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Remember Ukraine

The Ukrainian Weekly Edition

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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UNA Supreme Assembly Meets in Annual Session

KERHONKSON, N.Y., May 25—The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, the organization's governing body, began its annual meeting at Soyuzivka Monday, May 23, and was scheduled to hold daily sessions through Friday, May 27.

The meeting was opened by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer in the presence of the following supreme officers: Dr. John Flis, Vice-President, Mary Dushnyck, Vice-President, Walter Sochan, Secretary, Ulana Diachuk,

Treasurer, Stefan Hawrysz, Organizer, Advisors — Dr. Bohdan Futey, Taras Szmagala, Anna Haras, Wasyli Didiuk, Anatole Doroshenko, Dr. Anne Chopek, Myroslaw Kalba, Tekla Moroz, Eugene Repeta, Wolodymyr Zaparniuk, Andrew Jula, John Odezynsky and Eugene Iwanciw, Auditors, John Hewryk, Iwan Wynnyk, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Rev. Iwan Waszczuk and Dr. Ivan Skalczuk, and Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan.

Unable to take part in the session were Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Supreme Director for Canada, who was attending the NATO Parliamentary Assembly meeting in Brussels, Belgium, as a member of the Canadian delegation, and Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Advisor, who had urgent assignments in Washington as Sen. Bob Dole's legislative assistant.

Preceding the opening session Monday morning was a traditional ceremony at the foot of the Taras Shevchenko statue in what was a tribute to the Association's patron. After the playing of the American and the Canadian national anthems and the joint singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, Mrs. Diachuk spoke briefly about poetess Lesia Ukrainka, whose monument opposite the Shevchenko statue was unveiled last year. Mrs. Moroz recited Ukrainka's "Contra Spem Spero." Flowers were placed at the foot of both statues.

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UNA Thanks Dole, Fenwick on Helsinki Resolutions

KERHONKSON, N.Y.—In the course of the annual Supreme Assembly meeting here, the UNA's governing body sent a letter of thanks to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and Rep. Millicen Fenwick (R-N.J.) for introducing resolutions calling for a strict review of human rights at the upcoming Belgrade conference.

The full text of the statement follows:

The Ukrainian National Association, representing 88,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent organized in 400 branches throughout the United States, congratulates you on the introduction

10 Political Prisoners Begin 100-Day Hunger Strike

Vyacheslav Chornovil Joins Protest

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Ten Soviet political prisoners of various nationalities began a 100-day hunger strike late in April to draw the attention of the participants of the Belgrade review conference to the plight of human, national and religious rights activists behind the Iron Curtain, reported the locally-based Committee in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

The names of all the protesters have not yet been identified, but the Committee reported that Vyacheslav Chornovil, a Ukrainian journalist, is among them.

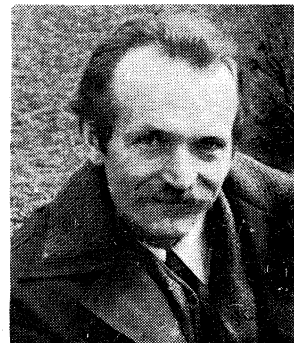
Besides wanting to underline human rights violations in the Soviet Union, the strikers also want to stress their attempts to be officially declared political prisoners.

Among those protesters whose identity is known are Paruyir Ayrikian and Markosian Razmik, Armenians; Michail Kheyfyt, a Jew, and Vladimir Osypov, a Russian.

Chornovil, 39, is one of the leading Ukrainian national and human rights activists. He was first arrested in 1966 for refusing to testify during the trial of Mykhaylo and Bohdan Horyn and Mykhaylo Osadchy.

A year later he was arrested again and sentenced to three years in prison.

Chornovil was arrested for the third time during the infamous KGB crack-



Vyacheslav Chornovil

down in Ukraine in 1972. He was sentenced to seven years incarceration and five years exile.

He is currently confined in the Mordovian concentration camp No. 19.

Ayrikian is serving a seven-year strict regime sentence in the Mordovian camp no. 19; Razmik is serving seven years for allegedly belonging to the National United Party of Armenia; Kheyfyt is serving a four-year sentence in Mordovian camp no. 17, to be followed by two years exile; and Osypov was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

U.S. Foreign Policy, Stand on Rights Assessed at Conference State Department

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA Special).—Ukraine and the Ukrainians were the subject of discussion and commentary by both U.S. officials and participants at the two-day conference for non-government organizations, held here by the Department of State Tuesday and Wednesday, May 17 and 18.

Preceding the conference on the first day was a special meeting on "The U.S. Role at the Belgrade Conference," attended by some 80 specially-invited representatives of the non-government organizations and the press.

Ukrainians in Attendance

Among the attendees at the conference were Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky (UCCA), Joseph Lesawyer (UNA), Dr. Alexander Bilyk and Mrs. Stephanie Wochock (Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics), Dr. Walter Dushnyck (The Ukrainian Quarterly), Anthony Dragan (Svoboda), Ignatius M. Billinsky (America), Borys Potapenko

(Ukrainian Information Bureau), and Andrew Fedynsky, (Ukrainian Helsinki Committee in Washington).

Moderator of the program was William J. Dyess, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Public Affairs, while the panelists included Matthew Nimetz, Counselor of the Department; Ambassador Albert W. Sherer, Jr., Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Belgrade Preparatory Talks; Patricia M. Derian, Coordinator for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs; Nicholas G. Andrews, Director, Office of Eastern European Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs; Mark Garrison, Director of Soviet Union Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs; John J. Maresca, Officer in Charge of Political Affairs, Office of NATO and Atlantic Political Military Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs, and Guy Coriden, Senior Consultant, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

All these officials reported extensively on the forthcoming meeting in Belgrade and stated that the purpose of

the conference was to provide information to concerned citizens and to receive their own suggestions and advice. They stated repeatedly that the date of June 15, 1977 is designated as a preparatory meeting for official delegates who will work on the agenda and a series of technical problems; they also declared that a substantial, that is, the main conference of the Helsinki signatories may be held in the fall. All of them stressed that the "going might be rough" mainly because of a new U.S. course on human rights and also some political problems such as the recognition of the status quo of political boundaries in Europe.

All U.S. officials contended extensive consultations are going on between the U.S. and its NATO allies as well as with some neutral and third-world powers regarding the conference.

Prof. Dobriansky, during the question-and-answer period, voiced criticism of the official definition of human rights, which include only personal and civil rights, but not national rights. He

said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in his address at the University of Georgia mentioned only these two categories of rights. Mr. Potapenko spoke in the same vein.

In reply, Mr. Nimetz said that the Department of State is "aware of the struggle of Ukrainians for their national rights."

In response to Mr. Lesawyer's question on the "difference between Eastern and Western values," Mr. Dyess replied that he "considers Ukraine to have Western values."

The destruction of the Ukrainian churches was also mentioned as "a great crime" by Sister Agnes of the Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, while Prof. J. Mikus of the Slovak World Congress underscored that Ukraine is the second largest nation in the USSR and it fights for her freedom and national independence.

There were also large representations from the Polish, Czechoslovak, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Jewish and

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Ukrainian Laborer Says Soviet Republics are Russian Colonies

Describes Russification of Ukrainian People in Letter to AFL-CIO President

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In a letter to AFL-CIO President George Meany, a Ukrainian laborer wrote that the 15 republics comprising the Soviet Union are in fact "colonies of Russia", according to information received by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Bohdan Rebyk, a veteran, blue-collar worker, and presently a political prisoner, told Mr. Meany that Russification is rampant throughout Ukraine. "Soviet propaganda trumpets around the world that every republic in the USSR is an independent and sovereign country. In fact, every Soviet republic is a colony of Russia," wrote Rebyk.

Rebyk said he wanted to apprise the American laborer of the "inhumane conditions in which workers of my country live, and of the rights they can take advantage of."

"Once again I underline that this personal tragedy is not isolated, but is visible on a mass scale throughout the USSR," wrote Rebyk. "This is a tragedy of all, but first of all, my Ukrainian people. I can substantiate this with my oath as a Christian, or if necessary, with my life."

Rebyk, 39, was born in Ivano-Frankivske. His mother was executed by the Nazis in 1942 for aiding Jewish families, and his father was sent to Siberia in 1949 on fabricated charges. He was rehabilitated in 1956 and died the following year.

After completing a seven-grade school in Ivano-Frankivske he went to a trade school in Magnitogorsk. There he worked as a carpenter, and, according to him, was considered a good worker. Rebyk wrote he earned between 60-70 rubles per month.

In 1957 he was drafted, and assigned to an air

force weapons-radar school.

He was injured in the line of duty in 1962 and lost 70 percent of his sight. He was subsequently discharged from the army.

Rebyk returned to Ukraine, and, seeing the rampant Russification, began to realize that his nation "is on the verge of genocide."

He told Mr. Meany that since his first days back in Ukraine, he noticed the persistent use of the Russian language in administration agencies and stores.

"At first, I interpreted this, as I was taught in school and in the army, as a sign of the internationalism of the Russian language," wrote Rebyk. "But I quickly discovered that the problem was more complex."

He soon found out that everywhere the Ukrainian language was degraded, and people who used it were threatened and persecuted.

"Today the Soviet government attempts to prove before the entire world, that people like me do not exist — and occasionally the press merely refers to us as 'traitors,' 'bandits' or 'dissidents,'" he wrote.

Ukrainians were forced to search for employment in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and polar regions of the Soviet Union, said Rebyk.

Russians, who came to settle in Ukraine, said Rebyk, were referred to as "elder brothers" and "liberators".

He said that the Russification that he witnessed began to be contradictory not only to his ideals, but they were also in violation of the Soviet constitution.

"Considering myself a son of the Ukrainian nation, I could not reconcile myself with the fact

that my nation is on the verge of genocide," said Rebyk.

He began to speak out in defense of the Ukrainian nation, and was subsequently sentenced to three years in a concentration camp.

Following his release, Rebyk could not find suitable employment.

"Only after 10 months of a beggar's life, was I able to find a job in a furniture factory," he wrote, only to be arrested again in May 1974.

Among the alleged offenses he was accused of, Rebyk cited the following for Mr. Meany:

- * Possession of a 17th century treaty between Ukraine and Moscow which placed Ukraine under the jurisdiction of Russia. Rebyk said the KGB labeled this as anti-Soviet;

- * Taping a Ukrainian folk song from the time of Khmelnytsky;

- * Presenting a friend with a copy of Ukrainian poetry of O. Oles, published in Kiev in 1970;

- * Expressing his opinion that Ukraine is being Russified;

- * Listening to "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty".

The courts said that Rebyk committed these alleged crimes with the intent of subverting the Soviet government and declared him to be a criminal-recidivist. He was sentenced to seven years incarceration and three years exile.

"I, a worker and a Ukrainian, became a victim of the continuing injustice of the Soviet Union, and under the circumstances of a totalitarian regime, I do not have the right to a defense," Rebyk told Mr. Meany. "This is not a case of a personal tragedy, but a tragedy of the entire Ukrainian nation."

Ukrainians, Jews Suffered Most In 20th Century, Says Rev. Romaniuk

Tells Archbishop of Canterbury About Soviet Injustice

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, received a personal lesson on Soviet injustice in a letter from the incarcerated Ukrainian priest, Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Rev. Romaniuk told the head of the Anglican Church that as a priest in the Soviet Union he cannot serve God.

"I am a priest, and my ideal is to serve God and mankind, but the government, under which I have the misfortune to live, makes that impossible," he wrote.

Rev. Romaniuk was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 10 years incarceration for writing a letter in defense of Valentyn Moroz. Since then he has written appeals to different Soviet agencies, but none took up his case.

"Obviously, I am a priest, a person whose views are not tolerated by the regime, and besides that, I am a Ukrainian, a member of a nation which has been accused by many 'sins' by the Soviet government in its half century existence," wrote Rev. Romaniuk.

The Ukrainian priest added: "During the 20th century, two nations suffered more than others at the hands of dictatorial regimes — Jews under Hitler's fascism, and Ukrainians under Soviet communism."

While the Soviet government attempts to disprove this claim, Rev. Romaniuk wrote that there are many facts to prove it.

He said that if someone was to ask the Soviet government what specific crimes were committed by the so-called dissidents, no reason would be forthcoming because Soviet authorities "do not have any answers."

Rev. Romaniuk apprised Dr. Coggan about the repressions and total lack of freedom in the Soviet Union. He said that while religious sects are allowed to exist in the USSR, actually their activity is forcibly curtailed.

Repressions used by the Soviet government against the faithful and priests are intended to instill in them a constant feeling of fear, he said.

"After reviewing the history of repression against those who possess different views in the Soviet Union, we can clearly see that not even one decade passed without arrest and injustice against innocent people," said Rev. Romaniuk.

The harshest form of injustice, wrote Rev. Romaniuk, took place in Ukraine and the Baltic states.

Rev. Romaniuk said that religious groups are not given the opportunity to practice freely their faith because parents who send their children to church are severely persecuted.

"There exists a devaluation of age-old spiritual values, and a new being — the Soviet person — emerges," wrote Rev. Romaniuk.

The Ukrainian priest described this new being as a person without con-

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14 Emigre East Europeans Support Ukraine's Freedom

Call for End to Soviet Colonialism

PARIS, France.—Fourteen emigre East European, who were dissidents or political prisoners in their respective countries, signed a statement supporting Ukraine's right to independence and calling for the destruction of Soviet colonialism.

The statement, called "A Declaration on Ukrainian Affairs," appeared in the May 1977 issue of the Polish-language journal "Kultura" (Culture) published here.

