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## Sen. Yuzyk Cited by UCCA For 15-Year Service in Senate



Sen. Paul Yuzyk, third left, holds the plaque he just received from the UCCA Executive Board. Standing, left to right, are Ivan Bazarko, Joseph Lesawyer, Sen. Yuzyk, Mrs. Jaroslawa Rubel, Dr. Walter Dushnyck and Boris Potapenko.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America presented Sen. Paul Yuzyk, noted Ukrainian Canadian statesman, scholar and community leader, with a plaque commemorating his 15-year service in the Canadian Senate.

The plaque was given to Sen. Yuzyk here at the Ukrainian Institute of America Sunday, February 26, by Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA Vice-President and a longtime friend of Sen. Yuzyk.

The plaque reads as follows:

“For his dedication to the cause of

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## Rudenko's Wife Fears for His Life Seeks Support from Belgrade Conference

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Raisa Rudenko, wife of Mykola Rudenko, the incarcerated leader of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, warned the participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that true peace on earth will not be attained unless human rights are guaranteed for all people, said the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

She specifically asked the delegates of the 35 governments reviewing compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords to raise the case of her husband, who was arrested for seeking implementation of the accords in Ukraine.

“You are in the process of discussing the most important aspects of peace and security. All people welcome your efforts and wish you success in this most important endeavor of the current era, wrote Mrs. Rudenko on November 1, 1977. “But in addition to these important problems you cannot overlook what may be considered small, but actually is the most important. That is the problem of the fate and rights of man. Even if you concur on peace, and omit the rights and fate

of individual peoples, then there will be no peace.”

She said that her husband best exemplifies the fate of man.

Mrs. Rudenko said that she was given the opportunity to see her husband in the Donetsk prison, but only through a double-glass partition. The meeting was restricted to talks about his health.

She also wrote that other visitors were able to see Rudenko without a barrier and the discussion was not restricted.

Correspondence between the two is not forwarded, she said. Mrs. Rudenko wrote that he is not receiving her letters and that one of his letters to her was not mailed by the prison authorities because it was written in Ukrainian.

She said that Rudenko continues to face pressure to recant. Some visitors, she said, have urged him to publicly announce the dissolution of the Kiev group and denounce its activities. He was told that if he complies he will be released, and, if not, then his wife would face similar tortures, wrote Mrs. Rudenko.

The prison officials are taking ad-

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## Kiev Group Scores Moscow Policies Memorandum No. 18 Charges Discrimination

(Below is the full text of Memorandum No. 18 of the Kiev - based Helsinki monitoring group, translated into English by the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee based in Washington, D.C.)

The question of emigration from the USSR has always been a sensitive one for the leadership of the CPSU. They have portrayed the Bolshevik revolution to all the world as that event nations have striven toward since ancient times and which finally had its realization in the defunct Russian Empire.

According to its own claims, for the first time in the history of mankind, the Bolshevik revolution brought to life those higher ideas of philosophers, economists, social reformers of yesterday and destroyed that ancient evil, the exploitation of one person by another, shattered social antagonisms, secured the optimum pace for economic development, created the proper environment for the multi-dimensional development of the individual, and so on and so forth. In a word, the revolution created on our sinful Earth what until then had only been a dream.

Since the Bolsheviks saw themselves

as the intellectual heirs of the Communist Manifesto, the Paris Commune and the First International, they viewed their victory and their social order as the paradigms for all other nations of the world and (according to the ideas of proletarian internationalism) yearned to endow others with their bounty. To accomplish this, they implemented immediately after the revolution a systematic, urgent and ever-widening campaign boasting of their efforts following the restructuring of all aspects of social and family life and the Soviet order. In dozens of developed countries, Communist parties were created, which in turn helped to create the myth of the ideal nature of Soviet society. And the fact that people did not emigrate from the Soviet Union served to reinforce the idea of the perfection of the Soviet order.

Indeed, no one flees paradise. People leave bad places. “Emigration,”

according to the dictionary of foreign words, “is (1) a mass resettlement of population from one country to another, caused by various reasons: economic, political, religious and others; an unavoidable consequence of an exploitative society.” (State Publishing House of Political Literature, Kiev, 1955.)

Because the Soviet Union is not an exploitative society, emigration is not endemic to it.

There is also no reason for emigration for national reasons, because the nationality question has been resolved in the most just manner once and for all.

This is how matters looked according to Communist propaganda. So that living witnesses could not contradict it, the borders were sealed tight.

For half a century, while the West heard odes sung to the glory of the great achievements of the free Soviet nations and citizens, brave individuals within the Soviet Union attempting to flee would get caught at border traps and on barbed wire fences and go

silently to 10-15 year sentences in the GULAG Archipelago.

In the 1970's the situation has changed. As a result of wider international contacts, it has become impossible to secretly lock people away in prisons. In dictionaries, a new definition for the word “emigration” appeared. It is now “departure to another country for permanent or temporary residence.” (“Political Dictionary,” Kiev, 1976) which no longer contradicts the right enunciated in international law for a citizen to freely leave his country and then return.

The present regime no longer labels as treason the desire to emigrate and no longer tries people for merely expressing such wishes, but does employ various means to lessen emigration and to destroy the sentiments favoring emigration. We can discern different approaches to three different categories of citizens who are potential emigrants: Jews, Russian dissidents and non-Russian individual thinkers.

For Jews who have expressed the de-

(Continued on page 13)

## Ukrainian Accused of Stealing Weapons Gets 15-Year Sentence

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A former Ukrainian political prisoner, who spent 15 years in prison and concentration camps, was sentenced to another 15 years for allegedly stealing weapons from a high school, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Serhiy Babych, 39, was accused of breaking into the weapons room of the Hulske High School in the Zhytomyr oblast with Mykola Radchuk on May 26, 1976, and stealing two rifles and one automatic rifle.

The court determined that Babych and Radchuk came to Hulske on May 22nd and questioned the students there about weapons at the school. On May 26th they forced the night watchman, Bakal, to show them the weapons room.

Babych then chopped a hole in the door and Radchuk crawled in and took the weapons, said the court. Bakal was forced to go into the room and cover up the hole with tables from the inside.

Babych denied all the charges, claiming that he was at home that night asleep. Radchuk, 21, admitted to stealing the weapons and requested leniency.

The people's court in Novhorod-Volynske found both guilty. Babych was labeled an "extremely dangerous recidivist" and was given a 15-year sentence. Five years will be spent in prison and 10 years in concentration camps with the confiscation of all personal effects, said the court. Radchuk was sentenced to three years in concentration camp without the confiscation of personal effects.

On August 4, 1976, the Zhytomyr oblast court sustained the sentences.

Babych originally worked as a carpenter in Ternopil. In 1960, when he was 21 years old, he was arrested for protesting against Russification, poor living conditions and low pay. He was sentenced that year to three years severe regime incarceration. The first two years he spent in one of the Moldavian concentration camps and the last year he was confined in the Vladimir Prison.

He was released on April 13, 1963. The following September 27th Babych was again arrested for disseminating a letter critical of the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. On February 19, 1964, he was sentenced to 10 years.

On August 14, 1964, Babych managed to escape from camp, but was caught two days later. He was then placed in solitary confinement.

He again tried to escape by tunneling out of the cell, but he was caught again. In October that year he was given a three-year sentence.

En route to the Vladimir prison, Babych again tried to escape but was wounded in the leg. This unsuccessful attempt resulted in another three-year sentence.

On January 27, 1975, Babych was released.

While incarcerated, Babych was the author and signer of many petitions in defense of the rights of political prisoners in the USSR.

Dr. Andrei Sakharov wrote letters in defense of Babych to Leonid Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon on June 25, 1974.

## Dissident Workers in USSR Pledge Continued Struggle

MOSCOW, USSR.—Despite the arrest of five dissident workers here last month, the remaining members of the unofficial union pledged that they would continue their struggle, reported The New York Times on Tuesday, February 28.

"We don't intend to stop now," Valentyn Poplavsky told Craig Whitney of The Times.

Poplavsky, a former construction engineer from the Donets coal region in Ukraine, said that the five arrested workers had disappeared and two others have been confined in psychiatric asylums. He added that Vladimir Klebanov, the leader of the group, had not been heard from since his arrest Tuesday, February 7.

Poplavsky told Western correspondents here that he could not confirm whether Klebanov, a former coal miner from Ukraine, was being detained in a psychiatric hospital in Donetsk, his home town.

A union charter, which was signed by 43 dissident workers on Monday, February 1, and since then was made available to Western reporters, states that membership in the union is open to anyone "whose rights and interests have been unlawfully violated by administrative, governmental, party or judicial agencies."

Poplavsky said that he has been receiving letters of support from citizens of the Soviet Union, and he added that the group numbers some 200 workers.

The former construction engineer said that the union, which is called "Free Trade Union of the Soviet Union," will not concern itself with

working conditions and higher wages. He said that some workers have lost their jobs after complaining about injustices and safety violations, but the group does not "have such a narrow goal."

"We want to help people whose rights have been violated," he said.

Mr. Whitney wrote that while some of the union's goals are similar to the ones proposed by other dissident groups, he said that workers have banded together partly "as a result of class divisions and personality clashes between disaffected workers and dissident intellectuals."

He said that despite certain efforts over the past year, Poplavsky revealed that there is no coordination between his group and other dissidents.

Poplavsky and another member of the group, Varvara I. Kucherenko, were "disdainful" of support from dissident intellectuals.

Speaking at a recent meeting of a human rights body, Yelena Bonner, wife of the Soviet human rights advocate, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, expressed support for the principle of a free union.

Mrs. Kucherenko said of this: "Those people are swindlers."

"We're a union of free workers," added Mrs. Kucherenko, who was arrested on February 6th and kept at a psychiatric hospital for observation until February 10th.

Members of the Free Trade Union of the Soviet Union feel that their group is a legal entity and they express confidence that it will be supported by the International Labor Organization and by other foreign labor unions.

## Rudenko Faced Pressure to Recant

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mykola Rudenko, a co-founder of the Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, faced stern KGB pressure to recant his views, revealed former Red Army Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko in a letter written before his arrival in New York City in December 1977, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

Grigorenko wrote in his letter to the participants of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe and Amnesty International that the Soviet secret police first suggested to Rudenko to renounce his beliefs during the pre-trial investigation.

Taking advantage of Rudenko's poor state of health, the KGB told Rudenko that if he recants he will be able to lead a comfortable life.

"If you do this, all your sufferings will cease. You will return home to the loving care of your wife. You will be able to resume your daily physical therapy and your walks in the forest," the secret police said according to Grigorenko.

In a letter to the decorated Soviet military leader-turned dissident, Rudenko detailed the KGB attempts at pressuring him to recant. Grigorenko wrote that after the trial, Rudenko was taken to Kiev where he met with his two oldest sons. Grigorenko said that under KGB pressure they told the elder Rudenko: "Recant, father, or you will die and ruin our lives."

Grigorenko said in the letter that Rudenko is an invalid as a result of a wound he received during World War II. He said that any length of incarceration for the 56-year-old Ukrainian poet would mean death.

"I appeal to the participants of the Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to Amnesty International and to all decent people on earth: demand the immediate cessation of physical and mental tortures that are inflicted on an invalid of the war, demand the release from imprisonment of the falsely convicted Ukrainian poet, Mykola Rudenko, and his colleague, Oleksa Tykhy," wrote Grigorenko.

## Last Medical Journal in Ukraine Converted to Russian

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The sixth issue of "Ukrainskyi Biokhemichnyi Zhurnal" (Ukrainian Biochemical Journal), the last medical journal in Ukraine to appear in the Ukrainian language, will no longer be published in that language, having been converted like others before to Russian.

The last issue of the bimonthly to appear in 1977 carried a notation on the last page to the effect that "According to the decision No. 13793 of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, of August 9, 1977, the Ukrainian Biochemical Journal will be published in the Russian language as of January 1, 1978."

This last issue of the journal, which is being published by the Academy's

Palladin Institute of Biochemistry in Kiev, carried 17 articles, all in Ukrainian. The news section appears in Russian. Previous issues of the journal, which began appearing in 1926, did contain some articles in Russian.

The Academy did not see fit to explain its decision to change the language of the journal from Ukrainian to Russian.

A spokesman for the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America said that this conversion into Russian of the last medical magazine in Ukraine "demonstrates that Moscow is bent on total Russification of Ukraine, while the West is sitting timidly and parleying away concessions."

## Canadian AI Scores Vladimir Prison

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian section of Amnesty International devoted two pages of the January edition of its Bulletin to the notorious Vladimir Prison near Moscow.

The international humanitarian organization said that the daily diet in the prison is sub-standard. AI reported that in 1975 there were 50 political prisoners confined in the Vladimir Prison.

The group said that political prisoners

frequently suffer physical punishment and that medical assistance is unsatisfactory.

Over the years, AI has adopted many political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Among them were Zynoviy Antonuk, Vasyly Fedorenko, Zorian Popadiuk, Yuriy Shukhevych and the Rev. Borys Zalyvayko, Ukrainian prisoners incarcerated in the Vladimir Prison.

