.

EDITORIALS

Salient Letters

President Carter's recent letter to Dr. Sakharov in Moscow, in itself an unprecedented move in America's modern history, coupled with his and his administration's rather forceful and candid statements on the question of repressions in the USSR and elsewhere around the world, places the problem of human rights into the core of global relations.

Recalling a passage from his inaugural address, to the effect that "because we are free, we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere," President Carter emphasized in his letter to Dr. Sakharov that "the American people and our government will continue our firm commitment to promote respect for human rights not only in our own country but also abroad."

While he confirmed again last week that he was not singling out the Soviet Union as the sole violator of human rights in the world, President Carter, with his letter to Dr. Sakharov, made no bones about America's concern over what is happening in the Soviet Union and in its East European satellites.

Moreover, by taking a stand on human rights, President Carter set an example for other Western leaders to be equally outspoken, something they have been loathe to do despite previous pleas from such men as Chornovil and Moroz, and from such women as Raisa Moroz and Oksana Meshko. It is significant that in his January 21st letter to President Carter and in his second reply, Dr. Sakharov did not speak of his plight, but of the ordeals of those in concentration camps and insane asylums, including Moroz and Tykhy and Fedorenko and Rudenko. The exchange of communications, therefore, reflects the courage of Dr. Sakharov, on the one hand, and the astuteness of President Carter, on the other. Thus far, only Sen. Jackson and the Canadian parliament saw fit to raise their voices on the recent arrests in the Soviet Union. Hopefully, the rest of the free world is not bereft of compassion and concern. It is the duty of our community and others to arouse that sense of concern and press for an equally forceful emulation of President Carter's and Dr. Sakharov's stands.

Our Legal Profession

A group of young Ukrainian lawyers and students of law attending American universities have set out on a venture that is as necessary as it is long overdue: the establishment of a Ukrainian American Bar Association to serve our community both in its internal activity and external pursuits.

It was a few years ago that a group of our young practicing attorneys in Michigan made the initial steps in this direction by forming a state-wide organization. Now their professional colleagues in the east and elsewhere in the Midwest are planning to call a constituent meeting some time in spring and establish a national organization. They are also exploring possibilities of having their Canadian counterparts join the organization in what would be a strong group that could defend and promote the interests of Ukrainians on both sides of the border.

We feel the situation is ripe for such an organization in many respects. For one thing, it is natural for people of the same background and profession to band together. Secondly, an organization of practicing attorneys would provide the oft-needed shield Ukrainian need, individually and collectively. Thirdly, in the light of recent developments in Ukraine such a Bar Association could take up the legal aspects of the struggle for human rights and carry substantial clout in the international arena.

We feel that the initiative of the group merits support, both from their peers in the legal profession and from the community at large.

TUSM Demonstration

Next Friday members of TUSM are planning a demonstration in New York City, the first, after a rally in Washington, in the wake of the most recent arrests in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR.

While the question of human rights has finally been put into proper focus on the highest of levels, the concern over inhuman treatment of our kin in Ukraine must be brought to the attention of the man in the street. Demonstrations, therefore, like other actions in defense of our brothers and sisters should be staged at every possible opportunity.

We should welcome the initiative of the TUSM youths and, like five years ago, when they and other young people took to the streets to tell of our brothers' plight, close the ranks behind them and join them in this action.

Harvard Announces 4-Week Ukrainian Summer Course

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Ukrainian Studies Chair Program at Harvard University will conduct its seventh summer session of courses in Ukrainian history, literature and language. This year's session has been shortened from eight weeks to a more intensive four-week period.

In addition to the courses, general and specialized seminars and cultural and entertainment programs have been planned for the session lasting from June 27th to July 25th.

Courses will be taught by Profs. Orest Subtenly, Gregory Grabowicz and Bohdan Struminsky. Seminars will also be conducted by guest lecturers.

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund will try to secure scholarships for students in need of financial aid.

Information about the summer sessions may be obtained by writing to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581 - 1583 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.



Abraham Lincoln's Goodness

by Roman L. Lysniak

"...I am in search of good men for our nation, because, in this latter and better age, which Washington has inaugurated, goodness is greatness. The great man of the future will be the good man of the future. I know that goodness has not always been considered the equivalent of greatness, but Washington by his great American life has changed our estimate..."
(From "George Washington A Factor In American History" by David Gregg, D.D.)

Perhaps the best known example of goodness of the other greatest American President, besides the Father of our Country, George Washington, who was born in the month of February, is Abraham Lincoln's writing the Emancipation Proclamation, published on January 1, 1863.

In this writer's search for other examples of Lincoln's benevolence, he came upon an incident of Lincoln's many hospital visits during the Civil War. It seems that this incident, which we will present to you in a story form, is the most characteristic of the Great Emancipator.

Just a week before his assassination, our 16th president visited the Army of the Potomac, at City Point, Virginia, and carefully examined the hospital arrangements of the troops stationed there. At that time, Jerome Walker, a native of Brooklyn, New York, was an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and although a boy of 19, he was assigned the duty of escorting the President through the hospital system.

One can imagine the pride of the young man with which he fulfilled the duty. As they went from tent to tent, the young man could not but note the President's gentleness, his friendly greetings to the wounded, his quiet humor as he drew comparisons between himself and the very tall and the very short men with whom he came in contact, and his genuine interest in the well-being of the soldiers.

Finally, after visiting the wards occupied by invalids and convalescing soldiers of the Union Army, the President came to three wards occupied by wounded prisoners of the Confederate Army. With a feeling of patriotic duty, young agent Jerome Walker said: "Mr. President, you won't want to go in there. They are only rebels."

As was later recalled by the Dr. Jerome Walker, he would never forget how the President stopped and gently placed his large hand upon his shoulder and answered: "Young man, you mean Confederates." And Jerome Walker meant Confederates ever since.

There was nothing to do for the young agent after the President's remarks but to go with him through these three wards. And Jerome Walker could not see but that the President was just as kind, his hand-shakings just as hearty, his interest just as genuine for the well-being of the men as when he was among his own Union Army soldiers.

As they returned to the headquarters, the President impressed upon the young agent the importance of caring for them as faithfully as he should for the Union Army's wounded.

When next day Jerome Walker visited these three wards, the Southern soldiers and officers were full of praise for "Abe" Lincoln, as they called him, and when, a week afterwards, the news came of his assassination, there was no truer sorrow, recalled Dr. Jerome Walker, nor greater indignation anywhere than among these same Confederates.

Through The Sunny Balkans

by Irene M. Troitch

(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 Troitch.)

(8)

Back on the Strandum for the last time, we stepped into one of the stores to buy postcards and stamps. The procedure for purchasing things in this particular shop was rather complicated: First you pick out what you wish to buy. Then you go to the girl at the counter who rings up the price on a register and gives you the receipt. While she keeps your package, you have to go to a booth where you pay for the merchandise. Here, you show the receipt, it gets stamped, the girl in the booth takes your money, gives back your change, and records the prices you paid in the ledger book. Then she gives back your stamped receipt, which you show to the sales clerk at the counter where you left your merchandise, and she gives you your package. And all I bought was one postcard and 4 stamps!



Irene M. Troitch

on the crooked nightstand by my bed and went to sleep.

WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1976

Up at 5:45. Suitcases on the bus by 6:15. Breakfast at 6:30. 7:20 — We move. As we travel the coastal road going out of Cubrovnik, white capped waves ruffle the surface of the gray-green sea in the dreary dawn of this overcast day.

Saw a ship in the harbor with a hammer and sickle on its smoke-stack. License plates in Dubrovnik all begin "DU" and have the inevitable red star.

Along a stretch of fairly level terrain beyond the city, dairy cows and horses graze in meadows between patches of farmland opposite the wooded knolls on the right.

8:25 — had to stop the air conditioning fluid tank which was leaking over Adolf again. (I thought that the bus had been repaired at the garage yesterday.)

Saw some goats on the roof of a shack built against a hill.

9:00 — The Boka Kotorska estuary.

