

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Joint Pastoral Calls For Unification Of Churches

ROME, Italy.—A call for unity of all Ukrainian Christians was the theme of the 1978 Christmas Pastoral letter issued by Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and the hierarchs of the "Pomisna" Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The pastoral letter said that the unification of the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Evangelical-Baptist churches into "one, holy, unified, Apostolic 'Pomisna' Ukrainian Church" would be a fitting commemoration of the millenium of Christianity in Ukraine.

"Today Christian Ukrainians are divided into Orthodox and Catholics, and even major Evangelical groupings. It would be very strange, regrettable, and would serve no purpose, while even being dangerous for posterity, if we would celebrate this important date for all of us independently, and, God forbid, if we would initiate polemics among ourselves by attempting to twist the historic truth to suit ourselves individually," wrote Patriarch Josyf and the other hierarchs. "That is why, brothers and sisters in Christ, we, the Bishops, led by our Patriarch, desire and strive that at least in the free world, and, if God willing, in our native land, we observe the historic event of the millenium of Christianity together with our Orthodox brothers, and most assuredly this will be of great value to all of us, to Christ's Church in Ukraine, and to our nation."

As mentioned in the pastoral letter, Patriarch Josyf made a historic visit to the late Archbishop John Theodorovich, then Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., to discuss such a unification. The meeting was held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory in South Bound Brook, N.J., August 6, 1968.

Citing the times of St. Volodymyr and Yaroslav the Wise, the pastoral said that 400 years of polemics wasted the energies and created animosities which continue to separate the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches. It called for an end to these differences.

It suggested that proposals put forth by Metropolitans Petro Mohyla and Veliamyn Rutsky in the 17th century provide a working basis for a possible reunification.

The pastoral said that the unification of the Catholic, Orthodox and Evangelical churches would create "a fortress which will repel all hostile moves against our people, whether of religious or political nature."

"If we united, we would live evangelically, as Christ wanted, and this

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SUPREME AND BRANCH OFFICERS AND TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, THAT THE

29th Regular Convention

of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

will be held in

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

at the

Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel, Gateway Center
Beginning May 22, 1978

In accordance with the By-Laws of the UNA regarding election of delegates to the Convention, the qualifications for delegates, the number of delegates from each Branch and the credentials of delegates are as follows:

The election of delegates and their alternates must be held within 60 days of the announcement of the Convention. Since the Convention was announced on January 2, 1978 the 60-day term for election of delegates and their alternates ends on March 3rd, 1978.

Delegates and their alternates to which the Branch is entitled shall be elected at a regular meeting of the Branch by the members present. Nominations shall be made from the floor and all candidates presented to the membership for vote. The candidate or candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected delegates. The next immediate candidates, in order of vote, failing to qualify as delegates, shall be alternates to a number equaling the number of delegates elected. All tie votes involving alternates shall be immediately resolved by an-

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UNA Announces Convention At Year-End Executive Meeting

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The official announcement of UNA's 29th Regular Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during the week beginning May 22nd, the time and the amount of dividend payment to UNA certificate holders, the pre-convention membership drive and assessment of progress made in 1977 dominated the agenda of the Executive Committee's year-end meeting held Wednesday, December 28, at the Main Office here.

Attending the meeting, which was opened and chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, were the following supreme executive officers: Vice-Presidents Dr. John O. Flis and Mary Dushnyck, Secretary Walter Sochan, Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-

Chief Anthony Dragan. Supreme Director for Canada, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, explained his absence by citing transportation difficulties.

Treasurer's Report

Mrs. Diachuk, commencing the series of reports, stated that UNA's assets increased by \$1,146,118 — by \$105,000 more than for the same period in 1976 — bringing the total as of the end of November to \$42,296,600. She said she expected the assets to total approximately \$42.4 million by the year's end.

Income from dues, which reflects the organization's growth, amounted to \$2,764,786.87 as of the end of November, by \$10,000 more than in the

Kiev, Moscow Groups Score Druzhkivka Trial

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Kiev and Moscow Groups to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, in a joint appeal dated June 30-July 2, 1977, have castigated the Soviet Union for its handling of the Rudenko-Tykhly trial, reported the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

The appeal, which was signed by six members of the Kiev Group, five members of the Moscow Group, and 23 supporters, was received by the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee here, the U.S. counterpart of the Kiev body.

The statement said that the trial in Druzhkivka of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy was a "formidable threat to others."

"It served as a warning that everyone could be sentenced, even a person who sympathizes with someone who openly defends human rights," said the two monitoring groups.

As an example, the Kiev and Moscow groups cited the trial of Vasylyl Barladianu in Odessa. Barladianu was sentenced to three years for merely reading the memorandums of the Kiev group.

"The trials in Druzhkivka and Odessa — both open political trials — are a sad demonstration before the whole world of the Soviet understanding of human rights," they said.

Spokesmen for the two groups said that the trials were proof that the Soviet Union will not heed international treaties which it signed and of its disrespect of world public opinion.

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same period in 1976. As of the date of the meeting, a total of \$92,714 in income from dues had been recorded, a sum \$167,983 short of the total needed to meet the 1976 plateau. The Treasurer went on to report her efforts to contact Branch officers, by letters and by telephone, who were late with the remittance of Branch dues. She cited Branches 257, 408, 281, 147, and 361 whose secretaries are ailing and unable to collect dues from members. Several smaller Branches which had been tardy were sent assessments for several months in an effort to help them to catch up.

This was also the case with mortgage loans. Poor mail delivery — worst

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Some Inmates Lose Faith, Most Remain Loyal to Ideals, Says Young Ukrainian Prisoner

A young Ukrainian political prisoner told an unknown correspondent that years of torture and harassment in the Soviet camps have made some political prisoners lose faith in themselves and their ideals, while others, he said, continue to be loyal to God and country.

Ivan Shovkovy, 28, painted for the anonymous reporter a picture of the gruesome life of the political inmate and the reasons why he is being confined for five years in the Perm region concentration camps. The full text of the interview was released in New York by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

In response to a question about what was his most agonizing experience in the camp, Shovkovy said that it was seeing prisoners lose faith in their ideals as a result of years of torture and oppression.

"I saw the decay of live people, I saw how the human spirit can be injured. People who once actively fought for God, country, justice are now condemned to a slow death in the Soviet prisons and camps. They are sick, tired, dejected, they begin to serve the enemy, they begin to betray, knowing well what they are doing, they do not believe in Communist ideals. Not all do this, not even many, but some do betray," said Shovkovy.

When asked what was his most heartwarming experience, Shovkovy replied that it was seeing older political prisoners remain loyal to God and country.

"Despite circumstances, after living through the suffering of Stalinist camps, tortures, hunger, killing, be-

trayal by friends, there are people, who after 25 years and longer, continue to be loyal to God and country, and there are more of these people," he said.

Shovkovy is a graduate of a secondary school, who worked as a carpenter in Pechenizhyn in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He was arrested in 1973 for allegedly belonging to the Association of Ukrainian Youth of Halychyna, and sentenced to five years severe regime imprisonment.

Shovkovy told the interviewer that he considers himself a political prisoner because his views are not respected by the authorities. He did say that his views are "rooted in the Ukrainian populace." Shovkovy said that acts of the Ukrainian people are the result of their convictions.

The young inmate, who was considered by the reporter as a "typical Ukrainian dissident," said that he is not a political activist but a normal person who wants to freely take advantage of his culture.

Using an example of a Frenchman, who was born in France and has the desire to use the language, attend French schools, and read French periodicals and literature, Shovkovy said that because he is Ukrainian these desires are equated with "nationalism."

"I am that same kind of normal person, but because I was born a Ukrainian, in the USSR this means that I am a nationalist," said Shovkovy.

Shovkovy used the example of a Frenchman, because on the basis of everything he learned about France from Soviet sources, he feels that France is headed for communism.

"I think that communism for France is unavoidable, and because of it the problems of Ukraine will also become inescapable for France — the political camps, dissidents, 'French bourgeois nationalism,'" he said.

Shovkovy admitted that he renounced his Soviet citizenship and has requested an exit visa because he feels that after he is released from incarceration he "cannot be useful to Ukraine."

"And besides that, I want to have a family, raise healthy children, read normal Ukrainian literature and not 'literature' in the Ukrainian language. All this, regrettably, can be accomplished outside of Ukraine. In this lies the tragedy of Ukraine," said Shovkovy.

If he is lucky enough to be allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union, Shovkovy said he would like to settle down in Holland because "it is a country of traditional democracy."

What about his parents' feelings? Shovkovy said that they know about his feelings and they know that for him "there can be no normal life in the USSR."

"My parents are Ukrainians; they realize where they live, I am sure they understand me and they agree with me that only by leaving can I lead a life worthy of a human being," said Shovkovy.

The young political prisoner said that in Holland he does not plan to undertake any political activity, and that he would channel his energies into study.

Sakharovs Visit Camp, Are Barred From Seeing Prisoner

MOSCOW, USSR.—Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist turned human rights advocate, spent more than a week with his wife and stepson in the world of Soviet labor camps this month, trying to visit an imprisoned friend, reported Craig R. Whitney in The New York Times of January 1st.

In Zone 20, a small archipelago of camps about 250 miles southeast of Moscow, in the Mordovian Autonomous Republic, the Sakharovs found the prison guards nearly as deprived as the prisoners.

"They drink to fight boredom," Dr. Sakharov said after having lived with them in a dormitory in the settlement of Sosnovka for 12 nights. "There is no meat or sausage in the stores, the black bread is terrible, and there's no place at all to have a bath."

In Moscow, he and his wife, Yelena Bonner, are targets of a campaign of harassment and denunciation. But in the isolated world of the camps, they said officials treated them politely, and a little boy — perhaps the child of one of them — greeted the baldish stranger in the snowy streets with a friendly "Hello, Sakharov!"

Unimpeded in Visit

A glimpse into the camp system is impossible for a foreigner, but the Sakharovs were unimpeded when they got off the train from Moscow at Potma, in western Mordovia, on December 16th. They walked half a mile to a narrow-gauge track and rode in a three-car train pulled by a steam engine toward the north. Outside Sosnovka, surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence patrolled by dogs, was the camp where Eduard S. Kuznetsov is serving a 15-year sentence.

He was one of 11 persons, nine of them Jews, who were convicted in Leningrad in December 1970 of treason for planning to hijack an airliner to leave the country. The case aroused interest abroad for its overtones of anti-Semitism. Mr. Kuznetsov was sentenced to death, but the judgment was later commuted to 15 years, the maximum Soviet term of detention.

Politely but firmly, a major of the camp administration denied the Sakharovs permission to visit the prisoner, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Sakharov and her son, Aleksei Semyonov, in Moscow 10 years ago and wrote a postcard in October asking her to come to see him.

"All he would say was that it was the right of the authorities to decide who

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Report Repressions in Ukraine Exist on All Levels

Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Lev Lukianenko, Oksana Meshko are just some of the more well known Ukrainian human and national rights activists, but the list of dissidents in Ukraine does not stop nor begin with them. The "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service released a list of harassments and arrests against Ukrainians throughout 1977.

Below are excerpts from the UIS report:

* In January 1977, Taras Vasylovych Melnyk was expelled from the Kiev conservatory for allegedly possessing nationalist views. The 23-year-old youth was born in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. His expulsion was preceded by harassment during a meeting of the Communist Youth League. In addition to allegedly having nationalist ideas, Melnyk was accused of associating with nationally conscious persons.

* That same month, Bohdan Mykhaylovych Hulchyi, a student at the Kiev Medical School, was expelled because of his friendship with Melnyk. The student's family comes from the Ternopil region.

* Serhiy Mykolayovych Shevchenko, a 25-year-old agriculture student, has experienced KGB harassment because of his religious convictions. Shevchenko, a Baptist and member of the unrecognized Council of Churches, has been frequently followed by the secret police and detained for questioning. The youth is a friend of the Vins family. He was threatened with expulsion from school if he does not denounce the activity of the Baptist dissidents.

* Students in Kiev fear that their circles have been infiltrated by KGB informers. Last year during the traditional student Christmas caroling, the place and time of the event was known to the secret police and the group was disbanded before the ceremony could begin. Organizers of the caroling, Yashchenko, Biriukovych and Kovalenko were detained and interrogated.

* In June 1977, Kievite, Ivan Rusyn, was sentenced to seven years in prison for allegedly stealing government property. The UIS states that since 1965, Rusyn has been the victim of harassment for his national consciousness. Rusyn was born on November 8, 1937, in the village of Burtal in the Lviv oblast. In 1959 he completed the Lviv Polytechnic Institute. He worked in Kiev originally, where he was arrested in 1965 and sentenced to one year in a concentration camp in Mordovia.

* On May 12, 1977, 22-year-old Viktor Ivanovych Borovsky was arrested by the KGB at the Kharkiv airport and placed in a local psychiatric hospital. Several days earlier, Borovsky telephoned Raisa Rudenko to tell her he was planning a demonstration in front of the building of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet in defense of her husband Mykola, head of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. The telephone conversation was apparently overheard by the secret police. He was arrested as he prepared to board of Kiev-bound flight. He was subjected to injections of haloperidol as soon as he was placed in the hospital. As a result of protests by his mother, Borovsky was released and appar-

ently expelled from the Soviet Union.