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## Soviet Envoy Scoffs At Nobel Nominations For Helsinki Watchgroups

UNITED NATIONS.—The Soviet Mission to the United Nations called a press conference Tuesday, February 21, to discuss the work of the United Nations Scientific and Technical Committee on Outer Space, and to discuss the work of the World Peace Council.

The press conference was conducted by Dr. Fyodorov, USSR delegate to the committee and member of the governing board of the World Peace Council. Dr. Fyodorov discussed the recent crash of the Soviet satellite in Canada, claiming that additional international safeguards proposed by the Canadian Mission to the United Nations for objects in outer space are not necessary.

He also elaborated on the USSR space program in mapping the natural resources of the world from space and on the progress of the Soviet version of the space shuttle program.

Concerning the World Peace Council, he said that the governing body has recently completed its meeting in Washington. This was the first time that such a meeting was held in the

United States, and this enabled the governing body to meet with many American "public groups" concerned with the promotion of international peace, detente and cooperation, he said.

During the question and answer phase of the press conference, attended by over 100 U.N. correspondents. Boris Potapenko of "Visti" International News Service asked the following question: "Concerning the work of the World Peace Council, you indicated that you had the opportunity to meet with many American public groups. Would you care to comment on the report that Belgian, Norwegian and United States parliamentarians are proposing for the Nobel Peace Prize members of your country's public groups for the promotion of the Helsinki Accords, notably Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy of the Ukrainian group, and 13 other members of watchgroups in the USSR, who have been arrested? And would you indicate the position of the World Peace Council on this matter?"

In his response, Dr. Fyodorov indi-

## TUSM Creates Shukhevych Defense Fund

### Intensifies Effort on Behalf Of Ukrainian Political Prisoners

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM) has announced the creation of a "Yuriy Shukhevych Defense Fund."

The purpose of the fund, said representatives of the Ukrainian student body, will be to widen the scope of actions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, notably Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief

of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The TUSM leaders said that they felt that disseminating information about violations of human rights in Ukraine and about the plight of incarcerated Ukrainian human and national rights advocates would best serve the political prisoners.

The student body plans to publish a series of brochures and pamphlets on the opposition movement in Ukraine which will be distributed among Western government leaders and scholarly institutions.

The TUSM board said that it hopes that this program will lead to the release of Shukhevych from imprisonment.

Shukhevych, 45, was arrested for the first time when he was 15 years old. He was sentenced to 10 years for not succumbing to KGB pressures to renounce his father. He has since been sentenced to two additional ten-year prison terms.

"The case of Yuriy Shukhevych calls to all people who believe in the right of a son not to renounce his father," said the TUSM leaders in their appeal.

The student organization is also planning a nationwide demonstration in defense of Shukhevych for April.

The TUSM board also said in the appeal that funds will be needed to undertake successfully its plans. The Ukrainian students asked that donations be sent to their headquarters at: Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM), National Executive Board, 136 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

"We urge you to reconsider your decision and publish the pamphlet in Ukrainian for Ukraine, and in whatever other languages are necessary. If you leave the pamphlet in Russian, Ukrainians will conclude that the U.S. government is supporting the Russification policy by ignoring their native Ukrainians," the letter concludes.

He went on to say that the World Peace Council also does not participate in the Nobel selection process since it has its own annual award for individuals who have made a significant contribution to world peace.

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## UCCA Asks Ukrainians to Protest USIA Brochure

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The UCCA executive board here has appealed to all its branches and member-organizations urging them to participate in a letter-writing campaign reproaching the United States Information Agency for its decision to prepare Russian-language brochures for an upcoming U.S. agricultural exhibit in Kiev, Ukraine.

The New York Times reported on February 15th that the exhibit of farm machinery is scheduled to open in April, and that a 57-page brochure written in Russian will be distributed.

The UCCA has prepared a draft letter to John E. Reinhardt, director of the USIA, protesting the use of the Russian language. Copies of the draft have been sent to all UCCA branches and member-organizations, who are urged to send similar letters to the USIA and their representatives and senators in Congress.

Letters to the USIA should be mailed to: Hon. John E. Reinhardt, Director, U.S. Information Agency, Room 7000,

1750 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20547.

The draft letter calls the Russian pamphlet "an insult to the 50-million Ukrainian nation and to the two-million American citizens of Ukrainian descent."

It also points out that "the use of the Russian language has been and is opposed most vigorously in Ukraine, because the Ukrainian people consider it to be

the language of the oppressive alien ruler."

"We urge you to reconsider your decision and publish the pamphlet in Ukrainian for Ukraine, and in whatever other languages are necessary. If you leave the pamphlet in Russian, Ukrainians will conclude that the U.S. government is supporting the Russification policy by ignoring their native Ukrainians," the letter concludes.

## State Department Parley Treats Rights Questions

by Boris Potapenko

"Visti" International News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The first National Foreign Policy Conference on Human Rights was held at the State Department Monday and Tuesday, February 27-28. The two-day conference brought together over 300 members of non-governmental organizations, representing a broad spectrum of human rights concerns, to discuss and recommend to the State Department proposals for improving the human rights policy of the Carter Administration. A host of high-ranking State Department officials responsible for implementing American human rights policy were on hand to hear recommendations and to clarify U.S. policy decisions.

The conference consisted of two plenary sessions and eight workshops. The first plenary session, chaired by Hodding Carter III, assistant secretary for public affairs and department spokesman, included Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, who spoke of foreign policy priorities for 1978, Patricia Derian, assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs, Charles Maynes, assistant secretary for international organization affairs, who dealt with human rights and international organizations, and George Vest, assistant secretary for European affairs who spoke on the Belgrade conference. All the panelists

kept their introductory remarks to a minimum to allow for a maximum amount of input by the NGO's.

Mr. Christopher enumerated the various mechanisms available to the State Department for advancing human rights. He indicated that behind-the-scenes negotiations with foreign leaders were helpful, but that symbolic acts such as public criticism of regimes accused of human rights violations also helped. He said that the U.S. has already taken concrete steps with regard to four Latin American countries, in which there exist human rights violations, by reducing military assistance programs to these countries, but that the cultural, economic and political difference of various countries makes it difficult to assess where to apply sanctions. He also said that President Carter had submitted to the Senate for ratification the U.N. covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and also the U.N. Convention on Discrimination.

Miss Derian was asked by Andriy Karkoc what the U.S. was doing to help gain the release of the imprisoned Helsinki monitors in the USSR. She referred to statements made by the American delegation in Belgrade in defense of Shecharansky, Orlov, Ginzburg, Rudenko and Tykhy, but was unable

to say what else the U.S. planned to do.

Askold Lozynskyj asked for clarification of a statement made by Edward Mezvinsky, head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, who in a telephone interview told "Visti" News Service that the U.S. planned to raise the cases of the arrested Helsinki monitors at the U.N. The panelists were unable to confirm or deny the statement.

Mr. Vest told the participants that the U.S. had made some gains at the Belgrade conference such as advancing the principle of a full review of human rights implementation in the Communist countries. He also said that the problems in drafting a final document will probably result in a short communiqué with little or no reference to human rights and that the next review conference will be held in 1980 in Madrid.

The two sessions of concurrent workshops centered on regional problems of human rights and specific human rights issues. The participants broke up into smaller groups to discuss human rights in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and topics such as "Advocacy and Action," "Citizen Education," "Role of Dissident Acti-

(Continued on page 4)

## Migus Gets Post With Minister Cafik

OTTAWA, Ont.—Paul Migus, a former Ukrainian National Youth Federation activist, was recently appointed press secretary to Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, according to "New Perspectives," an English-language supplement of The New Pathway.

In the past Mr. Migus served as programs coordinator within the department of the secretary of state and in various posts at the Public Archives of Canada.

With UNYF, Mr. Migus headed the organization's Toronto and Ottawa branches and served as executive vice-president on the national board.

Mr. Migus and his family are members of UNA Branches 492 in Ottawa.

## Congressman Drinan Intercedes For Rudenko with Shcherbytsky

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.), in a letter to V. Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, requested that he "do all that is possible to see that Mr. Rudenko is released" from the harsh sentence he and Oleksa Tykhy received at a trial last July.

Citing the fact that Mykola Rudenko is an invalid as a result of wounds he sustained while serving in the Red Army during the siege of Leningrad, Congressman Drinan said that he is particularly concerned with the sentence Rudenko received — "seven years of hard labor and five years of internal exile."

Congressman Drinan concluded his February 18th letter with the request that he be informed of the progress of the case.

Mr. Drinan was apprised of the arrest of Rudenko and other members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords by the New Jersey branch of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, which has been instrumental in providing initiative in numerous cases before.

In his letter to the Committee, Congressman Drinan said that he will contact the group immediately upon receipt of any information in this matter.

## Goldberg Says U.S. to Continue Defense of Rights at CSCE

NEWARK, N.J.—Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, chairman of the United States delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, recently replied to a letter from Ihor Olshaniwsky, coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz here, and assured him that steps were being taken by the delegation at the Belgrade Helsinki review

conference to defend Ukrainian political prisoners.

"My delegation has made representations, both public and private, here in Belgrade on behalf of Ukrainian dissidents, and you may be assured that we will continue to pursue this matter which is of great concern both to the American government and to me personally," the ambassador wrote.

## State Department Parley...

(Continued from page 3)

vists" and "U.S. Domestic Human Rights."

The two most heavily attended sessions were "Europe" and "Dissident Activists," which included 20 representatives from the Ukrainian community organizations. The workshops adopted specific recommendations to the State Department which will be circulated in the department. The panelists for the Europe workshop included Dr. Thomas Bird, professor of Slavic languages at Queens College; Sister Ann Gillen, executive director of National Inter-Religious Task Force on Soviet Jewry; Leonard Sussman, executive director of Freedom House; and Prof. Bohdan Raditsa of Farleigh Dickinson University.

Mr. Dyess, assistant secretary of state for public affairs, was asked to clarify U.S. policy towards nations in the USSR. After conferring with other department officials he returned to the conference and reported that the U.S. human rights policy is sensitive to the interests of ethnic groups, but that the focus is on individual rights. He concluded by saying that he felt that this answer was inadequate.

The most significant statement on the USSR came from Prof. Bird, who said that the USSR is an empire and that the State Department should oppose Russification and the integration of non-Russian republics into one Soviet monolith. He maintained that the cultural exchange programs were positive, but that the U.S. should arrange them with each republic rather than through Moscow.

Mr. Lozynskij asked Prof. Bird if the cultural exchange program was not in fact being used by Moscow to mislead Western public opinion on the denial of cultural and national rights in the USSR. Prof. Bird agreed that this could be one of the results of cultural exchange, but said that such programs should not stop and that the West should do more to inform their pop-

ulations of the denial of cultural and national rights in the USSR.

The workshop on "Dissident Activities" resulted in the adoption of two resolutions proposed by Ukrainians despite the fact that the panelists were disproportionately concerned with human rights problems in right-wing regimes. The panel consisted of Olga Talameta, human rights coordinator for the American Friends Service Committee; Sister Janice McLaughlin from the Washington Office on Africa; Isabella Letier from the Chile Human Rights Committee and Ludmilla Aleksyeva of the Moscow Helsinki group (she was included in the panel after the session had already begun).

All of the panelists are former political prisoners or dissidents and spoke of their experiences in Rhodesia, Argentina, Chile and the USSR. The discussion focused on whether President Carter had given more attention to human rights violations in left- or right-wing regimes. Some felt that the President should invite a former political prisoner from a right-wing regime, like he did Vladimir Bukovsky, while others felt that the U.S. has done more for political prisoners in South America by cutting back foreign aid to those countries.

A compromise resolution was adopted which calls on the President to invite all political prisoners to the White House. Two resolutions proposed by Mr. Lozynskij and Boris Potapenko were unanimously adopted by the participants. The first one said that the State Department should review and head the main issues involving national and cultural rights which are the basis of many human rights movements throughout the world and present a human rights policy geared to monitor the implementation of national and cultural rights as well as human rights throughout the world; and the second one called on the State De-

## Scholar Cites Terror in Ukraine

EDMONTON, Alta.—The speaker's throat tightened a little as he spoke of the plight of the Ukrainian poets trapped in Soviet jails.

For Dr. Yar Slavutych, his seminar on the muse in prison — Ukrainian authors in Soviet concentration camps — was bringing back memories of his student days in Ukraine, said the Edmonton Journal of February 15th.

Speaking to about 20 people at the discussion sponsored by the division of East European studies at the University of Alberta Tuesday, February 14, he told of the middle-of-the-night knock on his own door in 1938.

"In the 1930's over 200 writers were imprisoned, 40 of them executed, 10 committed suicide. Another 150 were deported to concentration camps where they disappeared," he said.

One day Dr. Slavutych, now a professor of Slavic languages at the University of Alberta, went to class to find his instructor was missing.

The next day eight of the 40 students were missing.

"These incidents made me very eager to start reading some of the banned literature. I went out and obtained a book. As soon as I started reading, a knock came at the door," he said.

He shoved the book under his pillow. It was discovered and he was put in jail for three weeks.

"At that time my mother bribed the authorities. She saved my life," said Prof. Slavutych.

While in prison he had tried to convince police he had bought the book

simply to learn what not to write in his training to be a poet.

