

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 39

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1978

25 CENTS

## Immediate Action Needed To Save Lukianenko, Says Kiev Helsinki Group

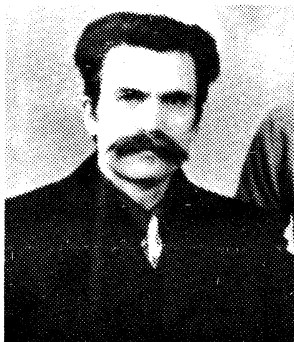
### Ask Final Act Signatories for Assistance

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Six members of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords have appealed to the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords for "immediate action" to save Lev Lukianenko, a member of the group who was arrested on December 12, 1977, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Their appeal was supported by nine members of other Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union.

The appeal, which was received here by the press service, said that Lukianenko is in danger of receiving the same 10-year sentence that was handed down to Oleksa Tykhy in July of last year. The Kiev group members wrote that Lukianenko has been charged for the second time with being an "extremely dangerous state criminal."

Lukianenko was first arrested in



Lev Lukianenko

1961 and sentenced to 15 years incarceration for calling for the secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the Soviet

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## U.S. Legislators Nominate Helsinki Groups for 1978 Nobel Peace Prize

### Five on List are Ukrainians

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Eleven congressional members of the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe have nominated all of the Public Groups to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords in the USSR for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Using the example of 15 members of the monitoring groups who have been arrested, five of whom are Ukrainians, the U.S. Helsinki Commission wrote that in order to document violations in the USSR, they "sacrifice their ease, security, and often their freedom to advance the cause of peace, a peace founded on nations' respect for the dignity of every citizen."

In their letter to the Nobel Institute in Oslo, Norway, dated January 30, 1978, the U.S. lawmakers cited the Helsinki watchers as "men and women of great moral courage."

"They have put their lives at the service of peace and decency in the conduct of nations," said the 11 legislators.

Listing Ukrainians ahead of the

other Helsinki watchers, the congressmen said that Mykola Rudenko, Oleksiy Tykhy, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusyevych and Lev Lukianenko have "paid a terrible price" for their work.

Others mentioned in the letter include: Aleksandr Ginzburg, Prof. Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky, Malva Landa and Anatoly Marchenko of the Moscow group; Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Merab Kostava and Gregori Goldstein of the Georgian group; and Viktoras Petkas and Felix Serabov of the Lithuanian group.

"Their dedication and their sacrifice have earned them the acknowledgment the Nobel Institute, most especially, can give," said the lawmakers.

The letter was signed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the commission, Sens. Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.), Richard G. Clark (D-Iowa), Richard Stone (D-Fla.) Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Bob Dole (R-Kan.), and Reps. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill.), John H. Buchanan (R-Ala.) and Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.).

The 12th member of the commission, formed by former President Gerald R. Ford in June 1976, Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) did not sign the letter because he was out of the country. A spokesman for Rep. Fenwick's office said that Sen. Leahy would have signed the letter if he was in Washington.

The congressmen praised the Helsinki watchers for their dedication to "issues of humanitarianism and free information." They said that the information on Soviet violations, such as "political, religious and ethnic persecution, obstacles to travel, censorship of communications," are as "uninterrupted" as the "current of repression in the Soviet Union."

Reuters, in a dispatch from Washington early this month, said that similar actions to nominate Helsinki watchers in the Soviet Union for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize have been undertaken by politicians in Norway and Belgium.

The full text of the letter of U.S. congressmen to the Nobel Institute follows:

Beginning in May 1976, a group of ordinary citizens of the Soviet Union dedicated themselves to promoting compliance by their government with the humanitarian provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Collecting and disseminating information on viola-

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## UCCA Executive Board Holds Monthly Meeting

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Saturday, February 11, the UCCA Executive Board held its monthly meeting which was attended by 25 members of the body. The meeting was opened and conducted by Ivan Oleksyn, Executive Vice-President of the UCCA. The assembled paid tribute to the late Eugene Lozynsky, member of the UCCA Executive Board for several years, by rising for a moment of silence.

Minutes of the last meeting of the board were read by UCCA Secretary Ignatius M. Billinsky.

### President's Report

In his report on activities in the nation's capital, UCCA President Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky touched on the following problems:

\* In connection with the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, individual letters were sent to all U.S. senators and congressmen urging them to make statements on behalf of the Ukrainian people seeking freedom and independence; due to an overtaking schedule in Congress, prayers on the occasion of Ukraine's independence could not be held in January; instead, Ukrainian clergymen will say prayers

in both the Senate and the House on the 20th observance of "Captive Nations Week" next July.

\* The Belgrade Conference is being closely watched, but the general consensus in Washington is that the U.S. delegation did not go far enough in its demands, at least for the protection of the monitoring groups in the USSR.

\* Dr. Dobriansky was appointed a consultant to the Conference of U.S. Catholic Bishops to work on special statements on communism and Marxism; this offers an opportunity to seek support for the Congressional resolutions on the resurrection of the Ukrainian Churches resolutions, which have already obtained overwhelming support in the State Department.

\* The UCCA President keeps contact with the UNIS staff, addressed the gathering observing the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence in the Capitol and appeared on a Washington radio panel along with George Nesterchuk, UNIS acting director, and his deputy, Dr. George Woloshyn.

Prof. Dobriansky also reported on his letter to The New York Times in reference to an article on anti-Semitism in Ukraine; about the activities of the American Council for World Freedom, the forthcoming WACL congress in

Washington in April of this year and the preparations for the 20th observance of "Captive Nations Week," and so forth.

On his proposal it was decided to publish a special pamphlet on captive nations in the USSR.

### Other Reports

Mr. Nesterchuk reported briefly on the bureau's activities which included the following: the observance of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence on January 25th in which some 140 guests, including eight senators and six congressmen, took part; releases on Ukraine's independence anniversary; participation in a protest against the visit of Soviet "parliamentarians" in Washington, along with the Baltic and Jewish representatives; a radio panel discussion on Ukraine, and meetings with various officials and the press.

Mr. Oleksyn reported that the UCCA central office sent out 2,100 releases to the American press, along with the new UCCA pamphlet dealing with the subject of Ukrainian independence. He reported also on the observances on January 24th in the Albany

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## Sapeliak Details Life In Rehabilitative-Labor Camp

With about a half a year remaining before Stepan Sapeliak completes his five-year concentration camp sentence and is sent into exile, the 26-year-old Ukrainian political prisoner put himself in jeopardy of yet another arrest and sentence by writing a detailed account of the persecution he faced in a Perm rehabilitative-labor camp.

In a letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Sapeliak revealed the almost monthly harassment he experienced since his arrest in 1973. The letter, which is being circulated in the "sam-yadv," was received in the West and made public by the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Sapeliak wrote that in 1973 "when I was barely 22, the KGB highhandedly arrested me, and soon afterwards, at a closed trial in Ternopil, I was sentenced to five years incarceration and three years exile for political convictions."

Without admitting to any crime, Sapeliak wrote that since he did not commit any crime against the Russian people, he should not have been sent to a labor camp in the Russian SFSR.

"In eight months my sentence will end and I will be exiled to the far reaches of the USSR. But before that happens, I want to describe the 'educational work' in your rehabilitative institutions, and also to detail for you my attempts at seeking justice from the Soviet governmental organs, and their results," wrote Sapeliak.

Since arriving in the Perm camp VS 389/36 in 1974, Sapeliak spent at different intervals a total of 180 days in solitary confinement for mental transgressions of the camp code.

In 1974, Sapeliak was confined in solitary for 50 days on charges of using an extra blanket to cover himself in the winter when the temperature in the barracks was eight degrees Celsius (46.4 degrees Fahrenheit), stripping to his waist during a summer exercise period; holding his cap in his hands, killing mosquitos, talking back to or not responding to officials, or not greeting an officer.

Besides solitary confinement, other punitive actions taken against Sapeliak included barring him from buying goods at the post exchange or from receiving goods by mail.

The following year, in addition to the already mentioned transgressions, Sapeliak was placed in solitary confinement at one time for sitting on the floor of his barracks.

Prison officials openly ridicule Sapeliak for his infringements and threaten him with more severe punishments if he does not conform and renounce his political views.

Sapeliak wrote that when he was found killing mosquitoes, the official charge against him was "unsanitary condition of the barracks walls." Major Fyodorov told him: "So you should learn how to squash mosquitoes on the wall."

An officer, Sharikov, told him in January 1976, when he was sentenced to his second 15-day sentence in solitary that year that "we will turn you into manure, 'khakhol.'"

On March 8, 1975, Sapeliak wrote that he was taken to the KGB office in Ternopil for "brainwashing." The two officers in charge, Col. Ineniuk and Lt. Col. Ponomarenko demanded that Sapeliak admit to his guilt and renounce his views. When Sapeliak refused, Ineniuk said: "You were beaten

too lightly. You should be whipped and scattered in the wind."

Sapeliak survived the "brainwashing" session, but developed hypertonia and severe headaches.

When he was brought back to camp, he was examined by a doctor and told that his blood pressure was 180/100.

On January 11, 1976, Sapeliak was placed in solitary on charges of organizing a religious service. Sapeliak argued that all he did was drink a cup of tea with his co-inmates to celebrate his name day on January 9th.

That year Sapeliak also suffered solitary confinement for protesting repressions against a political prisoner, Kovalev.

A medical examination in the spring of 1976 revealed that Sapeliak still suffered from high blood pressure. He was told that his pressure was 170/110, but he was still confined in solitary. The attending physician told him: "Sapeliak, your blood pressure has dramatically increased, 170/110, but you will still be placed in solitary confinement — you deserve it, yes. You will receive medical treatment only after you will be released."

Soon afterwards, two KGB majors, Afanasov and Cherniak, threatened him by declaring: "We will keep you, Sapeliak, until it will be necessary for you to put rocks in your pockets so that wind does not blow you around."

Sapeliak's letter concluded with an order in August 1976 barring him from the post exchange for "being tardy in lining up for dinner."

## Ukrainian Canadians Seek Peace Prize for Kiev Group

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, in a follow-up to an action initiated by 11 members of the U.S. Congress, have asked Minister of Multiculturalism Norman A. Cafik to prepare a letter nominating Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

In a letter to Mr. Cafik from W. George Danyliw, president of the federation, dated February 6, 1978,

the Canadian minister, who is of Ukrainian lineage, was told that "it is important for our federation that a similar letter be mailed to the Nobel Institute in Oslo, Norway, from Canadian parliamentarians."

Mr. Cafik was asked to write such a letter and also to circulate it among Canadian parliamentarians for their signatures.

Similar letters from Mr. Danyliw were sent to Sens. Paul Yuzyk and John Ewasew, and MPs Andrew Brewin and Ray Hnatyshyn.

## Carter Said to Want International Rights Center

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced here Monday, February 13, that the Carter Administration is seeking the establishment of an objective international center "for the collection of human rights information on all countries of the world," reported Herb Jaffer in the February 14th edition of The Newark Star-Ledger.

Speaking before the American Bar Association's House of Delegates, Mr. Christopher said that reports from the American embassies are insufficient in gathering data on human rights in other countries.

Mr. Christopher said that the enforcement of human rights by other countries is a high priority of the Uni-

ted States government, and credited the U.S. for making possible the release of many thousands of political prisoners around the world in the past year.

"Our diplomats tended to shy away from direct high-level dialogue on such sensitive human rights issues; that has changed," said Mr. Christopher, according to The Star-Ledger.

"Sovereign governments have re-examined conditions in their capitals and provinces, and releases of prisoners and other positive actions have followed. When we raise human rights with another government, we take an affirmative stance," said the State Department official.

## Report Baptist Movement on the Rise in USSR

KESTON, England.—Baptist churches throughout the USSR report many conversions and baptisms during 1977, informs Keston College's news service.

The Baptist Union received 6,000 new members, the same as in 1975 and 1976. The unregistered Baptist congregations have also had many conversions and have held big baptismal services. The public holidays are popular times to hold evangelistic meetings.

A rally in Kharkiv during the May Day celebrations is now a regular event: in 1977 over 4,000 attended and 149 were converted. Incomplete figures indicate over 600 conversions during the two day holiday in November to mark the 60th anniversary of the revolution.

While new members are won in both registered and unregistered churches, the Baptist movement in the USSR is not exempt from difficulties, comments Keston College. A newly registered congregation at Bezhitsa, a suburb of Briansk, met delaying tactics on the part of the local authorities when they tried to find a place of worship. At the end of August 1977 they were driven out of the house that they had nearly finished converting into a church and on September 15th the building was demolished by the authorities on the grounds that the legal papers were not in order.