The primary reason for the declaration, they wrote in the lead paragraph of the statement, was to initiate closer cooperation between East European emigre circles. Their secondary reason was to analyze the differences or similarities between Russian imperialism and Soviet imperialism.

"The crux of the matter is, however, imperialism, regardless of what form it takes on, what its motivation or mask is, or in what historical circumstances it exists," wrote the 14 former dissidents. "One cannot disregard here the suffering experienced by Ukraine at the hands of age-old Polish imperialism."

The declaration was signed by: Russians — Andrei Amalrik, Vladimir Bukovsky, Natalia Horbanovskaya, Vladimir Maksimov, editor of "Continent, and Viktor Nekrasov; Poles — Zbigniew Birski, Josef Czapski, Jerzy Gedroj, editor of "Kultura", Gustaw Gerling-Grudzinski, Josef Lubodowski, and Dominik Morawski; Hungarian — Tybor Merej-editor of a Hungarian literary magazine; and

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Sen. Dole Urges Strong Stand At Belgrade

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) introduced on Friday, May 13 a concurrent resolution calling for the official U.S. delegation to the Belgrade Conference to “reiterate in clear and unequivocal terms the commitment of the American people to human rights in the context of an ultimate enlargement of human freedom throughout the world.”

The Dole resolution also provides that the American delegation “insist on a full conference agenda which includes the presentation and thorough discussion of all violations of the Helsinki Final Act, especially those related to universal humanitarian ideals.”

The Final Act was signed at Helsinki in 1975 by 33 European nations, Canada, and the United States at the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Belgrade Conference, scheduled to begin on June 15, will bring together the 35 signatory nations to review compliance with the provisions of the Final Act.

In 1975, Congress established the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe — commonly referred to as the Helsinki Commission — to evaluate and encourage compliance with the Final Act. Sen. Dole has served on the Commission since January along with five other Senators, six Congressmen, and three members of the Executive branch.

In introducing his resolution, Sen. Dole mentioned the fact that he had attended commission hearings devoted to freer emigration, family reunification, religious liberties and minority rights.

“These hearings”, stated Sen. Dole, “have helped me realize that regardless of the progress the United States may have made with the Soviet Union in certain areas of economic and technological cooperation, we have made little, if any, headway in the human rights arena.”

“The Soviet Union remains today what it has always been — a totalitarian state intent upon the obliteration of

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Wants to Know Government Role In Helsinki Review

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian government was questioned during two separate sessions of the Senate on its preparations for the upcoming Helsinki review conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Sen. Andrew Thompson asked the government on Tuesday, May 17 and Wednesday, May 18, whether a special organization has been formed to review implementation of the 1975 Accords, and whether, in accordance with it, Canadian newspapers are being distributed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Sen. Thompson specifically expressed interest in the so-called Basket Three provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

He urged that the government cooperate with Canadians who trace their heritages to Eastern European countries in gathering information on

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Human Rights After Helsinki Examined at D.C. Parley

Ukrainians Play Key Role in Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C.(UCCA Special).—On Thursday, May 19, an international conference on the subject of “Human Rights After Helsinki” was held at the Capital Hilton Hotel here, sponsored by the American Council for World Freedom (ACWF).

The conference was opened and conducted by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee and president of the ACWF. It brought together some 15 internationally recognized experts who discussed various aspects of the human rights issue during the conference.

Explaining the conference's purpose, ACWF President Dr. Dobriansky stated:

“Human rights has become the foreign policy of 1977, thanks in large measure to the stirring appeals of Andrei Sakharov, Vladimir Bukovsky, Alexander Ginzburg, Valentyn Moroz, Vyacheslav Chornovil and countless other dissidents in the Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe.

“A critical factor this year will be the June 15th meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, which will examine the compliance of the 35 signatories with the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

“In response, the American Council for World Freedom is sponsoring, in conjunction with other citizens' groups, this ‘Human Rights After Helsinki’ conference.

“A summary of the conference proceedings will be sent to the White House, the U.S. Congress, the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade conference and Communist embassies in Washington.”

Three Panels

The conference embraced three panels stressing the denials and violations of human rights in the USSR and its satellites, in Mainland China and in Cuba.

Panel I features “The Nationality Problem in the Soviet Union and Its Impact on Eastern and Central Europe,” with Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, discussing Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Caucasus; Mr. Jonas Jurashas — the Baltic States; Dr.

Pavel Litvinov — Soviet Russia, and Dr. Aman Murat — Central Asia and the Moslems. Dr. Dobriansky acted as moderator.

Panel II dealt with “Human Rights in Mainland China” featuring Dr. Parris Chang of Penn State University; Dr. Edmund Luttwak, School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University; and Dr. William Whitson, Chief of Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Library of Congress. The panel was moderated by Rev. Raymond de Jaeger.

Panel III on “Human Rights in Cuba” featured Paul Bethel, former press attache, U.S. Embassy in Havana; Frank Calzon, Cuban writer; and Dr. Roger Fontaine, director of Latin American Studies, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University.

“Freedom Banquet”

Some 300 people attended the “Freedom Banquet” after the conference, among them many young people. Speaking at the banquet were Rep. John Buchanan of Alabama, Dr. Valery Chalidze, Congressman Sam S. Stratton of New York, and Robert Dornan of California.

Rep. Buchanan, a member of the U.S. Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe, introduced a Congressional resolution last year on behalf Ukrainian Baptist minister, Georgi Vins, who is still in a Soviet jail. He quoted from Prof. Dobriansky's testimony before the Fassel Commission on how the Russians genocided both Ukrainian churches.

Dr. Chalidze, who was a close associate of Dr. A. Sakharov and now is editor of The Chronicle of Current Events in New York, in Russian stated that the majority of political prisoners in Soviet jails are Ukrainians.

Also addressing the banquet was Dr. Walter H. Judd, former member of U.S. Congress.

Master of ceremonies was Lee Edwards, secretary of the ACWF. Msgr. Walter Paska, of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, delivered the invocation, while the benediction was delivered by Rev. Wade Akins, of New Life Ministries International.

Rep. Delaney Calls For Release Of 4 Ukrainians



Rep. James J. Delaney

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.) introduced a House Concurrent Resolution calling on the American government to seek the release from incarceration of Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Yuriy Shukhevych and Valentyn Moroz.

The resolution, numbered 224, also urged the U.S. government to request the Soviet government to permit the four and their immediate families the

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WACL, APACL Issue Communique After Conferences in Taipei



Ukrainian delegation at the WACL conference: standing, left to right, are Stephen Kira, Dr. Stefan Halamaj, Mrs. Slava Stetzko, Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang, Jaroslaw Stetzko, and Dr. Roman Malashchuk.

Taipei.—The 10th conference of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) and the 23rd conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL) took place jointly in Taipei, Republic of China, on April 18-22, with the participation of 350 delegates and observers from 76 national member-units, 15 international organizational member-units and numerous other units in all parts of the world. Peoples thus represented in-

clude those subjugated behind the Iron Curtain.

After the conferences the two organizations issued the following joint communique:

After careful examination of the WACL movement in the past decade and the history of APACL since its foundation in 1954, the participants are ever more strongly aware that, in the face of the unchanged Communist

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Protest Against Soviet Ship

Prod Release of Three Political Prisoners

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Human Rights for Soviet Citizens Coalition of Greater Bridgeport said that it "in no way carried on a vendetta against anyone" in regard to the group's recent campaign to prohibit a Soviet ship from docking in Bridgeport harbor, reported the Bridgeport Post of May 16th.

The coalition held a press conference at the International Institute, East Washington avenue, on Monday, May 16. For several weeks the group had indicated that it would demonstrate against the "Kazakhstan" which was scheduled to dock here in June.

However, the previous week, Kenneth Biebel, of Biebel Travel, Inc., agent for the vessel, announced that the ship would not use Bridgeport harbor, but instead dock in New York City.

The coalition said it had planned to demonstrate against the ship to make the community "aware and sensitive" to the problem of human rights.

"What the coalition protests is the Soviet Union's denial of basic human rights for its citizens. The cruise ship is a symbol of a government whose inhuman treatment of man occurs as official policy," the group statement said.

"As a matter of obligation, conscience and basic moral belief, the Human Rights for Soviet Citizens coalition spoke out and was heard. To remain silent is to give consent," the group said.

The coalition also announced that it will work for the release of three residents of the Soviet Union who are currently either incarcerated or are in exile as "prisoners of conscience."

The three are Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian historian and literary critic, Ni-

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"The Melting Pot is a Fiction," Says Rep. Ed Koch

Congressional Human Rights Advocate

Visits UNA to Outline Mayoral Campaign

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), who is a staunch advocate of ethnicity and proved it by frequently visiting Ukrainian events, feels that the old melting pot theory never existed.

Rep. Koch, who entered his bid for Mayor of New York City, visited the UNA headquarters and Svoboda editorial offices here Friday, May 20, to outline his mayoral campaign and to re-stress his commitment to human rights in Ukraine.

"The melting pot is a fiction," said Rep. Koch. "New York City, especially, was never a melting pot. It is a mosaic of many people."

The New York Congressman, who is of Jewish heritage, said his ancestors came to America from Galicia in western Ukraine. He said that ethnicity is important for all people, and he is "counting on ethnic votes."

In the past, Rep. Koch has supported many of New York's Ukrainian projects and events.

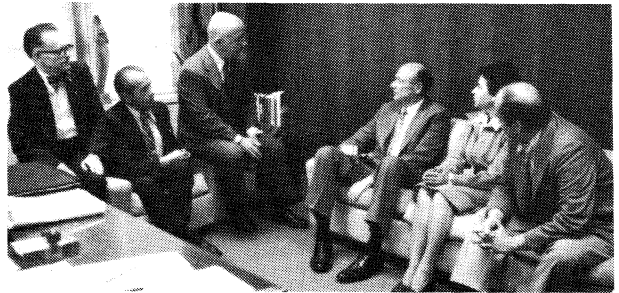
He attended several of the local UCCA branch-sponsored fall parades and manifestations, and visited both the 1976 and 1977 Ukrainian Street Fair on Seventh Street — the district he represents in Washington.

Rep. Koch said that he completely supports the efforts of the Ukrainian private and public sectors to revitalize the Downtown Manhattan area, which over the years has assumed that name "Little Ukraine."

"I would like to be helpful in this project," said Rep. Koch, adding that there are some municipal funds available for neighborhood revitalization.

When asked why he is willing to leave his job in Washington, Rep. Koch said: "I love New York."

"The single most important job vis-a-vis the citizen is the mayor," said the 52-year-old native New Yorker.



Rep. Ed Koch (D-N.Y.) outlines his campaign to UNA Executive Committee members. Seated, left to right, are: Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Organizer; Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary; Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President; Rep. Koch; Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Treasurer; and John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President.

Rep. Koch said that he is willing to meet with any Ukrainian group in New York City to discuss with them municipal, ethnic and human rights questions.

The New York Democrat, who is considered an effective congressman by his peers on Capitol Hill, sponsored or co-sponsored dozens of House resolutions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners or relating to Ukrainian problems.

The most practical one, he said, is the resolution he co-authored with Rep. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.), calling for Valentyn Moroz's emigration to the United States in order to accept Harvard University's invitation to lecture there.

"That is a major resolution, and I will push for its passage," pledged Rep. Koch.

The resolution urges the President to request the Soviet government to release Moroz from incarceration and allow him and his family to emigrate to the United States so he can lecture at Harvard University.

Rep. Koch, who was awarded the Shevchenko Freedom Award at the 12th UCCA Congress last October, also introduced legislation on behalf of Ukrainian Churches, and Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy. He also wrote to Leonid Brezhnev demanding the release of the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring Committee members.

Rep. Koch said that he considers the Soviet Union to be the biggest oppressor of people in the world. He equated the Kremlin regime with Nazi Germany.

"I denounce oppression in the Soviet Union and elsewhere," he said, adding that he is against giving aid to human rights violators.

Expressing confidence in his campaign, Rep. Koch said: "I can win because all who see me seem to like."

Following the talks with UNA executives and Svoboda editors, Rep. Koch spoke briefly with Ukrainian New Yorkers who work in the UNA Home Office.

New York primaries are slated for Thursday, September 8.

Rochester Honors Ukrainian Freedom Fighters

by George I. Pawliczko

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch in Rochester, N.Y. commemorated Ukrainian Independence Day and the anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth at a banquet on March 19, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Atty. William Andrushyn welcomed the over 500 Rochesterians in attendance and introduced the toastmistress, Mrs. M. Szmigel. Plast and SUMA youths presented the colors and Mrs. M. Klymciw sang the American national anthem. Rochester's choir "Surma" sang three songs in honor of Taras Shevchenko: "Zapovit," "Dumy Moi," and "Sontse Zakhodyt" (solo M. Jejna).

Bishop V. Dziuba, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and Rev. Basil Ostas, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Epiphany, asked God's blessings for the Ukrainian people and said grace.

In her short introductory remarks in Ukrainian, Mrs. Szmigel outlined Ukraine's struggle for independence and pointed out that Taras Shevchenko was an ardent freedom fighter for this cause and for human rights worldwide. She went on to say: "We Ukrainians

have the right to independence, and to be free of persecution of religion, culture, language, literature and human rights." She then introduced the head table and guests.

Mr. Andrushyn summarized the Ukrainian independence movement, noting that Ukraine was the first victim of Communist aggression, and adding that "no nation can pretend that human rights and dissidents are merely an internal affair."

Assistant Mayor T. Curran welcomed all present on behalf of the Mayor and the City Council.