* The UIS learned through dissident sources that Mykola Matuskevych and Myroslav Marynovych, two members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, were arrested as a result of a KGB informer. The informer's name is known in Ukraine, but the UIS does not want to reveal his name in the West, yet. Apparently Matuskevych, Marynovych, met with the informer in the office of Dr. Oberatas in Kiev, along with Kiev University student Karpovniuk, and his friends Hertsky and Hanna Kovalenko. They discussed the role of the Ukrainian monitoring committee and the events which led to the arrests of Rudenko and Tykhy. Soon after one of these meetings, Matuskevych and Marynovych were arrested,

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Former Political Prisoner Tells Of Moroz's Life in Vladimir Prison

TORONTO, Ont.—Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz was locked up by his Soviet jailers with criminals, sexual psychopaths and secret police who continually slashed him with knives, beat him and tried to rape him, a former fellow prisoner has revealed.

The physical torture ended when a hunger strike in 1974 brought his plight to world attention, and he was put in a cell by himself. But he was then subjected to regular doses of drugs that shifted his mental state from euphoria to deep depression and at times left him listless and without an independent will.

The first-hand account of the imprisonment of the leading Ukrainian, which appeared in the December 19th edition of *The Toronto Globe and Mail*, was related by Yuri Vudka, 30, an Orthodox Jew also from Ukraine, who became a Soviet political prisoner at about the same time and was released last year after serving seven years of strict regime incarceration on charges of anti-Soviet activity and propaganda.

Never Saw Him

The two men have never seen each other. But they were engaged in intense

cell-to-cell communication for two years by a method, Vudka said he cannot reveal because the Soviet authorities would stamp it out.

He said Moroz confided in him because the Ukrainian believes the Soviet Jews and the Ukrainian people have the same goals of "freedom and independence from Moscow."

"Moroz told me that the Jews and the Ukrainians are naturally allied in their fight," said Vudka in an interview with Arnold Bruner of *The Globe and Mail*. "He said Moscow is the first enemy of the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples. The Soviet aim is to destroy both."

Vudka and his wife, Hannah, who now live in Israel, were brought to Canada for a lecture tour by the Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine. He made his first public speech in Ukrainian, on December 18th. During the next three weeks he spoke in St. Catharines, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Vudka said that 90 percent of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union are non-Russians, that is, natives of the other republics that make up the Soviet Union.

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Paradzhanov Released from Incarceration

HELSINKI, Finland.—Serhiy Paradzhanov, internationally renowned Ukrainian cinematographer of Armenian ancestry, has been released from incarceration by Soviet authorities, reported the "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

Paradzhanov was supposed to have been released sometime during the final week of December last year.

Paradzhanov was born in 1924 in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, to an Armenian family. In 1951 he graduated from the Moscow Film Institute.

By 1964, Paradzhanov completed five Ukrainian movies, most known among which is "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," which received international acclaim. These movies were produced through the Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kiev.

One of his Armenian films, "Sayat

Nava," was banned in the Soviet Union.

Since 1968, Paradzhanov was active in the defense of imprisoned Ukrainian dissidents. His name appeared on a petition to Leonid Brezhnev in defense of Vyacheslav Chornovil.

In 1974, Paradzhanov was arrested on charges of allegedly buying and selling icons. He was also accused by the KGB of moral crimes.

Originally, it was believed that Paradzhanov was involved in the theft of icons, which were used in his "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," from the town of Kosmach. Moroz, in his essay, "Chronicle of Resistance," alluded to his involvement.

Later, it was revealed that Paradzhanov had nothing to do with this theft, and that the KGB attempted to use this rumor to turn Paradzhanov against Moroz.

National Fund Drive Concludes Next Saturday

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—The overall objective of the 1977 fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund is \$150,000. As in previous years, the closing date of the campaign is the end of the second week of the new year, which is January 14, 1978.

Progress Report

By December 31, 1977, the total donations to the UNFund amounted to \$107,065.10. This sum was collected as follows: \$63,994.60 in the months of January-November, 1977, and \$43,070.50 in December, 1977.

This figure comprises the following contributions:

Individual donations	\$93,005.10
Contributions by organizations	\$13,305.00
Special donations	\$755.00

In 1975 a total of 576 organizations remitted \$17,115, and in 1976, 627 organizations contributed \$21,536. Individual donors contributed \$110,627 in 1975, and \$118,986 in 1976.

This year so far there are 65 Ukrainian communities under the guidance of the UCCA Branches which contributed substantially to the successful collection in December 1977. It is hoped that they will be equally so energetic and effective in the first two weeks in January 1978 so that the UCCA can achieve its quota of \$150,000.

By January 14, 1978, a total of \$43,000 must be collected if the Ukrainian National Fund is to meet that quota.

Following is the list of major metropolitan communities which contributed by December 31, 1977, \$1000 or more to the Fund:

Philadelphia—\$6,950; New York—\$4,600; Chicago—\$4,100; Newark-Irvington, N.J.—\$4,050; Rochester, N.Y.—\$3,397; Buffalo, N.Y.—\$3,301; Hartford, Conn.—\$2,522; Youngstown, O.—\$2,160, which surpassed its collections in 1975 and 1976; Southeast

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Moscow to Release Klymchuk

MOSCOW, USSR.—The Soviet Union said Tuesday, January 3, that it was releasing British student Andriy Klymchuk, who has been held by KGB since last August on charges of anti-Soviet activity, reported Reuters.

British embassy officials here said they were informed that Mr. Klymchuk, a 22-year-old student at the Hull Teacher's Training College, would be flown to London Thursday morning, January 5, aboard a regular Soviet Aeroflot flight.

The official TASS news agency said that the decision to release him rather

than put him on trial was taken in response to repeated appeals from Britain for clemency and to his own "sincere repentance" in a letter to the Soviet government.

After his arrest on August 1, 1977, in Lviv, which he was visiting as a tourist, Mr. Klymchuk fully admitted his guilt, TASS said. The agency quoted the Lviv prosecutor's office as saying that Mr. Klymchuk had tried to distribute written appeals for the struggle against the Socialist system and had smuggled \$20,000 to organize anti-Soviet subversion.

ANNOUNCEMENT...

(Continued from page 1)

other ballot for the candidates involved. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each delegate authorized to the Branch. Delegates and their alternates must be elected at the same regular Branch meeting. In the event that a delegate fails or is unable to attend a Convention, an alternate shall be seated in his place, and remain seated for the balance of the Convention. If a Branch has more than one delegate the seats of the absent delegates shall be occupied by alternates in the order of the highest number of votes received in the election.

Only UNA members in good standing may be present at the meeting and vote for delegates and their alternates. A member in good standing is one who has a certificate of insuranc in the UNA on which dues are being paid. A member who has transferred to extended insurance, or paid-up insurance, or is suspended, may not be present at the meeting nor can he (or she) vote. Members in good standing may vote for delegates and their alternates only in that Branch where they pay dues to the fraternal fund.

Voting for delegates and their alternates shall be by the raising of hands, unless the majority of those present prefer a vote by ballot. No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

Only those members may be elected as delegates or alternates who are in good standing and have all the qualifications for an officer of the Branch, i.e., have been members of the UNA not less than one year and of their Branch not less than six months and in which they pay dues to the fraternal fund, are over 18 years of age, are of Ukrainian nationality or descent and are not supreme officers or assembly officers, agents or salesmen of any other similar fraternal organization or life insurance company, and are fulfilling all obligations toward the UNA, in particular, have shown active participation in organizational and promotional work for the UNA. No person shall be eligible for delegate or alternate who at any time unjustifiably or maliciously instituted or caused to be instituted any suit, action, or proceeding against the UNA either on his own behalf of any other member.

Every duly established Branch in good standing in the Association, having 75 or more members who pay in such Branch dues to the fraternal fund of the UNA, shall be entitled to representation and vote on all matters to be acted upon at the Convention as follows: Branches having 75 to 149 members inclusive, one delegate; those having 150 to 299 members inclusive, two delegates; those having 300 to 999 members inclusive, three delegates; those having 1,000 or more members, four delegates. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. No Branch shall be entitled to more than four votes.

A Branch having less than 75 members, for the purpose of representation at the Convention, may unite with another Branch also having less than 75 members and if, when combined, the aggregate of the two Branches shall be no less than 75 members who pay dues in these Branches to the fraternal fund, they shall have the right to elect one delegate. Unless otherwise agreed by the mutual consent of both Branches, the Branch having the greater number of members shall be entitled to elect the delegate, and the Branch having the lesser number of members, the alternate.

A Branch which has not paid all dues and arrears to the UNA shall not be entitled to elect a delegate or delegates.

Credentials of delegates and their alternates must be sent to the Home Office of the UNA within ten days of the election, but no later than sixty days prior to the Convention.
Jersey City, N.J. January 2, 1978

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION:

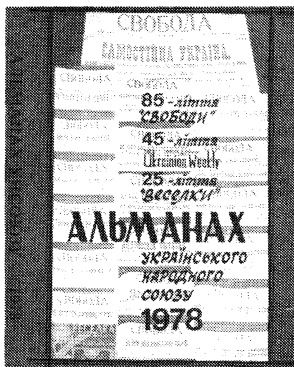
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UNA 1978 Almanac Is off the Presses

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The 1978 Calendar-Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association, a book containing over 300 pages of print, is off the presses and will be mailed to all Svoboda subscribers in the first half of January. This year's Almanac was edited by Leonid Poltava who was commissioned for this assignment by the UNA Supreme Executive Committee.

The Almanac is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Fourth Universal, the 60th anniversary of the November First Act, as well as other anniversaries, notably Svoboda's 85th, The Ukrainian Weekly's 45th, "Veselka's" 25th. The material is contained in such chapters as History, Literature and Poetry, Articles, and others.

More than thirty persons penned articles for this year's Almanac, among them: I. Kedryn, I. Durbak, R.S. Holiat, I. Wernyhora, Dr. M. Kushnir, Dr. I. Huryh, two recent emigres from Ukraine: W. Lechter and Y. Kuzma, L. Poltava, V. Barka, V. Avramenko, I. Swit, L. Kolensky, W. Lwenzel, B. Tershakovec, R. Sochan, Z. Snytyk, E. Skaskiw. There are several English articles and for the Ukrainian articles—English-language resumes are



Cover page of the UNA Almanac 1978, designed by Ukrainian Canadian artist Petro Sydorenko.

provided at the end of the book. Many illustrations supplement the text.

Despite rising costs of printing and mailing, the price of the book remains \$5.00. Each person receiving the Almanac is also asked to contribute to the Press Fund and thus help defray the costs of publication.

B'nai B'rith Bulletin

Cites Ukrainian Dissidents

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.—The December 1977 issue of the Bulletin of the South Mountain Lodge of the B'nai B'rith published here, recently carried an example of a letter which could be sent to President Jimmy Carter or other U.S. officials calling on them to appeal through Ambassador Arthur Goldberg to the signatories of the Helsinki Accords to honor its human rights provisions.

The sample letter also referred speci-

fically to the cases of Vyacheslav Chornovil, Semen Gluzman, Ihor Kalynets, Valentyn Moroz, Yuri Orlov, Vasyl Romaniuk, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy. Six of the eight political prisoners mentioned are Ukrainians.

Short biographies of the political prisoners were also printed in the Bulletin.

The South Mountain Lodge is reportedly one of the largest lodges of the B'nai B'rith in the world.

Kiev, Moscow Groups...

(Continued from page 1)

(Pyotr Grigorenko), Malva Landa, Vladimir Slepak, Naum Meiman, and Elena Bonner; and (supporters) G. Syerykh, A. Lavut, A. Sakharov, Yu. Hrymyn, H. Yakunin, V. Kapitanchuk, V. Komarova, Z. Hryhorenko (Grigorenko), O. Podrabinek, A. Yas-trauskas, T. Velikanova, L. Poluek-tova, N. Strokata, V. Mashkova, K. Liubarsky, H. Salova, I. Danyliuk, V. Bakhmyh, I. Zholkovska, I. Valitotsa-Orlova, V. Turchyn, Yu. Hastev.

The arrests and trials in the Soviet Union, they said, reveal the government's fear of the growth of rights-oriented citizens and defense groups.

The full text of the appeal will be published by the Vasyly Symonenko publishing house.

The statement was signed by: (Ukrainians) Lev Lukianenko, Oksana Meshko, Olha Heyko, Petro Vins, Oles Berdnyk, and Ivan Kandyba; (Moscow Group members) Petro Hryhorenko

Report Repressions in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

Hertsyk was thrown out of the party, Karponiuk was expelled from the university, and searches were conducted in the apartments of Kovalenko and Obertas. The seventh person, the informer, was left alone, and given a promotion in his job. Reportedly, the informer was to be used again, but since his identity was revealed, he will only be used as the principal witness against Matushevych and Marynovych at their trial.

* Dissident circles in Kiev also discovered the identity of another KGB informer. Yevhen Cherednychenko has been cooperating with the secret police since the end of the war. At that time he was sentenced to death, but later it was commuted to 15 years in prison. In Vorukta, Cherednychenko learned of an underground prisoner's group and reported this to the officials. Many of the prisoners involved with this group were severely punished. Other pri-

soners made plans to kill Cherednychenko for his betrayal, but the officials discovered the plot and transferred him out. The inmates thought he was placed in another camp. Later it was revealed that since that time, Cherednychenko was in Kiev living a life of luxury. He became a teacher, lived in a spacious apartment, drove a "Zhyguli" auto, and had a large salary. Indications are that he still continues to supply the KGB with information about dissidents in Ukraine.