"Bulletin 45" of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives contains a long letter from Aida Skripnikova in Leningrad, expressing fears that a new case is being prepared against her. Several members of the unregistered Council of Churches have also been harassed: N.G. Baturin was subjected to a house

search on September 14th; on June 13th D.V. Miniakov was interrogated at Rostov airport and told not to come back to the city; on September 11th I. Antonov was forcibly taken from an Odessa-Kharkiv train and interrogated till midday the next day. In June he had been attacked in the local paper in Kirovograd where he is pastor.

Latest reports from the Soviet Union indicate that 13 persons have been arrested, including Antonov and Peter Peters, the 34-year-old pastor of the Rostov unregistered church, who has already served three sentences. However, the "Bulletin" adds that Piotr Rumachik, a member of the Council of Churches, has been allowed to live with his family following numerous appeals when the authorities in his hometown refused to give him a residence permit upon his release from a labor camp.


Further information on difficulties

for the unregistered Baptists reached Keston College from other unofficial and official sources.

In December the homes of seven members of an unregistered church in Dzhabul (Kazakhstan) were searched and all Christian literature (over 1,000 volumes), tapes and the congregational funds amounting to 22,000 rubles were confiscated. While over one-third of Baptist prisoners were released in 1977, many of them before completion of their sentences, there were also new trials. Last summer, in Kant (Kirgizia), two men were sentenced for children's work; in November the four workers of the secret "Christian" printing press, arrested in March, were sentenced to terms ranging from three-and-a-half to five years; and in December two more church leaders were given sen-

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**СВОБОДА**  
UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK



**SVOBODA**  
UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302. daily except Mondays and holidays.

Svoboda	TELEPHONES:	U.N.A.
(201) 434-0237	(201) 451-2200	(201) 451-2200
(201) 434-0807	from New York (212) 227-5250	from New York (212) 227-5250
from New York (212) 227-4125	(212) 227-5251	

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Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

UNA Members	\$6.00 per year \$2.00 per year
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY  
P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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## UNIS Staffers Speak on Radio Panel Warwariv Promoted at State Department

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Friday, February 3, UCCA's Ukrainian National Information Service made its first debut in the forum of world opinion. Between the hours of 3:00 and 4:00 p.m., two UNIS staffers and Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, conducted a one-hour radio panel and commentary over WABS, one of the most powerful radio stations in the nation's capital.

The commentary consisted of a half-hour of informal discussion with Mr. Carr, the host of the program. During this period Dr. Dobriansky explained the nature and purpose of Ukrainian aspirations, presented in a capsule form the true status of Ukraine as a

subjugated nation, and linked the Ukrainian cause to broader American interests.

In addition, in view of the religious orientation of the station, he focused on Ukrainian religious concerns, and appealed for public support of Congressman Flood's bill "resurrecting" the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

Drs. George Nesterczuk and George Woloshyn gave a short explanation of the work of UNIS and invited interested parties to contact the office for additional information.

During the second half-hour, listeners were invited to call in with questions and comments.

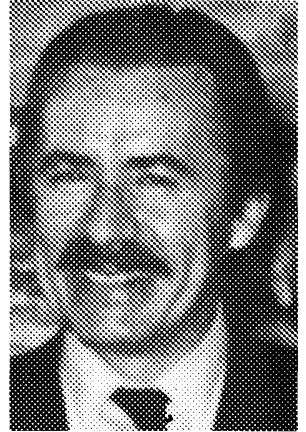
PARIS, France.—Constantine Warwariv, the U.S. diplomat who was the target of a KGB smear campaign last October, is leaving his post as U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to UNESCO Affairs at the State Department in Washington, D.C., reported the Paris-based International Herald Tribune.

The KGB attempted to recruit Mr. Warwariv, a native of western Ukraine, by blackmailing and accusing him of being a Nazi collaborator during World War II. The U.S. government strongly protested these tactics.

In addition to performing his regular duties as the deputy chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. Warwariv, along with Prof. Thomas Buergeth, an expert in international law, represented the U.S. on a 14-nation working group set up to develop procedures to be followed in the examination of cases concerning human rights violations which might be submitted to UNESCO. This working group met intermittently from August 15, 1977, to January 20, 1978.

UNESCO, one of the specialized agencies of the U.N., was created in 1946 to promote international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communications. The agency has always been concerned with human rights. It is headquartered in Paris and has 142 member-states.

In his new capacity as Director of UNESCO Affairs, Mr. Warwariv will



Constantine Warwariv

be responsible for coordinating and helping to effect U.S. policy for UNESCO, which, after the U.N. itself, is the second largest and most complex agency in the U.N. system.

### Receives State Department Award

Recently, in recognition of his outstanding work and contributions to the achievement of U.S. foreign policy objectives, the Department of State decided to confer on Mr. Warwariv its Superior Honor Award. The presentation ceremony will take place in early March, when Mr. Warwariv assumes his new position in Washington.

## Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 1)

Union. The Kiev group acknowledged his initial imprisonment and said that his actions and belief then were guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution.

The Kiev group members fear that Lukianenko will be accused of writing Memorandum no. 18, which describes the discrimination faced by Ukrainians in applying for emigration.

They also said that evidence against him may be also fabricated by the security organs.

The Ukrainian Helsinki monitors believe that arrest and incarceration is in store for all members of the Kiev group. They said that the Mykola Rudenko-O. Tykhy trial in Druzhkivka showed the Soviet government's intent on destroying the group.

"Since the group has been labeled by the court as 'anti-Soviet,' therefore all members are in danger of being arrested," they wrote.

The appeal, dated December 18, 1977, was signed by Oles Berdnyk, Ivan Kandyba, V. Kalynychenko, Oksana Meshko, V. Streltsov and Nina Strokata. They were joined by A. Lavut, T. Velykanova, N. Meiman, A. Podrabinek, the Rev. Gey Yakunin, Viktor Kapitanchuk, Vadym Shchegolov, Protopresbyter Nikolai Goregoy and N. Fedorov.

"Accusing him for the second time of being an 'extremely dangerous state criminal' places him in danger of receiving the same harsh sentence that Tykhy received — 10-years severe regime incarceration and five years exile," they wrote. "Lukianenko can be saved from this only through imme-

diate actions in his defense (yet before his trial). Specifically by efforts of governments and citizens of countries which signed the Helsinki Accords, which he strove to see implemented."

Together with this appeal, the Council's press service also received Memorandum no. 18, the full text of the sentence handed down to Rudenko and Tykhy, the Kiev group's statement to the Supreme Soviet concerning the sentence, two appeals by Lukianenko written before his arrest, statement by the Kiev group about the fate of Bohdan Chuyko, the full text of the sentence handed down to Serhiy Babych, Oksana Meshko's letter to the participants of the Belgrade conference about Lukianenko, and several documents from the members of the Armenian dissident movement in the USSR.

## U.N. Commission on Human Rights Meets in Geneva

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" News Service

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights opened its session for 1978 and has adopted an exhaustive 30-item agenda ranging from questions of human rights violations to plans for new human rights instruments.

The session is being held in Geneva from February 6th to March 10th. The commission elected Mr. Mbaye (Senegal) chairman, Yvon Beaulne (Canada), Adam Lopatka (Poland) and Walled Sadi (Jordan) vice-chairmen, and Angela Herran (Colombia), rapporteur for the current session.

At the opening of the session, Mr. Van Boven, Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights, expressed his concern with the mounting criticism of the work of the commission in handling reports of human rights violations. He said there was "a certain degree of anxiety" about the way in which the commission was responding to allegations of violations of human rights and the commission should face that problem openly. Of primary concern should be how to deal more consistently with allegations of human rights violations in a manner that would respond to the urgent needs of those who suffer. As one means of dealing with urgent matters between sessions, (the commission meets only once a year) he suggested that one of the commission's officers could be designated to study a particular problem and report to the commission at its subsequent session.

The outgoing chairman, Alexander

Bozovic (Yugoslavia), as other representatives of Communist states, stressed that there could be no respect for human rights if they were used for interfering with the sovereignty of states; this is a reference to the Soviet contention that human rights are an "internal matter" not open to international scrutiny. He acknowledged that "socialism did not automatically give birth to secure human rights," but stressed that "it was an illusion to assume that capitalism was a cradle of the rights of man and Western democracy an idyllic nursery of human rights."

As in the past, the commission will concentrate on human rights violations in occupied Arab territories, Chile, South Africa, Rhodesia and Cyprus. The commission will also review its public and confidential procedures for examining violations of human rights.

The procedure now in use requires the Secretary General to submit to the commission's sub-commission all communications on specific violations of human rights. The communications are kept in strict confidence by the sub-commission. It compiles brief summaries of the contents which are then distributed to all members of the commission and to those states who are named as violators in the communications. Secrecy is maintained throughout the procedure to ensure that no government will be exposed to public condemnation. Theoretically the sub-commission can refer specific instances of consistent and gross violations to the commission, which can then launch a full scale investigation.

In the history of the United Nations no reported violation has led to such an action. To get around the procedure, thereby avoiding setting a precedent for investigations on the basis of confidential communications, the United Nations has relied on the General Assembly to instigate human rights investigations. It is expected that during this year's review several Communist states will propose an even greater watering down of the confidential communications procedure. Also, several non-governmental organizations have been threatened with expulsion from the U.N. for publicizing human rights violations under consideration by the sub-commission.

### Post of Commissioner

The commission is expected to discuss the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. This proposal, which has been surfacing at the United Nations for the last two decades, was made in the Third Committee of the General Assembly last November by 17 countries. Under the proposal the assembly would have established the office of the Commissioner on Human Rights under the authority of the Secretary General. The commissioner would have had an independent role to investigate human rights violations on his own initiative. The decision to table the motion and refer it to the commission on Human Rights was made on the basis of a counter-proposal by Cuba and other Communist states.

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## U.S. Lawyers Initiate Actions in Defense Of Lukianenko

CHICAGO, ILL.—A group of Ukrainian American attorneys, working with the Washington-based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, have organized an ad hoc committee to defend Lev Lukianenko, reported the "Smolokyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

The committee is headed by State Rep. Borys Antonovych of Chicago, and includes Atty. Helyna Petruska and George Fedynskij of Detroit and George Pazuniat of Wilmington, Del.

The committee will prepare documents in Lukianenko's defense, maintain contact with international judicial organizations, and coordinate the defense work with other lawyers currently involved with defending political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

# U.S. Legislators Salute Ukraine's "60th"

(Below are further excerpts from statements by U.S. Congressmen made on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day. All were made on the floor of the U.S. Congress Wednesday, January 25.)

**Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.)—**

"...This anniversary is not just a ritual of rhetoric but another time for us to reflect on the strategic significance of Ukraine in the global context and, hopefully, on the basis of our reflections, develop new and challenging dimensions in our foreign policy. No one fears an intensified interest in Ukraine more than imperialist Moscow itself. It knows that Ukrainian nationalism has been a threat to its imperial rule over the nations in Eastern Europe and Asia. It knows that Ukraine is its largest resourceful colony, and trouble there would mean trouble throughout the Soviet Russian empire. Also, it knows that Ukraine — the largest non-Russian nation both in Eastern Europe and the USSR; 50 million people — is the Achilles heel of Moscow's empire...

"...With regard to the genocide of the Ukrainian churches, I bring to the attention of our Members the House Concurrent Resolution 165, on which we expect early action in this session:

*H. Con. Res. 165*

"...Whereas the Charter of the United Nations, as well as its Declaration of Human Rights, sets forth the objective of international cooperation 'in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion...'; and

"Whereas in the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics article 124 unequivocally provides that 'In order to insure to citizens freedom of conscience, freedom of religious worship, and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens'; and

"Whereas not just religious or civil repression but the genocide — the absolute physical extermination — of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in a nation of over forty-five million brutally violates the basic civilized rights enunciated above: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President of the United States of America shall take immediate and determined steps to —

"(1) call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit the concrete resurrection of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in the largest non-Russian nation both within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in Eastern Europe; and

"(2) utilize formal and informal contacts with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics officials in an effort to secure the freedom of religious worship in places of both churches that their own constitution provides for;

"(3) raise in the General Assembly of the United Nations the issue of Stalin's liquidation of the two churches and its perpetuated effect on the posture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the light of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights."

**Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.)—**

"...At a time when a strong commitment for the ideals of human rights and individual freedoms has heightened significantly in the Congress, the Executive branch and the country as a whole, we must reassure the people of Ukraine and others under Communist rule of our deep commitment to champion the rights of national, individual, cultural and religious freedoms for all peoples held captive by Communist oppressive policies.

"...As we once again commemorate another anniversary, marking the passage of one more year in their continuing struggle, we must make it known to the Soviets that we take quite seriously the issue of human rights, and in the case of the people of Ukraine and others held captive, that we strongly support them in their aspirations for freedom and self-determination. Although we long for an easing of global tensions, we must not be so dazzled by treaties, negotiations, cultural exchanges, and other such activities that we forget the nations within the USSR, who are struggling to achieve real freedom."

**Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.)—**

"...The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has, this year, asked Members of Congress to focus not on the indomitable spirit or unique cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people, for those characteristics go without saying. It is the committee's wish that emphasis instead be placed on Ukraine's strategic assets which Russia will employ to spread its party influence. I believe it is our job to stop the rampant persecution of peoples of all Nations, and to protect our own inalienable rights from the threat of a similar fate. Those of us serving in the House of Representatives will have a hand in determining that fate as we debate and formulate legislation of international relevance. I ask you all to remember with me the difficult struggle for Ukrainian independence and, as we consider foreign policy questions, to remember the words of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe reminding us:

"That peace among nations cannot be guaranteed without free contacts between peoples and the free exchange of information and ideas."

**Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.)—**

"...Mr. Speaker, in the interests of human rights and self-determination, the United States and all nations committed to these principles, should join free Ukrainians in commemorating the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The cause of a free Ukraine is no less noble, real or legitimate than the cause of a free Poland, Hungary or any other Eastern bloc country. Improved relations with the Soviet Union must not be the criteria by which we determine our commitment to human rights."

**Rep. William L. Armstrong (R-Colo.)—**

"...While over 2 million Americans are proud of their independent Ukrainian heritage and live under our free institutions, over 47 million live under continuing oppression in their homeland, without guarantees of civil rights, without self-government — still fiercely proud of a cultural heritage that pre-

served our country. This devotion has manifested itself most recently by the renewal of our pledge to the cause of human rights. We must lift our torch high for all to see, and we must speak out against the injustice which now binds our friends in Ukraine. This done, together we will await the granting of God-given rights of national, individual, and cultural freedom."

"In this light, I would like to call attention to the people of Ukraine on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the independent Ukrainian National Republic — to a people who have not wavered in their independence of spirit, even as their human rights have been denied, and denied, and denied."

**Rep. Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif.)—**

"...Mr. Speaker, it is important to recognize this 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. For in recalling the spirit that created that nation — and its tragic loss of independence — we can better appreciate the importance of self-determination and national freedom in our own country.

"In the words of the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko:

"Our souls will never perish,  
'freedom knows no dying.'"

**Rep. Joseph A. LeFante (D-N.J.)—**

"...Mr. Speaker, the Congress and President Carter are keenly aware of the importance of human rights in Ukraine and in all parts of the world, and both have taken steps to rectify the intolerable conditions under which so many must suffer. Accordingly, on this day marking the independence of Ukraine, I urge my colleagues and the American people to continue their efforts in this direction until all Ukrainian citizens have been guaranteed the freedom and basic human rights to which all people, in all lands, are entitled."

**Rep. John M. Murphy (D-N.Y.)—**

"...Mr. Speaker, during this week of commemoration, I call on all Americans to support the Ukrainian people in their hopes and efforts to throw off the yoke of Soviet domination."

**Rep. Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.)—**

"...The Ukrainians are highly regarded for their intelligence, industriousness and their Americanism. I take great pleasure in joining them as they mark the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

"In the same breath, I call upon the President of the United States of America as well as this Nation's Department of State to use their good offices to do everything in their power to see that human rights and freedom in Ukraine are realized."

**Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.)—**

"...Besides individual and political liberties, religious freedom has been deliberately circumvented. The Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in particular, have been the objects of a heavy-handed antireligious policy.

"President Carter recently during his trip to Poland recognized the need to point out Soviet violations of the act when he asserted that —

"The treaty terms provide for an open and frank criticism of other signatories when standards are not met. There has been a free exchange of opinion between ourselves and the Soviet Union."

"I urge my colleagues to use this anniversary of Ukrainian independence as a call for redoubled efforts in securing human rights for Ukraine and throughout Eastern Europe."

**Rep. Fernand J. St. Germain (D-R.I.)—**

"...Long ago, our American forefathers implanted in us the unwavering devotion to freedom which has pre-

served our country. This devotion has manifested itself most recently by the renewal of our pledge to the cause of human rights. We must lift our torch high for all to see, and we must speak out against the injustice which now binds our friends in Ukraine. This done, together we will await the granting of God-given rights of national, individual, and cultural freedom."

**Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.)—**

"...It is fitting that on this occasion we should express our deeply felt support of and respect for the perseverance of the Ukrainian people, for their dedication, in spite of enormous obstacles, to those democratic principles that are the foundation of a free country; for their courage which, in the face of these obstacles, still pronounces the goal to be worth the suffering; and finally for the goal itself, that of self-determination and independence, which is the hope of all free men everywhere."

**Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.)—**

"...Through the dark days of Communist tyranny, those of Ukrainian descent in the United States have kept the lamp of freedom lit. This observance is more than a date on the calendar that symbolizes a brief-lived free state. It is a revival of that hope and determination among the Ukrainians that one day their native land shall again know the joys and opportunities of freedom. It is fitting that this Congress, responsible for helping preserve our own liberty, pay tribute to the unflinching spirit of those who seek redress for freedoms long denied those who live under Soviet rule in what once was a free Ukraine.

"We join in their fervent prayer that some day freedom will return to their homeland."

**Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.)—**

"...It is a great privilege for me to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the struggle of these brave people. I urge my colleagues to not merely reflect upon the past and present status of those under the yoke of oppression, but to renew our conviction to secure for all mankind their basic inalienable rights. Let us make this anniversary more than a time of commemoration, let us make it a time of commitment. It is my hope that our rhetoric this week is more than verbal tinsel, so that one day the spirit of independence and the reality of freedom will be inextricably linked for the Ukrainians, and that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will become the birthright of all peoples."

**Rep. John W. Wylder (R-N.Y.)—**

"...The spiritual heirs of Taras Shevchenko are alive and well in Ukraine today. If they can keep up their faith and courage, the sculpture of the man attempting to break free from chains will one day be a depiction of the past, not a tragic statement of the present."

**Rep. James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.)—**

"...We have a new administration fully dedicated to human rights. Our officials are now meeting with their Eastern counterparts to discuss compliance with the Helsinki Accords. Congress, as a group, must assure our government's representatives that we will be following their efforts to assure basic human rights for the people of Ukraine, and will hold them account-

(Continued on page 13)

## Open Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education is now a reality. InterAmerica Research Associates was awarded a three-year contract by the National Institute of Education in cooperation with the Office of Bilingual Education to make operational the Clearinghouse in a joint endeavor with the Center for Applied Linguistics. The Clearinghouse is ready to provide assistance within the field of bilingual education.

During its first year, the Clearinghouse, which is funded for \$300,000, places an emphasis on service and product delivery, as well as on planning and refining the long-term mission of the Clearinghouse. Planning for the second and third years of operation will remain a high priority during 1978.

In addition, the Clearinghouse will work with the Title VII Bilingual Education National Network Centers which are already providing supportive services to other Title VII Bilingual Education programs.

To become familiar with the Centers and the services they provide, representatives of the Clearinghouse will visit the Centers during their quarterly meetings. The Clearinghouse is committed to work with the National Network to meet the needs of the bilingual educators in their respective regions.

Services the Clearinghouse will deliver during its first year of operations include:

- \* direct communications with the bilingual education field by a toll-free WATS line;
- \* no-charge, limited computerized searches on information requests;
- \* no-charge, reference and referral service on information requests;
- \* orientation on information retrieval for Title VII Bilingual Education National Network of Centers personnel.

In the area of product delivery during the first year, the Clearinghouse will:

- \* develop and disseminate on a national scale, a "conceptual design" of the Clearinghouse which will describe

the long-term and future direction of the Clearinghouse;

- \* develop and disseminate a "Resource Guide in Bilingual Education;"

- \* develop and disseminate a "Human Resource File in Bilingual Education;"

- \* develop and disseminate a minimum of 10 information analysis products which will address key issues affecting bilingual education.

Bilingual educators are encouraged to contact the Clearinghouse to obtain more information about its services and products. Should information be needed about the National Network of Centers or the Clearinghouse itself, bilingual educators may write to the following address: Joel Gomez, Director, National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 802, Rosslyn, Va. 22209.

Information may also be acquired via a toll-free number (800) 336-4560 or through its regular telephone number (703) 522-0710.

## Ukrainian Singer To Perform At Pace University

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mezzo-soprano Natalia Chudy will sing the lead role in Karl Maria von Weber's "Oberon" here at Pace University Tuesday, February 21, at 6:00 p.m. with the Opera Orchestra of New York under the baton of Eve Queller.

The performance will take place at 1 Pace Plaza near the Brooklyn Bridge. The university may be reached by taking the RR subway train to the City Hall station.

Admission is free.

## Chicago Youths Send Bibles to Ukraine

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Young People's Group of the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago recently completed a project of sending literature to Christians in Ukraine.

The group mailed several packages containing a total of 32 New Testaments, 13 Bibles and 21 religious books in the Ukrainian language to intermediaries in Europe who are able to forward them to believers in Ukraine.

"Our pastors have often told us that Bibles and New Testaments are scarce in Ukraine and that Christians are always requesting them, so we felt it would be an important project to send some," said Ihor Domashovetz, leader of the group.

The books included such titles as "Elucidation of the Book of Revelation," "Pentecost in the Light of the Bible," "Baptism by Faith," "True and False Repentance" and "Homiletics" (the art of preaching).

"Although we didn't send a great number of books, we feel they will have an effect beyond their numbers because we understand that Christians in Ukraine often copy books by hand or on typewriters and then pass them along for others to read," Mr. Domashovetz explained.

The Young People's Group raised the funds by sponsoring a banquet at the church.

## Cafik Stresses Multiculturalism As Key to Unity

TORONTO, Ont.—In a television program aired recently here, Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, has rejected the popular view that Canada's unity crisis involves only an English-French debate.

"Multiculturalism is the key for national unity," stated the Minister.

On the "Spotlight on Ottawa" program, hosted by Dan Ianuzzi, Mr. Cafik pointed out that one third of all Canadians who are of neither English nor French origin cannot be left out of the discussion on Canada's future.

Canadians of various ethnocultural backgrounds can understand the legitimate cultural and linguistic aspirations of French Canadians. Unfortunately French Canadians who reject the multiculturalism policy are not yet aware that they are turning their backs on their most sympathetic allies.

Mr. Cafik also expressed his deep concern that some newspapers and opposition parties have not yet understood the government's multiculturalism policy. He noted that if we are to keep Canada together, everyone must recognize the reality of the Canadian society. Canada was not built only by the English and French. The multicultural policy is not creating a new society, it is recognizing the true nature of Canadian society.

"We are all Canadians, first and foremost; Canadians of various cultural backgrounds," said Mr. Cafik.

During the half-hour interview, the Minister dealt with such topics as Canada's official languages, Quebec's Bill 101, multilingualism and equal opportunities for all Canadians.

## UCCA Executive Board...

(Continued from page 1)

State Legislature, on January 25th UCCA-sponsored programs at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., and on January 28th in New York City, for the non-Ukrainian public and guests.

In her review of UCCA finances, Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, UCCA Treasurer, reported that the total collection for the Ukrainian National Fund in 1977 brought \$154,609.75, which was the largest amount ever collected for the UNFund in a year.

The first place in the fund-raising drive went to Philadelphia with a total of \$13,750 to its credit. Chicago followed with \$13,270 and New York with \$11,917. The UCCA Branch in southeastern Michigan took fourth place with \$7,020 and the fifth place went to Newark-Irvington with \$6,745.

A separate list of donations is being prepared and will be made public.

At the same time the following donations were received for the maintenance of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington: Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives in America — \$5,000; Security Credit Union in Chicago—\$2,000; Ukrainian Medical Society of North America—\$1,000; Ukrainian National Association—\$1,400, and Mr. Michael Spontak—\$500. The above organizations are members of the Ukrainian Economic Council, which pledged itself to contribute \$25,000 yearly for the Washington bureau.

In addition, in January 1978, the following Ukrainian businessmen contributed \$1,000 each for the bureau: My-

kola Shenchyshak (Herbarium); Ivan Derkach (Alfa Products); Ihor Wysocky (Thermoplastic); A. Sokolohorsky and Stephen Borysevych (Injector-Mold) and Volodymyr Bratkiw (Ram Builders).

During 1977, the UCCA expenditures amounted to \$120,372, a total that was foreseen in the 1977 budget.

Plans are being made toward special honorary certificates to UCCA Branches and individual collectors for their dedicated work.

UCCA Administrative Director Ivan Bazarko reported that, in accordance with a decision of the UCCA Executive Board, UCCA delegations visited the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Churches with New Year's wishes, on the one hand and the necessity of mutual cooperation, on the other. Thus, a UCCA delegation called on Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Diocese of Chicago, and on Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk, of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; the delegation will soon call on Bishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church who was on an extensive trip at the time. In the east, the UCCA delegations called on Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford on December 31, 1977; another visit was made to Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America in Philadelphia on January 14, and a visit to Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk on January 24, 1978, in Bound Brook, N.J. He is Metropolitan of the Ukrai-

nian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.