"They didn't believe me. They wanted obedience and the annihilation of Ukrainian literature," he said.

Stalin's purges of the Ukrainian writers ended with his death in 1953, he said. But it is not known how many poets saw their work and lives destroyed.

For a short time under Khrushchev, some authors saw their work rehabilitated, but only poems that had no political overtones.

Then a new wave of arrests started, said Prof. Slavutych. In the early 1960's the secret trials of Ukrainian writers started. They continued when Brezhnev came to power.

Though these trials were carried on in secrecy, some of the writings and trial transcripts were smuggled out of the Soviet Union and printed in Paris.

The English translation of this book was called "The Chornovil Papers" after the writer who managed to compile them.

"It is the works of 20 Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned for their progressive ideas in liberating Ukraine from the yoke of Soviet oppression," said Prof. Slavutych.

He outlined the biographies of four Ukrainian poets, all now in jail or concentration camps for their advocacy of human and national rights.

"We all know the horror stories from the prisons. These writers are put in with criminals."

The story above appeared in the *Edmonton Journal* on February 15.

## Denver Ukrainians Form Defense Committee

DENVER, Colo.—A committee has been formed here as a subsidiary of the Ukrainian Research Foundation, which will serve as a coordinating body and an information center for the defense of human rights in Ukraine.

The group consists of thirty residents of the Colorado area and has chosen a 5-member executive board. The chairman is Ivan Stebelsky; the board members are: Zhdana Fedushiak, Odarka Figlus and Prof. Bohdan Wynar. Xenya Odezynskij is the executive director.

A basic program of activity was proposed and approved. It includes: press and letter-writing campaigns; sponsoring public forums to inform the general public of the present conditions in Ukraine, and publishing an English-language newsletter to inform of, and

coordinate the different campaign efforts.

The letter-writing campaign has already been launched. For the next two months, Bohdan Rebyk is an "adoptee" of the group and in that time the letters will be directed in his defense.

Membership of the group will be expanded to include all who are interested in joining, including non-Ukrainians and those outside of the Denver area. Efforts will be made to establish contacts with groups working in defense of Ukrainian prisoners.

For further information interested persons should contact: Xenya Odezynskij, Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine, Ukrainian Research Foundation, Inc., 6931 South Yosemite St., Englewood, Colo. 80110.

partment to raise in the U.S. Commission on Human Rights and appropriate international forums the cases of the arrested members of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR and all human rights violations rather than wait until Madrid in 1980 where the next Helsinki review conference is to be held.

Between sessions many of the Ukrainians present, such as Bohdan Fedorak, Joseph Lesawyer, Andriy Karkoc, Boris Potapenko and others, discussed with high-ranking State Department officials the upcoming American Agricultural Exhibit in Kiev. This project has infuriated the Ukrainian community since the brochure to be distributed at the exhibit is written in Russian. The 57-page brochure includes a two-page lay-out on President Carter and an introduction to Ameri-

can agriculture signed by the President. The exhibit is to open in Kiev on April 15th. The State Department has received hundreds of calls and letters protesting the use of the Russian language. At first officials said that Russian was used because the exhibit would be going to other cities in the USSR and because of "budgetary considerations." By the end of the conference the Ukrainian delegation was informed that there will be a full-scale review of the brochure and that the Ukrainian language may be included.

Other Ukrainians attending the conference, were: Halyna Hirniak, George Nesterchuk, Tanya Nesterchuk, Ulana Celowych, Walter Masur, Bohdan Kazaniwsky, Taras Zakydalsky, the Very Rev. Myroslav Charyna, George Woloshyn, Adrian Karatynsky, Julian Kulas and Stephan Welsh.

## Harvard Publishes Latest "Samvydav" Bibliography

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is pleased to announce the publication of the first comprehensive bibliography of "samvydav" materials from the Ukrainian SSR, "Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955-1975: An Annotated Bibliography," compiled by George Liber and Anna Mostovych.

These materials, which circulated in Soviet Ukraine between 1955 and 1975, were published in the West in Ukrainian, Russian and English. They include letters, appeals, declarations, political tracts, reports, accounts of political events, analytical articles, monographs, novels, poetry, literary criticism, reviews of "samvydav"

materials and articles in the Soviet press, and reprints of articles published abroad.

More than 1,200 items are registered, dealing with a wide spectrum of dissent, as expressed by members of the Ukrainian national movement, the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel, the Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant religious movements, and the Russian civil rights movement in the Ukrainian SSR.

The bibliography is available in a paperback edition and may be ordered by sending a check for \$8.50 (U.S.) to the Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

## Harvard Institute Plans Summer Program

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute is an academic and extracurricular program offered in intensive session from June 26th to July 24th.

The program is organized by the Harvard Summer School and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Its purpose is to offer university instruction in Ukrainian studies and supplementary lectures and presentations on Ukrainian art and culture, sociology, economics and other areas to large numbers of students.

All students admitted will receive tuition scholarships from the Ukrainian Studies Fund, the non-profit organization that sponsors Ukrainian studies at Harvard. Applicants must submit copies of their academic records and must enroll for credit in one of four courses: Beginning Ukrainian, Intermediate Ukrainian, Ukrainian Literature, or Modern Ukrainian History.

Contact: Harvard Summer School, Holyoke Center, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

## Schedule Memorial Lecture at HURI

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The second Bohdan Krawciw memorial lecture will be delivered by Andrew S. Gregorovich, bibliographer and head of the Scarborough and Arendale College Libraries at the University of Toronto. The topic of Mr. Gregorovich's illustrated lecture will be "Cartographic and Photographic Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Culture."

The lecture will take place at 4 p.m., Friday, May 5, in the Seminar Room of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Following the lecture, a reception honoring Mrs. Bohdan Krawciw and daughter, Mrs. Maria Jawny, will take place. Mrs. Jawny recently donated the Krawciw library to the Ukrainian collections of the Harvard University library.

## SUSTA Holds Presidents' Council

NEWARK, N.J.—The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) is holding a Council of Presidents this weekend at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. The purpose of the council is for the executive and the heads of student hromadas in communities along the Eastern seaboard to discuss the problems of each hromada, plans, the future of the Ukrainian student movement, and to ensure closer cooperation.

Urgent matters for the council include the 25th anniversary of SUSTA, and the communication gap between member hromadas and SUSTA.

## St. George's Academy Announces Registration

NEW YORK, N.Y.—St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Academy here announced that registration of new students for the 1978-79 school year will be held Wednesday, March 8, beginning at 1 p.m.

The Academy is located at 215 E. Sixth St. For information parents may call (212) 473-3323.

## Rudenko's...

(Continued from page 1)

vantage of Rudenko's poor state of health. She said that besides being an invalid, he is plagued with other maladies. Mrs. Rudenko also said that her husband, who is blind in the left eye, is slowly losing his sight in the right one.

"Each day of incarceration threatens Mykola Rudenko with death. His confinement is virtually a death sentence," she said.

Mrs. Rudenko believes that the Soviet secret police are "slowly and frightfully killing" her husband, who, she said, did not commit any crime.

"I appeal to all the participants of the Belgrade conference — do not let the cry of my spirit disappear in an indifferent vacuum," she wrote.

She asked the CSCE delegates to demand the immediate release of Rudenko and his colleagues.

"The fate of individual people is interwoven with peace and security of nations. Listen to their voices, to their suffering, because only then your attempts will not dissipate in a vacuum of honorable intentions, but will become the basis for building a true, strong and mutual peace of all mankind," concluded Mrs. Rudenko.

## Obituaries

### Oksana Gengalo, Community Activist

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oksana Gengalo, a prominent Ukrainian community activist, died here Sunday, February 26.

Mrs. Gengalo was a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, chairman of Gold Cross Branch 20, and a counselor at many of the organization's camps in Lehighton, Pa.

She was also a longtime secretary of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, a member of the UCCA and SFUZhO (World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations) executive boards, as well as an active member and youth counselor in Plast.

Mrs. Gengalo was born in Cracow,

Poland, and studied in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

She taught at the Academy of Commerce in Carpatho-Ukraine. Since her youth, she belonged to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

A requiem service was held at the Nasevitch Funeral Home Friday, March 3. Funeral services were held the next day, Saturday, March 4, at Christ the King Church. The remains were interred in the Fox Chase cemetery.

Mrs. Gengalo is survived by her husband, Petro, and brother, Dr. Myroslav Holubinka, and near and distant relatives in the U.S., Canada and Ukraine.

### Rev. Andreychuk, Astoria Pastor

ASTORIA, N.Y.—The Rev. Bessarion Andreychuk, OSBM, longtime pastor of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church here, died unexpectedly of a stroke Monday evening, February 20, at the age of 63.

The Rev. Andreychuk, one of eight children of Mykola Andreychuk and Tekla nee Dmytrash, was born January 24, 1915, in Alberta, Canada. At the age of 15, he entered the Ukrainian Catholic monastery of the Basilian Fathers.

On July 23, 1939, after completing his studies of theology and philosophy, he was ordained into the priesthood by Archbishop Vasyly Ladyka. At first, Rev. Andreychuk served parishes in Canada, but after 1940 he came to the United States. He was assigned to St. Nicholas parish in Chicago, then was named hegumen of the Basilian

monastery in Dawson, Pa., and later sent to parishes in Binghamton, St. George's in New York City, and finally to Holy Cross in Astoria. He became pastor of this parish in 1957.

Under his leadership a new church was built and blessed in 1967. In addition to caring for his parish, the Rev. Andreychuk aided the local community and youth organizations and church brotherhoods. He left uncompleted his project to decorate the interior of the church.

Funeral services commenced Wednesday, February 22, at the Holy Cross Church, and continued the next day with the participation of Bishop Basil Losten and clergy from area parishes. The remains were interred at the Holy Ghost Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y.

### Sen. Yuzyk...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine's freedom and national independence and his untiring service to the Ukrainian community of Canada;

"For his championing the human rights of the Ukrainian people in their captive homeland, in the Canadian Senate, at innumerable national and international conferences, in NATO and at U.N. sessions;

"For his authorship of scholarly books and his academic lectures dealing with the history of Ukrainian immigrants and their contributions to the growth and development of Canada;

"For his steady and constructive cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at the forum of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and elsewhere in advancing the cause of Ukrainian liberation;

"This Certificate of Recognition is presented in New York City on February 26, 1978, on the 15th anniversary of his lifetime appointment to the Canadian Senate."

The Ukrainian Canadian senator, who also serves as UNA Supreme Director for Canada and holds numerous posts in other Ukrainian organizations, was in town to participate in a panel on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe underway in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Also appearing on the panel, which was organized on the initiative of the UCCA Conference of Central Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations, was Boris Potapenko, director of the Information Bureau of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York City.

Both panelists attended the CSCE at various times. Sen. Yuzyk was present there as part of the Canadian parliamentary group, while Mr. Potapenko attended the conference as a correspondent for "Visti" International News Service.

Sen. Yuzyk prefaced his talk about the CSCE by describing for the some 200 persons in attendance the life of Ukrainians in Yugoslavia.

Sen. Yuzyk said that the Belgrade conference, despite its shortcomings, is a moral boost for political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He said that the conference is a source of hope for the incarcerated human rights advocates throughout the USSR.

Mr. Potapenko, who received his press accreditation at the CSCE with the help of the American delegation, found the conference not to be overly successful, because the question of human rights violations was not raised sufficiently to warrant changes in Soviet policies. He did praise Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, head of the American delegation, for his strong stand in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Both panelists concurred that the next review conference, which is scheduled for Madrid, Spain, in 1980 will have better results.

The panel was conducted by Mrs. Jaroslawa Rubel, UCCA Vice-President in charge of youth affairs. The presentation ceremony was presided over by Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director of the UCCA.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

## Our Great Bard

It is safe to say that with the possible exception of the January 22nd and the November 1st anniversaries no other secular holiday in the Ukrainian calendar is as meaningful for our people as the anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth. Indeed, were it not for the Great Bard and his inspiring word our people may not have experienced the 1918 events which saw Ukraine's freedom reborn.

By word and by his personal example that stretched out over his entire lifespan of 47 years, Shevchenko led his people out of the morass of what was certainly one of the darkest periods in Ukraine's history. Born a serf, the son of a serf, Shevchenko fought against serfdom all of his life, yet did not live long enough to see it abolished in the Russian Empire. Because of his profound concern for the fate of the Ukrainian people and his total dedication to his people's struggle for human and national rights, Shevchenko's life reflects to a large degree the plight of Ukraine. Chained to the Big Brother, its land and natural resources exploited mercilessly, its culture mutilated, and even its language barred by heinous ukazes, Ukraine was on the verge of being eradicated from the map as a separate entity. But for Shevchenko, it might have come to be.

He mined no words with his people in his determination to reawaken them and to reconstitute the confidence lost. He spoke of past glories to inspire them to rise once again and throw off the yoke of oppression. But he also soothed them with words of understanding, compassion and encouragement, sharing with them the dismal lot as no other man. And they listened, as did the subsequent generations of Ukrainians until this very day. It was none other than Shevchenko who inspired the present generation of men and women who are standing up once again for the very rights that he espoused more than a century ago. It is his immortal legacy that continues to nourish the hearts of all Ukrainians and guides them in the struggle for liberty. The most meaningful of tributes that we can make to Shevchenko is to abide by that legacy and to strive to speed the day of its consummation.