Cloud veiled mountains. Rainy, drizzly, dreary, misty, hazy, cooler. Short tarpanins held down by small rocks cover the tops of tall haystacks.

Sunflowers.

More and larger villages. More large apartment houses... the city of Kotor at 9:40, with its extraordinary fortress build right on and into the face of a mountainside; a blue-domed Orthodox church. Women carrying large baskets of produce; some dressed all in black. Beginning to see

Eye-on Books

by Aleksander Sokolyszyn

"On the Historical Beginnings of Eastern Slavic Europe" (Readings), collected, partially translated and edited by Nicholas L. Fr.-Chirovsky, Seton Hall University, New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1976, 223 pp.

There was a great need among English speaking scholars, researchers, librarians and students for a publication dealing with the historical beginnings of Eastern Slavic Europe. Attempts were made to rewrite the Muscovite-Russian history in order to present an objective historical view of the Muscovite and the Kievan, Rus-Ukraine histories. Prof. Chirovsky had published in 1967 "An introduction to Russian History". Another of his tasks is his involvement, as secretary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc. in America, to translate the ten volumes of Michael Hrushevsky's "History of Rus-Ukraine" into English. Besides Hrushevsky, other Ukrainian scholars such as N. Chubaty, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, S. Horak, N. Andrusiak, O. Pritsak, B. Kortschmarik and others have written a great deal on that topic. Due to the efforts of Prof. Chirovsky we have all those views collected in one volume as a valuable reference research source.

It contains Hrushevsky's "The Traditional System of Russian History vs. a Rational History of Eastern Slavs," originally printed in the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences publication of 1904. Hrushevsky criticized the Russian imperialistic-oriented scholars, who connected the history of Kievan Rus-Ukraine (8th-12th centuries) with Vladimir-Muscovite principality of the 13th and 14th centuries, as "highly irrational". Today Soviet Russian historiography and some American historiography is accepting this Soviet Russian view as scholarly truth, with harmful ramifications to Ukraine and other non-Russian nations of the USSR.

There are two more articles Hrushevsky dealing with Eastern Europe and Slavic ethnography. The book includes an article by M. Braychevsky; N. Polonska-Vasylenko's "The Beginnings of the State of Ukraine-Rus"; N. Andrusiak's "Genesis of the Eastern Slavic Nations"; N. Chubaty's "The Meaning of 'Russia' and 'Ukraine'"; B. Kortschmarik's "Russian Interpretation of Ukrainian Historical Source Materials"; O. Pritsak and John S. Reshetar's article about "Ukraine and the Dialectic of Nation-Building", and Manning's "The Kremlin's New Theses on Ukraine".

This collection is a good source for the study of the history of Eastern Slavic Europe, especially Ukraine, and we hope to see the publication of the second volume as soon as possible.

"The Kievan Academy and Its Role in the Organization of Education in Russia at the Turn of the Seventeenth Century," by Frank B. Kortschmarik, New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc., 1976, 95 pp.

The author is a known young Ukrainian historian, who has published (in 1971) a monograph called "Christianization of the European East and Messianic Aspirations of Moscow as the Third Rome", dealing with Muscovite-Russian church history.

The "Kievan Academy" monograph deals with the Muscovite-Russian history of education. The foreword was provided by Dr. Hryhor M. Lyznycky, emphasizing that the Kievan Mohyla Academy was a symbol of the spiritual union of Slavic Eastern Europe with the West European Christian culture. That is the importance of the Kievan Academy which was the first institution of higher learning in Eastern Europe. In the introduction, the author presents the history of the Kievan Brotherhood School which was organized in 1613. It

was reorganized by the Metropolitan of Kiev, Petro Mohyla, in 1632 in to an Academy of Kiev, which had an important role in the national, cultural, and religious renaissance of 17th century Ukraine and its neighboring nations, especially Muscovite Russia of that time. The tsarist, Soviet Russian, and the Western pro-Russian scholars have minimized the significance of this Academy as the "greatest center of learning in all Eastern Europe". The purpose of this publication is to show the great importance of this Kievan Academy to the Western world.

In the first three chapters the author depicts the importance of the Kievan Academy for the cultural and religious life of the 17th century Slavic Eastern Europe, the cradle of culture at that time. In the first chapter, the author presents the "gradual spread of Kievan scholarship in the Muscovite state," when the outstanding scholars of the Kievan Academy migrated to Muscovite territories. The second chapter shows how, with the help of the Kievan Academy scholars, the Muscovites accepted the "decisive orientation toward the West and full acceptance of Kievan scholarship with pro-Greek influence. It has a facsimile reproduction of a "Decree of Affirmation," issued by Tsar Peter Alexievich in 1701, recognizing the Kievan institution of higher learning as an Academy.

The third chapter deals with the establishment of a school system in the pro-Western spirit in Moscow due to the gradual transplanting of Kievan scholars to Muscovy. In the summary it is stated that in 1649 hundreds of outstanding Ukrainian scholars were brought to the Muscovite territories to "civilize" the north.

It includes a testament of Metropolitan Mohyla and a comprehensive selected bibliography. An index adds to this valuable monograph.

"History of the Mongolian People's Republic," translated from the Mongolian and annotated by William A. Brown and Urgunge Onon, published by East Asian Research Center-Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. and London, England, Harvard University Press, 1976, 897 pp.

This work constitutes volume three of the Academy of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic Institute of History publication called "The History of the Mongolian People's Republic", printed in 1969 in Ulan Bator, the capital of the Mongolian Republic.

The volume covers the contemporary period and was edited by Academician B. Shirendev and historian M. Sandorj, with Marxist interpretation and pro-Soviet Russian views. The work is divided into two parts, part one having seven chapters and part two only five. It ends with concluding statement, appendices, such as historical chronology, translators' notes and bibliography, glossary, index and a list of twelve maps.

The first part is devoted to the Mongolian People's Republic in the democratic stage of the revolution (1921-40), emphasizing the influence of the Muscovite Russian October Revolution in Mongolia, expulsion of the Chinese, establishment of the Republic and its cultural development.

Part two deals with the socialist stage of the revolution in the Republic in 1940-45, covering the Second World War, the economic development, the construction of socialism and the rise of the so-called "working people's livelihood," following the Soviet example, or being under a strong Soviet Russian influence. It is interesting to have in English this history of Mongolia, a country of more than 600,000 square miles and a population of about 1.5 million. This work was financed by the Ford Foundation despite its pro-Marxist views.

Cyrillic lettering (Serbian) on shops and commercial vehicles.

Pine and shrub-covered mountains — the highest are cloud enveloped.

Gray-white granite outcroppings. Following a tortuous, bumpy, narrow mountain road. Stuck again — cars trying to pass us from the opposite direction. Now a huge truck.

9:50 — mountain on the left; a long, straight drop yawning uncomfortably on the immediate right. Sharp hairpin turns climbing higher; slowly and gradually higher.

Saw a sandy beach far below filled with campers and their bright-colored tents.

Reached a section of straighter, more level terrain.

10:23 — Accident! While driving through a town, someone in a small blue car tried to sneak a quick left turn in front of our bus. With a dull crash, the mass of our bus rammed into the car's left end, throwing open the left door of the car and sending the driver flying out onto the slick wet pavement strewn with fragments of the shattered windshield. (I always sit on the right side of the bus so thankfully I didn't witness any of this, but I caught snatches of conversation as people on the other side talked about what they had just seen).

We were all stunned. Adolf ran out of the bus and over to the car. Poor Adolf, I heard that this is his first accident in eighteen years of driving a bus. Some residents of the town started to gather around. People driving by our bus stared. Police arrived and began directing traffic while other policemen started measuring the skid marks, determining the stopping distance of the bus, etc. An ambulance came and went. I didn't watch. I glanced over and all I saw between the people staring out from the bus and the people gathered around outside was a woman standing by the driver's door and crying hysterically in shock.