Mr. Bazarko also reported that the third congress of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) will be held November 23-26, 1978, at the Americana Hotel in New York City. The final format and program of the congress will be announced soon by the Secretariat. Additional information on the forthcoming congress was provided by Messrs. Billinsky, Joseph Lesawyer and Dr. Bohdan Hnatyuk.

It was decided that Mr. Oleksyn, will be the spokesman for the UCCA delegation in the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Mr. Bazarko also advised that Dr. Mikhail Stern has terminated his appearances throughout Ukrainian communities in America as of November 23, 1978.

Two members of the UCCA Executive Board, Dr. Michael Snihurowych and Michael Shashkevych, were delegated to visit UCCA branches in California and Miami, Fla., respectively.

The UCCA Executive Board has authorized negotiations with Yaroslav Kulynych regarding the purchase of a film on the history of the UCCA and its activities since 1940.

It was decided that a U.S. tour by the ensemble "Orlyk" and "Homin" from Great Britain in the fall of 1978 will be conducted under UCCA'segis.

It was also decided that the session of the UCCA National Council will be held Saturday, March 18, in New York City.

## UNA News

### Convention Committee

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The UNA Convention Committee, headed by Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula, will meet Sunday, February 26, at the local Hilton Hotel, the site of the forthcoming convention, beginning at 3:00 p.m.

Members of individual committees, which have already been formed, as well as representatives of all Branches of the Pittsburgh District, are urged to attend.

Present at the meeting will be UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

### New York District

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The annual meeting of the New York UNA District Committee will be held Friday, March 3, at the Ukrainian National Home, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Officers, convention delegates and members are urged to attend this meeting.

UNA supreme officers and field organizer Wasyl Orichowsky will be in attendance and will deliver brief speeches. In addition to the election of new officers, of major importance on the meeting's agenda is the current membership drive and the upcoming convention.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## The Model Statesmen

February is the month of two of America's greatest men; Monday a week ago was the day set aside to honor President Abraham Lincoln, while tomorrow is President George Washington's turn to be remembered by this nation. It is to President Washington that America owes its emergence over 200 years ago as a model state built on the precepts that many people talked about and all of mankind dreamed about. Endowed with wisdom, courage and willpower, George Washington and his colleagues of the revolutionary period made constitutional democracy not only a political system in America, but a way of life which today is envied by millions around the world.

In President Lincoln America had a heaven-sent man who not only understood and cherished that which was launched "four score and seven years ago," but resorted to the pains of an unwanted civil war to preserve the unity of the nation without sacrificing equality, one of the most essential ingredients of democracy. Both men shared a profound respect for human rights and both were willing to assume the awesome responsibility of protecting them at all cost. Just as Washington felt that there was justice in America's desire of be rid of alien overlordship, so did Lincoln find justice in fighting for unity and equality.

For these reasons alone, both men, while America's own, belong to all of humanity. It was none other than our great Bard Taras Shevchenko who made this salient point when he eloquently expressed the dream of our people for "Washington's just and righteous law." Indeed, both Washington and Lincoln are today regarded as model statesmen by those who enjoy the fruits of their visions and accomplishments, as well as those who fight and hope for the consummation of these men's legacies in their own lands.

## A Salutary Proposal

As reported elsewhere in this issue, eleven American legislators dispatched a letter to the Nobel Institute in Oslo, Norway, nominating the five existing Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize. The legislators are all members of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and quite knowledgeable in the realm of human rights, having heard testimonies by numerous emigres from the Soviet Union and studied Soviet reality in depth since the establishment of the Commission in June 1976.

The action of the American lawmakers has reportedly been emulated by members of the Norwegian and Belgian parliaments. Efforts are also being made by our leaders in Canada to initiate similar action in the Canadian parliament.

In motivating their proposal, the American legislators cited 15 members of the various groups in the USSR, including five Ukrainians, who "put their lives at the service of peace and decency in the conduct of nations." They called them "men and women of great moral courage" deserving of the prestigious award for having sacrificed their own freedom "to advance the cause of peace, of peace founded on nations' respect for the dignity of every citizen, of peace founded on universal acceptance of universal standards of human rights."

The nomination of the monitoring groups in the USSR for the Nobel Peace Prize reflects both the enormous effort of the men and women who comprise them and the growing appreciation in the West of their ordeals, of their suffering, as well as their determination to secure the God-given rights for themselves and for their peoples. It is also an all too welcome indication that more and more people in the West are concerned with the fate of their fellow humans behind the Iron Curtain. Hopefully, that number will continue to grow.

## Kiev Officials Remove Photos From American Exhibit

KIEV, Ukraine.—Five photographs have been removed by officials of the Ukrainian SSR from the U.S. government-sponsored exhibit of photographs of President Jimmy Carter's hometown, Plains, Ga., reported the United Press International.

The photographs were among some three dozen taken by amateur photographer Susan Irvin during the 1976 Presidential campaign.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the officials objected to several photos of sloppily dressed young people, which they said were "uncultured" and "not appropriate."

They also rejected a snapshot of a six-year-old child sitting on a farmhouse kitchen table next to a large ham. "They said it was considered unseemly for small children to be that close to food," one source said.

## Ukrainians Between Nazis And Communists, 1941-1945

by Dr. Stephan M. Horak

(3)

(This paper was delivered at the 92nd annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Dallas, Texas, December 29, 1977).

What could have happened if Hitler had possessed Winston Churchill's or Karl von Clausewitz's mind? And the final question, what would have happened in case Hitler had accepted the concept of a free Ukraine, a free Byelorussia, free Baltic states and even a free national Russia headed by Gen. Andrei Vlasov?

Ukraine alone would have been able to muster an army two million strong, taking into consideration her population, rejection of Bolshevism, and eagerness to fight Moscow.

Only against these questions can the potential importance of Ukraine during World War II be fully understood and answered. Ukrainians hoped for a Germany with another Bismarck. Instead of dispatching a wise statesman to Kiev in search for friends, Germany sent to Ukraine henchmen like Erich Koch capable of killing but not of understanding.

In the light of only limited possibilities and within objective factors, as seen from the perspective of the 1970's, the verdict of history submits that Ukrainians did what any other nation in their situation would do, or perhaps they did better than some other nations in different parts of Europe. Moreover, within the deductive method of historical verdicts, the implication of collaboration with Nazi Germany must be moved from area of generalities to specific case studies. Only then, and as suggested in this paper, will it be possible to approach the problem of collaboration devoid of emotionalism. In the Ukrainian case, the initial pro-German attitude functioned as a means perpetuating the goal and not as an aim in itself. This strategy, known for centuries, was utilized under similar circumstances by many others, including George Washington and Lenin. The latter signed a peace treaty with Imperial Germany to secure survival of his regime knowing well that the Western democracies would have to pay the price in blood for his peace.

Neither Ukrainian democracy nor the UPA ever came close to Lenin's clever strategy. Obviously, motives of regimes and of nations differ and in the absence of a generally approved common interest, one must see the Ukrainian forced and limited collaboration with Stalin and Hitler as an unavoidable episode.

Ukrainians, as any other modern nation of the twentieth century, encompassed a political and ideological range from extreme left, to democratic center, to the radical right. While the elements of the left, in most cases, accepted the Soviet system and Moscow's leadership, the political parties representing the center and the right wing remained committed to the idea of a national state. By 1941, Ukrainians still remembered the period of their political independence during the years 1918-19 and their democratic institutions destroyed by Soviet Russia and Poland. They also kept alive memories of Stalin's purges, collectivization, famine, and executions before and during the first months of the war, resulting in the loss of more than 7 million people.

Even the short Soviet rule in western Ukraine and Bukovina left the people with scars, terror, rejection and the conviction that any change or other solution could not be worse. The majority of Ukrainians refused to become second-class citizens in their own country ruled by Russian commissars.

Only knowledge of these experiences with Bolshevism can explain the Ukrainians' welcome of Germans. To expect those Ukrainians who were not ideologically committed to communism to embrace freely that totalitarian regime shows an inability to grasp the nature of oppression in its relationship to human behavior. In terms of emotional spontaneity, Ukrainian reaction to the Soviet regime can be compared to the American attitude towards the Japanese after Pearl Harbor or the Jewish hostility towards Germans after the holocaust.

Therefore, within the context of causes and consequences, the friendly reception of German troops in the summer of 1941 arose not from love for Germans but rather from the rejection of everything Soviet Russia imposed upon Ukrainians. Stalin made Germany an attractive friend of Ukrainians, although one year later Hitler, through his policies, repaid this service by turning millions away.

The Ukrainian expectations were best embodied in the Ukrainian National Councils, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, on the other. To make a point, the Ukrainian masses welcomed not Nazis but Germany, a civilized European nation, and only few had knowledge of Nazism, its ideology and program as pronounced in "Mein Kampf" and "Lebensraum" concepts. Besides, Western democracies cooperated with Hitler as late as September 1938 and helped him to destroy the Czecho-Slovak democratic republic, while the United States continued to maintain diplomatic relations with Berlin until December 1941. In this atmosphere and in the presence of the victorious German army, Ukrainian democratic representatives had one alternative to consider: they could have joined Stalin and proclaim a state of war against powerful Germany. What could they have accomplished by that action for their suffering nation?

Their suspicion of Stalin's oppressive rule was confirmed in the ensuing months when, not just a few, but hundreds and even thousands of bodies were discovered in prisons across the country, victims shot by the retreating NKVD. Terrified survivors in villages and towns began to erect symbolic monuments in memory of those who perished under the most cruel circumstances.

This scenario of human bestiality, totally unknown to the outside world at that time, must be recalled in order to understand the motives of Ukrainian political leaders who on July 6, 1941, assembled in Lviv to set up the Council of Seniors.

(To be continued)

## Arrest of Helsinki Watchers In USSR May Be Final Act's Doom

At the Belgrade conference on Monday, the Soviet government tacitly conceded the truth of charges that it is breaking the promises about human rights it gave at Helsinki in 1975. An American delegate had mentioned the imprisonment of two Soviet citizens, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy, for doing "nothing more than to take seriously the promises made in Helsinki." These two men, sentenced in July to long terms of hard labor, were members of one of the groups formed to report on their government's compliance with its 1975 pledges. The Soviet spokesman on Monday, Vadim Logunov, could find no better answer than a tirade about the alleged offenses of the United States, which, he declared, "has no moral right to teach other countries about human rights."

currency; the political charges were preferred later. Two other Ukrainian group members, three Georgians, and the chairman of the Lithuanian group have also been arrested.

Several members of the Moscow group have been forced to leave Russia. Another, Malva Landa, was sent to Siberia after someone — probably the KGB — set fire to her flat. And three prominent Moscow members, Yuri Orlov, Aleksander Ginzburg and Anatoly Shcharansky, were arrested in February and March and have been held incommunicado ever since. Even under Soviet law, the KGB is not supposed to hold anybody for more than nine months without trial.

Mr. Brezhnev's political policemen have chosen to put particular emphasis on the case of Mr. Shcharansky, whose

*"...If the Belgrade review produces anything less than an end to the Soviet persecution of Helsinki monitoring groups, the whole Helsinki process is doomed..."*

Officials are not sent from Moscow to international conferences without being carefully briefed. Mr. Logunov knows that the Belgrade conference is meant to review the fulfillment of the 1975 promises. When Mr. Brezhnev signed the Helsinki text (which included the agreement to hold this review conference), he did not stipulate that no complaint might be raised at Belgrade unless the complaining state could show a simon-pure record of its own, or that it should be a sufficient answer to any charge merely to shout back, "You're another!" The 35 governments which sent delegates to Belgrade had all accepted each other's right to criticize failures to carry out the promises given at Helsinki.

The Soviet Union's own actions have contributed to the battering it is getting at Belgrade. In most of the participating countries, the citizens have been free to measure and comment on their government's compliance with the Helsinki pledges. But in Russia, where the record of compliance has been exceptionally poor, the KGB has made a special effort to silence anybody who drew attention to this poor record.

### A Year of Persecution

In these circumstances, the Western delegations at Belgrade have shown remarkable, perhaps excessive, restraint. Since the review conference began on October 4th, the Americans there have only thrice referred by name to individuals who have been punished for trying to uphold Helsinki; Monday was the third occasion. Most other Western delegates have been even less explicit. Yet there is now available a detailed record, extending over a full year, of the systematic persecution of the Soviet groups formed to monitor Helsinki performance.