Congressman Frank Horton addressed the issue of human rights, pointing out that the United States should always approach the issue of detente with caution. Speaking of Ukraine, the Congressman emphasized that "while fighting for human rights, we cannot forget those who are living under communism."

Mrs. Szmigel presented Congressman Horton with petitions signed during the banquet, requesting freedom for Valentyn Moroz and guarantees of human rights for Ukrainians living under Soviet domination. The Congressman promised to personally hand these petitions to President Carter.

The main speaker of the evening was

Dr. Myron Kuropas, former Special Assistant on Ethnic Affairs to President Ford, and currently legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole.

Dr. Kuropas outlined the plans of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to establish a permanent Ukrainian Information Bureau in Washington. He pointed out the fact that such a bureau was very active from 1914 to 1923. During this time Ukrainians met regularly with Congressmen, Cabinet Members and White House staff. Ukrainians even accompanied the American Mission to the Versailles Peace Conference.

But the Western world ignored Ukraine's plea for aid. Ukraine is once again calling out for help. Now is the time to inform Congress of Ukraine's plight, prior to the Belgrade Conference which is to discuss the Helsinki Accords and violations of human rights. "Little has changed in Ukraine since the Accords were signed."

Dr. Kuropas recommended writing personal letters to Senators and Congressmen, expressing concern over recent events in Ukraine and interest in the issue of human rights.

Following a standing ovation, Dr. Kuropas continued his speech in Ukrainian, pointing out that Ukrainians in

the United States have much to be proud of. "We are well organized, in a good financial position, we are well educated, but unfortunately, we are not a political force to be reckoned with." The formation of a Ukrainian Information Bureau and a permanent UCCA office in Washington is essential.

The evening continued with Ukrainian songs and dances. Josyf Hoshuliak, bass-baritone of the Toronto Opera, sang several compositions. The "Marichka" quintet from Toronto, under the direction of Mrs. C. Hlibowych, sang five popular songs. Rochester's own Maria Bach, pianist, played a medley entitled "Flowers from Ukraine."

Toronto's Dance Ensemble "Vesnyanka," under the direction of M. Baldeckyj, charmed the audience with their precise choreography and stunning costumes. Following the conclusion of their three-dance program, the audience responded with a shower of blue and yellow flowers from throughout the hall.

Working hard on the arrangements for this event were members of the UCCA branch, especially Messrs. R. Kucil and E. Kulyk, and Mrs. M. Szmigel.

12 Groups Join in Unique Exhibit

by Helen Perozak Smindak

NEW YORK, N.Y.—To remember the "forgotten cultures" of the USSR and to affirm the rights of cultural freedom for their countrymen living in the Soviet Union, a dozen East European ethnic organizations joined together here recently to present a public exhibit of religious and folk art.

Considered a first for Americans of East European origin, the exhibit was held from May 1st to May 9th at the Ukrainian Institute of America and at Yeshiva University Museum.

Common Cause

It brought together in a common cause Armenian, Byelorussian, Crimean Tatar, Estonian, Georgian, Jewish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, Tatar, Turkmen and Ukrainian organizations.

The major exhibit, housed at the Ukrainian Institute at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, included religious ceremonial objects, embroideries, tapestries and weavings, and photographs of destroyed cultural and religious monuments.

There were, for example, Jewish Torah rolls and silver wine goblets from the 19th century, Latvian wall hangings and a woman's shawl, a Russian "ryza" dating back to the 18th century and handwoven Estonian belts. Brightly-colored women's costumes were displayed on mannequins.

The oldest object in the exhibit was a four-inch long bronze cross from the 13th century which now belongs to the Museum of the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory at South Bound Brook, N.J.

Also on loan from the Consistory were the "epitrahil" of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla from the 17th century

and a 16th century "plashchanytsia" from the Women's Monastery in Chernihiv.

Among other Ukrainian relics on display were an 18th century painted wooden cross and old "tsymbaly," the property of the Stamford Diocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of America. Also shown were a bishop's gold-embroidered velvet mitre from the 18th - 19th centuries and a 17th century "ryza" from Kiev's Monastery of the Caves which are now part of the permanent collection of the Ukrainian Institute.

Forming an exhibit highlight were 17th century "Tsarski Vrata" (Royal Doors) with 18th century columns, both of western Ukrainian origin. The six-foot high wooden doors with hand-painted ikons were loaned to the exhibit by St. Mary's Byzantine Rite Catholic Church of New York.

Meanwhile, ancient Bibles and original manuscripts were displayed at Yeshiva University Museum, 2520 Amsterdam Avenue on New York's West Side.

Reception

To open the exhibits, a reception was held on April 30th at the Ukrainian Institute for some 250 guests. Representatives of East European ethnic organizations surveyed the exhibit with Barry Farber, WOR-Radio show host, Robert Friedman of the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Community Programs, William Passanante, deputy speaker of the New York State Assembly, Ukrainian artist Luboslav Hutsaliuk, several rabbis and other distinguished guests. Ostap Balaban, UIA vice-president, welcomed the gathering

on behalf of the Ukrainian Institute.

A buffet of Ukrainian and other foods was offered.

Pianist Christina Petrowska led off a musical program that included performances by Lithuanian soprano Irene Stankouskas-Silva, Estonian soprano Ellen Valdsaar, Jerry Markowitz singing Yiddish and Russian folk songs, a Crimean instrumental trio, a Byelorussian vocal quintet, and a Latvian vocal quartet accompanied by the "kokle," a stringed Latvian instrument.

Speak in Unison

A printed statement from the Council for East Europe Ethnic Cultures distributed to visitors asserted that "We shall be the voice of our co-religionists and co-nationalists in the USSR, who cannot speak without threat of brutalization and imprisonment and our voices shall be strong because we speak in unison...we offer our prayers and our pledge to make tonight only the first of our efforts until freedom is theirs and their religious and national rights are guaranteed."

The "Forgotten Cultures" exhibit was presented by the Council in cooperation with the Department of Recreation and Parks of the City of New York, the New York State Council on the Arts, the Ukrainian Institute of America and Yeshiva University Museum.

Honorary chairmen were Ms. Patricia Barnes, Congressman Edward Koch, councilman Paul O'Dwyer and Pavel Litvinov. Mrs. Inez Weissman of the Council for East Europe Ethnic Cultures was exhibit chairman while Olga Chmukh, a museum curator in Kiev who emigrated to this country a year ago, served as artistic director.

N.Y. Group Stages Motorcade, UN Panel

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In recent weeks the Ukrainian Defense Committee sponsored a motorcade protest in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners and a panel on human rights activities through the United Nations.

Some 20 carloads of Ukrainian Americans from the metropolitan area participated in a motorcade to protest arrests in Ukraine Saturday, May 14.

The caravan toured midtown Manhattan apprising passers-by of the incarceration of Valenty Moroz, Yuriy Shukhevych, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Over 5,000 leaflets were distributed urging New Yorkers to request the American government to demand total Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human rights provisions at next month's Belgrade review conference.

On Friday, May 20, the committee sponsored a panel discussion on the United Nations at the UCCA headquarters on Second Avenue here.

Principal speaker was Guy Wiggins, career U.S. foreign service officer, former chief advisor to the American U.N. ambassador, and former senior American representative to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Mr. Wiggins described his work at the United Nations and showed a clandestine film on religious persecution in the USSR which included an interview with Georgi Vins' mother.

In the question and answer period, Mr. Wiggins said he does not think the Soviet government will allow its "history of human rights violations to be paraded before the world," and added that he feels Moscow will attempt to subvert the Belgrade confer-

(Continued on page 14)

Report Says Ethnic Identity Is Important to All Americans

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The mental health profession was urged to recognize that the phenomenal public reaction to "Roots" demonstrates the importance of ethnic identity for individuals and families.

This suggestion was contained in a new publication, "The Ethno-Cultural Factor in Mental Health," published by the American Jewish Committee's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity. The report, a selective literature review and bibliography of existent work in the field of mental health and ethnicity, was made public Sunday, May 15 at a session of the Committee's 71st annual meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The new publication was compiled by Joseph Giordano, director of the Institute's Center on Group Identity and Mental Health, and Grace Piniero Giordano, assistant director of Nursing, St. Luke's Neighborhood Health Center, New York.

Publication of the study was made possible by a grant from the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, of Pittsburgh, which supports the programs of the Center on Group Identity and Mental Health.

In making public the study, Irving M. Levine, director of the Institute, pointed out that "the tremendous impact that 'Roots' has had confirms our theories about the significance of ethnicity, in the lives of both black and

white Americans. The lesson that we can draw from 'Roots' is that strong sense of group identity and an understanding of one's own group history can help an individual gain the inner strength to withstand emotionally trying experiences."

In an introduction to the report, Mr. Levine pointed to recent evidence that top government officials were becoming increasingly sensitive to issues of the continuing importance of group identity. He cited a statement by President Carter in a pre-election speech to the National Conference of Catholic Charities, in which the then candidate said that "pluralism in social services is of course, only a part of the larger pluralism — ethnic, cultural and religious — that has made America great and will keep us great."

Mr. Levine also quoted Vice-President Mondale, who wrote in the May issue of "Psychology Today" that "this administration understands that we are a diverse and pluralistic nation, that there is no single ideal model for family, and that government must not try to impose one."

Further, Mr. Levine declared that Bertram Brown, the Director of the National Institute on Mental Health, had stated at a recent Pittsburgh conference on mental health: "It was a blind spot in our national perception that we talked about the melting pot while we lived in the most ethnically

and culturally pluralistic country in the world."

"I am optimistic," Mr. Levine declared, "that this awareness of American diversity will be taken into account in formulating the administration's national family policy." He also urged that the President's Commission on Mental Health, of which Rosalyn Carter is chairwoman, give weight to the theme of the new pamphlet and thus point a direction for Federal agencies in their consideration of social problems.

In commenting on the nature of their findings, Mr. and Mrs. Giordano, both of whom have grown up in Italian working-class neighborhoods, pointed out that "there are a variety of ways different ethnic groups develop supports that act as a buffer against stress. These supports are often shaped by the traditional values and heritage of a group. Our past emphasis on pathology must shift to an emphasis on how the natural strengths that grow out of a person's own traditional values and group heritage can be used to solve difficult personal problems."

Continuing, they declared that "our society's emphasis on 'doing your own thing' had downgraded the factors of ethnicity, family and neighborhood as protective devices against stress. Delivery of mental health services have too often reflected the dominant American cultural pattern, without taking ac-

count of the many diverse sub-cultural groupings in American life."

"Many mental health practitioners," the authors continued, "have tended to deny their own roots in achieving their professional skills and, as a result, their treatment of patients is less effective. They need to rediscover their ethnic origins in order to be able to provide better service to people of their own background and to members of other ethnic groups."

Further, they declared, "the rising interest in group identity may stimulate a new mental health movement in this country. This movement could focus on the informal systems that exist naturally through family and neighborhood, rather than focussing solely on individualistically oriented psychotherapy or on technological solutions to human problems."

"The Ethno-Cultural Factor in Mental Health" is a 60-page report that contains an extensive review of mental health literature and a bibliography of some 500 entries. Copies of the publication, at \$2.25 each, may be ordered from the Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity, 165 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Founded in 1906, the American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human organization. It combats bigotry, protects the civil and religious rights of Jews at home and abroad, and seeks improved human relations for all people everywhere.

EDITORIALS

In Tribute to the Valiant

In designating the last Monday in May as Memorial Day, the U.S. Congress was not guided by the fact that it makes for a three-day holiday weekend, but by the conviction that America's fighting men and women, whose graves are scattered across the globe, deserve remembrance and a tribute. It is by no means blasphemous to utilize, as we do, that weekend for travel, visits, or a respite from the daily chores, but the significance of the holiday must not be lost in the traffic nor its meaning evaporated with the gasoline fumes.

For these were America's best, responding as they did to the nation's call to defend freedom whenever and wherever it was threatened. They were the most valiant of men and women who lived up to the ideals of duty, honor, country and gave their last measure of devotion to liberty for all of mankind. In the prime of their years, their dreams not yet fulfilled, they fought in wars not of their making, standing up for freedom so that others may live in freedom.

The remembrance of the dead heroes is a universal custom, shared by many peoples, including our own. It is doubly poignant for the Ukrainian people whose countless heroes fought and died, their ideals unfulfilled. The month of May marks the sad anniversaries of the death of such men as Symon Petliura and Yevhen Konovalts, only two of the many symbols of Ukraine's ongoing struggle for freedom, who were downed stealthily by assassins' hands. Like others, who even today are dying slow death in Mordovian camps, they have all earned our gratitude and respect, reaffirmed, as it should be on the day set aside in their memory.

*Follow-Up Needed*

Sen. Dole, who was prominently involved in the recent UNA initiated action in defense of human rights in Ukraine, has introduced a resolution in the U.S. Senate (Sen. Concurrent Res. 24) calling for a strong stand by the American delegation at the forthcoming Belgrade conference and demanding a thorough discussion of all violations of the Helsinki Accords. A similar document (House Concurrent Res. 221) was introduced in the House by Congressman Fenwick an equally staunch advocate of human rights. The resolutions, quite timely in the light of some suggestions that the U.S. government tone down its voice in this respect, have been referred to respective committees.

It is of paramount importance that as a follow-up to the ongoing letter-writing action, UNA'ers and other members of our community ask their Congressmen and Senators to speed these resolutions to the floor for a vote. In the words of Sen. Dole, the resolutions will strengthen the posture of the American delegation in presenting "a position which truly reflects the will of the American people." We share Sen. Dole's view and expect our community to respond in what is a much-needed follow-up.