The picture of people gathered around outside together with the people staring out from our bus ironically reminded me of "Auto Wreck," a poem by Karl Shapiro, which describes the scene of an accident at which people stand and stare, caught by man's perennial curiosity and fascina-

tion with death, dying, violence, and pain — more accurately described as a kind of innate sadism, varying in degree from person to person.

Adolf is trying to pound out the dent in the front left fender of the bus.

At about 12:45, Adolf was given permission to move the bus off the road and onto the dirt shoulder of the intersection. On the other side of the street, the battered blue car is awkwardly positioned nearly on top of a concrete-based directional sign almost dislodged by the impact of the car. Another sign standing next to the car announces that it is 24 and 25 kilometers east to Petrove — which we should have passed by or through a long time ago. Instead we are in the town of Budva, just sitting around either inside or outside the bus — reading, drinking soda, walking back and forth to a small grocery store, and waiting to find out how seriously the man in the blue car had been injured and what the officials will do with Adolf (and so the rest of us) because of it. It isn't raining anymore and the sun is trying to break through the clouds.

There is a navy blue — light blue roofed police car with a flat tire parked near us.

When the now dissipated crowd of town people had stood around the scene, almost everywhere one looked there was bound to be either a man or boy wearing a blue and white striped "T" shirt. The emphasis on athletics in this Soviet satellite may also be noted by the number of boys who had been dressed in sweatsuits. Clogs seem to be popular with the girls.

While we were waiting, we ate the lunch provided by the Hotel Stadion, packed in individual small-shopping-bag-sized bags: salami and cheese sandwiches, bread, two eggs and an orange.

2:35 — Some men are measuring the road again.

At 2:56, a policeman came onto the bus to check something on the instrument panel of the dashboard.

Outside, I saw a man in a car slowly towing another car by a long, thin rope. As they were passing our bus, one of the policemen went over to the man who was towing and started shouting at

him. A van went by with the word "Politika" written on it.

Looks like it's going to rain again.

At 3:17, a police car came for Adolf.

There is a man standing across the street and under a tree who has been standing there almost the whole time since the accident. He seems to be keeping a watchful eye on all of our activities while trying to look as nonchalant, nondescript, and inconspicuous as possible.

A family of very personable people living in the second house from the corner at which we are parked allowed us to use their bathroom — for which we offered to pay a nominal fee. (The facility on the bus was supposed to have been repaired in Dubrovnik, but it wasn't). The bathroom in the private home is about three feet by three feet with a toilet, a metal hose — a shower I imagine — attached to a faucet on the wall, no sink, and just enough room to walk in and out, on a patch of slippery, wet floor.

4:15 — the man who had tumbled on his head: who we all thought had been very seriously hurt — came walking back to his car! There was a bandage completely covering the top of his head. He looked the car over as if he was searching for something in particular. (Rumor had it that there had been a gun stashed in the car somewhere and that supposedly it had already been confiscated by the police). The man left.

4:25 — Adolf is back.

4:31 — Police are looking at the bus again.

4:35 — Police drove away with Adolf again.

5:00 — The man with the bandage came back and drove his car away, with the driver's door hanging open and the left back tire wobbling — the whole scene looking like something out of an old slapstick comedy.

5:05 — Adolf was brought back.

5:35 — Mr. Lishchynsky announced that we are going to spend the night in the Montenegro capital of Titograd and proceed to Skopje tomorrow.

7:41 — After nine hours, we were finally permitted to leave intersection. Traveling under the solitary vigilance of a red-orange moon mysteriously gliding in and out of dark, vaporous

clouds. At 9:15, we arrived at the class "A" Crna Gora Hotel. We were assigned rooms, took our things up on the automatic elevator — the door of which has to be manually pulled open to get on and pushed open to get off — and then we went down to dinner at 10:00. I didn't have much of an appetite for anything except cole slaw and some aspirin for the aching head and sore throat I had all day.

Excusing myself from the table, I went across the dining room and looked out onto the garden patio where many people were sitting at tables and listening or dancing to a band and a woman singer. It was a very pleasant atmosphere, but I wasn't in the mood to stay around. I just went up to the fifth floor room Sonia and I had been assigned to, took a danish bathtub shower in Barb's room down the hall (because only the scalding hot water tap worked in the bathroom of my room), washed some "laundry", and then fell asleep to the sounds of music muted and mellowed by its flight up from the patio through the invisible resistance of the still evening air.

Thursday, August 12, 1976

Knock on the door at 7:15. Suitcases out to the bus. Breakfast at 8:00. For the first time there was a slight variation in the menu: in addition to the usual rolls with jelly, there were also hard boiled eggs. (Ah, the luxuries of staying at a class A hotel!)

We got our passports back and then left our keys at the desk near which hangs the now familiar black and white portrait of Marshal Tito. A photograph taken many years ago and now obligingly displayed in every Yugoslavian hotel, store, and other public places in order to continuously keep before the people this image of a confident and commanding leader perpetually in his prime.

At 9:00, we left for Skopje — again. The hotel doorman waved to us as our bus pulled away. There was something strangely familiar about this man...his hat, uniform, large-nose profile, stocky figure, age...of course, he bore an uncanny resemblance to none other than Charles de Gaulle! "Au revoir."

(To be continued)

Sen. Yuzyk Crowns Bohdanna Dolishny Queen during Independence Ball



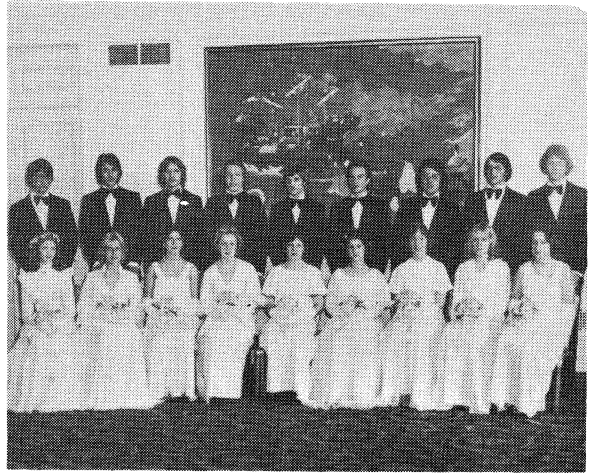
The Ukrainian community of St. Catharines, Ont., marked the 59th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine with a municipal program, a concert and ball Saturday, January 22. That morning on the grounds of the local city hall, in the presence of provincial and local officials, Mayor Joseph L. Reid proclaimed January 22nd as "Ukrainian Day." The local UCC branch sponsored that evening's concert which included the reading of the Fourth Universal, recitations, an appearance by the SUM "Baturyn" chorus and the "Dunay" dance ensemble, and an address by Sen. Paul Yuzyk, UNA Supreme Director for Canada. That evening during a Ukrainian Independence Ball, Sen. Yuzyk crowned Bohdanna Dolishny as Queen of the fete. Runners-up were N. Sakharchynsky and N. Demianenko. Photo above shows Sen. Yuzyk crowning Miss Dolishny.

Press Queen and Princesses



"Miss Press 1977", Areta Siryj (center), flanked by first runner-up, Christine Rakoczy (right) and second runner-up, Tetiana Husar (left) at the fifth annual Ukrainian Press Ball of the United States, held Saturday, February 5, at Manor Junior College.

Engineers, Doctors Ball, New York



Nine lovely young ladies were presented to the Ukrainian society during the annual Ukrainian Engineers and Doctors Ball Saturday, February 12 at the Pierre Hotel in New York City. The fete was sponsored by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America. Photo above shows, left to right, Irene Oryshkevych with Peter Sakharuk, Irene Hrabarchuk with Bohdan Popivny, Tita Pawliuk with Oleh Nahirny, Natalka Cherny with Marko Kryshtalsky, Katia Velykoridko with Myron Dytiuk, Taya Salamacha with Andrew Kmeta, Maria Fedortsiv with Lew Iwashkiw, Irene Volovodiuk with Victor Swyrydenko, and Lesia Veremiyenko with Anatoliy Lysynsk.