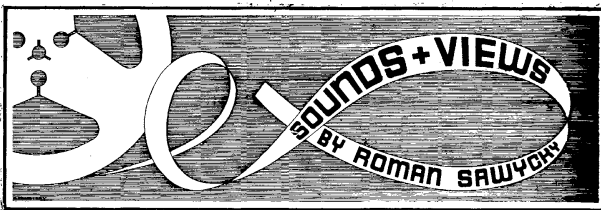
Mr. Rudenko and Mr. Tykhy, two founders of the Kiev group, were the first members of such a group to be sentenced on overtly political charges ("anti-Soviet agitation"). On Christmas Eve last year their homes were ransacked by KGB men, who at first claimed to have found arms, pornographic literature and illegal foreign

friends have recently been called in for interrogation. At first the KGB used the Moscow press to accuse him of being an American spy. When President Carter denied this in June, vaguer charges were substituted, but the word "treason" was still used — implying a possible death penalty. There have been indications that the Soviet government may be, in effect, holding Shcharansky, Orlov and Ginzburg hostage, with the idea that its critics at Belgrade will have to restrain themselves if they do not want to place the three men in even greater jeopardy.

Such tactics reveal a continuing Soviet inability to understand why the Western governments, from the start five years ago, insisted on including pledges about human rights in the Helsinki package deal on "security and cooperation in Europe." Their basic argument was, and is, that Europeans cannot even begin to feel secure or cooperative while half of them are forbidden free contact with the other half. The Westerners did not, of course, expect an immediate dismantling of the whole Soviet system of repression, but they sought — and obtained — specific pledges on matters ranging from the reuniting of divided families to the removal of obstacles placed in the way of newspaper correspondents. Russia gave these pledges but has largely refused to fulfill them. Now its government is persecuting citizens who try to point this out.

It is thereby destroying the Helsinki compact. If the government that initiated the whole thing persists in flouting some of the 1975 promises so flagrantly, it cannot be expected that other signatories will respect the others. If the Belgrade review produces anything less than an end to the Soviet persecution of Helsinki monitoring groups, the whole Helsinki process is doomed. No amount of whitewash, no petting out in a surruration of tactful murmurs, will save the thing. No democratic government will find popular support for the idea of persisting in a manifest hypocrisy.

*(The article above appeared in the December 17, 1977, edition of The Economist.)*



## String Art

On Saturday, February 25, 1978 at 4:30 p.m., in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School at 40 Irving Place, New York City, a rare artistic treat will take place. Coming from Toronto, Canada, is an ensemble of rare quality and reputation. It is the String Orchestra directed by Prof. Ivan Kowaliw. Their concert will be repeated next day, Sunday, February 26, at 3:30 p.m., in Philadelphia, where their performance is scheduled at the High School for Girls, Broad Street and Olney Avenue. The two performances (the only ones in area) are under the auspices of the Lysenko Music Institute, Toronto.

Young violinist Orest Kowaliw, son of the orchestra's director and graduate of New York's Juilliard School of Music, will appear as soloist in the New York and Philadelphia concerts. The program is both interesting and diverse, consisting of Bach, Corelli, Grieg, Vaughn-Williams and the contemporary Ukrainian composer-musicologist Wasyly Wytwycky.

On the podium, leading the 40-plus accomplished string instruments, will be conductor, violinist and poet, Iwan Kowaliw. Starting his violin training with Prof. Eugene Perfetsky at the Ly-

senko Music Institute in Lviv, Prof. Kowaliw graduated from the Vienna Musical Academy. He was subsequently associated with the Lviv Opera and appeared as violinist in recitals. Continuing his studies of the violin, theory and musicology after the war, Prof. Kowaliw finished his musical education (B.M. and M.M. degrees) at the University of Toronto. At that Canadian music center since 1953, he heads the Lysenko Music Institute.

Ironically enough there are "no strings attached" to Prof. Kowaliw's entirely straightforward, sincere and polished ensemble.

Founded some 20 years ago and for about 10 years concertizing intensively, the String Orchestra has a good-sized portfolio of excellent reviews. James Hilton, writing in *Educator*, noted the "fine tone, good intonation, wonderful dynamics" and also "excelling sound balance." Musicologist Bohdan Kushnir pointed out in *Svoboda* that "even from the concert's first sounds, one could feel the precision, mature tone and discipline." And since we often extend our patience to amateur school orchestras, pianist and critic Daria Karanowycz reassured us

*(Continued on page 15)*

## What Is a Well-Dressed Man?

From the desk of Pat M. Lutwiniak-Englebrecht, Home Economist

What is a well-dressed man? This question has been around for some time.

For some time men have been able to exercise many options when choosing their wardrobes. As more fashion choices are now available the decisions a man must make are more complicated. About 10 years ago he had very few choices because he would wear a white shirt with a gray or a blue suit and one of the few ties he had been given.

Today, the story is different. There has been tremendous growth in men's fashion and in fashion awareness by them. They, too, have clothes that allow each and every one to dress as an individual, to look their best and to fit in various lifestyles. However, this new fashion freedom creates problems for them (as it has for women for years) because of the necessity to make choices. Since there are so many choices, more attention needs to be given to our question, "What is a Well-Dressed Man?" Determine this by carefully looking at yourself.

Consider the following points:

(1) How do you mix patterns correctly? Can I wear a plaid, stripe and print at the same time? This can be done if you use taste, restraint and good judgment. The key is to use one strong pattern, then one that is softer and the last one should be very soft, almost neutral. Remember that one pattern should dominate and that the patterns shouldn't be in competition with each other.

(2) What color goes with what? This question has become more difficult to answer in the last few years, because color combinations that would have raised eyebrows five years ago are today considered to be in the best of taste. The main thing to remember in combining colors is to use good judgment and be sure to let one color dominate. Don't wear an outfit where two or three strong colors are fighting for prominence.

(3) Why are the side pockets on the suit I bought about six months ago sagging? Probably because you think these pockets are the ideal place for keys, change, handkerchiefs, etc. These pockets are really not intended to be used.

(4) What is the correct length for trousers? In the back the bottom should be about one inch above the bottom of your shoe heel. Then it should angle to the front where it just reaches the top of your shoe.

(5) How much shirt cuff should show below my jacket sleeve? About a quarter to half inch.

(6) Can I wear white socks with a business suit? Never.

(7) What length should my suit or sport jacket be? It should just cover your seat.

There are no hard and fast rules to fashion. Tailor your wardrobe and the way you wear your clothes to fit your individual tastes. Let good taste be your guide.

# Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

## Berwick, Pa.



Mayor Lou Bicchì, right, presents the mayoral January 22nd proclamation to the Rev. Dr. John Bilanych, left. Standing in the background are several parishioners. Left to right, are: Larry Neach, Anna Tuza, John Wallos, Celia Farver, Peter Gelety, Janina Szpynda, Mike and Mary Miknich and John Kudrysch.

BERWICK, Pa.—The observance of Ukrainian Independence Day here received wide coverage in local newspapers, radio and television.

On January 19, 1978, Berwick Mayor Lou Bicchì signed the Ukrainian Independence Day Proclamation in the presence of several local Ukrainian Americans gathered in the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mayor Bicchì presented the proclamation to the Rev. Dr. John Bilanych.

The parishioners and the representatives of Berwick Ukrainian organizations were dressed in Ukrainian costumes. They were bound by a chain and in the center was a cross with a crown of thorns. These items represented the enslaved Church in Ukraine.

The proclamation, read in part: "In view of these crimes committed against innocent people of Ukraine, I, Lou Bicchì, Mayor of Berwick, ask on behalf of all our citizens, and especially, on behalf of all American Ukrainians, that the President of the United States intervene before the Government of the Soviet Union for the restoration of

the basic human rights in Ukraine and as a token of our affection toward freedom-loving Ukrainians, I declare January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in Berwick, urging all our citizens to pray and cooperate with Ukrainians everywhere for the liberation of their native land from Russian Communist oppression."

The full text of the proclamation, along with photos of the ceremony, was printed in the January 21st edition of the Berwick Enterprise and the January 26th edition of The Berwick Sentinel.

On Sunday, January 22, the Rev. Bilanych celebrated a Divine Liturgy for the intention of the Ukrainian people, during which many parishioners received Holy Communion.

That afternoon, the local radio station, WBRX, conducted an interview between Libby Brady, program host, and Ann Zinich, a parishioner at Ss. Cyril and Methodius. The topic was Ukrainian independence.

News of the observances were also reported by Channel 28 in Wilkes-Barre, an NBC affiliate.



Ukrainians in the state of Washington also saw to it that Ukrainian Independence Day was appropriately commemorated. The photo above shows the governor signing a January 22nd proclamation in the presence of a large Ukrainian delegation. Left to right are: Orest Wasyluk, Martha Korduba, Wolodymyr Klos, Governor Dixie Lee Ray, Wolodymyr Bilynsky, Irene Danysh, Olena Reshetar, Olena Mirchuk, Yuriy Mirchuk, Elaine Austin, Patricia Austin and John Austin. Newly elected Seattle Mayor Charles Royer also signed a Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. On Saturday and Sunday, January 21-22 an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art was held at the Historical-Industrial Museum. Entertainment in the forms of dance and music was provided by Seattle youths. Brochures about the plight of Ukraine were made available to exhibit visitors.

## Atlanta, Ga.



Georgia Ukrainians observed for the first time the January 22nd anniversaries in Atlanta with a concert program held at the Decatur Federal Savings Bank. Photo above shows the adult and children's choruses which performed during the program. Both Georgia Governor George Busby and Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson signed proclamations declaring January 22nd "Ukrainian Independence Day."

## Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—A joint Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation was issued here by Buffalo Mayor James Griffin and County Executive Edward Reagan in the presence of Ukrainian community leaders.

The Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag was flown atop City Hall, County Hall and the Statler Hilton Hotel, where the 60th anniversary was marked with a concert program and banquet on Sunday, January 22.

The keynote speaker during the program was John Noble, author of two books about his experiences as an American who survived imprisonment in Soviet concentration camps. Mr. Noble noted the high morale of Ukrai-

nian political prisoners, their humanness, and their total dedication to the cause of freedom. The 300-member audience gave the speaker a several-minutes-long standing ovation.

The banquet was opened by UCCA branch president Wasyl Sharvan, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by Halyna Pryshlak. Further conduct of the program was handed over to Dasha Procyk, emcee. Atty. Andrew Diakun read the January 22nd proclamation.

The entertainment program consisted of performances by mezzo-soprano Alicia Andreadis, accompanied by Olga Aleksiewicz, the Bandura Ensemble of UNWLA Branch 97 conducted by

Fred Kirisits, the "Cheremshyna" Student Dance Ensemble directed by M. Kowal, and dancer Laryssa Sharvan.

Stage decorations were the work of artist Marian Borachok.

Seated at the dais were: Mayor Griffin, County Executive Reagan, Chief Judge H. Boswell Roberts, N.Y. State Supreme Court Judge Joseph Kuzynski, Judge Forma, Corporation Counsel Joseph McNamara, Sheriff and Mrs. Kenneth Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rutkowski, district representative of Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.); Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Reville, Superintendent of Schools; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Alvis, Director of Continuing Medical Edu-

cation; Dr. and Mrs. Sait, University of Buffalo professor of dental science; Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. O'Connor, former Commissioner of Displaced Persons; Mr. and Mrs. Tibor Baranski representing the Hungarians, and Mr. Miroff Gergoff representing the Bulgarians.

Also attending the Ukrainian independence commemoration were local clergy: Msgr. Dr. Paul Iwachiw, dean of the Buffalo Deanery, who gave the invocation; the Rt. Rev. Alexis Zaryk, pastor of Ss. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who delivered the benediction, and the Rt. Rev. Paul Greskiw, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church.



## Ukrainian Girl Named Woman of the Year

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Anna Olena Chomyn of Buffalo, N.Y., has been named Woman of the Year by the East Clinton Professional Businessmen's Association.

The award was presented to Miss Chomyn at the Strand Ballroom on January 28, 1978, during the Installation Dinner of the newly elected P.B.A. officers.

Two plaques were presented to Miss Chomyn, both of which were for her excellence in business administration and management of the ECPBA during the three years that she has held office. Miss Chomyn, at 25, is the youngest person to serve on the board of the ECPBA.

Miss Chomyn started her own business as a high fashion hair designer and cosmetologist at the age of 19. The name of her salon is Olena's Coiffures.

She also is a member of Affiliate 11 of the American Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, on which she serves as a Director of the Board. Miss Chomyn has traveled extensively throughout the country to learn the newest trends and techniques in hair designing which has brought her many awards in hair design.

Miss Chomyn was chosen to do her own hair designs on professional models who were displaying high fashion evening wear on a locally televised station sponsored by a New York fashion firm.



Anna Olena Chomyn

Miss Chomyn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Chomyn of Buffalo, N.Y. She also has a sister, Mrs. Maria Bodnarskyj, who is also a hairdresser and owns her own salon (Maria Olena's Coiffures of Lancaster, N.Y.). A brother, Bohdan, is also in business.