News Quiz

(The quiz covers the two previous issues of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Answers to questions will appear with the next quiz.)

1. What is the name of the U.S. Senator who protested in a letter to Brezhnev the arrest of four Ukrainians?
2. What was the number of political prisoners who last year staged a hunger strike in the USSR's Perm region camps? What was the reason for the strike?
3. What political organization held its convention recently? Where was the convention held?
4. What Ukrainian organization is holding its convention this weekend and where?
5. In what city did a group of Ukrainian women start a new program? What is the program?
6. What Ukrainian group will hold a sports rally and where?
7. What is the name of the Ukrainian scientist who was appointed Acting Assistant Administrator of ERDA? Who was his predecessor?
8. What is the name of the Ukrainian scholar who was honored recently upon his retirement? From what post did he retire?
9. What groups did have a unique flag blessing and where?
10. What trio of Ukrainian artists had an exhibit recently in New York?

Answers to previous quiz: Mykola Matusevych and Myroslav Marynovych; Five: Vyacheslav Chornovil, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Valeriy Marchenko, Mykhailo Osachy and Ivan Svitlychny; Andriy Mycio; Dmytro Chyzhevsky; Jerome Drayton; "Yevshan" from Saskatoon, Sask.; Elmira Heights, N. Y.; Anna Chornodolska; Michael Moroz; SUSTE.

An Unfortunate Definition of Philosophy

by Roman J. Lysniak

"Philosophy — the inquiry into the most comprehensive principles of reality in general." (Dictionary).

Soon the month of June will be upon us and students will graduate from colleges and universities. This reminds us about a story which happened before the First World War in a family of Ukrainian immigrants in America.

Ivan Soroka came to this land at the turn of the century. For many years he had worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines before he and his wife Anna could buy a farm, about which they had dreamed for all those years.

Ivan Soroka, himself lacking even an elementary education, although he learned himself and taught his wife how to read and write in two languages, Ukrainian and English, decided that his only son Michael should get university education.

With ineffable joy he and his wife celebrated Michael's graduation from the high school and with tears of tender emotions they sent him off a couple of months later to Columbia University in far away New York.

Now, several months later, the pride of the family came home, to the farm in Pennsylvania, for the vacation months. His parents devoured every word he said. His account of his life in the famous university was listened to with avidity. Then the father eagerly inquired about the educational part of the university.

"Tell me, my son," said Ivan Soroka tenderly, "what did you learn at the university?"

"Well, father, I learned different things: languages, mathematics, economics, philosophy, and so forth."

The word "philosophy" made a special appeal to the proud father. It sounded like something abstruse.

"And tell me, Michael, what is 'philosophy'?" asked the father curiously.

"Well, philosophy is — well, it's really very hard to explain, father, what philosophy is. But let me try. Here is an example: you are on a farm in Pennsylvania, aren't you? But by a series of deductions I can easily prove that you are not here, but in New York City."

The face of the pater familias turned crimson. Was that the knowledge his son studied at the university? Was that the knowledge for which he was paying money earned in his own sweat and blood? Presently Ivan Soroka landed a crack on his son's jaw, which reverberated throughout the farmhouse.

"Dad, what are you doing?" exclaimed the dazed author of the brilliant definition of philosophy.

"Oh, son, nothing much. I'm just making an experiment," answered the champion of a higher education, sarcastically. "If you are so wise, my son, go ahead and prove by a series of deductions that you are in New York City now and that consequently I have not slapped you at all."

Helsinki, Human Rights And U.S. Foreign Policy

(3)

(Testimony by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky Professor at Georgetown University and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the U.S. Senate on April 28, 1977).

Furthermore, it must be emphasized that although there are innumerable cases of religious persecution in atheistic USSR, most related to the deprivation of personal and civil rights and some to national rights, the fact is that the institutional objects, no matter how circumscribed, still remain in being. The imposing cases of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches do not fall into this category. For centuries reflective of the spirituality of the Ukrainian nation, the two Churches were liquidated under Stalin, and the horrible condition of this religious genocide continues to this day, with heavy integrative impact on the nation as a whole. It should also be stressed that the fact that this act of genocide took place before Helsinki doesn't make it less true and gravely operational since Helsinki. For, as will be indicated, the subject has recurrently been brought up to the attention of our own authorities and those of the USSR.

As this point, Mr. Chairman, in support of these general facts I request

that my article on "Imperialism, Religious Persecution and Genocide" and an accompanying statement on the subject be included as parts of this testimony. More than adequate details appear in these two productions. Suffice it to point out here that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was institutionally liquidated in the mid-30's, and its properties were absorbed in a wave of Russification by the Russian Orthodox Church. The Ukrainian Catholic Church suffered the same genocidal fate in 1945. A cat-acomb existence really applies to the faithful of both institutions to this day. On an individual case basis, those violating the imposed conditions include the Orthodox priest, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, sentenced in 1970 to ten years of hard labor for "national-religious activity"; the execution without trial of the Ukrainian Catholic priest, Rev. Mykhailo Lutsy, in the town of Stry in January 1975; and the "mysterious" hanging of Rev. Ivan Luchkiv in the Lviv oblast in February 1975.



Book Review

"The Journey Across Russia:
The Soviet Union Today",
Bart McDowell, documentary, illustrated,
The National Geographic Society

by Tetiana Shevchuk

This book and the televised version of the same material and under the same title, give the impression that the vast territories in the USSR constitute one nation: Russia. The authors and the National Geographic Society are either unaware, or are bending over backwards to please the Communist Government in the USSR, and neglect to mention that in fact, Russia is only one of the fifteen republics supposedly united and that the Russian language is only one of over 100 languages spoken in those various countries.

To the dismay of millions of people in such countries as Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, to mention but a few, as well as many American citizens of the above heritage, the book and the televised version refer to the capital cities of those various as "Russian": and they marvel at the remarkable achievement of the Communist regime by having "unified" the diversified people under one flag: Russian.

Thus the book and the televised version create a biased and faulty impression of the true conditions in the USSR. They ignore the existence of millions of people and their valiant and prolonged struggle for human rights and true freedom. Admittedly, they are under the Russian flag, but this is not because of their free choice, but due to the betrayal, treachery and the terrorism of the KGB and the Communist party. That this is so, the arrests and the imprisonment of thousands of dissidents will testify, who protest against the destruction of their religious and cultural heritage, against the fact that their native language is all but forbidden in their own lands, and their people are being deliberately and forcibly "russified".

It is regrettable that the National Geographic Society, having had an opportunity to portray objectively the true conditions in the USSR today, has allowed itself to be used as a tool of Russian propaganda.

In line with our tradition of serving the Ukrainian community, and especially Ukrainian youth, by providing exposure and supplying information about current events of interest to them, we are planning the periodic publication of a special page in The Ukrainian Weekly devoted to the activities of university and college students.

We are certain that your student bromada will be interested in having its activities publicized. We would appreciate receiving periodic fact sheets from your club on your plans, activities, participation in community events and the like. Black and white photos will also be accepted.

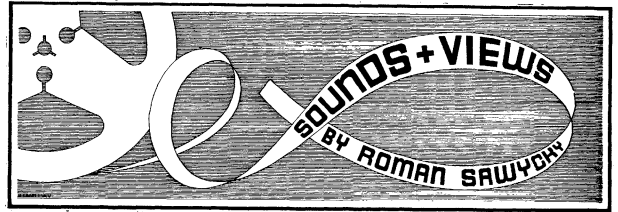
Please send all materials to Roma Sochan, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

These two outstanding cases of religious genocide as pertains to the national rights of the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe have been brought up time and time again. During hearings on the Genocide Convention, the Communist take-over of the non-Russian nations now in the USSR, and religious persecution in the USSR the subject was discussed. Our authorities have been aware of it, as have those of the USSR. Applications for the restoration of these Churches in the USSR have been numerous, and their rejection by the state monopoly of funds and property have been absolute. The appeals of Cardinal Slipyj, who was released by Moscow, have fallen upon dead ears in both worlds, as have those of other Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox prelates in the West. In Congress itself, a drive has been generated for the resurrection of the two Churches, and this copy of H. Con. Res. 165, I request be appended to my remarks here.

All this effort and concern have not been for naught. In the current, expanding and exhilarating atmosphere of human rights and on the eve of re-evaluating Helsinki, these prominent, outstanding cases are prime and natural items for a genuine development of our present concerns. They also lay a foundation for honest action in the sphere of international law, spirited by our firm commitment to human rights in toto.

The accumulation of all the cases of repressed human rights in Eastern Europe, both individual and institutional, both before and after Helsinki, would lack effective significance without a rational accommodation within an altered framework of our foreign policy. After all, many of these cases with continuing force into the present have been known for some time, and have been ignored because of the double standard that has been upheld on human rights. The new direction in our polity is evidently toward a single standard which logically necessitates this accommodation. And it is hoped that operationally this will be fully manifested in Belgrade.

The President's commitment to this single standard is clear and unequivocal. For example, in March he stated at the U.N., "no member of the United Nations can claim that mistreatment of its citizens is solely its own business. Equally, no member can avoid its responsibilities to review and to speak when torture or unwarranted deprivation of freedom occurs in any part of the world." The retorts by Brezhnev and Gromyko are pointedly significant. On March 21, Brezhnev said, "We will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs by anyone and under any pretext." What was overlooked by the media is that in the same speech to the so-called All-Union Trade Union Congress he also said: "We have quite a definite opinion about the



Testimonials to Talent

The history of music knows many kinds of cases when musical works became dedicated by their creators to various figures. For example great or small, the motive behind the dedication varied from anticipated royal favors to admiration or love.

Beethoven had many admirers among the nobility of Vienna. Among his closest personal friends for a period of at least 25 years was Count Andreas (Andriy) Rozumovsky, son of the last Hetman of Ukraine, Kyrylo Rozumovsky. The Count owned an impressive palace where he kept a Ukrainian chorus and an outstanding string quartet. His sumptuous palace and the quartet were at Beethoven's disposal and were well used for grand social gatherings topped by choice music making.

In return for Rozumovsky's continued patronship, the master dedicated his outstanding three String Quartets Op. 59 to the Count. Beethoven also dedicated his famous Symphonies Nos. 5 and 6 to Count Rozumovsky and (jointly) Prince Lobkowitz. The fascinating relationship of Beethoven and Rozumovsky (who was also personally acquainted with Mozart and Haydn) has not been sufficiently explored. Ukrainian melodies found in Beethoven's works have been understandably attributed to this relationship. However, unsatisfactorily identified as to their specific folk sources are melodies Beethoven used for the three Ro-

zumovsky quartets and the last quartets written for Kharkiv's Prince Galitzin.

Great Tenor

Likewise unresearched as yet is the brilliant career of Nicolai (Mykola Kuzmych) Ivanov (1810-1880), Ukrainian lyric tenor. As a youth he was taken to St. Petersburg to sing in the Imperial Choir about the time of Bortniansky's last years of conductorship there. He left Russia later, however, to become one of Western Europe's favorite tenors, first as an understudy of the celebrated Rubini, then as his rival.

His meteoric career literally threw Ivanov from obscurity into the personal company of such stars as Berlioz, Rossini, Donizetti and others. According to some sources (Z. Lysko, I. Levadnyi) Donizetti actually composed his comic opera "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Love Potion) for Ivanov, but there seems to be no evidence to support this in current Donizetti books by Ashbrook or Weinstock. The opera bears no apparent dedication and its premiere in 1832 took place without Ivanov's services. It is certain, though, that the tenor appeared in this opera later as he did in many other early stagings of Donizetti's works.

Ivanov, in his outstanding career, must have obtained not one but several colorful dedications, perhaps still waiting to be discovered. He never returned to his homeland and became, in effect,

(Continued on page 15)

order reigning in the world of imperialism, and do not conceal this opinion"; in the USSR "There are no oppressed, exploited classes; there are no oppressed exploited nationalities"; and regarding dissidents, "To protect the rights, freedoms and security of 260 million Soviet people from the activities of such renegades is not only our right but is also our sacred duty." Soon thereafter, Gromyko added, "We want stability in our relations. We would like them to be founded on the principles of peaceful coexistence and even better that they should be friendly."

With no violation of contexts, these are the main contrasting points that we shall hear as the human rights issue grows. The all-important question is how will we handle these stereotyped Russian arguments. In 1961, Khrushchev continued his apologetic reaction to the Captive Nations Week Resolution by challenging us to discuss imperialism. In his U.N. address President Kennedy accepted the challenge but failed to follow up on it. This time the Carter Administration has invited the Russians to debate openly "the principles that guide our respective societies before the court of world opinion." This augurs well for a much-needed open and honest foreign policy, based on principle and morality and without, from our end, indulging in any Cold War rhetoric.

As described earlier in the section on

the scale of human rights, the subject can become a constructive source of dynamism in its common denomination of all other issues, provided it is thought through clearly on the three levels of human rights and also is applied on a single standard basis. Moreover, such a dynamic advance in our foreign policy would crystallize all the human rights ingredients in our American tradition, ranging from the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights to Wilson's principle of national self-determination, Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, and the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which we contributed so heavily.

One of the monumental political blunders of the Nixon/Kissinger period was the Executive's unqualified endorsement of the principle of non-interference in internal affairs in the Moscow agreement of May 1972. The traditional, imperial Russian conception and abuse of this principle vary radically from its meaning and use in the West. In essence, from the Russian viewpoint, what is mine is mine; what is yours will be mine, so don't interfere.