## A Major Difference

Memorandum No. 18 of the Kiev Helsinki monitoring group, the latest in a series of documents that made their way to the West, makes a number of salient points with regard to the ongoing struggle for human rights in the Soviet Union.

Addressing themselves specifically to the right of emigration, the members of the Ukrainian group point to the fact that while Moscow allows at least some Russian dissidents to emigrate to the West and grants exit visas to the more persistent of Jews, as far as Ukrainians are concerned, totally different measures are applied: they are thrown behind bars at the mere expression of the desire to leave the Soviet Union. The memorandum cites specific cases of Ukrainians who have been thus punished.

Apart from the fact that this constitutes gross discrimination, members of the Ukrainian group point to the root cause of this unconscionable ambivalence, that is, to the nature of the human rights struggle in Ukraine and in Russia. In the latter country, they say, it is directed against illegal restrictions on the civil rights of citizens. In Ukraine, however, it is more than that: it is a struggle for the very survival of Ukrainianism in the light of Moscow's methodical pressure of Russification. It is, therefore, a struggle for the most essential of human rights, for national rights, which have been repeatedly violated by Moscow since its forcible occupation of Ukraine.

It is this aspect of the human rights struggle in Ukraine that we must constantly accentuate here and make it an inseparable element of the total struggle.

### Letter to the Editor

## Keep the Canal

(The letter below, written by Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, appeared in four newspapers in townships surrounding the UNA estate.)

Through this letter I wish to express my views about the proposed Panama Treaties and my fear of what may happen if we do not respond speedily to our government's plans.

I was pleased to read in our local newspapers that some citizens are concerned about the proposed canal treaties. However, we can do much more by expressing our concern about what will be involved if we relinquish the canal to the Panamanians.

Much of the debate about this issue in various government committees has

dealt with insignificant aspects, namely, that keeping the Panama Canal would spoil our relations with Latin America. In fact, we were even accused of colonialism.

It should be remembered that it was the United States that built the canal when others could not succeed. And who reaped great rewards because of it if not Panama? I ask you, how can the United States give up something which is the creation of her people?

The most important issue here, how-

(Continued on page 10)

## A Multicultural Society

(The article below on Canadian multiculturalism appeared in the January 1978 edition of the monthly letter of The Royal Bank of Canada.)

There is tea from China, shortbread from Scotland, canned salsifs from Belgium. There is couscous from Morocco, taco pastry from Mexico, feta cheese from Greece. At the meat counter you find Polish, German and Italian sausages and beef butchered in the French fashion. Delicatessens like this flourish in all of the larger cities of Canada, and people of practically every racial origin under the sun come to choose among their multifarious goods.

Here the richness of Canada's multicultural society gleams through among the colorfully packaged foodstuffs from scores of nations. These crowded shelves are an unconscious celebration of all that Canada has gained by offering a home to people from around the world. Canada traditionally has been regarded in other nations as an essentially dull place of diligent but plodding inhabitants — grey figures on a grey landscape. There may have been some truth to this impression long ago; thanks to the zest infused into this country by millions of immigrants and their descendants over the years, it is anything but true now.

Contemporary Canadians, no matter what their mother tongue, are the beneficiaries of a world of cultural inspiration. More than they usually realize, they have incorporated the ways of other nations into their own way of life. This shows in their clothing, housing, furnishings, pastimes, cuisine, and attitudes. Nor have they partaken uniformly of the same influences; on the contrary, the range of choices is so broad and Canadian tastes so diffuse that it is often lamented that Canadians have no distinctive national culture of their own.

In a sense, though, this diffusion and amenability to the unfamiliar is the Canadian culture. The tradition of absorbing the best from various cultural sources goes to Canada's roots. As a native Indian leader has pointed out, the original Canadians formed a multicultural and multilingual society long before the first white man ever came to the country. The upper part of North America was occupied by tribes as different from one another as Swedes are from Corsicans, with all the strains in between.

Despite the violence that marred relations between the Indians and whites in the early years of European settlement, the two groups went ahead and pooled their lore and artifacts. From the Indians the French Canadians learned woodcraft and adopted snowshoes, moccasins and canoes. While they brought alcohol and strange diseases to the Indians, the white men also brought iron pots and axes, woven fabrics and firearms. On balance, the intermingling of these contrasting peoples may have done more harm than good — but it did do some good nevertheless.

In later years the French and English forged alliances with Indian tribes as they battled for control of North America. When the war for Canada finally ended, the victorious "English" (many of whom were actually Gaelic-speaking Scots) joined in a marriage of convenience with the Indians and "Canadians" to probe the wilderness and fight off incursions from the newly created United States. An interchange of crafts and customs ensued between French- and English-speaking Canadians in their

common interests. Yet they stayed identifiably different, as they are to this day.

The perpetuation of separate French and English identities in defiance of historic animosities formed the foundation of the great Canadian *modus vivendi*. The principle that citizens of different national origins should maintain their own ways of life without detracting from their rights was enshrined in Canadian political philosophy even before the Canadian nation was born. Following the first discussion in 1864 among the British North American colonies on the founding of the Dominion of Canada, one of the Fathers of Confederation, Hector Langevin, explained:

"In Parliament there will be no question of race, nationality, religion or locality...The basis of action adopted by the delegates to the Quebec Conference in preparing the resolutions was to do justice to all — justice to all religions, to all nationalities, and to all interests."

The respect for national and religious identities smoothed the way for the settlement of large numbers of Scottish, Irish, German, Ukrainian, Polish and Scandinavian immigrants to Canada in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While William Howard Taft, President of the United States from 1909 to 1913, would boast, "We have taken millions of foreigners into our civilization, but we have amalgamated them all, we have made them all Americans," there was little taste for such thorough-going assimilation here. "We have bred a type," Taft jubilated; for a variety of reasons, none wholly unselfish, there was no great interest in breeding a typical Canadian. Instead, Taft's contemporary of government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, echoed a popular sentiment when he compared Canada to a gothic cathedral made of marble, oak and granite. "This is the image I would like Canada to become," he declared. "For here I want the marble to remain the marble; the granite to remain the granite; the oak to remain the oak; and out of all these elements I would build a nation great among the nations of the world."

But if politicians may build nations, they are only upheld by the will of ordinary citizens. Had the people of Canada allowed their cultural and religious differences the cathedral would have collapsed in ruins. That people did not do so in Canada's pioneering days, when racial discrimination was rife elsewhere, seems partly due to the exigencies of the land and its climate. In a situation where one's survival might well depend on the aid of a neighbor regardless of his race or religion, it was prudent at least to keep one's prejudices to oneself.

Conditions in the primarily agrarian Canada to which more than 3 million immigrants came between the mid-1890's and World War I often threw members of different national groups unexpectedly together. "Now the Ukrainians were used to the cold and knew how to build good houses, but we didn't!" one of the first Black American settlers in northern Alberta recalled recently. "They had a way of plastering their houses with something they mixed out of clay and dirt and other things and could plaster up a house just as nice as stucco. Sometimes the colored

(Continued on page 15)

## Taras Shevchenko — Hero-Poet

by John Panchuk

This year marks the 140th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's emancipation from serfdom. His dramatic emancipation at age 24, an event attributable solely to his accidentally discovered talent for drawing and painting, soon revealed an even greater gift, that for poetry.

Early romantic verses soon gave way to exciting ballads and epics which revealed, as never before, the melodically expressive beauty of the Ukrainian language, the stark degradation of the people under serfdom, the ruthless exploitation of Ukraine by the rulers of Russia, the past glories and exploits of Ukrainian Kozak freedom fighters. The woes of his enserved people found in him a mighty voice that pointed an accusing finger at the tsar and the brutal socio-economic system over which he presided as an absolute autocrat.

Within two years after Shevchenko's return to Ukraine as a graduate of the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, the security police arrested him for investigation of membership in a secret society in Kiev, for writing anti-government inspired poetry, and glorifying Ukraine's lost freedom. The tsar banished him into Siberian military penal servitude for life, ordered strict surveillance, and imposed absolute prohibition against writing and painting.

With the ascent of a new tsar to the throne ten years later and the influential intervention of his friends at the Academy of Arts, Shevchenko was released from exile. His death came only three years later.

Yet, such was the "divinity that shaped his ends" that in the brief interlude of nine years of freedom from one



1814-1861

form of bondage or another, destiny assured him a secure niche in the shrine of those who belong to the ages, crowned him with immortality, and a century later, acclaimed him as "one of the greatest masters of world poetry," and "the outstanding incarnation of a national genius."

Under whatever country's flag Ukrainians may find themselves today, the figure of Shevchenko looms as the undaunted champion of justice and freedom, a flaming crusader for human

rights, an eternal protagonist and prophet of Ukraine's social and national freedom.

His only weapon was his pen. His spirit, like his poetry, is a legacy that inspires the hearts and minds of succeeding generations of his countrymen. Ukrainians everywhere acknowledge him as their national hero, their national genius. His forceful challenges and his fiery crusades in verse, his forthright denunciation of wrongs, his sage prophecies in the ultimate triumph of right and justice are as valid today for our generation as they were for his.

Though the system against which his poetic muse inveighed so mightily crumbled to dust in 1917, the hammer and the sickle which supplanted the double-headed eagle of the tsars do not symbolize Shevchenko's concept of a "new and free" society envisioned in his "Testament."

Thomas Carlyle's view of a poet as a hero in his famous 1840 lectures applies most fittingly to Shevchenko: "Yes, truly, it is a great thing for a Nation that it get an articulate voice; that it produce a man who will speak forth melodiously what the heart of it means! Italy, for example, poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all; yet the noble Italy is actually one: Italy produced Dante; Italy can speak! The tsar of all Russias, he is strong, with so many bayonets, Cossacks and cannons; and does a great feat in keeping such a tract of earth politically together; but he cannot yet speak. Something great in him, but it is a dumb greatness. He has no voice of genius, to be heard of all men and times. He must learn to speak. He is a great dumb monster hitherto. His cannons and Cossacks will all have rusted into non-entity, while Dante's voice is still audible. The Nation that

has a Dante is bound together as no dumb Russia can be."

Obviously, Carlyle was not aware of Pushkin and Shevchenko, but his example of Dante illustrates his thesis admirably. Shevchenko's voice was that of a genius "to be heard of all men and times." No poet voiced a greater "appeal from tyranny to God," to quote a line from Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon." Shevchenko ranks among the foremost champions of human rights, social, economic, political and national justice and freedom, in the nineteenth century.

His creative role in Ukraine's national rebirth and development was even more vital than Dante's was with respect to Italy. His poetry awoke an "amorphous mass," alerted an "endangered ethnic species" against national extinction. Without Shevchenko's poetry, even the very name Ukraine might have remained as legendary as that of the fabled unicorn. In the process of assimilation of subjugated peoples, Ukraine might never have shed its invidious, Moscow-forged label of "Little Russia."

Shevchenko left a permanent and enduring legacy of Ukrainian national consciousness. He planted "the word to stand on guard" over the aspirations and the continued existence of his people as a nation. His immortal "Testament," a requiem anthem, charged his soul to keep vigil at his tomb on the high mound overlooking the Dnieper until Ukraine regains her freedom. No poet, not even Shakespeare, has ever made such a sublime commitment. Certainly not any warrior, king or potentate has given his people such an inspiring legacy. Only the symbolic cross on Mt. Golgotha matches the magic appeal of Shevchenko's poetry to strive for freedom, justice and humanity.

### Tips on Tax

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the New Jersey District Office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q-If I itemize my deductions on my federal tax return, how can I use the same tax tables used by persons who do not itemize? The IRS says the new tables are for all taxpayers with income under \$40,000 if filing jointly or \$20,000 if filing individually.

A-If you itemize your deductions you will still use Schedule A with the 1040. However, before going to the tax tables you will subtract the zero bracket amount (\$3200 for married and \$2200 for single) from your total itemized deduction amount. This "excess" is then subtracted from your income. After this has been done, you will go to the tax table. Since the zero bracket amount is already built into the

tables you, in effect, are reducing your itemized total by the zero bracket amount before going to the table. The key lines on the forms for itemizers are line 33 on the 1040 and line 41 on the Schedule A.

Q-I haven't received my W-2 form yet. Should I go ahead and file my return without it?

A-You should contact employer who is obligated by law to make the W-2 available within 30 days of the close of the year. If the problem is simply one of delivering the W-2 you and your employer can make arrangements. If your employer refuses to give you a W-2, contact the IRS.

### Prepare Book on Ellis Island

CHAPPAQUA, N.Y.—A book tentatively titled "Island of Hope: An Oral History of Ellis Island" is scheduled to be published here next spring. The book's authors, David M. Brownstone, Douglass Brownstone and Irene Franck, hope to contact persons who emigrated to the U.S. and came through Ellis Island, and persons who worked there as immigrant aid society representatives or government

employees.

A letter in this regard was written to Iwanna Rozankowsky, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, by David Brownstone.