She is celebrating her sixth year in business during the month of February.

Miss Chomyn is a member of UNA Branch 127.

## Saves Money for City By Growing Plants

BALTIMORE, Md.—Jaroslaw Sushko loves plants and is proud of the fact that by growing them himself as a Gardening Supervisor for City Schools' Building and Grounds Division he yearly saves Baltimore a substantial chunk of money.

In fact, in a given year, he estimates that if his division were required to purchase greenery from an outside source for the over 200 schools in his care, it would cost Baltimore over \$70,000.

Mr. Sushko takes special pride in the job he is doing landscaping the grounds around the new wing of Patterson Park High School here. He estimates the 40 trees and 18 shrubs planted at Patterson, grounds on which he has worked since 1966, will save Baltimore about \$5,000.

Viewing his role in the beautification of school property as both "a grower and a landscape architect," he explains that the new Patterson wing opened last September, and he was immediately called in to provide landscape design.

"I plant with the idea in mind of how the trees and shrubs will look when fully grown," says Mr. Sushko,

who sees his job in large measure as preservation of the environment.

And the children have a better attitude about their school when it is landscaped, he adds, pointing out that his greenery provides on-site material for science teachers interested in taking students on science tours around the school.

Mr. Sushko estimates his work at Patterson will keep grounds division personnel working into early winter, at which time the weather will keep them from completion of the job until spring.

"I consider every school my neighborhood school," says Mr. Sushko whose division, since the early '60's has been responsible for landscaping virtually every acre of public school ground in Baltimore. He received a letter of commendation from Mayor John L. Crew.

Mr. Sushko, who is of Ukrainian descent, his wife and three children are members of UNA Branch 320 here.

His brother, Wolodymyr, is employed as chairman of the city's Department of Education Grounds Division.

## UNA'er Appointed to Engineering Post

RANTOUL, O.—Daniel P. Fedak was recently appointed to the newly created position of planning engineer with Mid-Continent Telephone Service Corporation here.

Mr. Fedak will be concerned with establishing long range plans for telephone growth as it affects central office switching equipment, building space, cable distribution, and numerous other telephone company requirements.

Mr. Fedak was employed with General Telephone Company of Indiana, Fort Wayne, as senior planning engineer for the past seven years. He also had experience as a budget analyst and cost estimator with Toledo Scales prior to entering the service.

From 1968 to 1970 he served the U.S. Army as 1st Lieutenant and Executive Officer for the Quartermaster Corps in Vietnam.

He was born in Cleveland, but graduated from grade and high school in Parma. He has a Bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Toledo and a Master's degree from Indiana University.

He is married to the former Joan Kozlowski and they have four children,

Daniel, 7, William, 6, Debroah, 4 and Jonathan, 3.

Mr. Fedak and his children, his parents, Michael and Mary Fedak, and his three sisters are all members of UNA Branch 112.

Mr. Fedak attended the Ukrainian cultural courses at Soyuzivka, and while there constructed a bandura for left-handed players.

## Reschedule Leiderkrantz Foundation Concert

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The evening of Ukrainian songs and music which was to be held at the Leiderkrantz Foundation, 6 E. 87th St., on Tuesday, February 7, but was postponed because of inclement weather, has been rescheduled for Wednesday, February 22 at 8 p.m.

Pianist Juliana Osinchuk, doctoral candidate at the Juilliard School of Music, and the "Dumka" chorus directed by Semen Komirny, with piano accompaniment by Evhenia Paliy, will appear during the program.

Tickets may be obtained by calling Prof. Edward Weiss at (212) 245-8769.

## Syracuse, N.Y.



Dr. Alexander Gudziak, third left, presents Rep. James Hanley, center, with an award during the Syracuse Ukrainian Independence Day program. Standing, left to right, are: Myron Sydorovych, Mykola Diachenko, Dr. Ivan Hvozda, Dr. Michael Lohaza and Mrs. Nadia Senyk. Seated are: Mr. and Mrs. Neal McCurn.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Some 400 persons attended a banquet at the Hotel Syracuse Sunday, January 22, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The program was opened by Dr. Alexander Gudziak, president of the local branch of the UCCA, the sponsoring organization.

Among local political leaders present at the banquet were: Rep. James Hanley (D-N.Y.), State Sen. Tarky Lombardi, Assemblyman William Bush, County Executive John Mulroy, Common Council President Neal McCurn, County Legislator Timothy Rice. Representatives of captive nations were also present.

The program consisted of the reading of the mayoral and county pro-

clamations, reading of excerpts of the Fourth Universal, talks on January Ukrainian Independence Day by Atty. Askold Lozynskyj and Dr. Anthony Bouscaren, and presentation of awards. Those who received awards included Messrs. Hanley, Mulroy, Lombardi, Bouscaren, Mayor Lee Alexander and Rep. William Walsh.

The invocation was delivered by the Very Rev. Vasyl Seredovych, and the benediction by the Very Rev. Protoshybyter Vasyl Umanets.

The concert program consisted of the SUMA bandurist ensemble "Chornobryvti," bandurist quartet of Olesya and Tanya Hursky, and Christine and Ulana Klufas, and Dr. Eugene Savchyn, baritone.

## N.Y. Museum Publishes Catalogue

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Ukrainian Museum here has released a catalogue on its current exhibit of "Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles," which opened last fall and is currently on view.

The 31-page catalogue, published separately in Ukrainian and English, contains an introduction, an article on the historical background of Ukrainian embroidery and weaving, tables on designs in embroidery and weaving, a brief, illustrated article on the Ukrainian folk costume, notes on techniques,

a 14-page catalogue describing the 75 articles on exhibit, and a selected bibliography.

The design and drawings in the catalogue, which contains many illustrations, were made by Maria Shust. Photography is the work of Wolodymyr Hrycyn and cuts by Oksana Lobachevsky.

The catalogue, priced at \$3.00, may be obtained at the Museum or at its gift shop. The Museum is located at 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

# Revitalizing New York City—Ukrainians Are Leading the Way

by Roma Sochan

(3)



The Orchidia Restaurant and the Eko gift shop on Second Avenue.

Over 80 of the 113 New York City Ukrainian organizations registered with the UCCA office are located "downtown," according to Mr. Bazarko. Seventeen of them are housed in the Ukrainian National Home at 140 Second Ave. alone.

The organizations run the gamut: political, cultural, civic, educational, youth, women's, veterans', professional. Some of the more well-known among them are the "Dumka" Choruses, the Ukrainian National Association, the "Verkhovynitsi" Dancers, the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club, the Association of Ukrainian Journalists of America, the Roma Pryma Ballet School, and the Lidia Krushelnyska Drama Studio.

It is on Fridays and weekends that the activity of these organizations is most evident. Of course, the stores enjoy the most business then, too.

Many organizations like Plast and "Dumka" meet Friday nights, and that is why Second Avenue between East Eighth and East Ninth streets is literally a mob scene on those nights.

After meetings, many members may be found in the local restaurants and bars relaxing. The Orchidia, for example, (it is billed as a Ukrainian and Italian restaurant) overflows with young people.

On Saturdays, the two Schools of Ukrainian Subjects hold classes, while the younger Plast groups and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) hold meetings.

Parents and children are seen on the street hurrying from school to meetings. The parents often shop at the Ukrainian meat markets (Sian, Brody, Kurowycky's or Baczynsky's) or at gift shops (Surma, Eko, Arka) while their children attend activities.

Some stop by the art gallery of Mrs. Olha Sonevitsky, the first permanent gallery in the U.S. of works by Ukrainian artists from around the world. The gallery is located in the Self-Reliance office at 98 Second Ave., and boasts works of nearly 40 artists.

Everyone attends Divine Liturgy on Sundays, and afterwards goes out to lunch at one of the local Ukrainian restaurants or coffee shops (the Orchidia, the Ukrainian Restaurant, Veselka, Leshko's, Odessa).

Typical Ukrainian fare, such as "varenyky," "holubtsi," "nalysnyky,"

"kovbasa," or American food may be ordered.

In 1976, the area's Ukrainian organizations joined forces to celebrate the Bicentennial and the Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S. with a street fair on East Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues.

The fair featured Ukrainian entertainment, food, crafts, displays and the like, and attracted 15,000 people during the three days it was held, Friday, May 2, a second street fair was held, this time for the benefit of the new St. George's Church. Nearly 40,000 persons attended, over 30,000 each of "varenyky" and "holubtsi" were sold, and about \$25,000 was raised for the church.

Because of the success of the two fairs, the community has decided to make it an annual event.

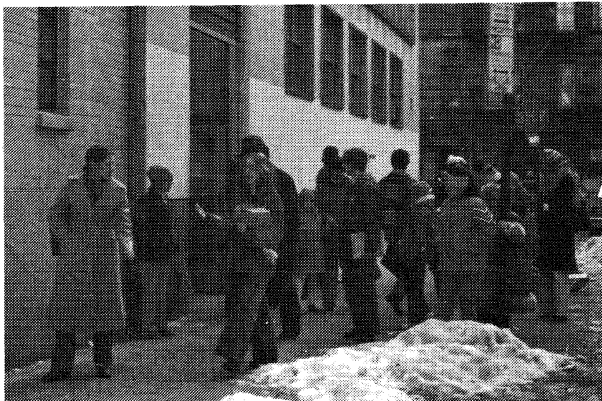
Another triumph for the Ukrainians in the area was the opening of the Ukrainian Museum at 203 Second Ave. on Sunday, October 3, 1976. Various Ukrainian folk artifacts collected by members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America — historical and folk costumes, wood and metal crafts, embroidery, textiles, ceramics, and "pysanky" (Easter eggs), to name a few — are displayed at the museum.

Workshops in various Ukrainian art forms for both adults and children are periodically conducted at the museum. The Easter program of "pysanka" decorating proved to be so successful that there were long waiting lists of persons wishing to enroll.

"Everything is here — the church, school, organizations," said Iwan Wynnyk, president of the Ukrainian Center, which runs the Ukrainian Liberation Front home and the 18 apartments in the building complex, at 136 Second Ave. He believes that people are moving back into the area.

"It's safer to live down here than to travel, say, from Astoria," he added. "There is a great need for suitable apartment space" big enough for families and not too expensive, according to Mr. Wynnyk. There is now a waiting list for persons wishing to rent apartments in the Liberation Front building.

A Ukrainian Realty Association of New York was founded in January 1976. It is composed of owners of 110 buildings, most of them in the "ghetto," noted Mr. Bazarko.



(Photos by R.S.)

Schoolchildren after dismissal from the School of Ukrainian Subjects sponsored by "Samopomich." Classes are held at St. George School.

Members assist each other in solving common problems, and have even been able to get a 10 percent discount on heating oil, because they buy from oil companies as a group. The group also tries to encourage Ukrainians to buy buildings in the Ukrainian neighborhood, according to Mr. Bazarko.

Since April 1976, when construction of the new church began, Dr. Wasyl Weresh of the Gemini Real Estate Co. has sold "at least 25 homes" to Ukrainians. "Business is moving all the time," he said. The people are buying because of the neighborhood's revitalization.

The buyers, according to Dr. Weresh, are relatively young people, who buy the homes in order to live there, not to make a profit.

"The city already knows" that Ukrainians plan to remain and renovate their part of the East Village, said Mr. Bazarko. In fact, a key campaign pro-

mise made by newly inaugurated Mayor Edward I. Koch was that the city would help Ukrainians to achieve this goal.

Mayor Koch, whose parents, like many of the residents in the area, came from Galicia, western Ukraine, is well acquainted with "Little Ukraine" since it was an integral part of his congressional district.

In a recent letter to the pastor of St. George's, Mayor Koch praised the new church because it added "hope to an area which many have written off." He further commended Ukrainians and their organizations for improving the Lower East Side, and for "never losing faith in our great city."

But most important is the fact that in his letter Mayor Koch showed that he had grasped the true meaning of the Ukrainian neighborhood — an ethnic group's intense loyalty to its heritage.

## Flutist to Appear in Recitals

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Flutist Pamela Sklar will appear here in two recitals.

On Sunday, March 12, at 2:00 p.m. at the Gustavus Adolphus Church, 155 E. 22nd St., she and Svetlana Kabinin, also a flutist, will perform French, Italian and German works written for two flutes.

On Wednesday, April 12, at 8:00 p.m., at the YWCA on Lexington Avenue and 53rd Street, Miss Sklar will play works by Bach, Berio, Chaminade and Nielsen.

Miss Sklar is also a member of the L'Arema Chamber Ensemble which performs special arrangements of classical, contemporary, ragtime, jazz and popular music. The ensemble, which was founded in 1976, also includes Joseph Rutkowski, clarinet, and Edward Ziegman, bassoon.