Built on subversion, war and conquest, the USSR itself, now a veritable imperium in imperio, scarcely qualifies for the application of this principle.

(To be Continued)

Plast Youths Stage Track Meet

Passaic Girls, Newark Boys Win first Places

CLIFTON, N.J.—Plast's sixth annual track and field meet for "yunistvo," aged 11 to 17, was held here Sunday, May 15. The meet is organized yearly by the "Chornomorsi" and "Spartanky" Plast units.

Over 100 youths — boys and girls — from Plast branches in Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, New Haven, New York and Passaic competed under perfect weather conditions. Several youths from the Passaic SUMA branch also participated in the meet.

The youths competed in shotput, high jump, broad jump and 60, 100, 220, 440 and 880-meter and relay running events. A pentathlon, which included shotput, jumps and 220 for girls or 880 for boys was also held.

Trophies were awarded to the teams whose members won the most events and thereby gained points for their team.

Winners among the girls' teams were: first place — 38th unit from Passaic, second place — the "Lastivka" group from New Brunswick, third place — 2nd unit from New York.

Boys' winners were: first place — 5th unit from Newark, second place — 51st unit from Jersey City, third place — 31st unit from Passaic.

Trophies were presented by Ivan Ostapiak, a participant of the 1914 Sokil and Sich meet held in Lviv, Ukraine. Lubomyr Bilyk, physical education director of Plast's National Command, was also present at last week's track and field meet.

This year's meet was planned and directed by George Shypaylo.



Passaic's 38th unit — first place winners in the girls division.



Newark's 5th unit — first place winners in the boys' division.

Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)

After the opening of the session at the "Veselka" auditorium, Rev. Waszczuk rendered prayers and the officers proceeded to the adoption of the agenda.

Mr. Lesawyer spoke briefly on the UNA action in defense of human rights, which had its culminating point in Washington May 17-18, and commended Supreme Advisors Kuropas, Szmagala and Iwanciw for preparing the groundwork and coordination the action.

This ongoing action as well as the 29th convention to be held next May in Pittsburgh, Pa., and matters relating to the UNA senior citizens were added to the agenda of the week-long session.

The rest of the day was devoted to reports of all officers, the editor-in-chief and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas. All reports were prepared in writing in advance and the conferees limited their oral statements to brief additions.

Attending the meeting in advisory capacity and speaking briefly during the first session were honorary life-time members of the Supreme Assembly: Mrs. Maria Czuczman, Walter Didyk, Stephen Kuropas, John Evanchuk, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch and Roman Slobodian.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of all reports rendered, relating to all phases of UNA activity and its role vis-a-vis the Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada. The debates extended through Wednesday noon, with Mr. Lesawyer, Dr. Flis and Mrs. Dushnyck alternating in the chairing of the session.

Wednesday afternoon the officers broke up into separate committees, each dealing with a specific phase of UNA activity, and were to present their recommendations to the plenary session Thursday.

Sunday, May 22, the UNA Scholarship Committee met to review applications for awards for the academic year 1977-78. The recommendations were to be made to the Assembly for final approval.

A full report on the meeting will appear in next week's edition.

Garden State Ukrainian GOP'ers

Support Myskiw in Bid for State Assembly

IRVINGTON, N.J.—The Ukrainian American Republican Association of New Jersey has endorsed Oleh Myskiw of Irvington, N.J. in his bid for the GOP nomination for State Assemblyman from the 28th District.

An announcement from the Ukrainian GOP Association, signed by Bohdan Wyschatycky, publicity director, said that Mr. Myskiw "will bring responsive government back to Trenton and re-establish local government's important role in Essex County."

"We ask all Republicans and independents in the 28th District to vote for Ray Bateman for Governor and Oleh Myskiw and Ray Dusault for State Assemblymen," it said.

Mr. Myskiw, a noted local community participant and businessman, also received endorsements from Joseph Galluzzi, president of the Irvington City Council, and Atty. Roman Pitio, Irvington Councilman-at-large.

In his campaign, Mr. Myskiw called for the repeals of the State income tax,

reduction of the State budget, and restoration of local control.

"Our state government, like our federal government, has gotten so big that it no longer serves the people," said Mr. Myskiw. "Today New Jersey tells us what services we will have, and how much our local government's budgets can be."

He feels that the State budget has increased too much and "the problems have gotten worse."

"Rather than more programs and less dollars in the citizens' pockets, we should have less programs and more spending power," said the 26-year-old candidate.

Recently, Mr. Myskiw visited with Joan Mazauskas, GOP candidate for State Senate, the office of Dr. Myron Kuropas, legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) to discuss several aspects of their campaign.

The 28th Assembly District includes the communities of Irvington, Vailsburg, Newark, and South Orange.



Oleh Myskiw, left, and Joan Mazauskas, right, meet with Dr. Myron Kuropas in Washington, D.C.

Soyuzivka Puts on a New Face For Anniversary Season

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association estate which is the hub of cultural life during the summer months, is preparing to open its gates for yet another season that may well set many a new record, it being the estate's 25th anniversary year.

To mark this auspicious event, Soyuzivka is going through a face-lifting process, adding novel and interesting features to its already amply diversified profile.

Manager Walter Kwas, his assistant Marusia Hankewych, and an aggregation of hard-working permanent employees, whose ranks are being gradually replenished with young students arriving for the summer season, are moving forward with the anniversary beautification program.

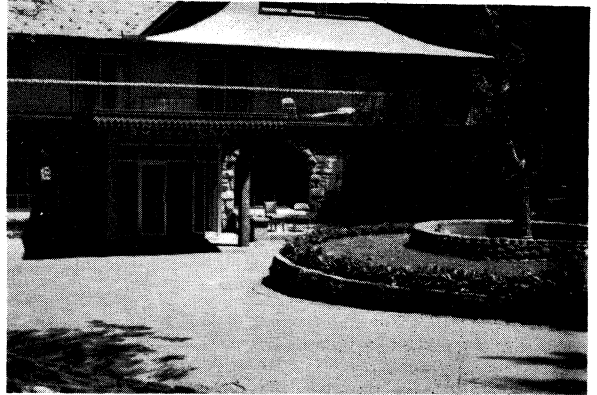
The harsh winter season left its toll on the estate, as it did on the entire eastern seaboard. But quick hands and long hours of the dedicated employees are doing marvels in removing the broken branches and sprucing up the grassy malls around the estate.

The Main House, Soyuzivka's centerpiece has undergone complete remodeling, inside and outside. The third floor rooms have been fully refurbished, including installation of wall to wall carpeting, which will make the guests on the second floor equally happy, what with the elimination of the foot-stomping noise.

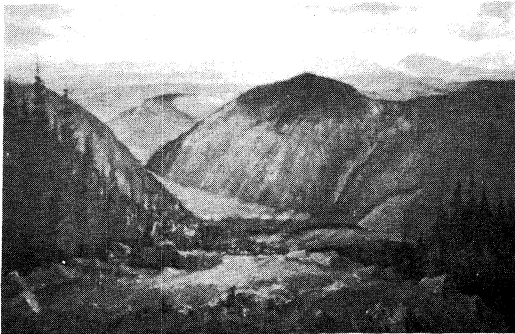
The lobby has been redone in Soyuzivka's Hutsul-like style. A beautiful mural of Chornohora, the work artist Michael Moroz, himself a genuine Hutsul, is adorning one of the walls. The phone booths at the entrance have been removed and replaced with compact phones, including a special one for collect calls only. The gift shop is also assuming a new face as is the patio in front of it.

Other buildings are also being partially renovated for the convenience of the guests.

And, of course, there will be new and colorful programs throughout the summer to make for a truly pleasant anniversary season for all.



Exterior of the remodeled Main House...



The large mural depicting Chornohora in the Carpathians adorns one of the walls in the remodeled lobby of the main house. It is the work of artist Michael Moroz.



...and the equally refurbished interior.



The friendly face belongs to Marusia Hankewych, assistant manager, who is usually at the window to register guests.



The "Poltava" villa, with a balcony, is particularly conducive to private parties and get-togethers.

U.S. Foreign Policy...

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese groups. Most of these representatives stood firmly in their belief that the Helsinki Accords brought more political benefits to Moscow than to the West.

Foreign Policy

In the afternoon plenary session, presided over by William D. Blair, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Public Affairs, in addition to Mr. Nimetz, whose address was on "Foreign Policy in the Carter Administration: An Overview," other U.S. officials were: Joseph D. Duffey, Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, who spoke on "New Directions for Educational and Cultural Programs"; Douglas J. Bennett, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, who dwelt on the "U.S. Congress and

the Department of State"; and Arthur R. Day, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, who discussed "New Prospects for Peace in the Middle East."

On Wednesday, May 18, during the morning session four officials of the State Department spoke on their respective areas: Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, co-negotiator of the Panama Canal Treaty, who spoke on the subject; Luigi R. Einaudi, Director, Office of Policy Planning, Public and Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs; William B. Edmondson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, who discussed U.S. policy on Southern Africa, and Governor John J. Gilligan, Administrator, Agency for International Development, who dwelt on "U.S. Interest in International Development."

In the afternoon of the second day of the conference there were four concurrent workshops dealing with the following matters: a) East-West Relations; b) North-South Relations; c) Human Rights and d) Arms Sales and Arms Control and Nuclear Proliferation. At each of these panel-seminars experts and specialists of the Department of State gave their assessments of these particular areas of responsibility.

The final plenary session of the National Foreign Policy Conference for Leaders of Non-Governmental Organizations was addressed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Conference manager was Ilmar Heinaru, Director of the Organization Liaison Staff, who is of Estonian descent.

Sen. Dole...

(Continued from page 3)

even the most mild resistance to its policy of repression of individual, religious, and national rights," he said.

"America", concluded Sen. Dole, "is a beacon of hope for those who resist totalitarian domination of their lives. We cannot abandon these brave people. We must continue to make every effort to call the world's attention to the present state of affairs in Eastern Europe. We have an opportunity to do so at Belgrade but we must remain steadfast and true to our basic human rights commitment. This resolution will go a long way towards strengthening our resolve and permitting our delegation to present a position which truly reflects the will of the American people."

"We Associate Ourselves in Solidarity with the Persecuted Church"

(Below is the full text of the statement on human rights in Eastern Europe: The Case of Religious Freedom, adopted by the United States Catholic Conference during their deliberations May 3-5, 1977 in Chicago, Ill.)

The protection of human rights continues to be a major preoccupation among those who pursue peace, and with just cause. As Christians we have become increasingly aware that the defense and promotion of human rights is a central task of the ministry of the church. As Pope Paul VI in his 1977 Peace message has indicated: "where human rights are truly professed publicly recognized and defended, Peace becomes the joyful and operative atmosphere of life in society."

Today, human rights in many places in the world are severely restricted. While no nation is faultless in the defense and promotion of human rights, we are obliged to note two recent statements by Episcopal Conferences — the Bishops of West Germany and of Poland — deploring the denial of the human right to religious liberty in Eastern Europe.

We feel all the more obliged because so many American Catholics as well as other Christians have their ancestral roots in these countries or are themselves refugees from the oppressive regimes of Eastern Europe. The denial of religious freedom in the countries from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south... is a tragic episode in humanity's efforts to defend and promote human rights. Churches and individual religious believers are continually hindered by governments in the practice of their religion. In some cases, they are subjected to outright persecution and in others, as in the instance of Eastern Catholic Churches, they have been forcibly suppressed. No religion is spared: Christians, Jews and Moslems all suffer. The intensity and the scale of the suppression of religion is vigorous and comprehensive.

Attacks on the churches vary from country to country in East Europe, reflecting the diversity of cultural traditions in each country, the depth and variety of religious conviction among the people and the degree of tenacity and pragmatism of the Communist party leadership. Despite the differences in degree, a general pattern of religious oppression is clearly evident.

It is especially at the level of the individual believer that the infringe-

ment of the person's human right to practice his or her religion is most insidious, since in all of the East European countries atheism is supported by the full apparatus of the state. For example, membership in a Christian community disqualifies one from becoming a teacher, a civil servant or an official in the government. In some situations, even visits to the sick and the administration of the sacraments to the dying require prior official permits. Conditions are especially severe in Lithuania, where the church is subjected to constant and intense persecutions. In Ukraine, no churches of the Ukrainian and Ruthenian Catholic Rites are permitted or open, while in Albania, there exists perhaps the most systematic repression of the Church in all of Eastern Europe.

Religious instruction is constantly hindered by a variety of intimidating measures taken against students and their parents by state officials. This process of violations of human rights was the subject of a recent courageous pastoral letter of the Polish bishops (September 1976). While Catholics in Poland have displayed remarkable resilience in the face of persistent and official suppression, the bishops said that the church is now being subjected to a sophisticated program of atheization: existing building regulations are used to restrict the construction of needed churches in expanding urban centers; employment opportunities are reserved to persons who declare themselves to be non-believers or at least non-practicing Catholics; and admission to some schools is made dependent upon a declaration of non-belief. Similar practices are common throughout the East European bloc.

In Czechoslovakia, the regime is under the control of the most hardened Stalinist. More than half of the Catholic dioceses do not have bishops because the intransigent government refuses to acknowledge the Holy See's nominees and refuses even to dialogue on the issue. The clergy are under severe repression as are the seminaries. The existence of the religious orders of women is especially precarious. The law forbids women from joining religious orders, and the indications are that, due

to the regime's restrictions, the women's orders may be virtually extinct within 25 years.

In summary, the lives of individual believers and the existence of the Christian community in Eastern Europe are both in serious jeopardy. Both are subject to the capricious whims of state bureaucrats, the intellectual abuse of ideologists and the continuous harassment — with the ultimate goal of extinction — by the state apparatus.