* Vasyly Stus, a Ukrainian political prisoner in the Magadansk oblast, suffered broken heels on both feet after jumping from a second story window to save himself from an armed attack. The incident took place in August 20, 1977. He spent two months in a hospital. On October 18, 1977, he was taken back to the same compound, where he is living, without any security precau-

UNA'ers Pay Last Tribute

MAHANAY CITY, Pa.—Over 300 persons, among them a large contingent of UNA'ers led by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, paid their last respects to the late Michael Hentosh at the funeral services held here Wednesday, December 28. Mr. Hentosh, a long-time UNA and community activist, died here Sunday, December 25, at the age of 86.

In addition to Mr. Lesawyer, other Soyuz officers in attendance were: Tymko Butrey, chairman of the UNA Anthracite Region District Committee which was headed by Mr. Hentosh for 25 years until his voluntary retirement a few years back; John Petrucio, secretary of Branch 78; Joseph Sedor, secretary of Branch 90; John Kudrych, president of Branch 164, and his wife,

as well as scores of members. Mr. Lesawyer delivered a eulogy at the gravesite.

The services commenced in the morning at the Trazkowsky Funeral Home and continued at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church. The remains of the late Mr. Hentosh were buried at St. Nicholas cemetery.

Officiating at the funeral services were the following clergy: Rev. John Bura, pastor of St. Nicholas Church; Rev. Raymond Revak, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bristol, Pa.; Rev. Hilary Wroblewski, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Freeland, Pa., who is also president of UNA Branch 429.

A wake was held following the burial at the Village Inn here.

Aliquippa Youth Dies of Car Crash Injuries

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An 18-year-old Aliquippan, injured in an auto accident, Thursday night, December 22, in Center Township died Friday, December 23, in Presbyterian University Hospital here.

Michael Matiash of Grand Avenue, Aliquippa, sustained a fractured skull in the crash.

He was a passenger in a car driven by James Raab, 19, of Kennedy Boulevard, Aliquippa.

Center Township police said the Raab auto was stopped on a local road just south of the entrance to the Gee Bee Plaza, waiting to make a left turn onto Wagner Road, when it was struck in the rear by a vehicle driven by

John Molnar Jr., 37, Church Lane, Ambridge.

Matiash was home on leave from Sheppard Air Base in Texas, where he was serving in the U.S. Air Force.

Born May 13, 1959, in Aliquippa, he was a member of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, UNA Branch 120, and other organizations.

Surviving are his parents, Eli and Ann Luschkowski Matiash; his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Iulinka Luschkowski; one brother, Peter; and three sisters, Mrs. John (Marie) Ayers, Mrs. Marino (Linda) Refice and Christine, at home.

Funeral services were held, Monday, December 26, to St. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Ambridge.

Sakharovs...

(Continued from page 2)

could visit a prisoner," Dr. Sakharov said. Protesting, the three visitors took beds in a dormitory used by visiting camp administrators, at 75 cents a night. They traveled to the end of the rail spur to Yavas to appeal but there, too, the acting deputy administrator of Zone 20 was adamant.

20 Camps

"All up and down the railroad," Dr. Sakharov said, "there are camps in the woods, all barracks-type buildings inside barbed wire — about 20 camps altogether. Three of them are for political prisoners, and Kuznetsov is in an isolation camp with 42 others."

The prisoner refused the 50-pound package of canned meat, bouillon, orange juice, chocolate, tea and coffee that Aleksei had backpacked in his rucksack. The Sakharovs concluded that Mr. Kuznetsov had begun a hunger strike to protest the authorities' refusal to allow the visit.

"I knew Eddie very well," Mrs. Sakharov said, "and he was always against hunger strikes because they sapped a prisoner's strength. He did seven years after he was arrested in 1961 for reading poems in Mayakovsky Square in Moscow," she recalled, "and it was the camp that made him an enemy of the system. If he is on a hunger strike, he will continue until he dies."

Before they left Camp 385-16 last week, the Sakharovs' fellow boarders revealed to them something else about the way prisons work in the Soviet Union.

"They told us that not a single prisoner had yet been released in the

amnesty that was announced Nov. 5," Dr. Sakharov said. The amnesty, signed by Leonid I. Brezhnev in his capacity of President, did not benefit political prisoners but applied to women, war veterans and older prisoners serving sentences of less than five years.

"They told us that 200 of the 1,500 people in Zone 20 were eligible, and that a special commission had been set up to determine which ones should go free," Mrs. Sakharov said. "So far they have not freed anyone, but they have decided that 10 may go free in February," concluded Mr. Whitney's report.

Joint Pastoral...

(Continued from page 1)

would bring greater glory to God, and what a great accomplishment this would be for our people," said the pastoral. "This unification is possible and it depends on us and God's will."

The pastoral said the culmination of the 10-year effort to re-unite the churches would be the "best commemoration and a lasting monument" to the 1,000-year jubilee.

The pastoral voiced hope that on August 1, 1988, the anniversary of the christening of Ukraine, clergy of the three principal Ukrainian faiths would "stand around one altar, with one voice and one heart culminate the Bloodless Sacrifice in thanksgiving and glory to God and the Holy Trinity."

"We desire this for ourselves and for all Ukrainian faithful, we pray for this," the pastoral concluded.

Canadian Institute Helps Foster Ukrainian Identity

(The following article about the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta was written by Thor Osakiwsky. It appeared in the January 7th edition of the Ukrainian Echo.)

EDMONTON, Alta.—During the 1870's Tsarist Russia decided it was finally time to rid the world of Ukrainians.

The plan didn't work — a hundred years later the Alberta government began funding a "pilot" project which is both promoting and testing the will of Ukrainians as an ethnic group in Canada.

The project, supported annually with \$350,000 of Alberta taxpayers' money, is the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) set up at the University of Alberta last year.

Designed to serve the academic needs of scholars in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies throughout the country, the institute was officially approved by the U of A's board of governors on June 18, 1976, exactly 100 years to the day Russia's Tsar Alexander II signed the infamous and secret Ems Ukase.

Forbade Publication

The ukase — an arbitrary edict of the Russian emperor and government — forbade in Ukraine the printing in the Ukrainian language of anything ex-

cept historical documents in the orthography of the original and "belles-lettres" in the Russian alphabet.

The arbitrary order also forbade the importation from abroad of Ukrainian publications, and theatrical or musical performances in Ukrainian.

The Ems Ukase and the active Russification of the Ukrainian people, which was its purpose, lasted two generations and resulted in an increase of the number of illiterates in Ukraine to 80 percent.

Tying in the two historical events spread 100 years apart, Dr. Manoly R. Lupul, CIUS director, says the creation of the institute shows it is not going to be as easy as some people might think to rid the planet of Ukrainians, as was the case in 1876.

Dr. Lupul, who is also a professor at the U of A's department of educational foundations, notes that with the institute at their disposal, Ukrainian Canadians can now do in Canada what was impossible for anyone to do back in Ukraine during the dark period of the Ems Ukase.

Since it is a public-funded rather than a private institution, the CIUS ranks as the first of its kind outside the

USSR — the location of Soviet Ukraine, the ancestral home of Ukrainian Canadians.

Its operating funds also represent the largest sum of public monies ever given by a government to any Ukrainian project in the free world.

The 50-year-old director, himself a third generation Canadian of Ukrainian ancestry, notes that despite Alberta government financing, the institute is national in scope and not confined to this province.

Predicts Success

Although it is still too soon to predict, Dr. Lupul has no doubt that CIUS will be a success.

According to the Alberta-born director, the institute is seen as the cap on the Ukrainian educational dimension within the state school system from grade school to university levels.

And Edmonton is envisaged as a resource center for the Ukrainian language in Canada, with the institute as the most important information center in that resource.

Dr. Lupul stresses that the institute is concerned that Ukrainian studies in Canada prosper from the "cradle to the grave" and hopes to promote, coordinate and guide their development at all levels.

The ball is in the Ukrainian-Can-

dian community's court, and it is up to these people to demonstrate they are interested in their ethnic survival in Canada, says the Harvard-educated professor.

Figures collected in the last full-scale national census in 1971 show there are approximately 581,000 Ukrainian Canadians living in Canada, out of which about 136,000 are Alberta residents, or close to nine percent of the province's population.

Dr. Lupul says he places his hopes on the second generation of the third Ukrainian immigration — the children of those people who arrived in Canada after the Second World War — to take up the challenge offered by the institute.

But if this young group of Canadians of Ukrainian descent does not come through, the future of the institute is "fairly uncertain", says its director.

CIUS is subject to review after the first three years of operation and only the inability to produce could result in the cut-off of government funds.

The institute offers no courses or degree programs but endeavors to initiate programs at Canadian universities in underdeveloped areas of Ukrainian studies.

Canadian Institute Offers Grants

EDMONTON, Alta.—Applications are invited for grants for research on Ukrainian Canadian and Ukrainian subjects in the disciplines of education, history, the humanities, law, the library sciences and the social sciences.

Research grants are intended to support independent research on publishable projects conceived and carried out by a scholar or a group of scholars. An applicant for a research grant must be either a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant.

The Institute welcomes proposals whose primary focus is the development or preparation of specialized material for teaching purposes at the post-

secondary level of education. The Institute supports the preparation of textbooks, anthologies, readers, manuals of instruction, bibliographies, collections of documentary or primary source materials and inventories of archival materials which are intended primarily for use at the post-secondary level of education.

Grants are not given to subsidize publications which the Institute has not commissioned or approved, or for work commissioned by a commercial publisher. Nor are they awarded for work intended primarily for use in the public schools.

For applications please write to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 335 Athabasca Hall, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8 or phone (403) 432-2972.

Jersey City Is Looking For Teachers

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Jersey City School District is accepting applications for teaching positions for the 1978-79 school year, announced the local Board of Education.

Applications in the following subjects are being accepted:

Elementary schools (1-8); High schools: English, General Business, Mathematics, Secretarial Studies, Science, Social Studies;

Specials area : Special Education, Bilingual (Spanish), English as a Second Language, Art, Health Education, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Physical Education.

Applicants must be in possession of a standard New Jersey Teacher's Certificate in one of the subjects listed or be eligible for such a certificate by September 1, 1978.

Application forms are available at the Personnel Office, Jersey City Board of Education, 30 Montgomery St., 9th floor, Jersey City, N.J. 07302. A standard self-addressed and stamped envelope should be sent along with the request for the application form.

J.C. State College Continues Ukrainian Course

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Jersey City State College has announced that it will continue Conversational Ukrainian II during the spring semester beginning Tuesday, January 17.

The course, numbered 2940, will be offered Thursdays from 5:30 to 8:15 p.m. It will be taught by Prof. Eugene Fedorenko and it is given within the College's Ethnic Studies Program, coordinated by Prof. Thaddeus Gromada.

Students from area schools of higher learning, as well as non-students, can register for the course Tuesday, January 10, from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m., and Wednesday, January 11, from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m. For further information interested persons can call Prof. Gromada at (201) 547-3252.

To Stage Solidarity Day in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz here is staging a Day of Solidarity with Ukrainians incarcerated in the Soviet Union, on Thursday, January 12, at the City Hall.

Joining the Committee in this defense action are Ukrainian youth organizations, TUSM, SUMA and Plast.

At noon there will be a one-hour vigil. The program includes the reading of the City Council's resolution and a letter of concern from Philadelphia's judges to Leonid Brezhnev in behalf of the incarcerated Ukrainians.

From 7:00 to 8:00 that evening a candlelight service will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

The Day of Solidarity has been observed since January 12, 1974, by Ukrainian prisoners in Soviet camps on the appeal of Vyacheslav Chornovil in commemoration of the onset of arrests in Ukraine on January 12, 1972. The prisoners stage a one-day hunger strike in protest against the "day of infamy," as Chornovil described it. He said that he would stage the hunger strike each year until he is released from incarceration.

Manor Personnel Attend Convention

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Sr. Miriam Claire, OSBM, president, members of the administration, staff and faculty, attended the 91st Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools Convention, held at the Marriott Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., December 7-9.

The program of the convention was highlighted at the opening ceremonies by a concert performed by the 40-member Wind Symphony of the West Chester State College, conducted by its director, Kenneth L. Laudermilch.

The keynote address at the general session on "Articulation or Strangulation" was presented by Clarence W. Blount, Maryland State Senator.

The Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools is a non-profit independent membership organization established in 1887 for the improvement of educational institutions and for the development of effective working relations among schools, institutions of higher education and educational agencies in the Middle States region. Its commission on higher education is the responsible agent for the accreditation of member institutions in this region.

Manor Hosts Board Chairman

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Sr. Miriam Claire, OSBM, president, hosted an afternoon reception for Thomas J. Lynch, vice-president of IVB and newly elected chairman of Manor Junior College's board of trustees, in the Seminar Room of the Basileiad Library, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m., on Sunday, December 4.

Some 60 guests came to extend their good wishes to the new chairman, and to renew acquaintances in a relaxed atmosphere, as they enjoyed hors d'oeuvres, champagne and fruit punch, as well as other gourmet foods, served buffet style.

Among the guests present were Mr. Lynch's parents and family, Mother Theodosia, Provincial Superior of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Mr. Charles Bruderle, former chairman of the board, and Mrs. Bruderle, Brother Patrick Ellis, FSC, President of LaSalle College, members of the board of trustees, and the advisory board, administration, faculty and staff at Manor, and friends of Mr. Lynch and the college.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

Prepare for Our National Holiday

In two weeks Ukrainians in the free world will be observing the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, an event of vast significance in the history of our people's struggle to regain liberty. It assumes added significance in the light of the current situation in Ukraine, notably the spreading resistance movement and the defense of human and national rights.