Miss Sklar holds a B.M. degree from the Mannes College of Music. She teaches flute at the Westchester Conservatory of Music. She has appeared with the New York Sinfonia Orchestra, the Radio City Music Hall Orchestra, the Westchester Philharmonic, the Suburban Symphony of New Jersey, the Fordham University Opera at Lincoln Center, and has recorded for television.

L'Arema will appear in a series of three recitals: Wednesday, March 1, at

12:00 midnight over WQXR radio's "Artists in Concert" program; Tuesday, March 7, at 8:00 p.m. at the Mannes College of Music, 157 E. 74th St., and Wednesday, March 8, at 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. at the new Peter's Church, 54th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Music by Mozart, Gershwin, Karel Husa, Scott Joplin and others will be featured.

## Pysanky Workshops At Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Preparations are under way for "pysanky" (Ukrainian Easter egg) workshops to be held at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road here on Saturday, February 25, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and on Sunday, February 26, from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., in the cafeteria of the academic building.

Advanced workshops are planned for Saturday, March 4, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and Sunday, March 5, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

For additional information and for registration, please call 885-2360 (ext. 15) on weekdays between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

## Temple to Present Ukrainian Forum

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This year's "Temple Ukrainian Forum," slated for Saturday, February 25, will have a literary flavor. It has been designed for students, faculty, alumni, and others interested in promoting Ukrainian cultural activities at this large state university.

The highlight of the program will be a lecture on "Nicolai Gogol: The Spirit of Ukrainian Genius" by Dr. Ostap Stromecky. Dr. Stromecky is on the faculty of the University of Alabama and, presently, a visiting scholar at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. He has recently published a book, "The How of Gogol." Several Slavists from the neighboring universities will participate as respondents. The discussion will be moderated by Prof. Eleonora Karpynych-Adams of the German-Slavic Department at Temple.

Prof. V. Bandera, who chairs the program committee, believes that the time is ripe to involve university students and alumni in activities that "help nurture our Ukrainian roots."

Dr. Hanusey, District School Superintendent in Philadelphia and a participant in last year's Forum has strongly recommended greater involvement of those Ukrainian Americans who do not use effectively the language of their forebears but retain an affinity to their family and "things Ukrainian." The Temple Forum aims to fill this need.

The Forum is sponsored by the Slavic Department and Temple Ukrainian Student Association, with active participation of the alumni.

It should be noted that the University has agreed to introduce a course on Ukrainian literature in English translation, which will be taught by Prof. Karpynych-Adams.

The Student Club at Temple has been active for 28 years and is presently headed by Zenon Bojchuk. There are eight professors of Ukrainian descent on the faculty.

The Forum will be held from 3:00 to 6:30 p.m. in Ritter Hall, corner of Columbia and 13th St. Refreshments courtesy of alumni, start at 5:00 p.m.

## Montreal Foundation Awards Scholarships

MONTREAL, Que.—Some 200 guests attended the 14th annual scholarship dinner and dance, which was held last fall in the parish hall of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

This annual event, which is sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic Young Men's Association, gives recognition in the form of scholarships and bursaries to deserving Ukrainian Catholic high school students in Montreal. This time the head table was graced by the presence of members of the Lindsay Memorial Foundation and the evening's special guest, Sen. John Ewasew. A check for \$15,000 to the Father Jean Foundation was presented that evening by Mrs. Pineo, president of the Lindsay Memorial Foundation, to the chairman, Judge Basil Danchyshyn.

In his remarks, Judge Danchyshyn thanked the members of the Lindsay Foundation on behalf of future recipients for this generous donation and, especially, to Sen. Ewasew through whose representation this donation was made possible.

The award winners that evening included Olga Babiuk (\$600); Linda Samotis (\$300); Bohdan Czolij (\$300); Michael Panyuszak (\$300); Anna Rebizant (\$200); Susan Semenk (\$100); Nadia Ratych (\$100) and Christine Todoruk (\$100).

The Marunczak Odessa Ensemble

## Ukrainian Girl Wins R.I. Contest

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Anna Hanushevsky of North Providence was recently crowned Rhode Island Junior Miss for 1978.

In the talent competition, Miss Hanushevsky, dressed in a costume made by her mother, performed a Ukrainian folk dance.

Miss Hanushevsky is a student at St. Mary's Academy in Bay View. She plans to attend Brown University and to study dentistry. Her hobbies include skiing, tennis and hiking.

Miss Hanushevsky's brother, Bohdan, and sister, Olenka, are members of UNA Branch 93 and former employees of Soyuzivka.

presented three Ukrainians dances which were well received by all present.

A further donation of \$5,000 from the Lindsay Memorial Foundation was received by the Father Jean Foundation on December 28, 1977, to be utilized for the development of Ukrainian culture, particularly in the field of teaching of Ukrainian folk dancing. These funds are earmarked exclusively to assist such students who would otherwise be without monetary means to attain proficiency in Ukrainian folk dancing.

## U.S. Legislators Nominate...

tions of those provisions, these activists expressed in their work their stated "conviction that the issues of humanitarianism and free information have a direct relationship to the problem of international security." Respect for human rights in the USSR, they held, is a pre-condition for the development of a solid East-West detente.

In their courageous activity, they have expressed the view held by the late Nobel Peace laureate, Martin Luther King, that "injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Documenting and publishing breaches of the Helsinki Accords — political, religious and ethnic persecution, obstacles to travel, censorship of communications — 42 members of the Public Groups to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Agreement in the USSR, sacrificed their peace, security, and often their freedom to advance the cause of peace, of peace founded on nations' respect for the dignity of every citizen, of peace founded on universal acceptance of universal standards of human rights.

For their efforts, many of them have already paid a terrible price. In a trial effectively closed to the public, held in a make-shift courtroom in a factory, the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, a writer and a teacher, were sentenced last July, respectively, to 12 and 15 years in prison camps and exile. Mykola Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych, of the Ukrainian group, were arrested in April of 1977, and their colleague, Levko Lukianenko, was im-

## Slate Ski Championships Near Cortland

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The 23rd annual Ukrainian ski championships of the Federation of Ukrainian Sports Clubs of North America (USCAK) will be held Saturday and Sunday, February 25-26, at the Greek Peak ski area in Virgil, N.Y. (Rte. 81), near Cortland, N.Y., announced the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) of New York, the event's organizers.

Scheduled events include slalom and giant slalom for the following age groups: men, women, senior men (40 and over), juniors, both male and female (14-18), boys and girls (9-14).

Times scored in slalom and giant slalom will be applied to scoring for the alpine combination, except in the boys' and girls' groups.

A 9-mile cross-country run for men and a 5-mile run for women are also planned.

Competition is slated to begin at 8:00 a.m. Saturday. Cross-country runs are scheduled for 9:00 a.m. Sunday.

A dinner, with the presentation of medals, and a dance, will be held Saturday evening at the Holiday Inn in Cortland.

## "Sitch" Sports Briefs

### Soccer

"Sitch's" two junior teams are participating in indoor competition at the South Orange Junior High gymnasium. A total of 20 teams have entered the tourney. One of the teams is leading in its group, the other is in third place.

The varsity soccer team is taking part in the Schaefer League indoor tourney in Paterson. The team had bad luck to draw "Vistula" and the team from Elizabeth, top contenders for the title, and lost both matches. The tourney will continue through March with matches slated for Friday evenings.

### Sports School

The club's sports school, held each year in Glen Spey, N.Y., will run this year from July 2nd through July 22nd.

### Volleyball

Despite snowstorms in what has been one of the harshest winters the Eastern Seaboard has experienced in decades, the teams of Newark's "Chornomorska Sitch" continue to be active on the local scene.

The girls' volleyball team, comprised of students attending area colleges, continues to compete in the New Jersey State League. The only Ukrainian team in the league, the girls now share first place with Lyndhurst and are very much in the running for the title.

On February 4th, the team took part in an invitational tournament and took third place, losing out to Staten Island and Warren. The girls are preparing to take part in the Junior Olympics which will be held in Warren.

(Continued from page 1)

soned last December. Yet, none of the three were tried.

Similarly, three founders of the Moscow group, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Prof. Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shcharansky have been imprisoned nearly a year now without a trial. The first two had been arrested in February 1977, and Shcharansky, a Jewish activist, was seized in March, reportedly to face treason charges.

April brought the arrest of two founders of the eight-member Georgian Group to Promote, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava. Both have been transferred without trial from Tbilisi to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow, while a third Georgian monitor, Gregori Goldstein, has been arrested just this month to face charges of parasitism.

In May, Moscow group member, Malva Landa, was exiled to Siberia, while one of her colleagues, Anatoly Marchenko, is also serving a term due to end late this year. Finally, Lithuanian group members: Viktoras Petkas, was arrested last August, at the same time that Felix Serabov, a Helsinki watcher especially active in investigating the use of psychiatric terror against political dissenters, was jailed in Moscow.

Yet despite such persecution, the groups continued to assemble their material and to transmit it to the Helsinki signatories for consideration, evaluation and public attention. The flow of information, like the current of repression in the Soviet Union, itself, is almost uninterrupted. The work of the public groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia is the

work of men and women of great moral courage. They have put their lives at the service of peace and decency in the conduct of nations.

Their dedication and their sacrifice have earned them the acknowledgment the Nobel Institute, most especially, can give. For us, the congressional members of the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, it is an honor to nominate the Public Groups to Promote the Observance of the Helsinki Agreement in the USSR for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

## Report Baptist...

(Continued from page 2)

tences of two and two-and-a-half years in Issyk (Kazakhstan).

The recent Soviet press attacks on unregistered Baptists suggests that the movement to emigrate from the USSR is spreading increasingly from Pentecostals to Baptists.

Two Estonian daily papers, "Sovetskaiia Estonia" and "Molodiozh Estonii," printed on January 10th a long article denouncing S.A. Matveiuk for encouraging 22 Baptists in Narva to join him in applying to emigrate in search of religious freedom. Matveiuk served a labor camp sentence from 1963 to 1968 for leading an unregistered Baptist group.

A Pentecostal leader in nearby Tapa is also attacked, and the article quotes remarks of local registered Baptist and Pentecostal leaders opposed to emigration.

## Creative Arts Page

### Dear Folks Back Home by Melanie Bodnarczuk

Leaving the factory  
Where immigrants assemble surgical parts, prosthetic legs, and  
Babushka-ed women shout, over the din,  
Of grandchildren who memorize, yet mispronounce  
Songs of ladybugs on the Dnipro

Home to a cellar  
A cardboard wall away from the furnace  
You take off your coat  
The smell of the subway lingers in its weave  
Black armchair enfolds you as you open a book  
Eyes move across Cyrillic letters so familiar to you

Back where the air  
Had smelled of blue sky, black earth and sunflowers  
When you put gladiolas  
On Shevchenko's grave.

*Melanie Bodnarczuk is a senior at the University of Arizona, majoring in writing. This poem was written for her father with whom she visited Ukraine in 1972. We're hoping to see more of her material in the future.*

### Olenka Hanushevska — Copper Engraving, Untitled.

*From the private collection of Peter Galadza.*



Her varied interests take Olenka into all areas of art, music, and literature. This multi-talented young woman is a graduate student at the university of Toronto, doing an M.A. in comparative literature.

### Green, Blue by H.

"Remember the tree?" he asked.  
"The tree?" There was a gasp in my voice when I said it. No need to remember. The sun was exploding in light, as always, just behind its branches, and the two of them remembered for me.

The tree. What kind was it really? I don't... no, I don't know. Perhaps it wasn't a tree at all, but simply a hiding place for all our fears and all our expectations. Many a friend and foe was in that tangled maze of greenery. My childhood had ripened on a branch too high for me to climb to now.

But I am two, not one. For everything is there, and clearly I can see it, just as once before. And then I turn my head, and lo, the tree is but a tree.

So many fruits that never had a chance to grow. So many frosts that lasted through the spring and killed the hopes and could-have-beens. I wish that I'd been there, to watch the tree and live with it, and grow. I wish that I could be there now, in the shade of that tree, back home.

*All we know of H., is that he/she is a student, because, says H. in a letter, "my studies kept me from sending in these pieces earlier..."; A little mystery is always fun.*

### "Railroad Yard" by Cornel Osadsa



In his photographic study of a railroad yard, Cornel Osadsa has captured the hard atmosphere of a hard line of work. It was this type of labor that many of our people faced when they came to this land. Cornel is a student at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

### by Vera Mak

Why do I think of you each day?  
Why do I dream of you night after night?  
Why do I sigh every time I hear your name  
When I have no recollection of your pain or fame?  
A babe in arms was I  
When my parents fled your war-torn steppes,  
Along the thorny distant paths we traveled  
So far away from you,  
Until we reached the safe shores  
Of this "promised land" of liberty.  
Everything I know about you  
I learned from my mother,  
From her countless stories,  
Her tender songs, her constant prayers,  
But mostly from the tears  
Which filled her soft blue eyes  
Each time she recalled  
The gone-by days of her youth;  
Days filled with endless hardships,  
Tragedy, sorrow and despair.  
Perhaps they are my mother's tears  
That haunt me to this day,  
That I still dream and think of you  
Night after night, day after day;  
And worry about your fate  
As I try to teach my children  
To speak your sacred name.