Since World War II, the political fate of Eastern Europeans has depended heavily upon relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This relationship has been dominated by the U.S. fears that provocation in East Europe might precipitate a nuclear holocaust. This grim prospect has inhibited U.S. relations with the East.

The resulting U.S. policy of non-interference in the affairs of East European nations has prevented the United States from making any form of effective protest against Communist oppression. Advocates for the defense of human rights, including courageous dissenters in the East, have earnestly appealed to the West to apply multiple kinds of pressures against regimes in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

A series of recent developments — the signing of the Helsinki Agreement, an increase in the volume of commercial and cultural exchanges between the United States and the East European nations and a growing sense of independence within the bloc itself — may have given the United States a potentially greater measure of influence with Communist governments in the region. The real question is whether and how we can use that influence to protect one of humanity's most precious rights: the individual's religious freedom.

While we do not have any illusions about the political realities of international affairs, it does appear to us that circumstances and events suggest that new opportunities are present for the United States, which, if utilized, may contribute to the defense of human rights in Eastern Europe. We therefore urge the U.S. policymakers to give respect for religious freedom a more prominent role in the conduct of our relationship with these nations. We take note of the Congress' efforts to protect human rights and encourage it to expand on these efforts.

Specifically, we encourage the new

Administration to engage seriously in the preparations for the follow-up to the Helsinki Agreement scheduled for 1977. These include the establishment of an appropriate monitoring system to measure the compliance of nations — ours as well as the East Europeans — in implementing the Helsinki accords. We also encourage U.S. trade officials, businessmen, intellectuals, performing artists, technicians and scientists to introduce the issue of religious liberty, as well as other human rights, into their relationships with individuals and groups in Eastern Europe. And, further, advocates of corporate responsibility are encouraged to apply to Eastern Europe the same norms for evaluating the appropriateness of U.S. business presence and activities there as they do in the Third World.

We recall that the 1974 Roman Synod of Bishops affirmed that the promotion of human rights is required by the gospel and is central to the church's ministry. However, in some countries, members of the church cannot speak up about human rights, while in others, they can do so only at great peril. We, in the United States, are not hampered in this regard. Therefore, we pledge ourselves to continue to make the public advocacy of human rights a matter of our prime concern.

We associate ourselves in solidarity with the persecuted church in those regions around the world where the human right of religious freedom is severely restrained by overt acts of suppression or by subtle intimidations. We especially ally ourselves with the bishops of Eastern Europe in their suffering and their ministry to these oppressed peoples. We recognize that the best efforts of nations, private groups and concerned individuals will not necessarily thwart those who "persecute believers and speak all kinds of slander..." (Mt. 5:11-12). While pledging ourselves to support those efforts, we pray that those who suffer will recall Jesus' assurance that public persecution bears witness to his name and contributes to the evangelization of the world. (Mk. 13:9-13).

We also acknowledge that there is a power beyond that of policymakers and politicians. Therefore, as we pray for the persecuted church throughout the world, we also pray for its persecutors. In this way, we trust that God's wisdom and grace may provide what is lacking in our own efforts.

Readers Score Distortions

(Below are copies of three letters written by our readers to the publishers that recently brought out books relating to Ukraine.)

Mr. Owen R. Anderson, Secretary
National Geographic Society
17th and M Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Re "Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today."

It is with extreme concern that I write this formal protest to the National Geographic Society regarding its forthcoming book, "Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today."

As an American of Ukrainian descent, it was with incredulity that I read the brochure describing the content of the above book. The title itself is a contradiction, and incorrect.

Russia is not a synonym for the Soviet Union. There are 14 other countries included in the Soviet Union, Ukraine being one of them.

Ukraine is a separate country with its own language, its own culture, its own flag, and a member of the United Nations. It is part of the Soviet Union, but most emphatically not a part of Russia.

Kiev is the capital of Ukraine. Describing it as "the mother of Russia" is a deliberate suggestion that Kiev is a Russian city. Kiev never has been and is not now in Russia. It is geographically impossible to set foot in Kiev, or Lviv, or Donetsk, or Odessa, or Kharkiv while visiting Russia. These cities are in Ukraine, are Ukrainian — and Ukraine is not a part of Russia! It is not an area of Russia, and its language is not a dialect of the Russian language. Why are Ukrainian cities such as Lviv and Novhorod given Russian spellings — Lvov and Novgorod — further suggesting Russian nationality?

I resent the brochure's constant suggestions of Russian nationality for the above Ukrainian cities and people... and the Dnieper River which flows through Kiev.

It is a gross injustice to the peoples of all nations under Moscow's domination, and to those outside the Soviet Union who bear their heritages, to classify them under the title of "Russia," whether it be done through ignorance or intent.

However, in this instance, I doubt it was through ignorance.

Since the National Geographic Society is, undoubtedly, cognizant of world geography, it can only be assumed that the "lengthy negotiations" held prior to the two-year jaunt may have necessitated the "clouding" of certain truths in sensitive areas in order to obtain desirable concessions from Moscow. And Ukraine, with approximately 50 million people, with a strategic geographical location, with rich farmland, and with vast mineral resources is an extremely sensitive area.

It is most disturbing when such flagrant inaccuracies are committed, especially by an organization of such prestigious standing as the National Geographic Society.

In view of the above, how can we rely upon the veracity of any information published by your organization?

We are seriously considering cancelling our subscription to the National Geographic magazine.

Marion B. Woloshyn
Matawan, N.J.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I have just finished reading your publication advertisement on "Journey Across Russia: The Soviet Union Today", which is said to be a product of your "two best-qualified staff members".

It may appear to be somewhat expedient to express views about a book that is still in press, yet, the authors' equating of the Soviet Union with Russia in the advertisement suggests only that more of the similar is to follow.

It is rather disappointing to see that instead of contributing to knowledge and enlightenment this time National Geographic shall contribute to perpetuation of the already sizeable confusion and misinformation about the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Kiev is not Russia, neither is Armenia, nor the Baltic States. The Ukrainian Easter Eggs are not part of Russian culture, and Kiev, the capital of Ukraine or the old Rus, was never the "Mother of Russia". In fact, if one were to be cynical, Russia never had a "mother", it had only a "father", - Tsar Peter the First, who introduced the term to replace that of Muscovy.

Concluding, I regret to remark that it certainly was a sort of a sad thing that thanks to similar kind of "experts" even a great man like Winston Churchill could do no better than define that country as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an engima".

Dr. E.B. Roslycky
University of Western Ontario

Mr. Hedley Donovan
Editor in Chief
Time Incorporated
541 N. Fairbanks Court
Chicago, Ill. 60611

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I have just read the "Rise of Russia" by Robert Wallace in your Great Ages of Man Time - Life Book Series. Throughout the whole text your editors regard Ukrainians either as "Little Russians" or simply "Russians". Your advisers on Russia fail to differentiate between Ukraine and Russia, and show complete ignorance on the subject. For example, on p. 18, Mr. Wallace uses the words Rus and Russia interchangeably. Kievan Rus' was founded in the ninth century by Varangians and has nothing to do with today's Russia. Kiev (Kyiv) was the capital city of a land called Rus', not Russia. The state of Muscovy, the forerunner of today's Russia, was founded in the 12th century.

In your book you equate the Ukrainian Kozak leader Bohdan (not Bogdan) Khmelnytsky with Stenka Razin, a Don Cossack. Khmelnytsky was one of the greatest Ukrainian leaders, while Stenka Razin was an adventurer and, as is written in your book, a pirate.

Valid information on Ukraine may be obtained from Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

I feel that Time Inc. owes a deep apology to the two million Americans of Ukrainian descent for this slur on their nationality. I am cancelling my subscription to your "Great Ages of Man" Series.

Dr. Bohdan J. Bodnaruk
Homewood, Ill.

Students Assess Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Who knows a school better than a student attending it? Manor Junior college recognizes a valuable asset it possesses in its student body and uses three students in the admissions office as volunteer student recruiters.

Joyce Tassone, Colleen Carmody and Debbie Moore have just completed their freshman year at Manor. As recruiters, these students perform general office work for the admissions office such as answering requests for information regarding programs at Manor; more importantly, however, they conduct tours of the campus for prospective students and attend college nights sponsored by area high schools destined to inform college-bound students of available programs at various colleges. As students at Manor, they are able to present a picture of the college from the student viewpoint.

Joyce Tassone, 19, was graduated from George Washington High School in Northeast Philadelphia in 1976. She is enrolled in the medical secretarial program at Manor. Joyce prefers Manor's small size and individualized instruction.

"I came to Manor because Manor gave me a chance to prove myself to them by giving me a personal interview with the Dean of Admissions, Sister Anthony Ann." Joyce has obtained

part-time employment in an ophthalmologist's office through her affiliation with the admissions office.

Colleen Carmody, 18, a graduate of St. Hubert's High School, class of 1976, is training to be a court reporter. Colleen also appreciates Manor's small size and the "personalized service of the faculty."

Debbie Moore is studying to be a legal secretary. She was graduated from Archbishop Ryan in 1976. In addition to working as a student recruiter, Debbie will, in her sophomore year, serve as treasurer of the student senate at Manor and also as president of Alpha Beta Gamma, national business honor society.

Christine M. Bruno, Manor's admissions counselor, said of the students. "It has been a pleasurable experience working with the girls this year. While Manor has benefited from their enthusiasm, they in turn have gained valuable experience in the field of public relations and in office procedures."

Manor Junior College is a two-year private college for women administered by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great. In addition, Manor operates an evening division open to both men and women. For further information, call 855-2360 or write: Manor Junior College, Forrest Avenue and Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

St. Basil's in Philly States Graduation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sister Dorothy Ann, OSBM, principal of St. Basil's Academy, announced that the 43rd commencement exercises will take place on Thursday, June 2.

Divine Liturgy will be celebrated for the class of 1977 by Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Philadelphia, at 10:30 a.m.

The commencement will be held at 7:00 p.m. on the same day. The great speaker will be Helen Chaykowsky, vice-principal of St. Hubert High School for Girls. Miss Chaykowsky is a graduate of St. Basil Academy and Chestnut Hill College. She is a member

of Christ the King parish. Miss Chaykowsky is the first lay woman to be appointed to the vice-principalship of a Philadelphia diocesan high school.

Andrea Fina, top-ranking student of the Class of 1977, will deliver the valedictory. Miss Fina is a member of the Resurrection of Our Lord parish. The salutatory address will be given by Vera Sadiwynk who ranks second in the class. Miss Sadiwynk is a member of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception parish.

Master of ceremonies will be Sister Athanasius, OSBM, a member of the St. Basil Academy faculty.

Diplomas will be distributed to the 98 graduates by Bishop Losten.

Ukrainian Dances, Songs Highlight Albany Program

ALBANY, N.Y.—A program of Ukrainian songs and dance filled out the Ukrainian Festival at the Hudson Valley Community College Theater, Sunday, May 15.

The festival was sponsored by the Art Appreciation Guild of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Troy, N.Y.

Ukrainian folk dances were displayed by members of the Ukrainian Dance Program, directed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky and Roman Strockyj. Guest performers with the ensemble were Orest Rusynko, Andrew Chelsky, Markian Komichak, Lewko Strockyj, Natakla Lazirka, Maria Mandziy and Stefa Nazarkevych.

Thirty-one other dancers also appeared with the group.

A medley of Ukrainian folk and contemporary songs were rendered by the 11-member "Promin" girls ensemble from New York City under the direction of Bohdanna Wolansky. The group consists of students and graduates of St. George's Academy in Manhattan. Miss Wolansky is a teacher there.

Among the vocalists in the ensemble are: Oksana Charuk, Maria Mandzij, Lida Semushchak, Daria Plishka, Iryna Danyliw, Lilia Dlaboha, Oksana Worobel, Maria Machay, Luba Werbowska, Christine Sachko, Lida Badukhivska, and guitarists Orest Mandziy and Bohdan Priatka.

The festival was made possible through a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.

NYU Students Elect Officers

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Students Association at New York University held elections of officers at its annual meeting here, Thursday, April 28.

Elected to head the Association during the 1977-78 academic year were: Danylo Dobrjanskyj, president, Lida Stasiw, vice-president, Christine Furda, secretary and Christine Lucyk, treasurer.

The outgoing executive included: Roma Sochan, president, Danylo Dobrjanskyj, vice-president, Hanusia Rochoza, secretary and Paul Seniw, treasurer.

Petrowska Has New York Recital



Christina Petrowska

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Christina Petrowska, a noted Ukrainian concert pianist, performed at a recital here Monday, May 16, at the Carnegie Hall. The recital was followed by a reception, hosted by the Canadian Consul David Smith at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The New York Times carried a review of Miss Petrowska's recital, penned by Donald Henahan, in its Wednesday, May 18th edition. Full text of the review follows:

Pianist of extraordinary talent, such as Christina Petrowska, spend a large part of their early lives perfecting technique, so that by the time they are ready to appear in public as adults many of them have thought of little else. The need to look up from the keyboard and communicate something to an audience, therefore, can come as a shock, and even an annoyance. But even the most accomplished pianist needs to realize that possession of a brilliant technique is not all that rare nowadays, or more than a first step to making music.

Miss Petrowska, a Canadian with a phenomenal ability to play the most difficult music cleanly, gave a demonstration of her achievements on Monday night at Carnegie Recital Hall. A product of the Juilliard School who studied with Karlheinz Stockhausen and Gyorgy Ligeti in Europe, Miss Petrowska built most of her program around fiercely difficult contemporary works by Messiaen, Micheline Coulombe Saint Marcoux and Luis de Pablo.