Considering also President Carter's accentuation of human rights, beginning with his inaugural address through most recent statements during his six-country visit, the climate is becoming increasingly propitious for our people's case to be heard.

And it is a valid case, constituting both a resounding expression of a people's will sixty years ago and the crasses of violations of those people's rights by means of aggression. What followed in subsequent years was planned, willful cultural and physical genocide that only the stout fabric of the Ukrainian soul sustained the nation over the years. But Moscow is relentless in its determination to annihilate Ukrainianism in all of its manifestations and is not choosy about its means. The archipelagos of concentration camps is filled with prisoners, the majority of them - Ukrainians.

Appropriately, the accent during the past few years in our observances of the January 22nd anniversary has been on human and national rights in Ukraine.

It is in this vein that we should continue the observances this year with an even stronger emphasis of Ukraine's right to freedom and independence. This is what we are being asked to do by our people in and out of jails.

This year January 22nd falls on a Sunday. Let us make it a veritable national holiday, with flags and other meaningful displays in our neighborhoods, which tell our non-Ukrainian fellow citizens of our pride and of our concerns for our persecuted kin.

The Wedge is Widening

One of most salient yardsticks of a political system's success or failure is the number of people it keeps in jails. By that count, the Communist totalitarian system that prevails in the Soviet Union, enslaving, as it does, entire nations, is totally bankrupt.

Recent reports from Ukraine illustrate more than adequately, if poignantly, the aberration that communism and party dictatorship has wrought on generations of people behind the Iron Curtain.

There was a group of young students in Kiev at Christmas time last year, who wanted to sing Ukrainian carols, only to be disbanded and later arrested by the secret police.

University and even high school students are being thrown out of schools on charges of "nationalism" and "anti-state activity." This was the case with Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk's son who was expelled from an institute, probably as punishment for his incarcerated father's appeals to the Western world for help.

Another youth by the name of Serhiy Shevchenko was harassed and threatened with expulsion from an institute in Kiev because he is a Baptist. He was accused of having associated with the family of Georgi Vins, the Ukrainian Baptist pastor who is in a concentration camp.

These people, like their incarcerated predecessors, are products of the system. They were born into it and raised within its confines. But the fact of the matter is that the system is a failure. It is inhuman because humans rebel against it.

At the same time, it is obvious that the resistance to the system is spreading vertically and horizontally, and that even young people find its tenets unbearable.

Letter to the Editor

Inaccuracies Exposed

(The letter below was sent by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President to The New York Times in response to Craig R. Whitney's article, entitled "Jews in the Ukraine Charge that the Age-Old Anti-Semitism Persists." Dr. Dobriansky released copies of the letter to the press, specifying that it can be published if The N.Y. Times does not print it by December 31, 1977. Scores of other Ukrainian Americans have also written letters to that newspaper. None of them have been published thus far).

Dear Mr. Siegel:

In the interest of the best Jewish and Ukrainian American understanding certain critical points deserve to be raised with reference to Craig R. Whitney's article of December 1st on "Jews in the Ukraine Charge that the Age-Old Anti-Semitism Persists." It contains a number of inaccuracies and misleading innuendoes which, if left unanswered, could adversely affect the working understanding and cooperation that have been achieved since World War II by Americans of the two heritages.

First, his unqualified statement that "anti-Semitism...was a powerful force in the Ukraine for centuries before the Nazis came" serves to revive the old myth of Ukrainian anti-Jewishness, with its unfounded imputation of some sort of a national disease. In addition to its false insinuation, such an assertion does grave injustice to the cumulative efforts and deeds of all Jewish and non-Jewish Ukrainians who have fought against this divisive instrument of foreign Russian Czars, Russian Communists and German Nazis. Scholarship in this field has firmly established the close correlation between the politicized anti-Jewishness of relatively few lackeys and imperialist

national disease. Wielding a double-edged sword, both Moscow and its puppet government in Kiev seek the desired political effect of such an association, and Whitney's article is a perfect example of how easily one could fall into the trap. The countervailing fact is that thousands of non-Jewish Ukrainians have also been deprived of employment at various universities, scientific institutes, etc., because of disloyalty to imperialist Moscow. As the Israeli specialist on Jewish-Ukrainian affairs, Leo Heiman, observed years ago, "By holding up the traditional Jewish scapegoat, Moscow hopes to provide a ready-made emotional outlet for all the pent-up hate and resentment against the regime and conditions of life. But the Ukrainians of 1961, according to all authoritative reports, are not the Ukrainians of 1941, just as the Jews of 1961 are not the Jews of 1941. This is the reason why Moscow gets contrary results in Ukraine" ("The Ukrainian Quarterly", Summer 1961).

These phenomena of difference and contrary results are even more marked now. Somewhat naively, and again with the same innuendoes, Whitney makes much of a press campaign in Soviet Ukrainian organs against Mr. Kislik. But these same organs are also re-

First, his unqualified statement that "anti-Semitism...was a powerful force in the Ukraine for centuries before the Nazis came" serves to revive the old myth of Ukrainian anti-Jewishness, with its unfounded imputation of some sort of a national disease.

authoritarianism or totalitarianism. As evidenced by the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic in the 1918-20 period, a free, independent and democratic Ukraine would certainly preclude any breeding ground for such political instrumentation. Mr. Whitney would do well to read the documented work "Ukrainians and Jews" (New York, 1966).

Hinging on the above point, my second criticism centers on his treatment of the Babi Yar massacre in 1941. Though he mentions the crime was committed by the Nazis, he fails to state specifically that along with the Jews a sizable number of Ukrainians and Russians was also annihilated in that massacre. More serious, in the full context of the article, featured as it is by "the age-old anti-Semitism" and corollary assertions, the impression some readers might have obtained is that the Ukrainian people as such shared in the responsibility for this heinous crime. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Insufficient care in handling facts is shown, too, in the writer's account of the desperate state the Jewish scientist Vladimir Kislik presently finds himself in. Considering all aspects of Moscow's barbarous emigration policy, it is grossly erroneous to imply that his loss of employment can be attributed to the Ukrainians and their mythical

plete with scathing attacks against the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Ukrainian liberation movement and Ukrainian American leaders. Significantly, World Zionism and Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalism" are consistently viewed in these organs as being in an evil alliance.

Furthermore, the article is inaccurate on the exclusion of Jews from the Ukrainian dance or choral ensembles in Ukraine. For instance, the Ukrainian "Yatran" Dance Company, which visited the U.S. recently, had several young men and women of Jewish identity. In pursuit of its divisive policy the regime rarely operates by rule of sharp exclusion.

In conclusion, the writer stumbled on a most delicate and complex subject which evidently he could not manage with perspective and critical acuity. The subject requires open and fair discussion. Toward this end the recent lecture tour in the U.S. by Dr. Mikhail Stern, a Ukrainian Jew and author of "The USSR vs. Dr. Mikhail Stern" (New York, 1977) was a salutary contribution. It is regrettable that some of our Jewish communities feared opening their doors to him.

Lev E. Dobriansky
Professor of Economics,
Georgetown University
President, Ukrainian
Congress Committee of
America

National Fund Drive...

(Continued from page 3)

Michigan—\$2,000 (the campaign is in full swing in Detroit and UCCA officials reports that Detroit (Southeast) will surpass \$5,000); Boston, Mass.—\$1,850; Jersey City, N.J.—\$1,835; Cleveland, O.—\$1,550; Syracuse, N.Y.—\$1,535; New Haven, Conn.—\$1,470; Heamstead, N.Y.—\$1,375; Washington, D.C.—\$1,285; Bridgeport, Conn.—\$1,275; Brooklyn, N.Y.—\$1,250; Elizabeth, N.J.—\$1,220; Passaic, N.J.—\$1,200; Balti-

more, Md.—\$1,176; Yonkers, N.Y.—\$1,110, and Milwaukee, Wisc.—\$1,035.

There are several Ukrainian communities which have yet to send their contributions, and it is hoped that they will do so promptly.

In the next report on the progress of the fund-raising campaign the UCCA will publish the names of all individual donors who contributed \$50 or more to the Fund.

The 1977 fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund ends January 14, 1978. The goal of the campaign is \$150,000. This money is used for all UCCA operations, including administration, contribution to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, publications, defense of human rights in Ukraine, schools, youth programs, and so forth. If you have not as yet contributed to the Fund, please remit your \$25 to the UCCA: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 203 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Superb Recreation

(The review below, penned by Vickie Babenko of the College of William and Mary, appeared in the Autumn 1977 issue of "World Literature Today," a literary quarterly of the University of Oklahoma.)

Bohdan Antych, "Square of Angels," Mark Rudman, Paul Nemser, with Bohdan Boychuk trs., Ann Arbor, Mich., Ardis, 1977, 69 pages.

After Russia, Ukraine is the most populous of the Soviet Republics. Although it is more closely guarded and controlled by the KGB than is any other national region, it enjoys certain privileges: its representatives attend the United Nations, and just recently an American Embassy is being planned in Kiev.

While Ukrainians are the second largest Slavic nation, the study of the Ukrainian language and literature has been and still is greatly neglected at most American universities and colleges. The majority of American scholars of Slavic studies are quite unfamiliar with the cultural and literary life of the Ukrainian people. Due to this ignorance, many of them dismiss Ukrainian as a dialect of Russian; and Ukrainian history is regarded as a part of Russian culture. However, throughout centuries of struggle for independence, and in spite of intense Russification since the Soviet occupation of Ukraine, Ukrainians have retained a strong sense of national identity. Their language, which developed in a different way from Russian, their original literature and their history make up an independent national heritage.

During the post-revolutionary years Ukrainian intellectual life and literature experienced a spiritual revival which produced outstanding poets and writers. If given a chance, they would have directed Ukrainian literature to the world's highest artistic achievements. Unfortunately, this national renaissance appeared as a threat to the Russian Communists and was destroyed. Although since Stalin's death Russian literature continues to enjoy a certain freedom, Ukrainian poets and writers are tried for "conspiracy," "national chauvinism" and "modernism." The most talented of them are not allowed to publish their works in Soviet

Ukraine. The Russian Communists are doing everything they can to keep the cultural life of the Ukrainian people at a mediocre level. The earlier master poets and writers are only slowly emerging from oblivion.

This is the case with Bohdan Antych, who died in the 1930's at the age of twenty-seven. An unusually original, totally apolitical poet, he left a body of poetry which elevated him to the level of the greatest Ukrainian artists. Needless to say, his name is not even mentioned in contemporary Soviet Ukrainian anthologies, and until 1967 he was never republished.

"Square of Angels" presents 49 poems selected from different collections and translated into English. The book is divided into seven supposedly thematic chapters. The division appears somewhat confusing and arbitrary, however, since it does not correspond with the original collection published in Kiev in 1967. While some chapter titles are preserved unchanged, the poems have been rearranged; a poem originally from one chapter appears in a different place. This could mislead the student of Antych, who may look for some meaning in the particular distribution of poems under certain chapters.

The poems selected represent different periods of Antych's life, reflecting his growing maturity. This poetry will impress the reader with its magic spell of imagery and Antych's enchantment with life.

The subject of Antych's poetry centers primarily on the world's creation, on nature with all its visible and invisible elements. The forces of nature radiate light, color and music, which the poet catches with his senses and shapes into Orphic metaphors, absolute and universal, which "taught trees to walk and stones to speak." Antych's original imagery conveys a timeless, "pagan" philosophy, especially a love for life: "Having sold my days to the sun/For hundred dukats of madness,/I

(Continued on page 8)

Lithuanian-Ukrainian Declaration

(The following is the full text of the Lithuanian-Ukrainian declaration, signed November 12, 1977, by Dr. J.K. Valiunas, president of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania, and Mykola Liwycki, president of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile.)

Having thoroughly examined the contemporary national situation and considering the recent increase in Soviet repressive measures, directed against the people of Lithuania and of Ukraine, which stand in gross contradiction to the pledges assumed by the Soviet Union in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference in 1975,

Recalling the traditional friendship that has always linked the Lithuanian and the Ukrainian nations, and

Reverently remembering the 60th anniversary of the decisive events establishing the foundation of the statehood of our nations: the decision of the Ukrainian Central Council, on January 22, 1918, substantiated by the existence of the Ukrainian independent state in the form of the Kievan Grand Duchy during the 10-12 centuries, to proclaim Ukraine as an independent sovereign republic, and the decision of the Lithuanian State Council, on 16 February 1918, to restore the Lithuanian State established by Mindaugas in the year 1253.

The Chairman of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania and the President of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile, in virtue of the decisions of the appropriate executive organs, have agreed:

1. to seek closer collaboration in the sacred struggle against the Soviet oppression of our nations, through the intensification and coordination of our endeavors, aimed at the restoration of complete independence for Lithuania and Ukraine, and

2. following the restoration of independence, to go on cultivating the traditional friendship between the Lithuanian and Ukrainian people, to deepen cultural collaboration, and to base mutual relations between the states of Lithuania and of Ukraine on irrevocable friendship.

Wasn't He Lucky?

by Roman J. Lysniak

The church which counted among its parishioners our Ukrainian American hero, John Subota, was having a raffle to raise money, and was giving away a car, a color television set and an expensive stereo set.