Present Debutantes in Buffalo



1977 debutantes at the annual Ukrainian Charity Ball at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Cheektowaga, N.Y. Proceeds from the ball, which is sponsored by the Relief Section of the Buffalo UCCA Branch, benefit schools, homes for the aged and hospitals. Funds are also used to cover medical aid, clothing and transportation costs for those who have recently emigrated from the Soviet Union. The debutantes, standing left to right are: Marta Hreshchyshyn, Natalie Dmytrijuk, Natalie Korytnyk, Diana Derhak, Ola Korytko, Luba Senyk and Raia Iwanenko. Photo above — courtesy of the Buffalo Courier-Express.

Hallmark Again Prints "Pysanka" Decorated Card



Hallmark's 1977 Ukrainian Easter Card.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Hallmark Cards, Inc. has published its third Easter card featuring Ukrainian "pysanky".

The card, entitled "The Legend of the Easter Egg", is a colorful photograph of several pysanky and a Hutsul wooden inlaid box on an embroidered tablecloth.

The Ukrainian folk tale of the origins of "pysanky" is retold inside the card (serial number 35E 244-2). The card's message states: "Wishing You All the Joys and Blessings of This Holy Season".

The Ukrainian Easter egg designs used in this year's card are courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Czupylo of West Covina, California.

Ukrainian designs have previously been used in Hallmark Easter cards in 1973 and 1975.

"Sopilka" to Appear On Philly TV

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The "Dancing Sopilka", a locally based Ukrainian folk ensemble, will appear on television on Monday, February 28, in the Philadelphia area.

A half-hour program, beginning at 6:30 p.m., will be aired on PBS Channel 12, on the "Take 12 show".

In the fall of this year Hallmark will begin sales of a new jigsaw puzzle featuring a wooden inlaid plate holding ten "pysanky".

Atlanta Daily Reports

On Ukrainian Christmas Observances

ATLANTA, Ga.—"It's Christmas in January", announced the headline in the Thursday, January 13 edition of The Atlanta Constitution.

The daily's food editor, Jean Thwaite, covered the Christmas dinner of the Ukrainian Association of Georgia, held on Sunday, January 9, two days after Christmas according to the Julian calendar.

The article explained Ukrainian Christmas traditions and provided recipes for Ukrainian Christmas dishes — kolach, kutia, meatless borsch and varenyky — reprinted from "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery" by Savella Stechishin.

Noting that there are about 120 Ukrainian families in Georgia, the article also touched upon the activities of the Ukrainian community in that state and organizations such as the Ukrainian Association of Georgia, the Independent Ukrainian School which holds classes for children on Saturdays, and the newly formed branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

In addition to the article and the recipes. The Constitution carried three photographs taken at the dinner, one

Kerhonkson Parish Has "Prospora" at Soyuzivka



The Ukrainian community and the parishioners of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church of Kerhonkson, N.Y. held their Christmas "Prospora" at Soyuzivka on Sunday, January 23. Photo above shows the students and teachers of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects. The students appeared in a program of recitations and carols following the "Prospora". Over 200 persons attended the Christmas luncheon, prepared by the women of the parish.

Kulynych to Show New Film

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"The Destiny of Nations," a new full-length color film produced by the Cinema Studio of Yaroslav Kulynych will have its premiere showing Saturday and Sunday, March 12-13, here at the Ukrainian National Home.

The film, in addition to showing

scenes from such lands as Tahiti, Fiji, Senegal and others, includes footage on Ukrainian settlements in Australia, Israel and Yugoslavia.

Saturday's showing is scheduled for 7:00 p.m. Sunday the film will be shown at 2:00, 4:30 and 7:00 p.m.



Pupils of the Independent Ukrainian School in an Atlanta, Georgia suburb with their teachers top row, left to right, Larysa Temple, Evhenia Yoder, Nadia Dzikovsky, - principal, Yaroslava Hajduk and Oksana Foltyn. The school was founded over a year and a half ago by parents for the benefit of their children. About 22 children, ranging in age from four to 14, attend the school which meets on Saturdays.

of them a color photograph of three little girls in Ukrainian costumes standing near a kolach.

The daily devoted almost two full pages to the coverage of the Ukrainian community of the Atlanta area.

N.Y. UCCA Asks for Equal Time To Respond to WNET's Airing of "Earth"

(The following letter, signed by Eugene Ivashkiv and Askold Lozynskiy, president and vice-president of the New York UCCA branch, was sent to WNET-TV, Channel 13 in New York, requesting time to respond to the station's airing of Oleksander Dovzhenko's "Earth" three weeks ago. The UCCA branch officers suggested that Channel 13 allow a panel of historians to discuss the collectivization period in Ukraine.)

On Saturday evening, February 5, 1977, WNET - Channel 13, in accordance with its policy of presenting educational material for its viewing audience, screened the film "Earth" of the famous Soviet director Alexander Dovzhenko. WNET provided no commentary either before or at the conclusion of the showing. In addition, said film was listed in TV Guide with the following comment:

"Earth" (Russian, 1930) Director Dovzhenko's film about peasants of his native Ukraine and their struggle to set up collective farms despite opposition by landowners..."

I am sure that WNET is fully aware that Dovzhenko's "Earth" was a Soviet propaganda movie geared specifically to expedite the Soviet government's program of collectivization in Ukraine. Although the film, certainly, possesses

artistic merit, nevertheless, historically, it is grossly inaccurate.

Collectivization in Ukraine was forced upon the Ukrainian peasant who was not only accustomed to but quite content with private ownership no matter how meager was his own little plot of land. The peasant himself struggled intrepidly against forced collectivization in order to safeguard his proprietary rights. Nevertheless, the Soviet government was most intransigent in pursuing its program, utilizing its full police and military force which consequently resulted in the "Great Famine" of 1932-33 which took the lives of over 6 million Ukrainian peasants. I feel that this infamous and tragic period in Ukrainian history should be elucidated in order to present an accurate picture and expose the sundry barbaric tactics utilized by the Soviet regime in pursuing its imperialistic policies in Ukraine.

We are writing to you on behalf of the

Ukrainian community in New York City. We are fully aware that when a station presents one viewpoint on a controversial public issue, public interest requires that reasonable opportunity be afforded for the presentation of opposing viewpoints. This is the "Fairness Doctrine". In addition, The Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters stipulates that it is the responsibility of stations-networks to seek opportunities for introducing into telecasts factual materials which will aid in the enlightenment of the American public.

Therefore, we propose that WNET, in the interest of education and public enlightenment, afford equal time to a panel of knowledgeable historians to discuss on the air the period of collectivization in the Soviet Union which is depicted in the Dovzhenko film and thus dispel the gross inaccuracies portrayed in said movie.

Although WNET would normally be under no obligation to enlighten the American public with regard to the Soviet Union in the 1930's, nevertheless, in view of what has transpired, that is, having shown Dovzhenko's "Earth" without any comment as to its propagandistic nature, WNET should now feel compelled to present the opposing viewpoint and thus not only rectify the wrong which has been done, but also diligently carry out its function of educating the American public.

Religion Flourishes...

(Continued from page 2)

Some wear crosses and fill the officially sanctioned churches on holidays. Others read Bible stories at home and hope that their children will move closer to the church than they. Still others defy the law by establishing secret Sunday schools and holding services in their apartments.

A large group of underground Baptists operates a clandestine printing shop where professional-looking magazines and bulletins are produced.

Typewritten "samizdat" — unauthorized publications — are circulated by members of other faiths.

Religious improvisation abounds. Leonid N. Polivanov, a 51-year-old Baptist with a round face, merry eyes and a grey beard, said that he was baptized seven years ago in a huge municipal swimming pool on the bank of the Moscow River by an American Baptist here as a tourist.

"There were only two of us," he said. "We prayed and dunked." None of the swimmers seemed to notice.

His 18-year-old daughter was baptized in the bathtub of their three-room Moscow apartment, and she, in turn, describes having baptized Russians and foreigners in both tub and pool.