*Vera Mak is the pen name of an aspiring, and obviously talented young poetess in Rochester, N.Y.*

### Далеко

Атанасій Голуб, мол.

Батьки мені єдина Україна,  
Легенди й правди, скарби вікові,  
Перекази, що звали душу жадну  
В книжки поживкли та чудні.

Бо батьківщини зроду я не бачив,  
Ніколи того світу не уздрів;  
А все ж таки живу тобою, рідна,  
Бо ти живеш в серцях моїх батьків.

### Cry a Little

"Nostalgia" for the Greeks was a painful longing for a return home. It has been part of the soul of every wanderer and pilgrim since the very first home was abandoned. Sometimes it intensifies, and a generation of people can feel it all at once. It's a funny thing, though — many young Ukrainians feel a longing for a home they've never seen and a land they've never visited.

In this issue of the Creative Arts Page, we have put together some of the gropings that arise from that mass nostalgia that Ukrainians seem to face perennially. Here is the Ukrainian immigrant, and here are his children, at home in a new land, yet never really home at all.

If you have a poem, short prose piece, translation, photo, or illustration that you would like to share with our readers, send it to.

The Ukrainian Weekly  
c/o Andriy Chirovsky  
30 Montgomery St.  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

## Obituaries

### Dr. Bohdan Martynowych, Canadian Weekly Editor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dr. Bohdan L. Martynowych, editor of the Ukrainian-language weekly "Kanadiyskyi Farmer-Vilnyi Svit" (Canadian Farmer-Free World), and an activist of Ukrainian community life here, died Thursday, February 2.

Dr. Martynowych was born on June 29, 1915, in Vienna, Austria, into the family of the Rev. Orest Martynowych. He grew up and received his primary and secondary education in western Ukraine. After graduating from Lviv University in 1939 with an LL.M. degree, he continued his studies at Charles University, Prague, and in 1942 received the doctorate in international law from the Ukrainian Free

University in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. Martynowych came to Canada in 1949 and settled in Winnipeg, where he married Roma Dobrzanska. Since coming to Canada, he had been employed by the Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. as a laborer, by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and for the last five years, he was editor of the weekly Canadian Farmer. He was a member of UNA Branch 495 and was active in numerous community organizations.

Besides his wife Roma, he is survived by his daughter, Tania, his son, Orest, and by his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Dobrzanska, all of Winnipeg, as well as by his sister, Oksana, in Ukraine.

Funeral services were held Monday, February 6, from St. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral here to All Saints Cemetery where the remains were interred.

## U.S. Legislators...

(Continued from page 4)

able for their actions. Only through the continued efforts of America will the hopes of freedom-loving Ukrainians remain alive.

"As the people of Ukraine look to America they must be proud of their people who have made a home in this great nation. I have been honored to represent many of these fine people and they are truly proud of their heritage. On this day of recognition let us not forget that the struggle of an oppressed nation has not ended, and we must continue to offer hope and guidance to the people of Ukraine."

Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.)—

"...In his State of the Union address President Carter reiterated our Nation's commitment to human rights. The people of Ukraine are among millions of others who are looking to America to live up to that commitment."

"I join with the Ukrainian people, and the citizens of all Captive Nations, in praying that we will all see the day when people everywhere will be able to enjoy and cherish the freedom and independence that we Americans have been able to sustain for over 200 years."

Rep. C. W. Bill Young (R-Fla.)—

"...For this reason, it is imperative that the United States stand alongside the millions of Ukrainian Americans who are voicing their concern over the plight of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. It is only by intensifying our efforts that we will be able to insure a future of freedom and justice for Ukrainians."

Rep. Ronald A. Sarasin (R-Conn.)—

"...The people of Ukraine no longer have the right to free speech, assembly and worship. Through all of this hardship, however, the Ukrainian people have continued fighting to make their shattered dreams into reality once again. With the voices of the American people behind them, the Ukrainian people will see their dream come true. The Congress and the President must continue sending resolutions condemning violations by the Soviet Union of various provisions of the Helsinki Agreements and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and demand their observance of those documents."

"Today on this 60th anniversary of the strong and determined people of Ukraine, I commend them on their valiant efforts and I offer my assistance in that ongoing struggle."



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## Artist's Works Shown

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Two paintings of Ukrainian churches by Taras Shumylovych were on display here at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company at an exhibition of paintings and graphics of members of the New York-Connecticut Chapter of the American Artists Professional League, Inc., February 6-17.

Mr. Shumylovych's paintings were also shown at the winter exhibition of the New York City Chapter of Composers, Authors and Artists of America, Inc. in the Hemstead Town Hall Pavilion January 7-26.

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\$1,369.00 via SWISSAIR

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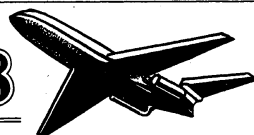
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June 28	July 13	MARICHKA	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
July 5	July 20	RUTA II	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
July 10	July 31	YAVIR	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv Yalta - Moscow	\$1,510.00	K. L. M.
July 15	Aug. 3	OREL	20 DAYS	Kiev - Kaniv - Ternopil - Lviv Uzhorod - Vienna	\$1,494.00	K. L. M.
July 17	Aug. 2	KASHTAN II	17 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
July 25	Aug. 15	ZIRKA	22 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Kiev - Kaniv - Sochi Leningrad - Petrodvorets - Copenhagen	\$1,690.00	Lufthansa
Aug. 3	Aug. 21	ROMA	19 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev Kaniv - Rome	\$1,497.00	Finnair
Aug. 8	Aug. 29	CHAIKA	22 DAYS	Warsaw - Lviv - Kiev - Kaniv Zaporizhia - Yalta - Moscow	\$1,510.00	Swissair
Aug. 9	Aug. 24	RUTA III	16 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,299.00	Lufthansa
Aug. 16	Sep. 2	BAYDAK	18 DAYS	Moscow - Lviv - Yalta - Kiev - Kaniv Leningrad - Petrodvorets	\$1,475.00	Finnair
Aug. 21	Sep. 6	KARPATIA	17 DAYS	* Lviv - Chernivtsi - Kiev Kaniv - Moscow	\$1,351.00	Pan American
Sep. 15	Sep. 23	MINI-TOUR II	9 DAYS	* Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 885.00	Pan American
Oct. 4	Oct. 19	RUTA IV	16 DAYS	* Lviv - Ternopil - Kiev - Kaniv	\$1,087.00	Lufthansa
Oct. 26	Nov. 3	MINI-TOUR III	9 DAYS	Kiev - Lviv - Warsaw	\$ 799.00	Swissair

\* PLEASE NOTE - indicates arrival and transit in Moscow.  
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## Ruling on Tax Rebates

NEWARK, N.J.—The Internal Revenue Service has issued a ruling clarifying the federal tax treatment of the New Jersey "homestead" and "tenant" rebates.

In making the announcement, Cornelius J. Coleman, Director of the New Jersey IRS District, explained that the tax treatment of the homestead rebate depends upon whether or not a taxpayer itemizes deductions on the federal return, and whether the amount of property tax paid is more or less than the amount of homestead rebate received. The basis for the IRS position on the federal tax treatment of homestead rebates is that the rebate is, as intended by New Jersey statute, a refund of property taxes paid. Homestead rebates issued in 1977 are considered refunds of property taxes paid in 1977.

Accordingly, taxpayers who itemize deductions on their 1977 federal returns will subtract the amount of rebate received from the amount of property tax paid before claiming the deduction. This provision applies to situations where the amount of property tax paid is greater than the amount of rebate received.

Mr. Coleman explained that the federal tax treatment is different if the amount of homestead rebate received exceeds the amount of property tax paid. In this situation the taxpayer would report the excess as income on line 20 of the Form 1040 and would not have a deduction for property taxes paid.

Taxpayers who do not itemize deductions do not have to do anything on their federal returns with respect to the homestead rebate unless the rebate amount received is greater than the amount of property tax paid, in which case the excess is to be reported as income. In these cases Form 1040 is required, reporting the income on line 20, even though deductions are not itemized.

The "tenant's" rebate is somewhat simpler with respect to federal income taxes, explained Mr. Coleman. Since the IRS considers this a refund of an item (rent) which is not tax deductible, it does not have to be reported as income by the tenant. Tenants do nothing on their federal returns with respect to the tenant's rebate.

The owner of the rental property who receives a homestead rebate on rental property will treat only that portion of the rebate not passed on to tenants as a reduction of their property tax deduction.

Mr. Coleman acknowledged that since the ruling was issued after the current filing season started, there may be federal taxpayers who have already filed their returns. If they did not treat the rebates in accordance with these provisions, they should amend their 1977 returns by filing a Form 1040X.

The tax treatment of both the homestead and tenant rebates will be the same for future years.

## String Art

(Continued from page 7)

cently in Svoboda that "this is really an orchestra on a professional level, exceedingly well blended, and not an improvised, temporary melange of musicians, unfamiliar with one another and with the conductor."

In addition to works of the great masters, the String Orchestra has performed Ukrainian scores by A. Shtoharenko, Zhanna Kolodub and others. And it is probably the only current and competent ensemble perform-

ing the "Ukrainian Suite" by the American composer Quincy Porter. This work, inspired in 1925 by a concert of the Ukrainian National Chorus led by Alexander Koshetz, has been very popular with American audiences, and with such orchestras as the New York Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic, the Detroit Symphony and others.

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## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of contemporary Ukrainian poets in the West. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

### Contemporary Ukrainian poets in the West

KBYCHUO     \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_  
VTALAPO     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_  
SWATNAKYR     = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ORKSIVYCH     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =  
HUCBARK     \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ABRAK     \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
HYESLC     = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
ROWZASKUKYC     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_  
IRNECH     \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

He is celebrating his 60th birthday this year:

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Mystery word: Shenandoah.

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## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

## U.N. Commission...

(Continued from page 3)

This year the commission will be devoting more of its attention to the study of violations of economic, social and cultural rights such as the right to employment, housing, education and medical care among others. In the past the commission concentrated on violations of civil and political rights, but with the growing block of underdeveloped and Communist states and in conjunction with the expanding list of programs for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, the commission is expected to shift its emphasis to the economic and social spheres.

The commission has also been requested by the General Assembly to draft a convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The convention would have greater legal and moral force than the already existing Declaration on Torture adopted by the assembly.

Another report which the assembly requested the commission to submit to its next session concerns the release of individuals detained or imprisoned for participating in the struggle against apartheid, racism, colonialism, foreign occupation and for self-determination and independence. While the resolution appears to be drafted in universal language its operative paragraph "insists" that only Israel, Rhodesia and South Africa should "immediately and unconditionally" release all such individuals.

### Self-Determination

The warning voiced by Mr. Van Boven has not altered the politically charged atmosphere in evidence during the first week of the current session. The first two items of the agenda to be addressed by the commission, violation of human rights in occupied Arab territories and the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, were discussed within the framework of previous sessions.

Israel and South Africa were condemned for their policies in occupied areas to the exclusion of any mention of the Soviet Union where tens of thousands of individuals are behind bars for specifically claiming the right for their occupied nations to freedom and independence. Most Western members, including the U.S., condemned Israel for establishing settlements on occupied territory, but would go no further than a general discussion of principles when speaking of the rest of the world. Characterizing this approach was the address by Mr. Sover of France who initially called on the commission to apply the right of self-determination to concrete situations, but then went on to define the principle rather than raise specific instances of violations.

Other representatives enumerated the tactics used in occupied areas by Israel and South Africa, such as arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention without formal charges or judicial remedies, torture, arbitrary expropriation and forced exile, being careful not to implicate the Soviet Union or any other Communist state in such practices.

While maintaining a hands-off policy towards the USSR on self-determination, the commission charged the U.S. with denying self-determination to American Indians and invited a representative of the International Indian

Treaty Council to deliver a statement to that effect.

The overall discussion of self-determination centered on a report by the commission's special rapporteur, Gros Espiell, who was mandated to compile an overview of self-determination in the world. One of the most disturbing conclusions arrived at by Mr. Espiell was his finding that the right to self-determination does not apply if the territorial integrity of a State is affected. When viewed in the context of other international agreements, such as the Helsinki Accords, which recognizes the territorial integrity of the USSR, it places the nations subjugated in the Soviet Union outside of all international law dealing with self-determination and national independence. Following the conclusion of the debate on self-determination, the commission will take up the problem of human rights in Chile.

## HNIZDOVSKY

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