John Subota worked extremely hard selling tickets, in fact, he sold more than his share.

When the raffle was over, John Subota dropped in on his best friend, Dan Nedilia, who also served as president of the parish council. The following conversation took place between the two friends:

John: "Good evening, Dan. By the way, who won the stereo set, John?"

Dan: "The secretary of our parish council won the stereo set, John."

John: "And how many tickets did he have?"

Dan: "Only one, John. Wasn't he lucky?"

John: "That he was, Dan. And who won the color television set, Dan?"

Dan: "The treasurer of our parish council won the color television set, John."

John: "And how many tickets did he have?"

Dan: "Only one. Wasn't he lucky, John?"

John: "That he was, Dan. And who won the car?"

Dan: "Well! Ahem! I won the car, John, my dear friend."

John: "And how many tickets did you have, Dan, my dear friend?"

Dan: "Only one. Wasn't I the luckiest one among them all, John?"

John: "That you were, Dan, that you certainly were."

Dan: "By the way, John, my dear friend, how many tickets did you have?"

John: "Not a single one, Dan, my dear friend. Wasn't I lucky?!"



Keeping Children Warm

from the desk of Pat M. Englebrect, Home Economist

With many school thermostats set at 65 degrees to conserve energy in the unseasonably cold weather, children's clothing must be chosen for warmth indoors as well as out.

The answer to greater clothing warmth is in the selection of suitable fibers and fabrics and garment styling.

Wool is the warmest natural fiber, and cotton also helps to maintain body warmth. Man-made fibers, which are not good insulators when worn next to the skin, are nylon, polyester, triacetate and acetate. Acrylics are the warmest man-made fibers.

Fabrics which give warmth are flannels, corduroy, fleeces and those knits which have pronounced surface textures.

Shoes which have an inner lining of laminated tricot are potentially warmer than those where the foot is directly against natural or man-made leather. Thicker soles are warmer, also. Tennis shoes are not a good choice for winter weather because the flexible rubber sole allows cold to pass through. And the canvas allows body heat to be lost from the top of the shoe.

Bicycle Buying Guide

Many children are being injured unnecessarily by bicycles, tricycles and mini bikes. Not just from misuse, but as a result of mismatching bicycle designs to the rider's skill and size. Buying and using a bicycle requires a bit more preparation than just mounting the saddle and pedaling off. Pat Englebrect, Home Economist for the Cooperative Extension Home Economics Department in Broward County says no matter what brand you choose for safety and joy, make certain the bicycle is the right size and style for the rider.

Bicycles come in three basic styles: the Middle Weight, the Lightweight, and the High Rise. The Middle Weight is recommended for the younger child who lacks skill and maturity in controlling the bicycle. It has a sturdy frame, heavy wheels, and wide soft-pressure tires. The Middle Weight bike is gener-

ally slower, but comfortable for straight riding because of its low riding position. It is built to withstand rough handling.

The Lightweight bike is designed for speed rather than a soft ride and is an excellent choice for touring and racing. It has narrow, high pressure tires, and usually comes with hand brakes and 3 to 15 gears. The different gear speeds allow for adjustment to road and riding conditions. Both American and European models are available.

The rider who wants a good Lightweight bicycle, continues Pat Englebrect, will be wise to try out models with different conditions before selecting the model that best suits his need and pleasure.

The High Rise has high handlebars, an elongated saddle and rear saddle support behind the seat. This bike may

(Continued on page 15)

Plishka to Appear In Independence Concert



Paul Plishka

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Paul Plishka, the leading bass with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City, will headline the jubilee concert dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence here at Irvington High School Sunday, January 22, beginning at 4:00 p.m.

This is the first time that Mr. Plishka will appear at a Ukrainian Independence Day Program.

Mr. Plishka, who is an internationally renowned opera singer, recently returned from appearances in Toronto, Ont., where he received superb reviews.

Also appearing in the program, sponsored by the Newark-Irvington UCCA Branch, will be: Valya Kalyn, Ukrainian stage actress; Raphael Wenke, violinist; Laryssa Krupa, pianist; and the "Dumka" chorus and "Young Dumka" chorus directed by Semen Komirnyj. The keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Jaroslav Padoch.

Superb Recreation

(Continued from page 7)

shall stay an enchanted pagan, / A singer of heady Mays." Nature, as a center of his poetry, encompasses also the creative process: pain, joy, danger, death and ecstasy.

Ukrainian poetry is rarely translated into English, while there are many translations from Russian. Yet none of them even comes close to this superb recreation of the poet's world and work. The translators should be congratulated for their achievement. Thanks to them, the scholars and the public alike can enjoy the work of this outstanding poet and representative of a so-called minor nationality. Such "minor" nationalities, in their artistic achievements, are not at all inferior to their "older brothers," the Russians.

UCCA Representatives Visit Bishop Losten

STAMFORD, Conn.—Representatives of the UCCA Executive Board, the New York City UCCA Branch and the St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church Building Committee paid a New Year's Eve visit to Bishop Basil Losten Saturday afternoon, December 31, at St. Basil's College here.

The community activists also greeted the newly installed Bishop of the Stamford Eparchy on the occasion of his name day the following day and presented him with an icon of the Madonna, painted by Ukrainian artist Bohdan Bozhemsky.

Greeting Bishop Losten on behalf of the UCCA Executive Board was Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President, while Ivan Bazarko and Roman Huhlewych greeted Bishop Losten on behalf of the New York UCCA branch and the Building Committee, respectively.

Present were: (UCCA Executive Board) J. Lesawyer, Dr. Michael Snihurovych, Dr. Walter Dushnyck, I. Bazarko, Prof. John Teluk, Askold Lozynskyy, Ihor Dlaboha, Iwan Wynnyk and Dr. Wolodymyr Nesterchuk; (N.Y. UCCA Branch and Building Committee) Rev. Dr. Wolodymyr Gavlich, pastor of St. George's; R. Huhlewych, chairman of the Building Committee; George Wolynetz and his wife, Lubov, who represented the UNWLA Museum and Soyuz Ukrainok; Bohdan Lastowecky; Irena Kurovnycky, Plast; Kornel Wasyluk, SUMA; Daria Stepaniak, WADFFU; Michael Luchuf, M. Huzar and P. Switnicki, Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans; Dr. Wasyl Weresh, Carpathian Research Center; Dr. Roman Holiat, and Roman Krupka, ODWU. man Krupka, ODWU.



Joseph Lesawyer, left, presents Bishop Losten with an icon of the Madonna, while Ivan Bazarko, right, looks on. Also seen are, left to right, Dr. Weresh, Mr. Wynnyk, Dr. Snihurovych and Mr. Huhlewych.



UCCA activists visit Bishop Basil Losten at St. Basil's College.

Houston Club Shows "Yalynka" at Museum



The Ukrainian "yalynka" at the Houston Museum of Natural Science.

(Photo by Robert Palmer)

HOUSTON, Tex.—During the month of December, the Museum of Natural Science here featured 9 beautifully decorated Christmas trees for the thousands who pass through the museum to gaze upon.

The Ukrainian Social and Cultural Club of Houston was privileged to have been chosen to show a bit of Ukrainian culture in dressing the "yalynka." This was the third consecutive year that the club was invited to participate in this exhibition.

Lidia Earl, Lydia Balahutrak, Oksana Danylyk, Sonia Tymniak, Helen Kichtan, Justyna Uschak and Daria Byrd worked diligently, hand-making a huge assortment of ornaments with which to bedeck the 15-foot spruce.

The theme of the tree was "Faces of Ukraine," and it was laden with many handcrafted dolls in colorfully embroidered Ukrainian costumes, glittering stars, beaded eggs, frosty icicles and a variety of tubular strawlike ornaments. Beneath the trees was an assortment of packages, all decorated with embroidered bows and ribbons. There were also two 2-foot tall dolls, attired in Ukrainian costumes amid the various packages. The tree was topped with a large silver and gold shining star, which on one side had the inscription "Khrystos Rozhdaetsia" and on the other "Slavite Yoho."

The club choir presented a melodious program of Ukrainian Christmas carols on December 18th.

UNA Announces Convention...

(Continued from page 1)

from Quebec — did not help the matters, said Mrs. Diachuk.

She went on to report on interest payment to holders of UNA promissory notes and said that a payment in the amount of some \$90,000 was being readied for mailing to persons holding notes in the amount of \$5,000 and higher. A total of \$271,866 was paid in interest on promissory notes in 1977, to the banks — \$162,115, and to the UNA — \$241,400. Funds from promissory notes reached the total of \$5,116,000, of which \$2,691,000 came in 1977, attesting to the confidence members have in Soyuz. She said she expects more requests in early 1978, which will help pay off the sum of \$1.13 million in bank loans.

Mrs. Diachuk also reported that special lists were sent out to all UNA Branches in the U.S., asking for contributions for the maintenance of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington. Six Branches have already returned their quite generous contributions. The four Ukrainian fraternalists have pledged to raise a total of \$5,000 for the Washington bureau.

Membership Movement

In eleven months of 1977, reported Mr. Sochan, UNA Branch secretaries and organizers have enrolled 3,075 new members, which number should be increased by over 600 by the end of the year, from all indications to date. This gives promise that 1977 will end without a loss in total membership.

Active UNA membership as of November 30, 1977, numbered 67,462, after an 11-month loss, totalling 867 active members. Total membership stood at 87,464 and included 22,661 juveniles, 58,319 adults and 6,484 holding ADD certificates.

The newly-introduced TP-65 juvenile certificate brought in only six applicants in November, but December enrollments already number 25 and are expected to rise. It should become a popular class in 1978. The current slow enrollment in this class can be attributed to the pressure of secretaries and organizers in signing up more new adult members, in order to fulfill Branch requirements for eligibility to a delegate at the forthcoming UNA convention.

Class TP-65 is expected to become more popular in the future than the 5 and 10-year term certificates introduced 10 years ago.

The Recording Department has mailed forms to all Branches for reporting their Branch officers for 1978, whose election, according to UNA by-laws, must take place at the annual Branch meeting before March 31, 1978.

Formal announcement of the 29th Regular Convention will be published in the first 1978 issue of Svoboda, with the notice that delegates to this convention must be elected at a meeting held sometime between January 2nd and March 3rd. Two copies each of credentials for delegates and alternates will be mailed to Branches, for as many delegates and alternates as the Branch is entitled to, according to the total number of voting members in the Branch as of December 31, 1977, that is, as listed on the January 1st assessments.

Ten days after the election of the delegates, Branches must return to the Home Office one copy each of the delegates' and alternates' credentials, completed and signed. Each delegate will then receive an acknowledgement of approval of his or her credentials, plus a hotel registration form for the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel.

Minutes of the 1977 annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly are now being published in Svoboda.

All members of the Supreme Assembly will receive letters requesting their convention reports, to be mailed to the Home Office no later than March 31, 1978, because all reports must be printed in book form and mailed to all delegates prior to the Convention.

Organization

Mr. Hawrysz reported that as of December 27, 1977, the UNA had gained a total of 3,475 new members insured for a total of \$8,879,000, with December until the day of the meeting bringing in a total of 400 new members insured for a total of \$934,000. He reported that four Districts, Winnipeg (John Hewryk, chairman), Shamokin (Tymko Butrey), Wilkes-Barre (Roman Diakiw), and Cleveland (Ivan Fur), have attained 100 percent or more of their annual quota of new members. He also cited the following Districts which have attained 75 percent of their quotas or more but short of 100 percent: Allentown (Anna Haras, chairman), Montreal (Tekla Moroz), Philadelphia (Petro Tarnawsky), Pittsburgh (Andrew Julia), Jersey City (Stephan Ostrowsky), Boston (W. Mihowan), and Syracuse-Utica (Mykola Pawliw). Leading among Districts with the largest number of new members organized were: Philadelphia with 407, followed by Chicago with 389, Cleveland with 325, and Detroit with 171.

In Canada, which has a quota of 700 new members, a total of 420 were organized thus far.

Among leading organizers were: M. Olshansky with 100 new members, J. Hewryk with 68, Charles Kobito with 57, John Petrunco with 53, Tekla Moroz and Theodore Duda with 50 each.

Both Vice-Presidents, Dr. Flis and Mrs. Dushnyk, reported on their organizing efforts and representative functions. Mrs. Dushnyk also described material prepared by her in both English and Ukrainian for UNA promotional purposes.

Dr. Flis rendered brief reports on the work of two committees that he heads, one designated to iron out misunderstandings, the other charged with the preparation of a new method of elections at the convention. If the delegates approve, balloting machines will be employed.

Mr. Lesawyer began his report by expressing satisfaction at the steady financial growth of the UNA with higher income and interest. He also noted increased expenses, but said that they were within the limits of the budget.

The Recording Department has been quite efficient, said Mr. Lesawyer, despite being undermanned. During the past year, the UNA received approval from insurance commissions to introduce three new plans, among them the youth TP-65 certificate which has already been made available to the Ukrainian community.

The Organizing Department also showed gains this year compared to the previous year. Mr. Lesawyer said that greater emphasis must be placed on the work in the field. Inactive secretaries hamper progress in this respect.

Mr. Lesawyer continued his report by providing statistics on the status and operation of the Ukrainian Building. He said that \$13,981,949.90 has been

invested into the 15-story structure, and that last year income from rent amounted to \$1,532,536.33. With expenses totalling \$1,142,318.97, net profits from the Ukrainian Building amounted to \$390,217.36. Income from the UNA headquarters is earmarked for repaying loans on the building, he said.