The Messiaen, seven pieces from "Vingt Regards sur l'Enfant Jesus," was coldly precise, each selection being played for its pyrotechnical appeal and without much hint of the composer's meditative purpose. Miss Petrowska's percussive touch suited the pieces, however. She has fingers that work like chrome-plated pistons, and her high-seated position, with elbows well above the keyboard level, let her bring pulverizing power to bear. That position, however, as well as the predominance of arm and shoulder weight in playing, also seemed to contribute to her hard tone.

Micheline Coulombe Saint Marcoux's "Assemblages" received much the same kind of treatment, which directed attention to the pianist's fleet fingers rather than to whatever musical merit may have been hidden in it. The piece, made up of six segments, gave the pianist considerable leeway for aleatoric freedom, but the effect was dry and

Prof. Zuk Judges Students Architectural Contest

MONTREAL, Que.—The third-year students at McGill's School of Architecture were not in the design competition for a proposed new National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa, but there were times when it seemed that way.

While 10 of the top architectural and planning firms in the country were vying for the official nod, 21 of the budding architects at McGill were locked into a parallel though unofficial contest of their own, wrote William Wardwell in the Saturday, April 23rd edition of The Montreal Star.

Divided into teams of three, they worked for an entire semester.

Seven main drawing boards yielded distinctive design proposals for Ukrainian Canadian professor of architecture Radoslav Zuk to ponder.

They were put on display at the McConnell Engineering Building where the architectural school is located, and two contrasting submissions were transformed into scale models.

"This was an excellent exercise, not only because of the complexity of the challenge but because a sense of realism was involved," says Prof. Zuk.

He is a McGill man and winner, among others, of the Pilkington Traveling Scholarship for graduate architectural work in 1956.

"We were all very keen about it," says Anne Vezina, the daughter of a Montreal property developer and a member of one of the teams.



Prof. Radoslav Zuk reviews work of McGill University's architectural students.

"We were stimulated by the fact that our efforts were related to something in real life. From the very start of our projects, we were eager to know who would win the competition between the professionals."

The winning design, announced last month, was by John C. Parkin, the Toronto architects and planners.

The new National Gallery, planned for a sloping land site between Wellington Street and the Ottawa River, will cost an estimated \$75 million to \$100 million.

The complexity of the students' assignment arose not only from varied types of space requirements (exhibition areas, lecture halls, work and storage facilities, and such amenities as restaurants), but a reminder from the teacher that the designs must offer a human and attractive environment for viewers as well as users.

The scale models displayed were a reflection of two different approaches.

Students Anne Vezina, Richard Meroni and Josiane Rigaud opted for what Prof. Zuk calls a "simple, unified and dignified" design. They believed that the new National Gallery should be a single, large building.

Zuk Performs At Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Ukrainian pianist Ireneus Zuk gave a recital of works by classical composers at Mather House, Harvard University, Friday evening, April 29.

Mr. Zuk performed works by Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms and Liszt. He was a guest of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Soviet and East European Area Studies Program, co-sponsors of a three-day conference entitled "Austria-Hungary, 1867-1918: Cultural, Social and National Movements."

The recital was attended by conference participants, associates and students of the University, and guests from the Boston area Ukrainian community. A reception in honor of Mr. Zuk was held after the recital in the private residence of the masters of Mather House. Prof. David and Dr. Patricia Herlihy hosted the event. Dr. Herlihy is a research associate of HURI.



Ireneus Zuk

formalistic in the modish academic manner. Luis de Pablo's "Affettuoso" also was made in segments and had chance elements. There were anachronistic, distorted quotations, too, a la George Crumb (the Scherzo of Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" Sonata popped up at one point).

As a kind of lollipop for her audience after so much new music, Miss Petrowska offered Chopin's Andante Spianato and Grande Polonaise, laying the work out without charm, grace or coloristic nuance. The mechanism, as throughout the recital, could not have been more reliable, but the tone was bleak, the rubato carefully rehearsed, and the interpretation uncomprehending.

Contrasting concepts

A "romantic concept" was presented by the team of Gordon Stratford, Ingrid Ruberg and Andrea Hajdo. Their design was the "town square" type, with the gallery complex comprising a series of independent, small-scale buildings.

The seven groups were encouraged to think and work independently, and wide-ranging concepts resulted. Prof. Zuk says.

The models and an array of accompanying sketches will have an "honored place" in the school filing system.

In fact, their fate, at least for a time, may be no worse than that of the winning real-life design.

A bogey called fiscal restraint has made it uncertain when or whether the new National Gallery will be built.

SECOND MUSICAL WORKSHOP at SOYUZIVKA

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY AND THOMAS HRYNKIW
Beginning August 7-21, 1977

SOYUZIVKA Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate

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Orysia Tracz Promotes Ukrainian Culture

WINNIPEG, Man.—This is the year of the "pysanka". It has arrived in North America to stay.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, the "capital" of Ukrainians in North America, was as busy popularizing "pysanky" as most other cities on the continent. Practically every Ukrainian church and cultural group held "pysanka" lessons, "Oseredok," the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, provided such lessons for city schools, and the award-winning film "Pysanka: the Glorious Egg" by Slavko Nowytski was in such demand that there was a waiting list for the prints of the film available in the city.

One person who has done much to bring the store of Ukrainian folk art and customs especially "pysanky" to the general public in Winnipeg is Orysia Paszczak-Tracz, originally from Irvington, N.J. During the past five years her articles on Ukrainian Christmas traditions have appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, and were reprinted by The Ukrainian Weekly. Her in-depth article "Pysanka" was published by the journal "Canadian Collector" (Toronto) in April of 1976, and she did the research for the above-mentioned film "Pysanka." She has lectured and/or given workshops in Ukrainian folk art in Winnipeg, Roblin, Man., and in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Last February 26th Mrs. Paszczak-Tracz presented a workshop entitled "Ukrainian Folk Art: Theory and Practice."

Sponsored by the University of Manitoba Continuing Education Division, the full-day workshop was attended by 22 persons, most of non-Ukrainian background. A lecture, illustrated by about 200 slides, gave a general introduction to Ukrainian folk art, the symbolism of its ornamentation and its origins, individual branches of folk art, and Ukrainian folk art today. Mr. Nowytski's film "Pysanka" followed (by unanimous request, it was shown twice).

The afternoon session was devoted to learning how to make a "pysanka". The workshop was so successful that it is scheduled to be repeated in the fall of 1977 and spring of 1978 programs of the Continuing Education Division of the University of Manitoba.

On Holy Thursday, April 7, Mrs. Paszczak-Tracz was interviewed on the

Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) television program "Noon Hour" by host Murray Parker. Along with a demonstration of the basic process of making a "pysanka", she discussed the history and symbolism of the "pysanka," mentioning especially the ancient Neolithic origins of its ornamentation and emphasizing the continuity of this folk art among Ukrainians.

Mrs. Paszczak-Tracz works in the Special Collections Department of the Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba, and is married to Myroslaw Tracz, originally from New York City. They have a 3½ year-old son, Boyan.

Severyn Saprun, Dies

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Severyn Saprun, a one-time talented pianist and teacher of music, who in recent years worked as a linotypist in the Svoboda printing shop, died here Wednesday, May 4. He was 55 years old.

After services, offered by Fr. Christopher Woytyna of New York, at the Kowalchuk Funeral Home in the presence of UNA and Svoboda employees, the remains were interred at the Hillside Cemetery in Lyndhurst, N.J., Wednesday, May 11. The deceased had no immediate relatives in the area.

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St. George's Fair Nets

\$24,662 for Parish

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The highly successful Street Fair, staged by St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church Friday-Sunday, April 29 to May 1 here on Seventh Street, netted \$24,662 for the parish.

Reporting during the dissolution meeting of the festival committee, Iwan Wynnyk, its chairman, said that income from the fair totaled \$34,067, while expenses came to \$9,405.

Since St. George's Grammar School and Academy also incurred expenses in their efforts for staging the fair, the Festival Committee appropriated \$3,350 for the schools, leaving \$21,312 for the construction of the new St. George's church.

The new church, which is already under construction, was designed by

Ukrainian architect Apollinaire Osadca. It will cost an estimated \$2.5 million.

The house of worship is slated for completion sometime this fall.

Some 40,000 persons from cities as far away as Philadelphia, Pa., visited the fair. Accounts of the three-day event were reported by The New York Times and Daily News, channels 2, 4, 5, 7 and 11, and many radio stations.

Also expressing thanks during the meeting for a job well done were Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Gavlich, pastor, and Atty. Roman Huhlewyeh, chairman of the church building committee.

Blessing of the cornerstone is slated for Sunday, June 5, with the participation of Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of the Stamford Eparchy.

UNA Thanks Dole...

(Continued from page 1)

of Senate Concurrent Resolution 24 (House Concurrent Res. 221).

It is imperative that the United States insist on a full conference agenda which includes the presentation and full discussion of all violations of the Helsinki Final Act, with special attention to the violations of the Accords in Ukraine.

The participation of members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe in both the substantive meetings and the preliminary meetings

is imperative to insure that all relevant aspects of the Final Act are discussed at Belgrade.

We are urging all our members to contact their Representative and their Senators and urge their support of this resolution.

We thank you for your concern and work on behalf of our kinsmen in Ukraine and we look forward to your continued support for the freedom of Ukraine, and the respect of the basic human rights of all peoples.

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Protest Against...

jole Sadunaite, a Lithuanian, sentenced to three years of compulsory labor because of her work with the Catholic church in Lithuania; and Ilya Glezar, a Jew, in exile for applying for an exit visa.

The coalition said it chose the three persons "from thousands" of prisoners, because they represent the human

rights issues of freedom of speech, freedom of religion and freedom to emigrate.

Recently, the State Senate passed a resolution which called upon the Soviet Union "in the name of humanity and brotherhood" to release the three prisoners and to adhere to the Helsinki Accords.

The accords, signed in 1975 by the western nations and the Soviet Union, provide for the free movement of people and ideas across East-West borders.

The measure was sponsored by Sen. Howard T. Owens, Jr. Bridgeport; Sen. Lieberman, New Haven; Sen. Myron R. Ballen, Fairfield; Sen. Joseph P. Flynn, Ansonia; Sen. Salvatore C. DePiano, Bridgeport; and Sen. Alfred Santanillo, Jr., Norwalk.

Wants to Know...

(Continued from page 3)

compliance with human rights provisions of the Accords.

"Is such organization, if established, requesting reports on progress from the various Canadian national ethnic organizations from all Communist countries in Europe," asked Sen. Thompson.

Sen. Thompson asked for data on the number of re-unification of families and individual emigration to Canada during two years before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and for each subsequent year.

He called for separate listings from each Communist country in Eastern Europe.

On May 18th, Sen. Thompson again took to the floor of the Senate to ask the government whether Canadian newspapers are being freely distributed in Communist-bloc countries.

In his question, Sen. Thompson also included the distribution of Canadian ethnic publications in countries behind the Iron Curtain.

Sen. Thompson asked for a breakdown on what countries are receiving what Canadian publications.

N.Y. Group...

(Continued from page 5)

ence so that the fall conference would be canceled.

Also speaking were Borys Potapenko, director of the Ukrainian Information Center in New York, who suggested that efforts be made to include a segment of Basket One of the Helsinki Accords dealing with self-determination into the Captive Nations Week Resolution, and Marta Stepaniak-Kokolska.

At a recent meeting of the committee, Atty. Askold Lozynskyy, chairman, urged the members to contribute their time and efforts to political campaigns of Ukrainian Americans. He cited two examples of Ukrainians campaigning for public office in the metropolitan area — Oleh Myskiw for State Assembly from the Newark — Irvington-South Orange section of New Jersey, and Roxolana Bukshowana-Potter for City Council from East Orange, N.J.

The Ukrainian Defense Committee is a sub-committee of the local UCCA branch.

Ukrainians, Jews...

(Continued from page 2)

science and decency, "ready to undertake any devious act against his neighbor."

Rev. Romaniuk said that nobody would lift a finger to help his fellow man because "everyone only thinks about his own skin — such is the beastly characteristic of an atheistic society."

"He, who violates human rights and the freedom of conscience, cannot be a builder of peace, because the disregard for justice always bred hostility and turmoil on earth," wrote Rev. Romaniuk.

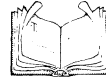
He feels that it is incorrect to think that the Soviet Union has altered or will alter its ways.

"A striking example of this is my own fate, and the fates of my innocently persecuted friends," said Rev. Romaniuk.



A GIFT OF LASTING VALUE

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ENGLISH - UKRAINIAN Dictionary by M.L. Podvesko

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The Ukrainian Herald issue 7-8
by Olena Saciuk and Bohdan Yasen
introduction by ROBERT CONQUEST

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to world's culture by D. Snowdy

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Remains of Sich Rifleman to Be Interred in Philadelphia Today

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The remains of a Sich Rifleman, which were brought to the United States last year from Ukraine, will be interred at the Ukrainian cemetery in Fox Chase during a special Memorial Day—"Zeleni Sviata" observance Sunday, May 29.

Last year, a group of Ukrainian Americans, while touring Ukraine, visited the Sich Riflemen's cemetery in Ternopil, which was vandalized by officially sanctioned hooligans.

The Ukrainian American group reportedly removed three bones from one opened grave and smuggled it to the United States, where they were blessed at Philadelphia's Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church on September 22nd by Patriarch Josyf I of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Coordinating Council of Ukrainian Veterans Organizations divided the remains among three Ukrainian cemeteries in the free world.