Mr. Brownstone wrote that persons whose experiences might contribute to such a book may reach him at 201 Mill Road, Chappaqua, N.Y., 10514, or at (914) 238-3524.

### Intelligent Complaining

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

As a consumer you have a right to complain.

And you have the right to expect that some adjustments be made about purchases that have not lived up to expectations. You also have the responsibility to be sure your complaints are justified and are not the result of your negligence or abuse.

For effective results, return defective merchandise to the store where you bought it and to the department where it was purchased. Re-read the instructions on care and use.

Carry copies of all information such as warranties, sales slips, price tags, instruction books, and copies of any letters which may have been written about the product. Do not leave these with the salesclerk.

If you leave the item for repairs, or if a refund will be mailed to you, be sure to get the receipt for the item. Contact people who can help you. If you know the name of the salesperson who sold you the merchandise, contact this person first. Some businesses have customer relations departments to handle complaints. Don't get smart. Sarcastic or abusive remarks are easily ignored by the complaint manager. Be friendly but firm.

If you write a company, or return an item by mail, try to find the proper

name of the company, the right department, address and zip code. Tais information is available.

State the facts clearly in your letter, telling when and where you bought the product, its model number, brand name, price, and what is wrong with it. Let the facts speak for themselves. If you are returning the product, send it insured and in the original carton if possible. If you do not hear from the company, send a second letter. Most companies try to acknowledge complaint letters within two or three weeks. If there is no acknowledgement, refer the matter to your local Better Business Bureau or a regulatory agency.

Making a complaint does require courtesy, courage, and sometimes patience. It also requires keeping accurate records of purchase dates, prices, use and care instructions, and model numbers. This is one way to be a good consumer and to contribute toward the goal of better products and better services, as well as a way of getting the best value for your dollars.

Most retailers and manufacturers agree that complaints keep them on their toes, but they say these can also lead to increased sales by developing consumer confidence and customer loyalty.

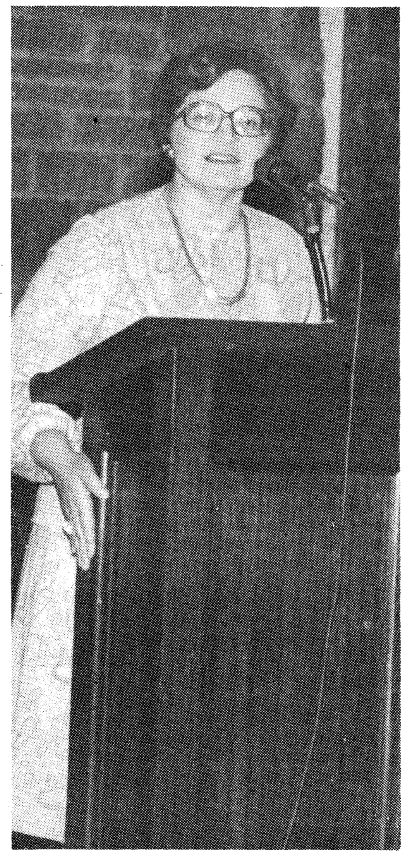
# Ukrainian Communities Observe Independence Day

## Albany, N.Y.



On January 24th, for the third year in a row, the New York State Senate was the site of the Ukrainian Independence Day program. The annual event is organized by State Sen. Edwyn Mason, whose district includes the Catskill Mountains area which is heavily populated by Ukrainian Americans. This year's program was attended by Lt. Gov. Mary Ann Krupsack, who addressed some 700 persons in the audience during the commemorative program in the Legislative Building. The Very Rev. Alexis Limonchenko of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy, N.Y., and the Rev. Theodore Humenitzki of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in

Hudson, N.Y., who represented Bishop Basil Losten, delivered prayers during the program. Photo, above left, shows State Sen. Edwyn Mason, holding flag, with a group of Ukrainians in the Senate. Left to right, are Olha Seneta, George Moklak, Roma Pryma, whose dance group performed, Walter Kwas, manager of Soyuzivka, Ivan Romanyshyn and Mykhailo Seneta. Seated are Yaroslav Kushnir, president of the Capital District UCCA branch, and Mary Dushnyck, UNA Supreme Vice-President who served as master of ceremonies for the program. Photo right, shows Lt. Gov. Krupsack addressing the audience during the Independence Day program.



## San Francisco, Calif.



The Ukrainian flag was flown from the San Francisco City Hall here in commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day. Left to right, in the photo above, are: Pastor Lubovych, the Rev. Piano, M. Nedashkivsky, M. Csar, chairman of the UCCA branch, the Rev. Canon Andrew Mykyta, Mrs. Nedashkivsky, San Francisco Mayor George R. Moscone, the Rev. Symon Szumakow, V. Vdovych, and Mrs. O. Sydorak.

## Chicago, Ill.



Senator Robert Dole (R-Kan.) was honored as "Man of the Year" by the Chicago Ukrainian community at a banquet commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day at the Pick-Congress Hotel Sunday, January 22. Photo above shows Sen. Dole receiving the "Man of the Year" plaque from UCCA branch president Michael Panasiuk. Standing between them is emcee Atty. Julian Kulak; seated is Bishop Jaroslav Gabro. The "Ukrainian of the Year" award was presented to Roman Zavadvych for his work in children's literature.



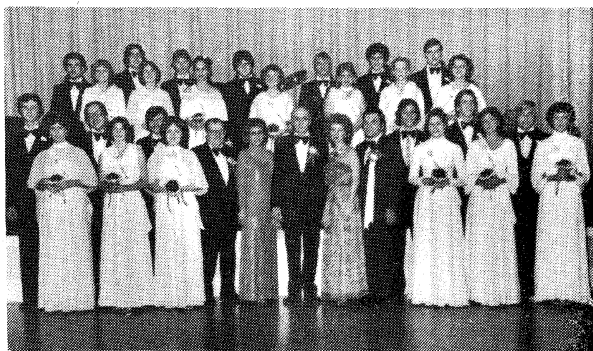
# 1978 Debutantes

## Detroit, Mich.



Seventeen girls made their debuts at the 20th annual ball sponsored by the Detroit chapter of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America at the Northfield Hilton Inn in Troy, Mich. The photo above shows the debutantes and their escorts, left to right: Sonja Julia Antoniuk and Andrew Mychalowych, Olga Zacharij and Steven Stasiw, Mary Ann Kniahynsky and Borys Senyk, Motria Ryzj and Nestor Halicky, Donna Nestorowich and Bohdan Hreczny, Lesia Pryjma and Paul Dyhdalo, Natalie Charewych and Roman Kolodchin, Sonya Stelmach and Bohdan Mereniuk, Christine Pateryn and Borys Mychalczak, Daria Chapelsky and Markian Fedorowych, Barbara Percowycz and Oleh Lawrin, Petrysia Sobkiw and Paul Temnyk, Lidia Serafyn and George Duzey, Daria Nestorowicz and Conrad Imirowycz, Roma Kruczak and Jaroslaw Stetkewycz, Roma Rohacz and Andrew Sysak, Lydia Tustaniwskyj and Roman Kalytiak. Flanking them are Mrs. Iryna Senyk and Evhen Korduba, chairman of the ball committee (left), and Mrs. Zenia Serafyn and Oleksander Serafyn, president of the engineers' society chapter (right). Mmes. Senyk and Serafyn chaperoned the debutantes.

## Philadelphia, Pa.



(photo by Meva Studio)

Debutantes and their escorts at the annual Ukrainian Engineers' Ball at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia. Left to right in the first row are: Ulana Harvanko and Marko Murowany, Tamara Pawlichka and Borys Polatayko, Halia Halushchynsky and Dorko Lytyyn, Dr. O. Bilyk, Mrs. Andreychuk, E. Fylypovych, Mrs. L. Buhay, L. Kalynych, Aneta Hewko and Yarema Maryniuk, Elena Rudawsky and Jack Wills, Bohdanna Lazor and Andriy Dzerovych. Second row: Oksana Ilchyshyn and Marian Slaviatynsky, Vera Mackiw and Yuriy Kociuba, Liusia Prasicky and Roman Hryciw, Christine Bohachevsky and Yaroslav Kurowycy, Sophia Mackiw and Wasyl Balas, Marta Nimylovych and Orest Kyzyk, Natalka Kovalyshyn and Serhij Kowalchuk.

## New York, N.Y.



Debutantes and their escorts at the Debutante Ball held annually by the Metropolitan New York branches of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America at the Hotel Pierre. Left to right are: Ariadna Gliut and Roman Fedorciw, Irena Senyk and Stephan Bodnarenko, Adriana Rohowsky and Andriy Kyzyk, Ulana Klufas and Oleh Kowblansky, Orysia Hanushevsky and Borys Gudziak, Rokšana Wolosenko and Julian Brittan, Zoriana Demchuk and Borys Bych, Ulana Leskiw and Yuriy Goy, Christine Salak and Hryhorij Geba, Oleksandra Pleskun and Marko Kryshchalsky, Laryssa Omelchenko and Hilary Cholhan, Ruta Cholhan and Andriy Bohatiuk, Ksenia Mokriwsky and Roman Wasiczko, Maryika Yakhnitsky and Roman Wasylky, Christine Klufas and Borys Mochula. Seated in the center are: Mmes. Stephania Stepaniuk, Vera Kushnir, Lydia Cholhan and Ulana Bohachevsky.

## Newark, N.J.



Girls from Newark Plast's "Kalyna" group made their debuts this year at the traditional ball sponsored yearly by the Newark Plast branch at the Club Navajo Manor. Standing left to right in the first row are: Genia Hywel and Roman Wasiczko, Janet Hirniak and Roman Buryk, Christine Wolowodiuk and Markian Tytia. Second row: Christine Miz and Roman Pyndus, Diana Holubec and Myron Dytiuk, Roksolana Popowych and Nestor Portyko, Irena Paslawsky and Andriy Fedun.

## Metrinko Sister Weds

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Michele Bettina Metrinko, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Metrinko, recently married John W. Rollins Jr.

Miss Metrinko is the associate counsel-corporate secretary of Sun Co., Inc., an oil company headquartered in Radnor, Pa. Mr. Rollins is the chairman and chief executive officer of RLC Corp.

Mr. Metrinko is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Metrinko have two other daughters,

Marsha, an advertising director for American Way magazine, and Monika, an agricultural economist with the Department of Agriculture.

All three girls are former beauty queens. Marsha won the Miss New York City title in 1963, Monika took the Miss D.C. World title in the 1972 Miss USA-World pageant, and Michele won the Miss USA crown in the Miss World contest in 1963.

The Metrinko family belongs to UNA branch 88.

## Kupchynsky Cited for Contributions By String Teachers Association

CRANFORD, N.J.—Jerry Kupchynsky, a music teacher and national president of the American String Teachers Association, was honored here at the 1978 general membership meeting of the New Jersey chapter of ASTA for his contributions on the state and national levels to music education and the association.

"A Tribute to Jerry Kupchynsky" also appeared in String Tones, the newsletter of the N.J. ASTA.

Mr. Kupchynsky came to the United States shortly after World War II as a displaced person.

He received B.M.E. and M.A. degrees from Murray State University in Kentucky, and an M.E. from Rutgers University.

Mr. Kupchynsky played the cello with several symphony orchestras and with the 8th Army String Quartet in Korea while he was in the service.

After directing bands in Shawneetown, Ill., he came to East Brunswick, N.J., where he built a string instrument program which became recognized throughout the country as a model of outstanding instruction and supervision.

He founded and co-directed the Middlesex County Youth Symphony, and was elected the first president of the Middlesex County Music Educators Association. Mr. Kupchynsky also directed the 1969 All-Central Jersey Regional Orchestra and has been guest conductor of groups in several states.

He is an active member in organizations such as the N.J. Music Educators Associations, the N.J. School Music Supervisors Association, the N.J. Alliance for Arts Education, the N.J. Teen Arts Festival, and the N.J. All-State Orchestra Procedures Committee.

As president of the N.J. chapter of ASTA, he initiated the Summer String



Jerry Kupchynsky

Conference which he has directed for 13 years since.

When the ASTA national president resigned in 1975, Mr. Kupchynsky accepted on short notice his appointment to the office. Under his leadership the association has prospered and grown.

Mr. Kupchynsky also writes pedagogical articles for music publications.

He was awarded a citation by the N.J. State Council on the Arts in 1970 for "raising the standards of music performance in the country and in the state through his pioneering efforts in the schools and his personal musicianship."

In 1974 he received the gubernatorial commendation as "an outstanding individual in the service of the arts and education in N.J.," and the ASTA service award.

Mr. Kupchynsky and his family are members of UNA Branch 233.

## Plishka Performs with Success In New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Paul Plishka, highly acclaimed bass of the Metropolitan Opera, has again made successful appearances in New York and Washington, performing in both concerts and the Met's opera productions.

On Monday, February 20, Mr. Plishka joined soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, mezzo-soprano Julie Hamari and tenor Seth McCoy in Verdi's "Requiem" which the quartet sang with the National Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Mstislav Rostropovich, and the University of Maryland Chorus under the direction of Paul Traver.

Mr. Plishka rendered all parts extremely well, his voice sounding particularly vibrant in "Confutatis."