Mr. Lesawyer also informed the UNA executives about certain administrative problems faced by Soyuz, and told them of the plan to implant a plaque with the names of UNA Supreme Officers of 1974, the year the building was opened, on the wall of the structure.

During the past 11 months, said Mr. Lesawyer, Soyuzivka's income increased by some \$50,000, but expenses connected with the renovation of the grounds and buildings at the UNA estate also rose during the same time.

Svoboda income was higher by \$32,000 last year, while expenses increased by \$27,000. A new offset machine was purchased for the printing shop, but it is still inoperable because electricity has not yet been switched on in that portion of the work area.

Mr. Lesawyer also added that he has been receiving complaints from UNA'ers about lack of Soyuz material in Svoboda.

Mr. Lesawyer concluded his report by informing the executive officers about the joint meeting of the four Ukrainian fraternalists in Scranton, the publication of the 1978 UNA Almanac, Dr. Mikhail Stern's visit to the United States, and matters relating to the UCCA and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Mr. Dragan stated that since the last meeting of the Executive Committee little transpired in the publishing department requiring the Committee's special attention.

After a brief discussion on the reports rendered and their adoption, Mrs. Diachuk reviewed the dividend payments since the last convention in 1974. In that year, Soyuz paid out a total of \$426,000 to certificate holders; in 1975 the amount was \$475,000, in 1976 — \$471,111, and in 1977 — \$505,000. She moved and Mr. Sochan seconded the motion that the 1977 amount be also paid out in 1978. After a brief discussion the motion was adopted.

After Mr. Sochan reported on the convention announcement, Mr. Hawrysz outlined the convention year membership campaign whose goal was set at 5,000 new members insured for \$10 million. The convention, the 85th anniversary of Svoboda, the 45th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, and the 25th anniversary of "Veselka" (The Rainbow) will be the main themes of the campaign.

After discussing matters relating to organization and Ukrainian community life, Mr. Lesawyer adjourned the meeting and the executive officers joined UNA and Svoboda employees, their families, as well as some invited guests, at a Christmas party hosted by Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas and his assistants.

Season's greetings were imparted by Mr. Lesawyer, Mrs. Diachuk, Dr. Flis, UCCA administrative director Ivan Bazarko, Ur Mykola Bohatyiuk, chairman of the Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies at Harvard, Mr. Dragan, Wolodymyr Baranuk, author of "Veselka", Prof. M. Lysonyk, Mr. Kwas and Andriy Lesiw, Soyuzivka employee. Caroling by all added to the warmth of this annual get-together.

Sushko Brothers Receive Baltimore Awards

BALTIMORE, Md.—In 1976 it was Jaroslav G. Sushko, and in 1977, his brother, Wolodymyr, was selected as one of Baltimore's best citizens.

Wolodymyr Sushko was nominated for the award by his brother.

In a letter to Mr. Sushko, dated December 8, 1977, Samuel J. Palmisano, chairman of the Baltimore is Best Committee, the civic minded Ukrainian American was told that he was also selected as one of the nominees to receive the "Best of Baltimore's Best" award.

The certificate was given to Mr. Sushko this year "in recognition of the

superior contribution of devotion, pride, support and promotion of the Baltimore community."

Last year his brother received a similarly worded citation.

Wolodymyr Sushko is chairman of the Department of Education Grounds Division. He developed a nature center for inner city youths.

For Inlaw Sushko is in charge of city plant nurseries and helped his brother develop the nature center.

Both Sushkos are active in the Baltimore Ukrainian community and are members of UNA Branch 320, of which John Malko is secretary.

A N.Y.C. Commissioner Is of Ukrainian Heritage

NEW YORK, N.Y.—One of the new commissioners selected by New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch to serve in the municipal administration is of Ukrainian heritage, said the Daily News December 30, 1977.

William Ciuros (pronounced q-rus), a son of the Ukrainian laborer father and Italian mother, was appointed Commissioner of the Corrections Department.

The husky-looking Mr. Ciuros was selected to a tough position, but his life has taught him how to be tough.

He fought as a light-heavy weight in amateur boxing matches in his home-

town of Elmira, N.Y. At 21, he began his career in the New York State penal facilities, first as a guard.

Mr. Ciuros married at 18 his high school sweetheart, the former Martha Maines, and the couple now has five children, three of whom are married, and three grandchildren.

At 43, the six-foot, 240-pound Mr. Ciuros said that the new post was the "ultimate in his career," which saw him rise from a high school drop-out to deputy commissioner of the New York State Department of Correction and now to a City Hall post.

The Rudenko-Tykhyy Trial

(4)

(The trial of Mykola Danylovych Rudenko, born in 1920, and Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhyy, was the first court proceeding against members of the Helsinki monitoring movements in the Soviet Union. The trial was held in the small town of Druzhkivka, near Donetsk, from June 23, 1977, to July 1, 1977. The court was presided over by Edvard Mykolayevych Zinchenko, deputy chairman of the Donetsk Oblast Court of Criminal Cases. The people's assessors were Perush, Lukashenko and Bezverkhnyy, alternate. The secretary was Nadia Hryhorivna Susidko. The prosecutor was Arzhanov from Kiev, Rudenko's counsel was Fedir Ivanovych Alekseyev, and Tykhyy's counsel was Koretsky. The proceedings of the case comprise 47 volumes. The following account of the trial was translated by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners in New York City.)

The Defense of Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhyy

Attorney Koretsky said that the Court, acting in accordance with Art. 111 of the Constitution of the USSR, had assigned him to defend O.I. Tykhyy. Koretsky said:

In my opinion, the judges have taken a questionable position in this case, and I wish to express my active defense of I.I. Tykhyy, who is charged under Art. 62, Sect. II and Art. 222, Sect. II of the Criminal Code of the USSR.

Let me refer to Art. 222 — "concerning the possession of firearms". An old German rifle, almost completely eaten away by rust, was found in the house of Tykhyy's mother, in a storage space under the straw roof. These circumstances should draw our special attention. In order to find Tykhyy (guilty of possessing firearms we need proof. What proof did the prosecutor present? The rifle was found in Tykhyy's house, i.e., he must have hidden it. No further evidence was presented. Many witnesses were questioned during the preliminary investigation, and they all said that during the war, Tykhyy's older brother, Mykola, collected weapons abandoned by the Germans as they retreated and himself was a partisan against the Germans. Later he was drafted into the army and died at the front, without having an opportunity to tell anyone about this rifle. There is convincing evidence that Tykhyy had no connection with this rifle.

Of a more serious nature is the charge brought against Tykhyy under Art. 62, Sect. II of the Criminal Code of the USSR. It deals with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. I am not able to prove that he is innocent of this charge, for his guilt has been established here, but not fully. There mere fact that Tykhyy signed the Declaration and the Memorandums of the so-called Ukrainian Public Group To Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords in itself constitutes a crime. In these documents, the Group accuses the government of deliberately creating a famine in Ukraine in 1933 and uses such terms as "genocide" and "ethnocide" — terms that can be used only in conjunction with Hitlerite fascism. It has been said that Tykhyy began his destructive activities in 1972. Tykhyy completed the sentence imposed on him in 1957 in February 15, 1964. This means that by February 15, 1972, eight years had elapsed, and in those 8 years Tykhyy had not committed a single crime. For this reason, the present conviction cannot be qualified as recidivism, since it is covered by a term of 8 years' prescription.

Article 26 of the Criminal Code of the USSR states that a conviction that has been rescinded or extinguished cannot form the basis for qualifying a person an especially dangerous recidivist. And Tykhyy's first conviction has been extinguished by an 8-years' prescription.

I ask the Court to take into account that Tykhyy is an elderly person and has an old mother, whom he must support.

I also ask you to take into consider-

ation the reasons why Tykhyy chose this path. He did so under the influence of people like Lukyanenko and others.

Mykola Rudenko's Final Statement

Citizen judges!
Standing before you today is the word.

In the beginning was the Word,
And the Word was with God
And the Word was God!

(The Gospel according to St. John, Chapter I)

No matter how we might deny idealism... The Word found itself in Man, in Logos... This is the knowledge of the Universe about itself. From this it follows that you are in the position of having to judge the Universe for having embodied itself in Man (in the form of) the Word... The Universe knows no boundaries. The Word must freely transcend the boundaries of hearts and states. Information which does not emanate from the mind destroys itself... In order to determine whether a society is progressive or regressive, there must be freedom of the Word, freedom of information... As Tykhyy wrote: "The language of a people — is the people"... What is the role of the writer and philosopher? It is the expression of his beliefs. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers."

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been legalized by our government's ratification and must be law for our government... In my case the Word was never expressed, because no one has read (my) works. They constitute an archive... you are not judging me, you are judging the Word... You are judging the Universe, because it is not what the KGB would like it to be.

Millions of Soviet citizens, writers and scholars have been condemned for having said that there is no democracy in our country. For this they were thrown behind barbed wire. The Soviet government will not convince anyone that this is not so in this fashion... My crime consists in expressing my convictions. How can the KGB prove that it is not violating Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Without the right to be a person... The Russian tsar, Nikolai I, was the most ruthless of all the tsars, yet he punished Lermontov by exiling him from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus to serve as an officer in the imperial army. Even he did not deal with writers and poets in as brutal a manner as is done in our country... In Russia a poet was always a prophet... Nothing weakens despotism more than jail...

I committed no crime against Soviet rule. All my activities were directed against bureaucratic distortions. All my civic passions... were aimed at eliminating (these distortions) and not at overthrowing Soviet rule.

I do not consider myself guilty of any charges in the indictment... As Tykhyy said, "(they've) sentenced a bull for eating hay."

Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhyy's (born 1927) Final Statement. Abbreviated.

I must declare (at the outset) that my final statement will concern itself only with the case at hand. I ask that my words be recorded. I believe that I will need from 4 to 6 hours for the presentation of my final statement.

JUDGE: If you repeat yourself or mock the Court, we will interrupt you. You, Tykhyy, know too much. It would be better if you knew less.

(TYKHYY) As I have already stated, I do not consider myself guilty of a single charge in the indictment. I am forced to defend myself not only before the investigators who fabricated my "case", and before the prosecutor, but also before my lawyer. His professional duty is to defend, not to accuse. He should have stated that in accordance with Article 62 the presence of a lawyer is not compulsory, and left. That is what my lawyer did during my first trial. But Koretsky went ahead and spoke. And what is more, just as I expected, he devoted half his speech to the matter of the rifle. The case contains not a single proof concerning this matter, and he knew this.

I am forced to describe my life. I am citizen of the USSR, a Ukrainian, and have never belonged to any parties. The CPSU would not accept me, but I would not want to be a member of it anyway, since (I disagree) with certain articles in its constitution. When I was 18 or 19 years old I read the collected works of Lenin. I have always viewed life through my own eyes. I remember 1933, the famine; I remember the war, the fascists; I remember how they hung people, the round-ups, the refugees, etc. I studied at the Transportation and Agricultural institutes, worked on construction in Zlatoust. Even then my credo was: "The road to freedom leads through prison."

Afterwards I graduated from Moscow University and worked in a school, where I discovered my vocation. I worked in a village school, saw the village up close, from the inside. It was then that I had my first encounter with the MVD. At that time, they only observed the "rebel" and did not conclude that "an unaccommodating attitude towards bureaucrats" warranted arrest. Everyone recalls the 20th Congress of the CPSU. During a conference held at my school, I presented a paper about the necessity of changing our educational system had reached a blind alley and that it needed to be re-organized according to Makarenko's views. I said that everyone has a right to his own opinion, but in mine, we were not building communism. Then began (a series of) questions from secretaries of the rayon party organizations. This was followed by a letter (I might add, in Russian, which I am accused of hating) to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet — "I can no longer remain silent". The two groups KGB agents took me to Donetsk, where I told them everything I thought. The in-

vestigators there fabricated a case against me. The prosecutor there also demanded a sentence of 10 years for me. There I dismissed my lawyer and I did not have defend myself against him. The main point there was also the fact that I had graduated from Moscow University. The prosecutor at that trial need not have made his remarks, as he need not have made them here. The court did not prove a single charge of the indictment, but on the basis of "internal convictions" sentenced me to 7 years' imprisonment and 5 years' loss of rights. I was not the only one convicted. I recall others...

JUDGE: Tykhyy! Tykhyy! There's no need to list the sentences of all those with whom you were imprisoned. That way you could talk 6 or even 8 hours...

(TYKHYY) I wrote to every department and always received the same reply: "convicted justly". Why do I insist upon a stenographic or taped record, that is a scrupulous record, of the proceedings? Because after 20 years I had the opportunity to acquaint myself with my old "case" and what did I find? The record omits many of the questions I asked witnesses; my final statement is missing. The testimony, on the whole, is recorded accurately, but all it contains is that "the school has reached a blind alley". What constitutes my crime against Soviet rule in this?

The case record contains three documents. The first is dated 1958, in which Sudarev, the same prosecutor who appeared at the trial, declared that: further action in this case in the form of surveillance is to be discontinued and the records sent for safekeeping to the Donetsk KGB". The document is labelled "secret". Nine years later, Yu. Ya. Noskov writes an identical document, also labelled secret. The third document is once more signed by Prosecutor Noskov.

JUDGE: Why are you telling us about that case? Proceed with the present case.