One was a 12-year-old neighbor to whom she gave religious instruction contrary to his mother's wishes but with his grandmother's assent.

Other baptisms take place officially in established churches.

"Many members of the party baptize their children and, moreover, there are many party members who have been baptized themselves," said the Rev. Dmitri Dudko, a controversial Orthodox clergyman. "Only the other day I baptized a party member, his wife and three of his grown children."

A 19-year-old student at Moscow State University, not a believer himself, estimated that seven to 10 of his 20 friends there were religious. Some are from "orthodox Marxist families," he said, and they remain Komsomol members despite their religious beliefs.

Subject of Debate

The reasons for the curious overlap of Communist and Christian affiliations are the subject of debate and disagreement.

Those in the church tend to minimize the ideological clash between Marxism-Leninism and Christianity, arguing that they hold compatible humanitarian precepts and that their relationship

need not be antagonistic.

Father Dmitri maintained that the phenomenon of Communists being baptized "signifies a paradox — that they are real believers and real Communists."

Furthermore, he contended, no neat line can be drawn between believers and non-believers in this society.

At some middle ground their divergent impulses merge and blur, and it is common to encounter many whose personal ethics and values are not contrary to either communism or Christianity.

As the Moscow University student put it: "I believe in pieces from Marxism, pieces from religion."

On the other hand, many outside the church think that the current interest in religion reflects the low ideological content of modern Soviet communism.

A Communist utopia, in which religion is no longer needed, has faded as a vision of the future.

Membership in the party, and especially in the much less exclusive Komsomol, to which a vast majority of those from 14 to 28 belong, is often pursued to advance careers. "To be a member of Komsomol is an empty formality, like citizenship or age," a Moscow woman commented.

"Fifteen years ago we believed in some new idealistic basis of life," her husband, an engineer, recalled. "People believed that something new could flourish out of socialist ideas. Now there is no longer hope. Communism is like paganism — all idols."

"There is a real religious reverence now," explained a writer whose wife is in the party. "A search for an ideal, a search for a sense of life. We have lost our ideals...in a system of bureaucracy and falsehood — a crisis of ideology."

The sense of vacuum worries some parents. The engineer, who has been rather non-religious in his adult life, hopes that his children will be closer to the church "so that they have an inner stability because we want them to be free and independent."

For some, then, a step toward the church becomes a step away from full acceptance of the political and moral authority of the state — an effort to gain some subtle measure of personal philosophical independence.

"In many cases it is an act of dissent, not an act of faith," a mathematician said.

A historian noted that it was probab-

ly the least dangerous form of protest, given the nominal legal protection for religious beliefs. "Official religion," the mathematician explained, "is the only permissible outlook other than Marxism-Leninism."

On another level, the church is a community, providing a feeling of belonging.

Lev Kopelev, a Jew and a writer who spent 10 years in a labor camp with Aleksander I. Solzhenitsyn, explains it with the word "sobor," which means congregation, cathedral, council or synod.

"The party is also sobor," Kopelev said, "but the church is the meekest one. The church does not make demands or press so much. It is an opiate."

For the Polivanovs, the Baptist family, the sobor is far flung and multinational, a result of constant effort.

Miss Polivanov works in Red Square, where, accompanied by her father, she approaches English-speaking tourists to ask if they are Christians and to invite them to the family apartment, bedecked with snapshots of foreign friends and sprinkled with foreign-made religious trinkets.

Spread on the couch is a blue T-shirt bearing a depiction of Jesus.

Vehicle of Nationalism

While the Polivanovs are reaching outward, many others reach inward through religion, using the church as a vehicle of nationalism.

For some minorities in the Soviet Union — Latvian Roman Catholics, Georgians and Armenians — organized religion can be a repository of minority culture and ethnic heritage held fast against the dominant Russians.

The teenage girl in Baku is an Armenian living among Azerbaijanis. Her church is an Armenian church and she declared that she was an Armenian nationalist.

For the Russians, the Russian Orthodox Church can serve the same function, underscoring their ethnic origins, providing a strong sentimental link with history and drawing a line between what is Russian and Soviet, Russianness and communism.

The search for history involves intense nostalgia. As a means of dissent the Russian Orthodox Church forms the center of the Russian society envi-

(Continued on page 13)

Carter...

(Continued from page 1)

mentation of the Helsinki Accords, Oleksa Tykhya, a member of that group, Yuri Orlov, head of the Moscow Group to Monitor Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, and Aleksandr Ginzburg, member.

Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador, personally called on a high ranking State Department official the following day to protest Mr. Carter's letter.

He said that the Soviet Union "rejects" America's interference with it considers are in internal policies of the USSR.

Full Text

I received your letter of January 21, and I want to express my appreciation to you for bringing your thoughts to my personal attention.

Human rights is a central concern of my Administration. In my inaugural address I stated: 'Because we are free, we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere.'

You may rest assured that the American people and our government will continue our firm commitment to promote respect for human rights not only in our own country but also abroad.

We shall use our good offices to seek the release of prisoners of conscience, and we will continue our efforts to shape a world responsive to human aspirations in which nations of differing cultures and histories can live side by side in peace and justice. I am always glad to hear from you, and I wish you well.

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Met Opera Star Has a Lot Going For Him — And He's Ukrainian, Too

by Helen Perozak Smindak

New York
Paul Plishka, Metropolitan Opera basso, is said to be one of the most sought-after artists on today's opera scene.

He is "one of the busiest and most respected singers in opera — not only at the Met but everywhere else," says Bill Zakariassen of The New York Daily News.

His recent performances have been termed "superb" and "superbly vocalized" by Donal Henahan and Harold C. Schonberg of The New York Times.

Plishka is "airborne on one of the most promising careers in a long time to be built entirely in this country, with no European apprenticeship at all," noted Martin Mayer in a recent issue of the Metropolitan Opera Guild's Opera News.

To these superlatives one can only add that Paul Plishka is Ukrainian — or more precisely, an American of Ukrainian vintage, a fact which came to public attention only in the past year. A story about Plishka in the Daily News last March made mention of his "Ukrainian progenitors" and was corroborated by Mr. Mayer's statement in the Opera News that "the family's ethnic identification is Ukrainian."

Performs in The Magic Flute

Plishka himself cheerfully confirmed his Ukrainian identity during an interview on January 22 in his dressing room at the Met following an afternoon performance of Mozart's *The Magic Flute* in which he sang the role of Sarastro, the High Priest of the Temple of Isis. His attractive, dark-haired wife Judy (an American of Irish-English descent) and his charming mother, Mrs. Peter Plishka, quickly echoed the sentiments of the six-foot-one, amply proportioned basso.

I had arrived at the Metropolitan Opera House in Lincoln Center expecting a polite, perfunctory reception and the "15 or 20 minutes" I had requested from Plishka's publicity agent. Earlier in the day Natalia Chudy-Husiak of Queens, who has sung in operatic performances with Plishka and will perform with him next October in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, described Plishka as "encouraging" and very "helpful to me."

But I wasn't sure whether I would meet the aristocratic and formal Prince Gremin I had seen last October at Carnegie Hall in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin*, the malevolent Mephistopheles from *Faust*, the venerable monk Pimen from *Boris Godunov*, or the majestic High Priest Sarastro he had portrayed that afternoon.

Plishka turned out to be none of these formidable personages. Although his size and his russet-tinted curly blond hair and beard give him the appearance of a Viking warrior, he is a soft-spoken, relaxed man with a warm smile, a ready wit and a congenial disposition. Now out of Sarastro's priestly vestments and into casual sport shirt and slacks, he answered questions readily about his family's background, his home life and his almost-meteoric rise to success in the world of operatic music.

I spent a delightful hour chatting with the Plishkas and was led backstage later to see the stage crew setting up curtains and props for the evening's performance. When I parted with the singer



Paul Plishka

and his wife at the stage door, Plishka was busy signing his name on opera programs and record jackets held out by over a dozen fans who had patiently waited for him to appear.