Writing about this performance in the Tuesday, February 21, edition of The New York Times, critic Harold Schonberg felt that "Mr. Plishka's well-centered bass was a pleasure to hear."

Saturday and Sunday, February 11-12, the second generation Ukrainian bass sang the part of Raphael in Haydn's "Creation" staged at the auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum here. He appeared with the "Musica Eterna" orchestra and chorus, under the direction of P. Waldman.

A group of area Ukrainian music lovers attended the performances and met briefly with Mr. Plishka backstage to congratulate him on his continued rise to stardom.

## UNFederation Concert Gives Audience "Their Money's Worth"

Combine a nationally acclaimed 70-voice choir, a troupe of talented and disciplined young dancers, add a dash of lively music, and you have a recipe for an evening's great entertainment. The Ukrainian National Federation proved it with a concert, featuring the O. Koshetz Memorial Choir, the Orland Ukrainian Folk Ensemble and the "Bereza" Orchestra, staged at the Centennial Concert Hall on Sunday evening, February 19.

In a well-balanced program, the capacity audience enjoyed traditional folk dances of various regions of Ukraine, a selection of traditional and modern songs, and musical interludes.

The Koshetz Choir, under the direction of Walter Klymkiw proved, once again, that they are unparalleled. The 70-member choir sings as one voice, and, as a friend of mine put it, the Koshetz basses can hit notes other basses only dream about. Singing both with accompaniment and a capella, the choir treated the audience to moods ranging from wistful to rollicking, solemn to spirited, gentle to frivolous. And all with clarity, style and superb shading. My special favorites on the Koshetz program were the delightful "The Shepherd," which conjures up mental pictures of misty mornings in the Carpathian Mountains, the lively

"Song of the Sichovi Striltsi," and the tongue-in-cheek "The Jovial Monk."

When listening to the Koshetz Choir perform, one has to remind oneself that these singers are not professionals. Their singing is so polished, their repertoire so varied, and all 70 members obviously sing for the sheer love of making beautiful music. More power to them!

The Orland Ukrainian Folk Ensemble dancers aren't professionals either, but they're top-ranking amateurs! Like their older counterparts, the well-known "Rusalka" Dancers, the Orland group interprets traditional Ukrainian dances.

Choreographer Dr. Taras Babick and director Dianna Bryk-Grabinski can be very proud.

The whole evening was a success. I'm just sorry it's not going to be repeated. At least, not for a while. It seems such a shame that entertainment of the caliber provided by Orland and the Koshetz Choir doesn't run for at least three days, to give more than 2,500 people a chance to see a show that really gives them their money's worth!

The review above by Rene Iles appeared in the Monday, February 20th edition of The Winnipeg Tribune.

## N.Y. Museum Opens Easter Egg Workshops

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A special Easter program for adults and children is being presented at the Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., here starting Saturday, March 4. The program consists of a workshop on the art of Ukrainian Easter egg decorating; a screening of and award-winning short color film entitled "Pysanka"; a display of Ukrainian Easter eggs; a lecture on the history of "pysanky."



The workshop will be taught by professional artisans who will demonstrate the art of "pysanka" making, using wax, a stylus and several dyes. Participants will be able to decorate their eggs using old Ukrainian traditional patterns. All necessary materials will be provided at the workshop at fees of \$3.00 for adults and 50¢ for children (6 to 12 years of age).

"Pysanka," the award-winning 10-minute color film by Slavko Nowytski, will round out this special Easter program, which will provide all participants with an opportunity to learn about one unique aspect of Ukrainian folk culture.

Adult workshops, which started yesterday, will be offered on Sundays of

March 19th (2 to 5 p.m.) and April 2nd and 16th from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Children's workshops are slated for Saturdays of March 11th, April 1st and April 15th from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Attendance at the Easter program workshops is by reservation only. Interested groups or individuals may call the museum at (212) 228-0110.

In addition to attending the workshops, visitors to the Ukrainian Museum will be able to view the current major exhibit entitled "Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles." On display are 18 complete costumes as well as over 80 embroidered, printed and woven articles from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1930's.

This workshop is made possible with public funds from the New York State Council on the Arts.

## Dr. Subtelny to Speak At Douglass

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Dr. Orest Subtelny will give a lecture at the Eagleton Institute, Douglass College, New Brunswick, N.J., on Friday, March 10, at 8:00 p.m. This event is being sponsored by the Rutgers Ukrainian Student Hromada of New Brunswick. All are invited to attend.

## Keep the Canal

(Continued from page 6)

ever, is the right of the United States to exist. Many countries, but especially those which are ruled by dictators such as Panama's Torrijos, hate the United States because our people uphold the good moral values which these dictators have destroyed. Let's not be blinded by our leaders' anxiety to have friends everywhere. If we give up the canal, we will satisfy the envy and hostility of the destructive forces in the world. Also, by giving up the canal we will help create another Soviet military base like Cuba.

It should be remembered that in 1974, Panama and Cuba re-established diplomatic relations and Castro became the "great leader" to Panama's Torrijos. In fact, much of Panama's governmental structure is copied from Cuba, including the political police.

In addition to this, in 1977, the So-

viet Union and Panama signed a treaty, which received little publicity in the U.S. Under its provisions, the Soviets would have stores in the Free Trade Zone in Panama and a branch of the Soviet bank in Panama City.

But one of the most serious aspects of this agreement is the Soviets' interest in developing the harbor of Vacamonte, only a few miles from the U.S. Howard Air Force Base. Do we want another Soviet military base next door? Or do we want to exist and maintain our values and our way of life?

In my opinion, our letters could convince our Senators and Congressmen not to give up the Panama Canal so readily. We can and must force them to do some homework before making any hasty decisions. I say, WE MUST KEEP THE CANAL.

## Blessing of St. George's Church Set for April 23rd

by Roman S. Holiat

NEW YORK, N.Y.—On April 2, 1976, work began on the new St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church at Seventh Street and Hall Place in New York City. This decade-long desire of Ukrainians here will be fulfilled this year. The new church will replace the existing structure, built in 1836, which has been used by Ukrainians as a house of prayer since 1911.

At the "prospora" held on January 22, 1978, at St. George's Academy auditorium, with carols, choral singing and a ballet performance by the parish school children, the parishioners heard reports on the progress of construction.

The Rev. Dr. Volodymyr Gavlich, OSBM, pastor and Superior of the Basilian Fathers, extended Christmas greetings and thanked all parishioners for their contributions to the new church building fund and architect Apollinaire Osadca for his thorough checking of the construction.

The new St. George's Church, the Rev. Gavlich announced happily, will be ready for the opening ceremonies on Sunday, April 23, 1978. There will be a solemn blessing, Divine Liturgy and a banquet.

Invited to this event will be hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, including Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, clergy and members of religious orders, all Ukrainian

organizations, Roman Catholic clergy, and political leaders of New York City.

Ukrainians of the Greater New York area as well as those from the neighboring states will have an opportunity to participate in this celebration.

The banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Roman Huhlevych, head of the building committee, gave a report stressing that there is much to be done, notably in collecting material for a book in which the history of the parish and names of all donors will be published.

Iwan Wynnyk, financial chairman of the committee, underlined in his report the fact that donations to the building fund from the beginning of the campaign were so generous that it was not necessary to acquire a mortgage. The final payment to the contractor amounts to \$300,000, a sum which has to be raised by the end of March. He said that tickets to the consecration banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel are \$35 per person. (Students and children — \$7.50. They will have seats in the balcony and will have a different menu).

Contributions to the church building fund may be sent to: St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 33 E. 7th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

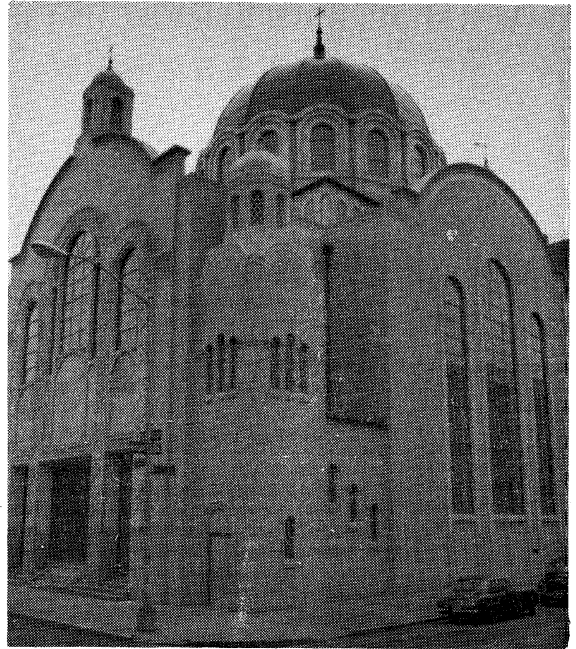


Photo by R.S.H.

A recent photo of the soon-to-be dedicated St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

## Ukrainian Artist's Microscopic Painting Earns Him a Mention in Guinness

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dimitrij Farkavec was forced to study farming, escaped into mechanical engineering, became a journalist and found refuge in art.

Last year in Winnipeg the writer-artist made headlines with the world's smallest painting. The oil, painted under a high-powered microscope with a brush holding a single sharpened hair from a boar or Mr. Farkavec's arm, is no larger than the period at the end of this sentence.

"The Guinness Book of World Records" will list his accomplishment in its next edition; it easily beat the previous title-holder (about the size of an "o" in this article).

The smallest painting has attracted considerable attention, but Mr. Farkavec said he wasn't just looking for sensationalism.

His inspiration came from the 18th century Ukrainian philosopher Hryhory S. Skovoroda, who — the story goes — looked at an acorn he held and said "there's a whole forest in my hand."

"He said, 'What is invisible is the most powerful — and the most beautiful.'" Mr. Farkavec explained. "I said, why not go down into more detail, into the micro world...Why not put science and art together? And work to make such a small painting that you cannot appreciate it with the naked eye."

The prolific Mr. Farkavec works, in miniature and larger, with many media — stone, oil, watercolor, pen and ink, enamel on copper.

A generous sample of his drawings and paintings was on display at Eaton's Gallery of Fine Arts.

Space permits only a few stone sculptures — including the limestone

"Madonna at Lake Winnipeg," encased in a delicate glass bottle half filled with water. "In this little bottle," said Mr. Farkavec, holding it gingerly, "there is a whole symbol of this earth."

The popular enamel-on-copper paintings began in 1974. With a hand-built kiln completed last summer, he can produce pieces up to 42 by 28 inches — mammoth by enameling standards.

His latest heavily layered oils have a three-dimensional quality.

The ink and watercolor drawings are a tribute to his earliest artistic experiences. The first show the 35-year-old Ukrainian-born Mr. Farkavec had was of "cartoons" drawn as a 16-year-old student in Czechoslovakia.

Then and now, he parodies his most and least favorite things — chickens and horses.

Horses are caricatured as "revenge." "When I was seven years old a horse kicked me here," he said, striking his chest. "I almost died."

Growing up on his father's farm, he was fascinated by chickens. Birds, generally, "are special in this world...they are beautiful...they have fantastic eyes. And they fly. I hey go where they want to go."

That was denied Mr. Farkavec until architect, Vasylj, fled Czechoslovakia in 1970 because of the Soviet invasion.

Until then, he'd been maneuvering around the intentions of the state. A farmer's son, his destiny was farming. "I was forced to be in the school of agriculture only; it was law. So I went...but I disliked it very much."

Strings were pulled and he was accepted at a technological school. "It

was the end of slavery. It was real freedom."

After an army stint, he became a journalist in Prague. Mr. Farkavec still writes poetry and short stories — in Ukrainian, Russian and Czech.

But art always had occupied free time. Since he had limited English, "paintings came to me in Canada because of lack of communication."

Now art has overtaken even the creative writing aspirations. "In my life I would like to put art in first place and base it on all my experience from all schools. I will harvest from that."

Art must first communicate. "Any work of art is no work of art if it has no message. It may not be pleasing... but it must be."

And dedication is essential. Many artists "are getting in a panic and looking for jobs instead of create, create, create. You have to have a little bit of suffering to be a good artist. You have to live on bread and potatoes alone sometimes. That is no joke."

Mr. Farkavec is not starving, but he is frustrated.

"The Prairies in Canada are unfortunately too cold toward art. People will come, they like it, they give (verbal) appreciation and they go. In other countries...people will appreciate art much more. It has meaning for everybody. Once you are an artist, they care about you more."

Decorative art is more bane than blessing to a serious artist. "It is not enough to say, 'Oh, I like it because it reminds me of my farm.' Lots of people will pay big money just because it reminds them of grandfather's farm."

A creative person "has something burning inside his soul that he must put into a message for other people. I'm always looking for something new to contribute. If people don't like it, maybe it is not your fault. But if you don't burn for ideas, it will be lousy; it won't be creative."

The article above was written by Pat Zanger. It appeared in the Wednesday, February 8th edition of the Winnipeg Free Press.

### UKRAINIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

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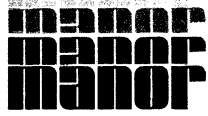
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Join the Ukrainian National Association

## IN FOCUS



### Manor Offers Career Counseling

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Manor Junior College is hosting a Career Counseling Night on Wednesday, March 15, at 7:30 p.m., in the college auditorium of Mother of Perpetual Help Hall. Coordinator of the program is Bart Lofgren, vice-president of Executive Recruiting at Main Line Personnel in Balacynwyd.

Mr. Lofgren, a graduate of Cardinal Dougherty High School, holds a B.A. degree from LaSalle College, and an M.A. degree from Penn State University. He will be available for consultation.

High school students and the general public who are searching for a career, or undecided about what to do with their future, are invited to participate, and speak personally with professionals about their field.

Chaired by Mr. Lofgren, the Counseling Night will include a wide variety of executive representatives, personnel

directors and executives of various industries, as well as doctors, lawyers, dentists, court reporters, allied health professionals, businessmen and secretaries. Some notable industrial representatives who will participate in the Counseling Night are: Jerry Downie, Industrial Relations Manager, Combustion Engineering Company; Peter Warenski, Personnel Manager, NL Industries, Joseph Owen, Personnel Manager, Cooper Hospital, Camden; Paul Rucinski, Plant Manager, Wessel Hardware Corporation; Will Hart and Walt Wisely, Management Consultants. Updated facts on the job market, educational requirements needed for various positions and careers, and other information pertinent to one's choice of field, will be available to those who will participate in the program.

For further details, write or call: Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, Pa. 885-2360, Ext. 18.

## Lidia Mostovy Cited By Professional Women

IRVINGTON, N.J.—Lidia Mostovy, the top-ranked student in the senior class at Irvington High School, was selected February Girl of the Month by the Business and Professional Women here, according to the Irvington Herald.

She and her mother, Daria Mostovy, were guests of the BPW at a dinner meeting at Club Navajo Manor on February 8th.

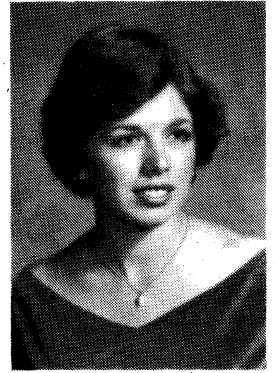
Lidia is a graduate of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, and a recipient of its Ukrainian Award. She also graduated with honors from the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects.

At Irvington High School she is treasurer of the National Honor Society, vice-president of her homeroom for the second consecutive year, and a member of the Latin Club, Agorians.

Lidia belongs to Plast, and last year was a youth counselor.

Her main interests are writing, and reading books.

Lidia has applied to Drew University, Rutgers-New Brunswick School of Pharmacy, and Douglass College. She plans to major in science or math in



Lidia Mostovy

preparation for a career in medical research.

Lidia is the daughter of Daria and Orest Mostovy of Irvington.

Lidia's sister, Lubov Ratych, 20, is a junior at Rutgers-New Brunswick and a former Miss Soyuzivka (1975). Her brother, Oleh, 11, is a sixth-grader at St. John's.

The family belongs to UNA Branch 25.

## Kiev Group...

sire to leave to their historic homeland, the government has created many difficulties and at times completely unbearable living conditions, but in the end releases the truly persistent ones. "Incorrigible" Russian dissidents are expelled from the Soviet Union, while non-Russian dissidents are put behind bars.

The Soviet government has signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act. Both of these well-known documents confirm the right of citizens to emigration regardless of their nationality, while the government of the USSR treats the statements on emigration arbitrarily and according to (a citizen's) nationality.

We are outraged when the natural yearnings of Jews toward the homeland of their ancestors are perverted by the government into a difficult ordeal; we are outraged when the expulsion of Russian dissidents from the Soviet Union is depicted as cleansing the country of undesirables; but we are most outraged by the discrimination because of national origin, which assumes the form of total deprivation of non-Russian individual thinkers of their right to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Apart from discrimination against us, Ukrainians, in other areas of life, we make note of the fact that in the question of emigration this discrimination is manifested by the fact that so far not one Ukrainian individual thinker has received permission for emigration and permanent residence abroad. Even in those cases where an individual has completed a prison term for an attempt to leave the Soviet Union and following release continues to demand the right to emigrate, the government does not offer that opportunity. Here are a few examples.

Vitaliy Vasyliovych Kalynychenko tried to cross the Soviet-Finnish border illegally. He was captured and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. While imprisoned he persistently and officially

expressed his desire to leave the USSR following his imprisonment. Released in the spring of 1976, he immediately renewed his efforts: he renounced his Soviet citizenship, wrote appeals, conducted a hunger strike from October 17 to October 26, but so far has not received permission to leave.

Yevhen Hrytsak and the prominent Ukrainian writer Oles Berdnyk have requested permission to emigrate for close to four years now.

Also requesting permission to exit, with no results so far, are Nadia Svitlychna, Nina Strokata, Ivan Kandyba, Levko Lukianenko, Volodymyr Zatyarsky, Hryhoriy Prokopovych, Pavlo Kampov, Mykhailo Lutsyk, Yosyp Terelya, Vasyly Ovsyienko, Vadym Fedorenko.

For requesting emigration from the USSR for religious reasons, Yuri Dziuba is now serving a four-year sentence.

Because of gross Soviet violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by creating for individual thinkers such difficult living conditions that make impossible even minimal public activity in civic, national, literary, religious or other aspects of life, a whole series of Ukrainian political prisoners, currently incarcerated, have already declared their intention to emigrate following the completion of their prison terms. They include Yuri Romanovych Shukhevych, Ivan Olesiovych Svitlychny, Vasyly Omelanyovych Romaniuk, Dmytro Basarab, Dmytro Verkhovlak, Oleksander Fedorovych Serhiyenko, Hryhoriy Herchak, Volodymyr Vasyliovych Vasylyk, Zinoviy Mykhailovych Krasivsky, Ivan Shovkovy, Andriy Markovych Turky.

Observe: following the arrest of three members of the Moscow public group — Orlov, Ginzburg, Shcharansky and two Ukrainians, Rudenko and Tykhy — in Ukraine two more members of the group were arrested, Matusyevych and Marynovych.

(Continued from page 1)

After the Ukrainians Rudenko and Tykhy were sentenced to 12 and 15 years imprisonment, respectively, Bardianu (another Ukrainian) was sentenced and Terelya was arrested, while Moscow group members, V. Turchin and T. Khodorovych, and the Russian Legal Defense Movement activist, K. Liubarsky were sent into emigration.

Further: Snehiriov, a Ukrainian, was arrested while Moscow resident Podrabinek was offered exit from the USSR.

Twelve and 15 years of imprisonment and emigration — obviously these are two different punishments. There is an enormous difference, caused by different circumstances, between the human rights movement in Russia, on the one hand, and in Ukraine, on the other. In Russia it is directed against the illegal restrictions on the democratic rights of citizens. In Ukraine it has the same goals in mind plus our nationality question. This plus is what makes the Ukrainian human rights movement, in the eyes of the powerful ruling bureaucrats of the chauvinist Great Russian agents, especially dangerous because it threatens to destroy the old propaganda myth about the most just settlement of all nationality problems (for the rest of time) and begin the discussion anew, by a new generation of Ukrainians amid new historical circumstances.

Because the "sovereign" Ukrainian SSR has not established diplomatic relations even with major European countries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR does not conduct normal business abroad, the emigration of a few dozen Ukrainian individual thinkers would contribute to the appraisal of Western society of Ukrainian problems. The government of the USSR knows this and, as we can see, does not wish to permit such an appraisal. But inasmuch as a higher criterion of well-being and justice for the people of Western civilization is not to be found in the well-being of the government but of individual people, we demand that in the resolution of con-

flicts between the government and the individual, priority be given to the welfare of the individual and not the government. We believe, therefore, that considerations of a propagandistic (prestige-oriented) order cannot be a satisfactory basis for the forced detention of a person within a country.

Peace in Europe cannot be built on the lies and secret designs of the rulers of individual countries; peace cannot be built on the suppression of nations, for such a peace does not bring happiness to the oppressed and legally helpless, and they will yearn to destroy it.

A strong and lasting peace is possible only with a just approach to the individual, including respect for the individual's right to emigrate. The latter can serve as a solution for the conflict between society and the individual when the individual cannot accept the existing order and society does not want to change to satisfy the individual's demands. Society has the right to remain as it is, but the individual has his own right to his opinions and their dissemination. The situation where a person is permitted neither the dissemination of his viewpoint nor the right to leave his country is the acme of injustice, for the person, denied his individuality completely, is sentenced to spiritual death. Sadly many Ukrainian individual thinkers have found themselves in such a predicament. This has forced us to appeal to the Belgrade conference which is reviewing the implementation of the Helsinki Accords with the request that it discuss the question of discrimination against Ukrainians in connection with the right to emigrate, in order to contribute to the fair resolution of this question by the government of the USSR.

Members of the group: O. Berdnyk, I. Kandyba, V. Kalynychenko, L. Lukianenko, O. Meshko, V. Strilitsv, N. Strokata.

Address of the group: 252086, Kiev-86, vul. Verbolozna, 16, December 1977.

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**Sports Briefs**

by Ostap Tatomyr

**Chess**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Boris Baczynskyj is building quite a respectable name for himself in the chess world. His achievements continue to mount. Consider the fact that Boris has played in exhibitions where he challenges 12 to 20 players at one time and only rarely loses. He is currently considered the Ukrainian national chess master. In addition Boris is rated high among all the U.S. chess minds. So what is he up to now? Well, Boris is currently involved with a totally new idea in the game—a semi-pro league.

The National Chess League includes such teams as the Philadelphia Qua-

kers, the New York Threats, the Washington Plumbers, the Long Island Beach Boys, the Berkley Riots and the Ramada Rooks, just to name a few. Recently, Boris, who plays fourth board for the Quakers led his team to a 3 1/2-2 1/2 victory over the Threats. The most interesting side note about this league is that there are no road trips. All the matches are played via telephone. In spring, national team championships will be held. It will feature three divisional winners plus a wild card team vying for the top national honors. The site and the prizes have not yet been made public.

**Pro Ice Hockey**

LONG ISLAND, N.Y.—The NHL Patrick Division's top team thus far this season seems to be the New York Islanders. With the Flyers production at a three-year low, the Islanders are a good bet to take the divisional flag. Most hockey experts do not dispute the fact that the Rookie of the Year honors will go to Ukrainian rightwinger Mike Bossy of the Islanders, who can be best described as the kid who seems to be in the right place at the right time around the nets. He has already passed Rick Martin's rookie record of 44 goals and is well on his way to a 50-plus.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Another Ukrainian rookie, Dave Hoyda, is establishing himself with the Flyers. Dave figures he has not only a reputation to set, but he also has a reputation to maintain, as he wears the number eight formerly of Dave Schultz fame. Just recently, Hoyda tangled with Detroit Red Wings' Dennis Polonich, who is also of Ukrainian lineage and a man who can

hold his ground. After a stand off both wound up in the penalty box.

Hoyda's parents are due in Philly soon to take a look at their son's progress. "Both my parents are very active in the Ukrainian community back home and I am sure they will scout out the Ukrainian sector here." Although himself not very active because of pro hockey Hoyda still remembers Ukrainian ways, "My Ukrainian isn't too bad, eh? Just make it known to all the Ukrainian fans around the league to better watch out when they yell bad remarks at me in Ukrainian — I'll yell back!"

Hoyda came to the Philly team via the Maine Mariners, the Flyers farm club. Within the organization there is also one Larry Romanchych who is recovering from knee trouble. Larry came to the Flyers from the Flames.

Orest Kindrachuk has been elevated to center the old Leache-Clarke-Barber line now that Clarke is out for several weeks with a double thumb fracture.



**WASYL GAZDUN,  
80, DIES**

Wasyl Gazdun, a member of UNA Branch 84, died Tuesday, January 24, 1978, in Los Angeles where he lived since 1946. He was 80 years old.

He was born in the Brody region of Western Ukraine in 1897. Before moving to Los Angeles, he lived in Philadelphia.

Surviving are his wife, Catherine Krysak-Gazdun, to whom he was married for 60 years, three children, Walter, Mrs. Helen Boris, and Mrs. Catherine Flory, all of Los Angeles, three grandchildren, Walter and Ann Gazdun of Los Angeles, and Joseph Gazdun of Bayville, N.J., and two great-grandchildren, Robert and Darci Gazdun of Bayville.

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## Dennis Maruk — The Mainstay of the Cleveland Barons

(The following interview with Dennis Maruk, center for the Cleveland Barons hockey team, was written by Yuri Marechko. It appeared in the Wednesday, February 15th edition of the Ukrainian Echo.)

It was a cold Sunday afternoon in late November when I finally managed to obtain the interview. Dennis Maruk, the fiery mainstay of the Cleveland Barons hockey club is not the easiest person to track down. It was only after the intervention of Alan Eagleson, the executive director of the NHL Players Association that I was able to travel to Timberland, a new development on the outskirts of Akron, Ohio, and meet Dennis and his beautiful wife, Joanne.

Everything fell into place for Dennis Maruk during the 1976-77 hockey season. His 78 — 28 goals and 50 assists — put him among the twenty top scorers in the National Hockey League. At the time of the interview, Dennis had found the net thirteen times in only 16 games of the current season.