(TYKHYY) Why am I speaking about that case? Because on the basis of that "case", they want to add on from three to eight years to my sentence. I consider it wrong that the court does not even have a copy of the verdict from my first trial. I asked that it be included in this case, but my request was denied. Can I expect a just sentence from the court given these experiences? Who is it then that is undermining the authority of Soviet rule? Only the prosecutors, the judges, and the KGB, and not people like myself or Rudenko. The records of the 1957 trial have been hidden away, and nothing can be learned about it.

A search was conducted in Tykhyy's (that is, my) home. They were looking for "material goods stolen from Store No. 7". Instead, they found articles, letters and a typewriter. Everything was confiscated. I was also taken in and placed in the investigation detention cell. I wished to speak to the prosecutor, but this was denied. I announced a hunger strike. Then Melnikov from the Donetsk KGB visited me and showed me the opuses of Stebun and others, and tore up two files in front of me. A year later, a document appeared showing that the files were not torn by Melnikov, but by another KGB officer, and that in the presence of witnesses.

(To be continued)

Survival of a Patriot

(The following article about Alex Tatomyr's experiences in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was written by Ann Leyland. It was published in the Accent magazine supplement of the Bucks County Courier Times Sunday, December 25. Miss Leyland is a freelance writer and frequent contributor to Accent.)

He is a true Ukrainian. His eyes grow bright and his voice is strong when he speaks of his beloved birthplace; his roots go deep into its rich, black soil and his heart beats high with pride in its principles and its culture.

But he is a true American. His allegiance to this land that embraced him and bestowed its boundless freedom upon a small family of uncertain immigrants is beyond question. And you know the depth of his emotion and the breadth of his devotion to his adopted country has the very same fervor of America's founding fathers; his spirit is that of our early pioneers, whose bravery withstood the Spanish, the French, the Indian and the British and brought forth a nation that would light up the world.

And no matter how blase and sophisticated we Americans think we are, our immigrant forebearers have left this spirit of freedom immutably in our souls.

This is the story of such a patriot.

His name is Alex Tatomyr. He was born in Western Ukraine when it was a component part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. In 1918, young Alex witnessed the creation of the Independent Ukrainian Democratic State, which was soon to be forced into war against two invaders — Communist Russia and Poland.

Both his father and grandfather were priests in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. (Until 1933, priests were permitted to marry and raise families.) Alex prepared to continue the family's religious tradition, but it was not to be.

The end of independent Ukraine came after three years of bloody war, and the nation was divided: western Ukraine was occupied by Poland — eastern Ukraine by Russia. Now living under the Polish government, Tatomyr never forsook his dream of a free country. In 1929 he joined the OUN, a Ukrainian underground organization, and was frequently arrested over the next 10 years. He was a durable and constant patriot, and with tenacity and dedication managed to complete his theological studies at the Ukrainian University in Peremyshl despite the recurrent impositions on his freedom. But in 1938-39 he was imprisoned for 15 months because of his political activism, and for this reason, and the subsequent outbreak of World War II, young Alex was never to be ordained a priest.

Perhaps it was just as well. The clergy in those perilous times were forced to conduct Mass with a "cross in one hand, and a rifle in the other."

In time, Poland succumbed to the Nazi regime, and the Western Ukraine was occupied by a new master — the German army. Alex was 23. He pursued a course of higher education and studied agriculture. He began a new career as principal of a Ukrainian agricultural high school. He remained a freedom fighter. He journeyed often to the mountains on the Polish border to confer with deported Ukrainians as to military strategies, meeting always at a huge wooden cross implanted in a rock base. A symbolic retreat, certainly, for those seekers of religious freedom.

Taking advantage of Poland's

downfall, and with Russia in the throes of war, Ukrainians declared themselves an independent state. It didn't work. Adolph Hitler ordered the arrest of the new government, and they were sent to concentration camps. Resistance grew rapidly. Almost every Ukrainian had some family member in the underground, and a "very effective" guerrilla army was formed — the UPA. So active was Alex's family in the fight for Ukrainian freedom, a section of the country bears the name Tatomyr.

It is always amazing to discover in the midst of conflicts and plagues, human struggles and national tragedies, that one quiet emotion cannot be denied — love, Alex was no exception. He fell in love with beautiful Sophia, a teacher in his agricultural school, and

from the north, invaded, no one was left alive. When no word was heard from Kiev for many months, the Pope sent an emissary from Rome to investigate. He found empty houses through which only wolves roamed. But, says Tatomyr, even Genghis Khan respected the churches. Russians, he vows, do not.

The line of wagons moved slowly through Carpatho-Ukraine, through Slovakia and into Austria. Since they were fleeing the Russians, the Germans assumed the refugees to be Nazi sympathizers and allowed them to pass. Alex and the others let them think what they pleased — America was still a long way off.

It was difficult to count just how many weary miles they rode the wagons or walked, pushing little Christina in her baby carriage. Past unbelievable destruction, the shells of houses, bodi-

est-tost to me I lift my lamp beside the Golden Door..."

America. How beautiful. So many churches. All kinds of churches. And churchmen, free men, proudly wearing the robes of their faiths. And smiling. How beautiful.

In March, 1948, the Tatomyr's began a new life. They settled at first in Philadelphia, and in 1949, son George Ostap was born. Alex worked as a machine operator. In 1950 his family moved to Bucks County and bought a house just two doors away from Alex's brother, John. Alex worked for a time as a carpenter on the new Levittown homes. In 1953, his youngest child, Alexandra completed the family. The following year Alex proudly became an American citizen, and took a position with General Motors, where he remains.

"Where but in America," he asks, "can a working man own his own house and see all his children graduate from college?" He answers himself. "Nowhere."



Alex Tatomyr at home today...



...and in the mountains with underground leaders in 1940

they were married. In early 1944, a daughter, Christina, was born.

The war was going badly for the Germans; they retreated from the invading Russians. Villagers besieged Alex's father to leave — both for his sake and their own — for when the Russians again sought to persecute religious leaders, as they surely would, the villagers would be forced to defend him. The decision was made to leave. The Tatomyr's — Alex, brother John, their mother and father, Sophia and the infant Christina — climbed aboard horse-drawn wagons and joined thousands of other Ukrainian emigrants to the West.

Thus did Alexander Tatomyr leave forever his homeland; a land that once boasted three hundred gold-domed cathedrals. A land where the black soil is 40-feet deep in some places. And a land in which stands the old city of Kiev. It was here the hordes of Genghis Khan descended in the early 13th Century, surrounding the walled city. So thunderous was the sound of horses and camels and his thousands of warrior barbarians that the inhabitants of the old city within the walls could not hear one another speak. And when Genghis Khan, joined by Russians

es lying at the roadside, heads bashed in and brains spilling out. Sophia was sickened and had to look away. Alex's father was shocked most of all by the SS troopers. It was hard to realize the Germans had come to this.

In May, 1945 Germany fell, and in St. Georgen in the Austrian Alps the Tatomyr's greeted the first American units. The family remained in Austria for three years, as Alex worked with the Ukrainian Relief Committee and later as a mason on construction. There was much to construct. His father died in Austria and was buried in Salzburg. It was 1946.

Two years later, the dream came true. Their transportation paid by the American Catholic Action, the Tatomyr's sailed for New York.

It was dark when the ship entered New York harbor. The little family stood at the railing; behind them were years of despair, narrow escapes, hunger and darkness. And now before them — millions of lights! And the Statue of Liberty!

"...Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.

...Send these... the homeless, temp-

"And where but in America can a man speak the truth without fear?" Again he answers himself. "Nowhere."

And speak he does. Wherever and whenever he can. He speaks for his beloved countrymen who cannot speak for themselves. He tells without hesitation of the murders, the mindless cruelty, the oppression of Ukrainians.

"In 1931-33, Russian Communists created an artificial famine by exporting all the wheat grown in Ukraine. Six million Ukrainians died of starvation; an additional three million were deported to Siberia."

"Of the three hundred gold-domed churches, only perhaps 20 remain. The pride of Kiev — St. Sophia's still exists, but only for propaganda purposes and as a museum."

"Russians are trying to destroy our culture. Young people are taken from Ukraine and forced to live elsewhere. Thus does the population become a mixture, old ideals are forgotten."

"Cardinal Jof Shipyi, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, was imprisoned for many years. Through the efforts of President Kennedy and Pope John XXIII, he was released at last,

(Continued on page 14)

Leo Mol Profiled in Winnipeg Daily

The article below was written by Cathy Schaffter, and appeared in the December 10th edition of *The Winnipeg Tribune*.

Just a few blocks from Loch Gallery — which is showing a stunning exhibit of cast bronze sculptures, landscape paintings and pastels, and figure drawings by sculptor Leo Mol — lives the artist himself, in a modest, comfortable home in St. Boniface where he has lived off and on for over 20 years.

It is unmistakably an artist's house. Window panels in the front door are set with stained glass with a leaf motif. His work in stained glass is the least known aspect of Mol's multi-faceted career, even though he has designed over 80 windows in Winnipeg alone.

In the dining room area, there's a low wooden model's stand, and a chest-high sculpture stand for Mol. He is currently working on a small female peasant figure with a duck in her lap. As for all his bronze sculptures, he models them first in plastecene before casting them in a revised version of the "lost wax" method.

On top of the stereo in the living room is a row of hand-built, clay, animal-shaped whistles from Ukraine. Though seemingly out of place in the room, they remind Mol of the part of Ukraine where he was born in 1915, and where members of his family were potters.

European Training

He trained at the Berlin Academy and later at academies in the Hague and Vienna. In 1948, he and his wife left the unrest of post-war Europe to come to western Canada, where Mol arrived as a farm laborer.

They were soon drawn to the largest center on the prairies, where Mol worked for a time at Providence Church Goods Shop in Winnipeg, painting small church figures and church murals.

Then Mol earned a commission for a window in St. Jude Anglican Church. Other commissions followed, and he began entering international competitions, where he eventually earned his international reputation.

Some of the pastel and oil landscapes that line walls in the Mols' home are pleasant reminders of places where he has gone for work on commissions.

A colorful boat scene was drawn in pastels near Mol's studio on Staten Island in the early 1960's. At the time, he was working on his memorial to Ukrainian poet-liberator Taras Shevchenko to stand in a square on Embassy Row in Washington.

One look at Mol's photograph of the 14-foot memorial, stored in an album that the artist pulled out, is enough to see how he won over other entries. It's a strikingly asymmetrical tribute to the man — the bronze figure of the poet stands to one side, and a lower, stone plaque placed to the other side is sculpted with a symbolic relief figure of Prometheus.

Early in this decade, he won another competition for a memorial of the same Ukrainian poet to stand in Buenos Aires.

Dynamic Evocation

A small-scale model of Haydamaky is included in the Loch Gallery exhibit — a dynamic, rough evocation of brutal war, with human figures in the throes of violent action crowding the piece.

Uncharacteristic among the serene figures and drawings of the show, it

nonetheless demonstrates the versatility of his art.

Yet another small-scale version of a monument can be seen in the exhibit. His tribute to Tom Lamb, with the pioneering Manitoban aviator reaching up to spin the propeller of a bush plane, is a brilliant composition that captures in one gesture the lifework and energy of the man.

And, in many ways, the sculpture includes so much of what Mol has done, and is striving to do in his sculpture.

There is his unusual, unexpected treatment of the human figure — as amply demonstrated in his lovely nude drawings and cast bronze nude figures that pose in countless, easy positions; and his inclusion of the motifs of his adopted country (as in Lamb's parka, which he would have worn on northern journeys).

Mol has an exceptional gift for letting the strength and personalities of sitters for bronze portraits shine through. He will adapt his style to their faces to do this, which is one reason for his success.

And so his portrait of former U.S. President Eisenhower, commissioned by the Ukrainian Memorial Committee of America, is rather smoothly finished compared to the crusty surface of his portrait of A.Y. Jackson, one of his studies of members of the Group of Seven.

In the mid-sixties, Mol was commissioned to do the bust of Cardinal Josyf Slippy, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Rome. The cardinal was so pleased with the results he arranged for Mol to do a bust of Pope Paul VI. He was given a studio in the Vatican, where he could observe the pope for an hour a week for three months.

The reaction to his portrait of the pope as a stern but compassionate man was so favorable that he was allowed to work from unpublished photographs of Pope John XXIII to create a posthumous portrait.

Mol also does portrait heads of friends, some of which rest on the floor or shelves in his home — quite a few steps up from snapshot mementos of favorite people.

Mol said frankly that the reason there is so little representational sculpture in Canada is the lack of training and production facilities.

"It's pushing young sculptors to abstract art. They have to weld pieces together because there's no other way available."

He also feels that out present grants system in support of artists isn't working as well as the European way of commissioning artists to do specific works.

Once an artist is given a direction — knows the place a work must go, how much he will receive for it and for what purpose — he can arrange for the materials and costs involved in large works, such as sculpture. Otherwise, it's very difficult to raise the funds for expensive materials before the work can be started, as any sculptor knows.

Mol says he "doesn't give a damn about art trends," preferring to continue work in the classic tradition. He doesn't even care to exhibit much, and would rather work on commissions.

Recognition by fellow Winnipeggers has been growing over the years. The University of Winnipeg awarded him an honorary L.L.D. a few years ago. An



Artist Leo Mol, with his sculpture "Surprise"

exhibit of his sculptures at the Winnipeg Art Gallery in 1975 drew one of the largest crowds ever to its opening — demonstrating his wide appeal to the public, which is the audience he feels responsible to.