At 35, Paul Plishka has already performed over 30 roles at the Met, including Ramfis in *Aida*, Wurm in *Luisa Miller*, Raimondo in *Lucia, Leporello* in *Don Giovanni* and Procida in *Vespri Siciliani*. He has debuted in Strasbourg and Paris and at the famed La Scala in Italy and has sung in the Canary Islands.

In this country, Plishka has had engagements with the New Orleans Opera, the Cincinnati Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, the Boston Symphony, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and other leading orchestras. When I talked to him he was looking forward to his first New York recital (held with great success on Sunday, February 6, at Town Hall) and his first appearance at a Ukrainian function (a concert with Carlotta Ordassy-Baranska on Saturday, February 26, at Cooper Union in New York).

The life story of Paul Plishka reads like the plot of a Hollywood musical. Blessed with a singing voice which even at kindergarten age was considered outstanding, Plishka was "discovered" at the age of 17 by Armen Boyajian, a pianist who was forming the Paterson Lyric Opera Theatre. He received his first training there in many of the roles he was to perform on the world's great opera stages.

Plishka continued his studies with Boyajian (who has been his voice teacher for 17 years) while attending Montclair State Teachers College.

Marriage at the age of 20 was no deterrent to his vocal studies. In the early years Plishka and his wife would spend three or four nights a week in standing room at the old Met, through the season, then they would talk over the performance with friends.

Met Debut in 1967

Plishka was invited to join the Met itself when the National Company was disbanded. He made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in *La Gioconda* on September 21, 1967.

Of his voice, he says: "I'm what is known as a basso cantate, which is what the Italians call a singing bass, a very lyric kind of bass. I've always trained myself to sing a beautiful line and go from one note to another with no distur-

bance and a beautiful connection. But the bottom notes are coming as I get older...it's something that's happening naturally...the voice is getting deeper and deeper."

In coming years Plishka would like to shift to dramatic bass and baritone roles such as Boris and Scarpia, and later still to basso buffo.

One of his goals is to visit Eastern Europe because he thinks that his voice has "a lot of qualities that the Ukrainians and the Russians and the Poles would find attractive."

When he did Eugene Onegin with Russian opera star Galina Vishnevskaya, she told him that the best "Russian basses" are Ukrainians from Ukraine, and that's why he "sounded so good."

Plishka is, as he puts it, "very American" and yet deeply interested in his ethnic background.

Hoping to learn about Ukraine "geographically" he recently bought a book he came across in a Madison Avenue bookstore — *UPA Warfare in the Ukraine* — and says, "There's a lot of interesting things in it."

He was as excited as a small boy when shown a clipping from *Svoboda* — a review by Theodore Teren-Yuskiw of his debut as Mephistopheles at the Met, and asked to have his name pointed out "in Ukrainian."

"When my grandparents came to this country, I think it was a time when people wanted to forget the hard times back there and they concentrated on learning how to speak English and how to do things the American way," Plishka said, explaining the family's lapse in preserving ethnic customs and the native language.

Both his father, Peter Plishka, and his mother, the former Helen Patricia (the name is an Anglicized version of Petryshyn), who were married in St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Scranton, were born in this country. Now residents of Paterson, N.J., they attend mass at a Roman Catholic Church in their neighborhood but continue to bring their Easter food basket for blessing each year to St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic.

Plishka's paternal grandparents migrated to Scranton around 1910 from the village of Hapkvitsi near Tisna in the county of Lisko. His maternal grandparents (his grandmother was Polish) came from the area of Lviv in western Ukraine.

Reminiscing about his childhood in Old Forge, Pa., Plishka said, "When my grandparents were alive...at Christmas

and at Easter the family would get together and mother would make holi-btsi, pyrohy, kowbasa..."

He's still fond of "the food my mother prepares" but "a lot of it is fattening and I have to watch my weight." Judy declared, however, that "I really should learn to cook a few Ukrainian things."

Plishka and his wife live in Freehold, N.J., with their three sons, Paul, 15, Jeffrey, 14, and Nicolai, 7, all of whom love music. The oldest boy is vocally talented and, according to Plishka, "could very possibly be singing professionally in 10 years."

When he can find time from his busy schedule, Plishka gets in some hunting and fishing, wood carving, rock collecting and gardening ("Paul has a good green thumb," says his mother).

With the engagements that are lined up for basso Paul Plishka this year, it seems doubtful that he will find much time for agricultural or recreational pursuits.

This month and next he is singing the role of Colline in the Met's production of *La Boheme* (he will be heard in that opera Saturday, March 19, in the Texaco-Metropolitan Opera Broadcasts on radio and will appear on TV Tuesday, March 15 in the first television broadcast of a Met opera).

In March Plishka goes to Salzburg for the Easter Festival. In April he will be the bass soloist in the Verdi Requiem with the San Francisco Symphony. During the month of May he will sing with the Houston Symphony and will appear in the Cincinnati May Festival, and in June he will make his debut at London's Convent Garden in a new production of *Aida*.

Paul Plishka, Metropolitan Opera basso, is going places — and while his voice is going down, he's headed for the top.

Worker...

(Continued from page 2)

Siry also voiced his disapproval at the government's arrest of intellectuals who express opinions different from the Kremlin policy.

He also called on the government to allow Ukraine and other republics the right to decide their own future, and urged that the Ukrainian language should be the primary tongue in the country.

"Institutions should conduct their business in the Ukrainian language. Governments of republics should employ their own nationals in all phases of activity," he said.

Siry called for the end of government harassment of Sakharov, Tverdokhlyebov, Moroz, Strokata, Dziuba, and Karavansky. He also listed Solzhenitsyn and Bukovsky, who were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

"They should be given the right to appear at all gatherings, and the people should be allowed to decide whether they are right or not," Siry said.

He also said that a new constitution should be drawn up which would in fact guarantee all basic rights, and would do away with the KGB.

"Only in this type of democratic and prosperous country would we agree to live and raise our children," concluded Siry.

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IN MEMORIAM



IN LOVING MEMORY
OF

**PETER W.
PUCILO**

February 23, 1972



None know how much we miss you,
Friends think the wound is healed,
But little do they know the sorrow,
That lies in our hearts concealed.

Always loving you,

STEPHANIE (wife)
NORMAN (son)
JOANN & GERALD (daughter & son-in-law)
& granddaughters, **NICOLE & SHANNON**

Woonsocket, R.I. & Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE
announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 6, 1977 at 1:00 P.M.

at **ST. MICHAEL UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX
CHURCH HALL**

74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:
73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM

1. Report and discussion.
2. Election of District Committee Officers.
3. Address by Supreme Vice-Presidentess **MARY DUSHNYCK**.
4. Adoption of District Program for 1977.

Meeting will be attended by

MARY DUSHNYCK, UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

ANNOUNCES THAT

ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

Saturday, March 5, 1977 at 5:00 P.M.

at the **HALL of**

**Sts. Peter and Paul
UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**
681 N. River Street, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

PROGRAM

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium of annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Report of District Committee Officers
5. Report of the Auditing Committee
6. Discussion and Vote of Confidence to the preceding Officers
7. Address of Mr. STEPHAN HAWRYSZ, UNA Supreme Organizer
8. Election of District Committee and Auditing Committee and plan of work for 1977
9. Adjournment

The following Branch officers, convention delegates and members
are invited to attend the meeting:

**Nanticoke — 29, 319; Breslaw — 30; Wilkes-Barre — 99, 223,
278, 282; Edwardsville — 169; Sayre — 236.**

Meeting will be attended by:

Mr. STEPHAN HAWRYSZ, UNA Supreme Organizer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Diakiw
Chairman

Katherine Lukacz
Treasurer

Wasył Stefuryń
Secretary

Penna. Anthracite Region U.N.A. Branches

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Sunday, March 6, 1977 at 3:00 P.M.

in **ST. MICHAEL'S CLUB HALL**
Route 122, Frackville, Pa.

Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives
of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend:

Berwick, 164, 333
Centralia, 90
Coaldale, 201
Frackville, 242, 382
Freeland, 429
Hazleton, 85
Mahanoy City, 305
Mahanoy Plains, 365

McAdoo, 7
Minersville, 78, 265
Mt. Carmel, 2
Northumberland, 357
Shamokin, 1
Shenandoah, 98
St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

PROGRAM:

1. Reports of District Committee Officers and discussion.
2. Election of new Officers.
3. Adoption of District's Program for 1977.

Meeting will be attended by:

JOSEPH LESAWYER, UNA Supreme President

All UNA members, and all Ukrainians of the Anthracite Area are
invited to attend this meeting.

T. Butrey
Chairman

M. Hentosh
Honorary Chairman

H. Slovik
Secretary

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Religion Flourishes...

(Continued from page 10)

sioned by the Solzhenitsyn brand of nationalism: A return to the simplicity and closeness of village life.

In its less political form it is a bundle of powerful urges to find roots and to gain a longer view than that offered by the synthetic history taught by the Soviet state.

"We have no history," a grey-haired

Muscovite said in explaining his affinity for the church. "When he has no historical tradition, any man feels weak, like a man in a country he does not know. He believes in ghosts — they may not be fairy-tale ghosts, but KGB ghosts — and he is afraid."

The search for roots is accompanied by a strong attraction to the art of the

church — the icons, the music, the goldleafed onion domes.

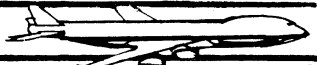
These have been enhanced by a growing movement in official circles aimed at preserving and restoring the churches and their artistic treasures.

For many young people aesthetics is the point of legitimate contact with Christianity.

With incense and gold, chanting and candlelight, the Orthodox Church offers a brand of mysticism and a warm sanctuary from the flatness and drabness of ordinary Soviet architecture and from the sterility and dryness of the civil rites of marriage that have been devised as alternatives to the sumptuous church ceremonies.

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	25	Ruta III 1,283 ⁰⁰
	Sept. 21	Kashitan III 1,144 ⁰⁰
	Nov. 14	Borizka 1,085 ⁰⁰

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Tales to Tell And Webs to Weave

*"Yesterday I wrote 'The Tale of the Dullard'...
Too bad there's no one to read it to."*

Vasyl Symonenko

That right. The Ukrainian Weekly has put out an arts page and you missed it. We told you about it. We asked you to send something in. But no, you had time. You'd get it in yet...tomorrow. Well it's done, and your poem, your translation your illustration, your photo, your short story are still in your drawer. But, luckily for you, we're going to keep publishing it - if you finally decide to get that material in.

Are you shy? Do you think you have to have a Nobel Prize to get your work published? Are you afraid that you are too young, too alive, too healthy to contribute to a literary page? This page was made for you - to read, to love, to create. Do it!

Do you have a friend or relative that is unusually creative? Do they show you everything they do? Do you wish they would show someone else? Tell them about us.

Mother, is your son a genius? Prove it! Send us his best, and make the neighbors jealous.

We're looking for art. Good art. Art by young people. What you see here is what we want. Do yourself a favor, send it in

Andriy Chirovsky
c/o The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery St.
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Ways

Tania Laba

*Look, and you shall see the beauty,
Listen - you shall hear the gentle sounds;
Touch, and you shall feel softness.*

You, who do not understand:

Try, and all the world will be yours.

It is here for you;

Take it,

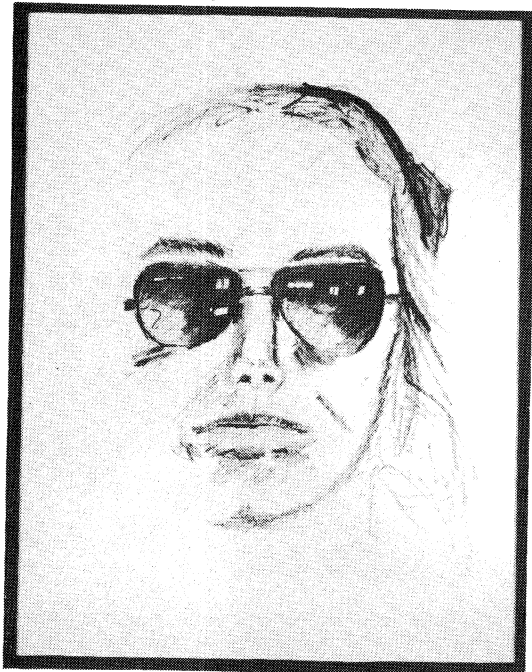
Love it,

Squeeze it, and it will pour forth

Roads into everywhere.

So, friend, let the paths lead you to serenity and joy.

Just follow your yellow brick road, and all will be near.

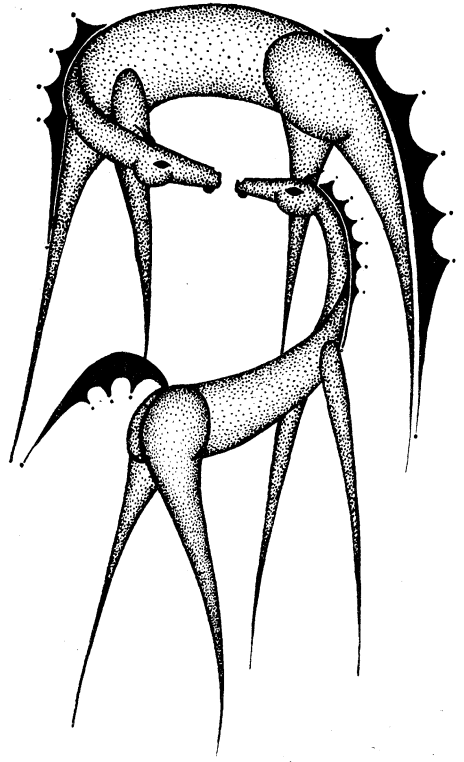
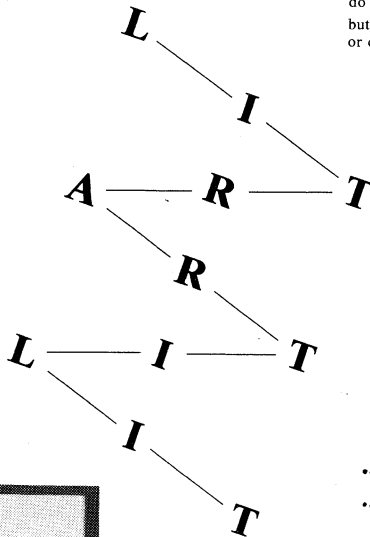


"Wildflower" by Halyna Pawlyshyn

Hurting With You

Christina Kolenska

Where are you,
I wonder sometimes,
when your lips close tightly
to every endearing gesture,
and your eyes penetrate horizons
landlocked by snow and rain?
I cannot dare,
and often do not even want to
disturb the pain or emptiness
your long face,
oblivious to me, reveals.
But forgive me,
if I shiver with sadness,
for although you gaze far,
your eyes, have only to look into mine,
to feel the familiar draft
of passionless autumn afternoons,
of the cold solitude of winter nights
wrapped in icy tinsel.
For I, too,
have felt the disquieting watchfulness
before a grey summer storm,
or the empty joy
of a dry spring shower.
So if I trespass your eyes,
do not think I'm jealous of your thoughts,
but only of the anguish I cannot embrace,
or of the loneliness, of which I can't partake.



K. - 02/77

"Encounter" by Marta Kolenska

Во Время Оно

Атанасій Голуб, мол.

Чи це сьомий день, чи сьома година наших пригод? Так скоро минав час, що аж вітер здіймався. А ми слідували за тижнями, дивлячись на годинник, а не на календар.

В той час наш дід був дуже радісним, бо казав нам, що вперше на його слова відзвувалась польова квітка, а гомін квітчиної мови нісся в душі. Такий він вже був, що ми ніколи не знали, з ким говорити. От зійшов з ганку, вклонився низько груші перед хатою з усміхненим привітом:

— Доброго сонця вам, пані добродійко!