One will be interred at the Ukrainian cemetery in Fox Chase, another at the

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial in South Bound Brook, N.J., and the last one at the St. Sophia Sobor in Rome, Italy.

Officiating at the ceremony today, which will begin at 2:00 p.m., will be Bishop Basil Losten, Apostolic Administrator of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy. He will be assisted by Msgr. Robert Moskal, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

Scheduled to participate in the ceremony will be an honor guard of Ukrainian American veterans, representatives of various Ukrainian and Ukrainian American veterans organizations, youth, women's and civic groups, the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service, and the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz.

The sermon will be delivered by Msgr. Moskal, and other statements will be voiced by representatives of "Smoloskyp" and the Coordinating Council of Ukrainian Veterans Organizations.

Rep. Delaney...

(Continued from page 3)

right to "emigrate from the Soviet Union to the country of their choice."

The full text of the resolution follows:

Whereas Ukrainian patriots Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, and Oleksa Tykhy are reportedly being subjected to physical harm in Soviet prisons because of their continued pleas for the constitutional rights of national identity, national language, and freer cultural expression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress urges President Carter to utilize every appropriate means for the transmission of a request to the Government of the Soviet Union that it release from prison Mr. Moroz, Mr. Rudenko, Mr. Shukhevych, and Mr. Tykhy and permit them and their immediate families to emigrate from the Soviet Union to the country of their choice.

Rep. Delaney, who is chairman of the House Rules Committee, has in the past introduced many resolutions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

He represents the ninth district in north-west Queens, an area heavily populated by Ukrainian Americans.

Sounds and Views

(Continued from page 7)

one of the first successful Ukrainian emigre musicians in the West. There are sources that say Ivanov never spoke Russian, while on the stage he sang only in Italian. His performance of Ukrainian songs at one time impressed Berlioz deeply.

Outstanding Soprano

Outstanding in her generation of sopranos was the 20th century singer Antonia Nezhdanova, very prominent in opera and also in concert repertory. A contemporary of Salomea Krushelnytska, Nezhdanova was exceptionally fortunate in that she recorded for posterity a considerable number of Ukrainian songs. Others in her day did much less; Krushelnytska recorded but four Ukrainian numbers, while Myshuha, Nosalewicz, Altchevsky or even the recent tenor Holynsky left none at all.

In 1912 the famed composer Rachmaninoff wrote his immortal "Vocalise" Op. 34 — a song without words, from the beginning to the end a sheer melody of rare inspiration. Arranged also for orchestra, it was to become of the most familiar pieces in the romantic catalogue. The original version, for voice without lyrics, Rachmaninoff dedicated to soprano Nezhdanova, in recognition of her great talent.

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the titles of some Ukrainian newspapers appearing in the U.S. and Canada. The titles are spelled in the manner in which they appear on the mastheads. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Ukrainian newspapers in the U.S. and Canada:


- OSBADOV — — — = — — — —
- RELHADHET — — — — — = — — — —
- RACEMIA — — — — — = — — — —
- ADRAVNOLONAY = — — — — — — — — — —
- REDNSOANOVOL — — — = — — — — — — — —
- UNHIMOKINRYA = — — — — — = — — — — —
- FOSPUP — = — — — — — — — —
- LYSHIKHAVON — — — — — = — — — — —
- WTEAHY — — — — — = — — — —
- NTSEHEAWRT — — — — — = — — — — —

Published the first Ukrainian newspaper in North America:


Answers to last week's jumble: Barvinsky, Lysenko, Prydatkevych, Nyzhankivsky, Stetsenko, Verbitsky, Matiuk.

Mystery word: Zapovyt.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



1977 Soyuzivka Tennis Tourneys



The following tennis tournaments will be held this year at Soyuzivka:

- * Eastern championships — July 2,3,4. Open in all divisions.
- * Doubles championships — August 6,7. Men's, women's, mixed pairs.
- * National championships — September 2,3,4,5. Open in all divisions.

Advance registration required.

- * UNA Invitational — September 17, 18. Sixteen men, 8 senior men.
- * KLK Club-Invitational — October 1, 2. Open in all divisions and some invited players.

14 Emigre...

(Continued from page 2)

Czechs — Aleksander Smoliar and Pawlo Tygryd, editor of a Czech quarterly.

They wrote that all imperialism is alike and it has one goal, that is to subjugate people.

They said that "the Soviet Union today is the last colonial empire and sooner or later, the different national self-determination movements with in it must destroy its anachronistic existence."

The 14 former dissidents divide the Soviet sphere of influence into "limited sovereignty" and "total domination". Limited sovereignty, according to them exists in the East European satellite countries, while the 15 union republics are totally dominated by Moscow.

They wrote that Poles, Czechs and Hungarians have relatively more freedom to foster their national cultures than do Ukrainians, Byelorussians or the Baltic States.

"One group falls under Sovietization," they wrote, while the other group is "already Sovietized, and is daily being russified."

"Nonetheless, the fates of both groups are tightly intertwined. There can be no true free Poles, Czechs or Hungarians, without free Ukrainians, Byelorussians or Lithuanians," they claimed.

They also feel that freedom from "imperialistic ambitions" should be a goal of Russians before true freedom can be attained in Eastern Europe.

The signers of the declaration dedicated their statement to the Ukrainian

nation "because it is the most subjugated nation in the USSR," and one, along with the Lithuanian people, that "has steadfastly struggled for the establishment of an independent state."

"In any case, we are making efforts to create a favorable atmosphere in which Ukrainians would be able to decide for themselves whether they want an independent state," they said.

They wrote that for many decades Ukrainians have stood up against Soviet oppression, and while the retaliations were severe, "Ukraine did not capitulate."

"On the contrary, Ukrainian patriots have filled the prisons and concentration camps, and the opposition movement in Ukraine has become synonymous with the nationalities movements inside the empire," they wrote.

While dedicating their declaration to Ukrainians, first of all, and to those other nations which are fighting for their rights, the group also castigated the imperialistic tendencies of Russians.

"(The Russian nation) will be better off the sooner it recognizes that the liquidation of Soviet colonialism is also in their best interest, and only it can prevent future bloodshed," said the declaration.

"With special emphasis, we appeal to the Russian dissident movement in the USSR and Russian political emigres to strengthen and intensify their cooperation with fighters for an independent Ukraine," they concluded.

If You Are a Smart Youth
Your Place is in Soyuz

WACL, APACL Issue...

(Continued from page 3)

drive for world conquest and human enslavement, the WACL movement should be further enhanced and expanded. The Taipei undertaking has been a powerful demonstration of the unity of freedom forces in molding a brighter future for mankind.

The World Anti-Communist League, established first on the foundation of APACL, has long grown as a strong current of our time, surging ahead for the safeguarding of man's freedom and to deal blows to Communist aggressors. As clearly indicated by the themes of the two Conferences — "Freedom Forces Unite Against Communist Tyranny" and "Save Asia Through Anti-Communist Unity" — WACL and APACL will continue to strive for mankind's security, human freedom and national independence.

Conference participants are deeply indebted to President Yen Chia-kan of the Republic of China, Vice-President Mario Augusto Sandoval of the Republic of Guatemala, and H.E. Too Chin Paik, Chairman of the Yusinjeonguhoe (Association for Revitalizing Reforms) of the Republic of Korea's National Assembly, for their personal presence to deliver inspiring addresses. Sincere gratitude is voiced also to President Stroessner of Paraguay, President Pinochet of Chile, Crown Prince and Regent Fahad of Saudi Arabia and many other political and civic leaders throughout the world for their messages of felicitation and encouragement. Appreciation similarly goes to the outgoing Chairman General Honkon Lee for his address "Freedom and Security not by Words but by Deeds" and to Conference Chairman Dr. Ku Cheng-kang for his address entitled "Develop a New Stage for Final Victory of Freedom."

After five days of extensive discussions, the conferees' consensus of opinion is that:

First, the struggle between the forces of freedom and Communist forces is a historical one to decide man's destiny. Campaigns for human rights and national independence are inseparable from anti-Communist struggle, and only through a total victory over Communism can the world status of "half free and half slave" come to an end and can humanity forever be assured of freedom and dignity.

Second, the ideology, political system and way of life and communism are totally incompatible with man's aspiration and national independence, and must never be permitted to spread or persist. Only through enhancement of outstanding cultural traditions and through termination of Communist tyranny can man live and develop under reasonable conditions.

Third, much of the turmoil in the world has resulted from the Communist use of misleadingly phrased lies about "peaceful coexistence", "future of the Third World", etc. and sinister maneuvers to achieve their goals through "parliamentary struggle" and "coalition government". Only by casting aside all these notions and by resisting Communist enticement and infiltration, can we assure national independence and security for the building of a free, prosperous and peaceful world.

After careful analysis of the world situation today, the conference participants are ever more firmly convinced that, although the Communists are still rampant and vociferous because of the encouragement they have received from the policy of detente, a thorough exposure of Red tactics has aroused

freedom-loving peoples and ushered in a new stage of anti-communism characterized by these features:

The Communist created crisis in Asia, Red expansionist moves in Latin America and Moscow-Cuba instigated military interventions in Africa have prompted the free nations of these regions to strengthen their unity, national resilience and the struggle for survival.

The Soviet Russian manipulation of the European Security Conference for Western recognition of the results of aggression as fait accompli and for weakening NATO strength has prompted free Europeans to strengthen their strategic position for regional security.

The continuous Russian and Chinese Communist treatment of the U.S. as their archenemy despite the Red bloc rift and America's concessions have made justice-respecting Americans raise their voices for measures to enhance free world confidence in Washington.

The rise of intellectuals in the Soviet Union, the effort of the subjugated nations in the USSR and its satellites to free themselves from Moscow's control and the intensified power struggle on the Chinese mainland after Mao's death have made the free world believe that the rule of Communist slavery will inevitably fall. An amalgamation of freedom forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain is thus being accelerated.

Participants to the WACL and APACL conferences firmly believe that the governments and peoples of free nations will strive hard to come closer to an early unity.

The following resolutions have therefore been adopted as new guidelines of stepped-up League efforts:

Pooling of resources and strengthening of anti-Communist forces for the destruction of Communist tyranny to gain freedom for all, as provided for in the WACL Charter.

Support of President Carter's stand on human rights as an encouragement to the subjugated peoples now under Communist rule. Special attention should be given to the continued Chinese Communist crimes against humanity.

Constant vigilance is needed against Communist and other attempts to disrupt free world unity through malicious distortion of the human rights issue.

Support President Carter for giving special importance to the strategic positions of the Republic of Korea and the Republic of China, for respecting treaty obligations and defense commitments for these and other anti-Communist allies and for awareness of the inevitable consequences of hasty troop withdrawals from vital areas like the Korean peninsula, without substantial guarantees.

Strongly condemn the Communist regimes of China, the Soviet Union, North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and others for their intensified warlike posture and adventurist designs. In this context, we would like to remind the world of the August 1976 axe murder of two American military officers at the Panmunjon truce village. The world should also know what the Communists are up to, because they are trying to win over the United States for the "normalization of relations" as a result of the Nixon-Chou En-lai "Shanghai Communiqué" which in fact contradicts international law. We also urge the U.S. not to "normalize" relations with Communist Cuba.

The world further should be made fully aware of the Communist designs to use the United Nations as a base of agitation against the free world. While condemning Cuba's Castro regime supported by Moscow, we sternly demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola and Zaire. The presence of Cuban and Soviet troops in Africa is aggravating rather than mitigating the African problems.

Extend support to the free nations for their respective efforts to maintain their national integrity and mutual defense. The Yushin System (Revitalized Reform) of the Republic of Korea should be emulated by other free nations, none of which today is free from Communist threat and provocation.

Appreciate the anti-Communist measures taken by various countries such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt, by Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and other free nations. Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific countries should be alerted of Communist danger and infiltration. At the same time, cooperation among free nations in the military, economic and cultural fields should be emphasized.

We urge all the free world mass media to be on the alert to the Communist propaganda conspiracy and safeguard human rights and free world unity, security and peace.

Immediate and substantial support should be given to the heroic national liberation movements struggling for national independence of the subjugated peoples in the Soviet Union and satellites, such as those of Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, Byelorussia, Turkistan, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Rumania, North Caucasus and Croatia, as well as to the peoples of Angola, Cuba, Vietnam, Khmer and Laos; further, support should be given to the unification

efforts for the freedom of Germany, Korea and others. We wholeheartedly support the efforts of the people of the Republic of China to recover their mainland from Communist tyranny.

The conferences of WACL and APACL solemnly proclaim that the two Leagues have absolute faith in the final victory of anti-Communist forces which will result in human dignity, individual freedom and national independence.

After concluding the successful deliberations in Taipei, we have decided that the 11th WACL conference will be held in Washington, D.C., in May of 1978 and the 24th APACL conference in Bangkok, Thailand, also in 1978.

And finally, the participants express their sincere gratitude to the people and government of the Republic of China for their unparalleled support which they extended to the two conferences and praise the highly satisfactory preparations and efficient arrangements made by the WACL/APACL China chapter for the successful conferences. Deep admiration and respect are expressed for the Chinese people for their warm hospitality and for their firm belief in the final victory of the free world over communism, concluded the communique.

A large Ukrainian delegation took part in the conferences. Representing the UCCA was its President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky. Also attending was Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.

The Ukrainian delegation submitted a resolution on "independence of Ukraine", the ABN delegation submitted a resolution on "national independence and human rights", and the Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine submitted a resolution on the "dissolution and de-colonization of the Soviet Russian empire."

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