"If you only make art for yourself and don't care what people think, people can recognize that."

By the time the Loch Gallery show opened officially, most of the pieces had been bought up.

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Olga Pavlova Cited by UNWLA Branch

MIAMI, Fla.—Olga Pavlova, Ukrainian soprano who has been popularizing Ukrainian music with her appearances and records, was honored by UNWLA Branch 17 here as the group's first "Woman of the Year." She was cited for having directed the Branch's choir "Veselka."

The second place winner was Irena Rakush. The Branch, which has Olena Teliha as its patron, intends to make the awards an annual event.

Miss Pavlova led the chorus in a concert of Ukrainian carols on Sunday, December 4, at the Bayfront auditorium. The program, sponsored by the Cancer Association of Miami, is an annual event here. Each of the participating ethnic groups also had a Christmas tree appropriately decorated.

The "Veselka" chorus also appears each year, under the baton of Miss Pavlova, at the International Folk Festival here.

Miss Pavlova is a member of the Coral Gables, Fla., Music Club, and chairman of the International Music organization and of the Community



Olga Pavlova

Music Service. She also belongs to the Miami Music Club. Membership in these organizations gives her an opportunity to popularize Ukrainian music.

Survival of a Patriot

(Continued from page 11)

but in such poor health he was not expected to live. Miraculously, the Patriarch recovered at Castel Gondolfo, the Pope's private retreat, and was eventually allowed to come to America. He lives on, at 85, only by the hand of God."

"No republic in the USSR volunteered to be a part of the Soviet Union. Ukraine was part of the earlier, democratic revolution in March, 1917, but were not in favor of the Bolshevik revolution that took place the following October against the Tsar.

"The commonly used maps of the USSR were made to deliberately eliminate the true boundaries of the provinces. Russia wished to appear supreme, bigger than she really was."

"Priests in Ukraine today dress as civilians and hold services in private homes or in the woods. No religion is openly practiced."

He is a veritable walking history book. But his intent is clear.

"I am not so important. It is for my countrymen that I must speak."

Because she married Alex, Sophia's family were taken to concentration camps. Two nieces still survive, one of whom spent 10 years in a Siberian camp. The Tatomyr's still communicate with them and with friends in Ukraine, but always under assumed names. There are ways.

Daughters Christina and Alexandra are grown up and married now, after several years spent in teaching. Son George, a physical education teacher in the Bensalem School District, has just completed a book on the Ukrainian influence on American hockey. He traveled with the Flyers in press relations, and worked with them in their conditioning programs.

Alex and Sophia are happy and contented. They have a lovely home, freedom and security. Today, it is Christmas. They will drive the blue car to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Trenton to share the Christmas Mass with their friends and family. They have been lucky, and life has been good. Yes. He nods. Life has been good. But he wishes...that all Ukrainians could openly and proudly attend a Christmas Mass. He speaks again of the oppression, and murders and a myriad injustices. The voice grows strong, the eyes catch fire. And he is again a young man in Ukraine — a freedom fighter, a political activist — and time has changed him not at all.

But Alexander Tatomyr is alive and well and living in Bucks County.

The patriot has survived.

Women's Clubs, LUC Hold Day of Recollection

WALLINGFORD, Conn.—The Ukrainian Catholic Women's Clubs of Connecticut joined the League of Ukrainian Catholics of Connecticut held their first "Day of Recollection" Sunday, October 30, at the Holy Protection Monastery in New Canaan, Conn., with a large representation.

The Ukrainian Catholic Women's Clubs included following groups: the Immaculate Conception of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, New Haven; the Altar Society of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Terryville; the Sisterhood of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Bridgeport; the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glastonbury; the Ukrainian Catholic Sacred Heart Guild of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hartford; and the Ladies Club of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, New Britain.

The League of Ukrainian Catholics had representatives from the parishes of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ansonia; St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, New Haven; and St. Vladimir's Ukrainian

Catholic Church, Stamford.

The day began with confessions followed by the Divine Liturgy celebrated by the Rev. Stephen Pinchak, guardian of the Holy Protection Monastery. A continental breakfast followed. Fr. Pinchak addressed the group at the first conference. His topic was "Christian Marriage and Communication."

Following lunch the second address was given by the Rev. John Squiller, instructor of religion at St. Basil's Preparatory School in Stamford. He spoke on "Attaining Heaven". The day was concluded by a Moleben celebrated in the Monastery's chapel.

The day for the Ukrainian Catholic Women's Clubs was coordinated by Mrs. Gloria P. Horbaty of the Immaculate Conception Society of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New Haven, and for the League by Mary Hlywa of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia.

The two groups have planned to make this event an annual affair. The date for next year's "Day of Recollection" has been set for Sunday, October 29, 1978.

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Former Political Prisoner...

(Continued from page 3)

"The Russians are oppressing other nationalities," he said. "The oppression continues in the prisons and the labor camps, which are very similar to the Nazi concentration camps, except for the crematoria. The authorities try to stir up enmity among the political prisoners, mainly by provoking anti-Semitism."

Vudka said he learned while he was in Vladimir Prison near Moscow that the authorities planned a slaughter of Jewish dissidents, a pogrom, at Camp 36 in Perm.

"The Ukrainian partisans when they found out, told the KGB that 'if you touch a single Jew, we will fight back.' Because of their help, the Jews were not killed."

Vladimir Prison, where Mr. Vudka spent the final three years of his imprisonment, and where Mr. Moroz has spent the last seven years, is a maximum-security institution for criminals who are especially uncooperative, where political prisoners are sent to be "tortured" by fellow inmates, Vudka said.

"They would use the criminals to torture and kill," he said. "They bribe them with drugs; in some cases they are even given chocolate for such things. Yes, they would kill for a piece of chocolate. But some of them would kill just for the pleasure."

Moroz went on a three-month hunger strike in 1974 at Vladimir with a sincere wish to die rather than endure life at the hands of his cellmates, Vudka said.

Pleaded for Solitary

Western reports said he was protesting against solitary confinement, but in fact he had pleaded with the authorities to put him in a solitary cell or send him to a "slave labor camp for political prisoners," Vudka said.

The prison authorities force-fed him,

Youngest UNA'er



Christine Alexis Stacer looks like she is a few months away from taking her steps, but her family made certain she take the first big step — join UNA. Perhaps that's why she's all in the photo above. Christine rolled in UNA Branch 200. Her mother, Genia Motiuk Lebda, le. Wayne A. Lebda, her mother. Linda Ann Stacer, and her father, Laryssa Alexandra, are also members of the same Branch.

and he was moved to a single cell, after protests from other parts of the world. The Canadian Government made an official inquiry about his health.

Vudka was in the next cell. "Physically he (Moroz) was in a terrible position," he said, "but he was morally unbroken and strong. He knew of worldwide activity in his support and so he considered his hunger strike a victory."

When Vudka was about to be released in the spring of 1976, he asked Moroz if he had any messages.

"He told me of the drug tortures," he said, "and he asked me to relay the experience of the visit of his wife and son. The prison authorities forbade them to speak Ukrainian. They said it was against prison regulations. It's something new when it is forbidden for a father to speak to his son in his own language."

Vudka said it was also forbidden for him to speak Yiddish with his wife.

The daily diet consisted of watery bread and water, a thin porridge, rotten fish and rotten cabbage. In the labor camps, such as Perm, the diet is watery bread once a day.

Because the food is barely sufficient to sustain life and the prison treatment sets up extreme conditions of tension, bleeding stomach ulcers are common, he said.

After Vudka was released in the summer of 1976, Moroz was declared insane and was to be moved to a psychiatric hospital. However, he was left at the prison following another world protest which included a special motion passed unanimously in the Canadian House of Commons calling for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Vudka were married in a long-distance Orthodox ceremony while he was in prison, she was in their Ukrainian home town of Chernivtsi and Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, who officiated, was in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Vudka was given 24 hours to get out of the Soviet Union or face prison herself. She went to Israel. After Vudka joined her, they were married again by Rabbi Goren.

Vudka says that any anti-Semitism in Ukraine is provoked in a deliberate campaign directed by Moscow, against which there is little defense because "the elite of Ukraine is in prison."

Bicycle Buying Guide

have hand brakes and multi-speed gears or coaster brakes. Because, it is less stable and more maneuverable, it is used more for fun and stunt riding. The National Safety Council recommends the High Rise bike only for the more experienced rider because its safe use requires more skill.

To find a suitable size, Pat Englebrecht says, let the rider sit on the bike and grasp the handlebars as though riding. Adjust the pedal to the lowest point and the saddle parallel with the ground. The handle bars should be level with the top of the saddle.

He should be able to touch the pedal with the ball of foot while his knee is slightly bent. If the rider cannot try the bicycle for size, manufacturer's suggest for a child of average weight and height, the small frame with wheels 20" in diameter will fit the 5 to 7 year old; the 24" wheel to the 7 to 9 year old; and the 26" to 27" wheel to the 9 to 12 year old and all adults.

Quality varies greatly, for any model, inflatable tire

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of new Ukrainian faces in Pro Hockey. The names are spelled in the manner they themselves chose. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

New Ukrainian Faces in Pro Hockey

KDOREEF _ _ = _ _ _ _ _

CUKHOBLO_N _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

RHAZOAK _ _ _ _ = _ _ _ _

ORUSZ _ _ _ _ _ = _ _

MESOKEN _ _ _ _ _ _ _ = _ _

UZEK _ _ _ _ _

BUCHIK _ _ _ _ _ = _ _

UGNASKIA _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

The only Ukrainian goalie in the majors:

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Answers to last week's jumble: Plyushch, Plishka, Cafik, Stern, Slipyj, Warwariw, Paslawsky, Rudenko, Radchuk.

Mystery word: St. Nicholas.

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MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:

..... day month year

(Continued from page 7)

Although non-inflatable tires never go flat, they make pedaling very hard, give a rough ride, wear rapidly, and provide poor braking traction.

The seat should be of conventional design, spring-mounted with padding for comfort. Avoid the banana seat for the young rider. The range of adjustment in seat and handlebars largely determine how soon the child will outgrow the bike. The seat post should have at least four to five inches adjustment with two inches remaining within the frame for sure, safe support.

A steering axis that has ball bearings enables safer and easier handling. Plastic sleeves which are found in some poorly made models frequently cause binding in the steering. This makes handling and steering difficult.

For the younger rider, conventional handlebars with hand grips are recommended. Pedal operated coaster brakes are much safer for the beginner since small children usually lack strength and coordination needed to use the hand-operated brakes.

And, lastly, says Mrs. Englebrecht, when selecting a bicycle for a child or an adult, adequate safety equipment such as bell or horn, red reflectors, and white for night riders should be included.

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UCCA Washington News

With the end of 1977 the UCCA President and his associates extend warmest greetings to every supporter of UCCA for the merriest Christmas-tide and the happiest New Year.

*On November 18th the UCCA President addressed the guests at the UCCA opening of the new office of UNIS (Ukrainian National Information Service) in Washington. He gave an account of the nature and functions of UCCA and emphasized "this new office will be geared to intensify the flow of ideas and information on Ukraine and U.S.-USSR relations." The office is located in the National Press Building. Warren Rogers, past president of the National Press Club, also addressed the gathering, which consisted of representatives from numerous organizations.

*That evening the UCCA President attended the reception at the Latvian Legation on the occasion of the Latvian National Holiday. He conveyed the respects of UCCA to Minister and Madam Dinbergs. He had a long talk with Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, the Nicaraguan Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps. He also met with numerous other friends, including Lloyd Henderson and Baltic states human rights advocates.

*On November 22nd the UCCA President expressed views on the Goldberg leadership at the Belgrade Conference. In a press release issued by the American Council for World Freedom he commended Ambassador Goldberg for his leadership and proposed human rights cases for U.S. action. The release included the exchange of cables between the UCCA President and the Ambassador. UCCA is a member of ACWF, and the UCCA President heads the organization.

*The UCCA President attended and addressed the banquet of the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. He and Mrs. Dobriansky met with the invited guests and delegates at this November 26th event of the organization's convention. In his remarks the UCCA President offered as the theme of our forthcoming efforts, "Human Rights Know No Boundaries — Human Rights for Ukraine." Mr. Ignatius Billinsky and Mrs. Ulana Celewych, the presidents, have our warmest congratulations.

* In continuing action on the Belgrade Conference, the UCCA President received a letter from Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, Chairman of the U.S. Delegation. Dated November 30th, it stated in part: "You realize, of course, how strongly I feel about these issues and you may be assured that I will continue to express this view at the Belgrade Conference." The view pressed by the UCCA President calls for worldwide publicity of Russian violations of human rights on all levels in the USSR.

* On December 1st, the UCCA President attended the installation of the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk,

D.D., as the Metropolitan-Archbishop of Philadelphia for Ukrainian Catholics. He was unable to remain for the reception. The Philadelphia police provided an escort for the UCCA President to 30th Street Station. Mentioning the event, he sent a letter of grateful appreciation to Commissioner Joseph F. O'Neill.

* Received from the Republic of China is the volume of the 23rd conference proceedings of the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League. The UCCA President attended the conference last April. The volume lists him as a rally speaker and participant.

* Appearing again on the Washington Newline radio network, the

UCCA President spoke on December 8th on the role of Ambassador Goldberg at Belgrade. On December 12th he commented on the Crown of St. Stephen. And on December 14th he reviewed the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The commentaries are carried over 300 stations across the nation.



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