Любив він часом кричати. От так, тільки вийти десь далеко й крикнути на цілу околицю:

— Черепахи! Черепахи нападають!

Всі діти збігалися, очевидно, щоб побачити жорстокий наїзд черепах і приготуватись до бою, але не видно ні одної черепахи.

— Та дайте їм кілька літ, жеби сі збрали й напали. То цалкем не так легко, як ви си увяляєте! Черепахи то не люди.

Треба було йому признати слухність, бо черепахи дійсно не люди. Всі ми, зрезигновані, кинули зброю та вернулись до забави. Трохи нам шкода було, що не довелось черепах потурбувати, але тоді ми почали задумуватись над його словами.

„Черепахи то не люди“. Хитра та його мова. Він знав, що як прийде і переб'є нам гру й скаже:

— Все пам'ятайте, що кожна людина, кожна тварина, кожний квіт і кожне дерево живуть інакше...

Ну, то ми були б це прийняли до відома та з надзвичайною швидкістю забули. Так, міг він був сказати:

— В житті є різні погляди. Не дивіться на світ тільки власними очима.

Але того нам дід не сказав. Сказав попросту:

— Черепахи то не люди.

Що це, що в старих людей є така мудрість? Лихо би їх взяло! Я так хотів би, щоб вони щось дурного говорили, а все там якась інтелігенція таки вирине. І хоч-не-хоч, не можеш їх завжди зневажати.

Якби я не знав, що птахи не говорять, то сказав би, що вони з дідом говорили. Але я напевно знаю, що птахи не говорять... здається. В кожному разі, не до тої міри, що дерева.

Дід зі всіма розмовляв. Найближчий його друг — це Гриць, невелика, трохи обчімхана ялиця коло хати. Це особливо цікаве дерево, бо є люди, які твердять, що його чули і одержали від Гриця поради, мудріші, як в якого єгомостя.

Я сам ніколи не чув Гриця під час бесіди, але то нічого. Я ніколи також у житті не чув про людей, які бояться війни з черепахами, а все ж такі були. Були і є.

Дід дав нам до зрозуміння, що дійсність не кінчиться тут на цьому місці, в цій хвилині. Своім життям він доказав, що світ — це велика таємниця. Хто її затримає — безмежно тішиться, а хто її пробіє розгадати, той ніколи не матиме на устах усмішки мудрої загадковості.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of some of the Ukrainian hetmans. 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.

Hetmans of Ukraine

REATIET	— — — — —
HONESKODOR	== — — — — —
BUTOKOLOP	— — — — —
AZAMEP	— — — — —
HISIAKACDANY	— — — — —
SYVKOHYV	— — — — —
SYKTHYLNEM	== — — — — —
ZYVOKSOMUR	— — — — —
LOKYR	— — — — —
LOTOPAS	== — — — — —

One of them won a major battle at this site:

— — — — —

Answers to last week's jumble: Iziaslav, Yaroslav, Mstyslav, Yaropolk, Volodymyr, Sviatoslav, Riuryk, Sviatopolk, Vsevolod, Vasylo.
Mystery words: Ruska Pravda.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

* * *

A joy with sorrow is embraced...
In teardrops, like in gems, my glee.
With wondrous morn the night enlaced,
And how am I to set each free?!

In arms with sorrow joy enfolds,
One flees, the other hinders flight...
Between the both a battle holds;
I know not which asserts more might...

by O. Oles'

Translated by Zoria Orionna



"Friends" by Andrij Tkacz

Ukrainian to Coach U. Conn.'s Football Team

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—“Temporary delay, permanent improvement.”

That's the motto new University of Connecticut football coach Walt Nadzak has adopted. It's not-original, and doesn't match something catchy like “A Major change in Pitt football,” but it'll do.

“Just like the highway sign,” Nadzak, a native of Ambridge, said with a laugh. “We just want people to have a little patience with us. I'm not going to go out on a limb and say we're going to win everything right off the bat, but we want to be competitive.”

If Nadzak's track record as a coach is any measuring stick, the improvement will be permanent at the New England school where football accomplishments have not been terribly noteworthy in recent years, wrote Ed Rose, Jr., an associate sports editor for an Ambridge newspaper.

“They were 2-9 last year,” Nadzak, a 1953 Ambridge High School grad, pointed out. “That's why I'm here, I guess.”

Prior to being named to the Connecticut post a few weeks back, Nadzak served as head coach at Juniata College for eight seasons, compiling a 45-26-3 record, the best coaching mark in the school's history. Four years before that he was the line coach at Muskingham (O.) College, and started his coaching at three Ohio high schools.

He's still waiting for a bad year.

His first at Connecticut may be it, unless he can pull off a miracle a bit short of the parting of the waters.

Right now, he's beating the bushes for recruits, after a late start. He's having some early success. In fact, a little more than he initially expected.

Although the national signing date isn't until next Wednesday, he already has tentative commitments from a high school All-America from Connecticut and from Aliquippa quarterback Maron Clark, who Nadzak labels as a “major” find.

“He's one of the finest quarterbacks I've seen,” his coach-to-be said proudly. “He has the quickest feet of any quarter-back I've seen in three or four years.”

With Connecticut's top two quarterbacks gone via graduation, there may be a starting job in Clark's immediate future. “A real chance,” he said. “He's excited with us, I think, and we're very excited with him.”

Recruiting in the Beaver County area, along with the rest of the WPVAL, is very high on Nadzak's priority list.

“We've never recruited in Western Pennsylvania in the past,” he noted. “But I'm hoping we can get three or four kids from Beaver County every year. Overall, there are more high schools just around Pittsburgh and Beaver County than there are in the whole state of Connecticut.”

What is Nadzak's offering a recruit who may also be getting wooed by

Ohio State and other big, big boys of college football?

“We don't offer them fancy things, that's for sure,” he said with a chuckle.

“Like the one kid we were after. UCLA wanted him, too, and Wilt Chamberlain met the kid at the airport. We're not into that rat race.

“We're not going to wine and dine you,” he added. “All the glitter and the glamor doesn't always sell kids, anyway. We're going to give them an education, make sure they graduate, and work with them along the way.”

The fact that Nadzak, coming from a place like Juniata, got the job at all came as a surprise to some, especially in light of the fact that former Pitt assistant (now with Johnny Majors at Tennessee) Joe Madden, and assistant coaches with both the Philadelphia Eagles and New Orleans Saints were among the 112 applicants.

“I wasn't surprised,” Nadzak said. “But people throughout the east and the state (Connecticut) were shocked. I was in some pretty fast company, but I felt all along I'd get the job.”

The changes from moving from a small college to, as Nadzak puts it, a “major college with 12 to 15,000 students in a rural atmosphere, are huge.

“Well, I won't have to line the baseball field here,” he pointed out. “I had two assistants at Juniata, and I have six full time and two graduate assistants here. Plus a beautiful stadium that seats 18,000 and there are plans to enlarge that. At Juniata, the stadium might have seated 1,500.

“A lot of things like that,” he offered. “The changes are pretty great.”

So are the pressures...if the temporary delay is a long delay.

“We're going to Division I and upgrading our schedule, just like Rutgers did,” the 40-year-old Ambridge grad said. “We're in the Yankee Conference now (with Massachusetts, Boston, Holy Cross, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.) We're going to continue to play those teams plus add five Division I games to our schedule.

“We want to play the best in the East in time,” he continued. “Next year, we've already added Navy, Army and Rutgers.”

Now all Nadzak has to do is put Connecticut, located in the blazing metropolis of Shorris, on the map football wise.

It will be no easy task.

“But it's exciting,” Nadzak concluded. “All I ask is that people have a little patience with us.”

And wait for that permanent improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Nadzak are parishioners of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church here and UNA Branch 161.

Mr. Nadzak also starred in Branch 161's basketball team several years ago, which won nine consecutive UYLNA championships.

C A T A R A C T

by Mykhaylo Osadchy

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