Maruk was candid and open about his rise to stardom. "When I broke into the league, I was told by the team management that I wouldn't make the team. I hadn't played a single shift and already was given no chance." That was at the beginning of the 1975-76 campaign when he was a second-round draft choice of the now-defunct Oakland Seals.

"Playing in Oakland was a chore; when we went on a road trip, the minimum it took was a week. Our nearest hockey neighbor was Los Angeles, the

next closest, Vancouver — more than 1,300 miles away," he said.

Bad news followed the Seals. Shaky financial backing eventually led to the transfer of the Oakland franchise from the Bay area to Cleveland, a one-time hockey hotbed. There the situation, although somewhat better, had all the earmarks of a fly-by-night operation.

"When the old Cleveland entry in the American Hockey League was in its heyday," said Maruk, "the stadium was in the center of town, by the riverfront. Today we have one of the most extraordinary arenas in the league, but the location is killing us. Richfield, Ohio, home of the Barons, is 20 miles south of Cleveland and the people just aren't coming."

However, the financial situation of the Barons is assured for at least the next three years due to the backing of hotel mogul George Gund, and Maruk signed a long-term contract with the Barons last year.

Dennis Maruk showed great promise during his junior career in Toronto, where he played for the Toronto Marlboros. His hometown affiliation ended, however, when the Marlboros traded Dennis to another Major Junior "A" club, the London Knights. The Marlies hated to give up a player of

Maruk's stature, but did so in order to obtain the playing rights to Mark Howe, the son of the famed Gordie Howe. The trade appears to have worked out well for both of them.

The trade also led to his marriage to Joanne, who was a nursing student at London's University of Western Ontario. They were married in 1976, and Joanne now works as a nurse in the Akron City Hospital.

Dennis is very much aware of his Ukrainian origins. As one of eight children who grew up in the Rexdale area, he had little contact with the Ukrainian community. "I regret that I don't speak the language. When we were young, our parents didn't teach us and it's only now that I realize how important it was to have learned Ukrainian language," said Maruk.

He does, however, maintain a wide circle of friends of Ukrainian background, and one of his closest among these is teammate Ken Kuzyk.

The last season was a satisfying one for Dennis in more ways than one: aside from his scoring success, he and his teammates Ralph Klassen, Al MacAdam and Wayne Merrik were selected to Team Canada for the World Hockey Championships in Vienna last April. Although the Canadian team fared rather poorly in that tournament, Maruk was one of the few bright lights, gaining international respect for his

abilities. Asked about his impressions of the Soviet and Czecho-Slovak teams, Maruk told of an aspect of their game which is almost never related in the Western press: "I was speaking with one of the players and was told that the Soviets, fearing that goaltender Vladislav Tretiak would defect, placed his wife and parents under detention until he returned from the tournament."

Maruk is obviously aware of the political dimensions of what hockey means to the Iron Curtain countries, and is grateful for what the sport has done for him in Canada. He had to make a choice at the age of 15: concentrate on school or on hockey. His decision in favor of hockey paid off and now he wants to upgrade his formal education by correspondence, as he has no time for full-time courses and lectures between September and April.

Maruk's Barons are the youngest team in the NHL and just a couple of players short of being a contender. Even at 22, Dennis is respected by all his teammates; his attitude and personality are making him a prime candidate for advertising endorsements in the Cleveland area. In hockey circles Maruk is a household word.

Its just a matter of time before Cleveland will realize just how great a spectator sport hockey is — with players like Maruk, that time should be very near.

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# A Multicultural Society

(Continued from page 6)

folks would hire the Ukrainians to help with their homes."

Through contact of this kind, the innate barriers of suspicion among racial groups were breached. "Ignorance alone makes monsters and bugbears," wrote William Hazlitt; "our actual acquaintances are very commonplace people." It is difficult to hate for no good reason a man who shares a mid-day meal with you after you have both put in a hard morning's work. In an age of intolerance, Canadians came to practice the paradoxical brand of selective tolerance typified by Jonathan Swift's statement: "Principally I hate and detest that animal called man; although I heartily love John, Peter, Thomas and so forth." There was still much intolerance; yet it is evident there was sufficient plain human goodwill to permit a multicultural society to germinate.

Its growth over the decades since has not been without its difficulties and setbacks. Yet again, at least a sufficiency of tolerance has prevailed. As more and more people from more and more countries streamed in looking for a new life in the years following World War II, a spirit of casual generosity overrode intergroup bickering, racial prejudice and recurring complaints that immigrants were taking away jobs from Canaiadians. As a result, well over 4 million newcomers from approximately 100 nations and colonies have settled in Canada in a general atmosphere of goodwill since 1945.

This mass influx of people from so many different lands has wrought striking changes in Canadian life, mainly for the better. The economy and the arts and sciences have been strengthened greatly by the contributions of "new Canadians" from far and wide. They have brought the world to Canada and brought Canada into the world by adding a cosmopolitan dimension to the outlook of their native-born compatriots. They have made the Canadian scene immeasurably brighter as well.

The cumulative effect of immigration in the 20th century has been to turn Canada into a nation of minorities. At the beginning of the century people of British origin made up about 57 percent of the population — although it should be noted that this group was a composite of English, Scottish, American, Irish and Welsh. The 1971 census showed that, even when all these disparate Anglo-Saxons and Celts of different religions and tenure in Canada were classed as a single racial entity, they comprised less than 45 percent of the population. People of French origin made up the second largest group at 28.7 percent; the rest originated in all parts of the world.

This new demographic pattern has presented a challenge to Canadians in their quest for unity. Can such a loosely knit patchwork of ethnic groups ever hold together in a common cause? Few nations in the world have no homogeneous majority or pervasive national culture. Canada is unusual in having two official languages, English and French. All this makes the nation vulnerable to the forces of parochialism and divisiveness. Thus, when in 1971 Canada was officially declared a "multicultural society within a bilingual framework," Canadians entered into an experiment in human relations which tests the goodwill of them all.

There can be no turning back to the homogeneity of the American-style

"melting pot." The desire among cultural groups to assert their distinctive identities has only grown stronger in recent years. As a result, Canadians are now at the point where they must come to terms with their nation's multicultural character if it is to survive as a cohesive working democracy. That great student of democracy, Lord Acton, wrote in 1836, "A State which is incompetent to satisfy different races condemns itself; a State which does not include them is destitute of the chief basis of self-government." How aptly these words apply to the case of Canada today.

The policy of official multiculturalism will only succeed if there is a full awareness of its inherent dangers. One of these has been pointed out forcefully by spokesmen for French Canada: that multiculturalism might be employed as a Trojan horse to promote the English language and English Canadian culture, thereby threatening the status of French Canadians as one of Canada's founding peoples, and the survival of the French Canadian way of life. Another is that the policy might lock ethnic citizens in their existing social and economic positions, reserving the top of the heap for its traditional occupants, who are mostly of British origin. Yet another is that multiculturalism might be exploited for partisan ends, pitting one group against another for the sake of political power.

Perhaps the greatest danger of all is that the multicultural policy could be distorted to further the evils it is designed to eliminate. Rosemary Brown, a former British Columbia cabinet minister of West Indian birth, has warned: "Multiculturalism should not, and must not, be a situation where ethnic groups maintain their cultural identity because they are alienated, isolated, oppressed, ostracized, categorized or manipulated on account of a particular cultural background."

In these demanding new circumstances it would be self-defeating to pretend, as in the past, that intolerance is an insignificant factor in Canadian society. Racial violence lately has reared its truly ugly head in Canadian cities which contain large numbers of non-white people. While overt racial conflicts make headlines, there is ample evidence that covert racial discrimination is practiced in Canada daily. Certainly intolerance on both sides has envenomed the national debate over bilingualism and the political future of Quebec.

Yet Canadians, of all people, should appreciate the value of tolerance. Their history and their surroundings should teach them how little it costs in relation to its rewards. The tolerance of ethnic diversity in Canada has led indirectly to a tolerance of eccentricities and alternative lifestyles — of "doing your own thing," as the current expression has it. A society which tolerates a diversity of cultures is also capable of tolerating a diversity of opinion, and so it does in Canada.

The consequences of a break-down of tolerance are all too obvious. Watching the news from other parts of the world, Canadians must find that they are a fortunate few, Northern Ireland and Lebanon provide the most recent and conspicuous, but not the only, examples of what happens to people when intolerance predominates. Many present-day Canadians know the oppression and terror of intolerance first-hand, having fled from it elsewhere. And lest we forget, more than a million Canadians served — and

## WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of "Shestydesiatnyky," a group of intellectuals active in Ukraine during the 1960's. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery words.

„Shestydesiatnyky”

ORHYN      \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ =  
 STOKONEK    \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_  
 HRADC      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =  
 LHUSOTA    \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =  
 MYSOONNKE    \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
 SHORKA      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ =  
 RYHN        \_ \_ = \_ \_  
 VALAZHAYK    \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_  
 THERAE      \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_  
 SCODYHA     \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ = \_ \_ \_ \_

This is the title (translated into English) of a well-known poem by one of the above:

— W — — — — F — — — —

Answers to last week's jumble: Goldstein, Orlov, Shcharansky, Petkas, Serabov, Ginzburg, Gamsakhurdia, Kostava, Marchenko.

Mystery words: Malva Landa.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

almost 50,000 died — in a war to eradicate the unspeakable racist scourge of Nazism not so long ago. In this context it is instructive to consider the elements of intolerance run wild: jealousy, suspicion, cruelty, ignorance, vindictiveness, and a contempt for the dignity of one's fellow human beings.

Intolerance, then, is an amalgam of the worst of human emotions. It should be beneath civilized people; but civilization is a fragile state, as the periodic plunges by mankind into barbarism still prove. Let no one be deluded that civilization is inviolate in Canada. Our national woodwork has at least its share of bigots, bullies and related rabble ever alert for an opportunity to come crawling out.

Politicians may erect elaborate institutional structures to support the spirit of multicultural tolerance, but again it is up to ordinary citizens to uphold it. Government-sponsored folk festivals and ethnic conferences are worth little if they do not advance the mass public understanding needed to sustain the multicultural ideal.

Up to now, Canada has been a nation in which everyone is considered equal, but some are more equal than others. For many years the picture of Canadian democracy presented by governments and educational institutions was something like the picture of Dori-

an Gray — not to be examined too closely for fear of being confronted with the unsightly facts underlying the face shown to the world. Canadians of the dominant Anglo-Celtic group congratulated themselves for their tolerance while they expected members of other ethnic groups to be good sports and keep in their subordinate places. The door was opened no more than a crack to non-white immigration until only a few years ago. The false face has since melted in the heat of democratic dissent, and now real injustices must be corrected in a spirit of real tolerance. If not, the multicultural society could one day turn into a cockpit for multicultural strife.

So the time has come to replace the toric with reality. It must be made manifest that the remarkable multicultural community which has grown up in Canada is not a political mirage that it really does offer the best hope of equality for all concerned. To achieve this, individual Canadians must show that they are capable of rising above the antagonistic tribalism which has always blighted the human condition: They must prove the unlikely proposition that there can be unity in diversity. In so doing, they may also prove that there are such things as enlightenment and human progress left in this world.

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## UCCA Washington News

\* On January 25th, the UCCA President joined with the top leadership in the U.S. House of Representatives to observe the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., received the delegation in his office. Joining in the celebration were Reps. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), minority leader, John J. Rhodes, (R-Ariz.), Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.) and leading conservative spokesmen in the U.S., the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Latch, chaplain of the House, and Yaroslav and Slava Stetzko of the ABN.

\* In the evening of the 25th, the UCCA President attended the reception sponsored by the local UCCA branch in the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol. He met and talked with Sens. Helms, Case, Jugar and several Congressmen, as well as many representatives of national organizations. In the formal part of the program the UCCA President spoke on the meaning and significance of the "60th." Stetzko and UNR President Mykola Liwycy also addressed the participants.

\* On January 27th, the UCCA President was invited to join the National Advisory Council of the American Council for Free Asia. The council is composed of national leaders concerned with the overall strategy of the U.S. in Asia. The UCCA President accepted the invitation. Future plans of ACFA will include examination of Moscow's moves from Korea to the Australian sub-continent.

\* On January 31st, the UCCA President was appointed consultant to the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Conference for study of Marxism-Communism, dealing particularly with the USSR. A meeting was held in Washington with several of the highest dignitaries of the conference. Fundamental subjects of principles and practices were discussed. A program for future meetings and practical considerations was initiated. The full-day conference was productive and augurs well for the year-long program.

\* On February 3rd, UCCA President Dr. Lev Dobriansky was interviewed over radio station WABS in Arlington, Va. The one-hour interview and talk-in covered a wide field of topics relating to Ukraine and the USSR. Neil Carr conducted the interview. Both George Nesterzuk and George Woloshyn of UNIS participated in the program and spoke about UNIS's operations.

\* The UCCA President has initiated a protest to The New York Times for its failure to publish letters criticizing the outrageous Whitney article in December. The article was rampant in its allegations of so-called Ukrainian anti-Semitism. Copies of the "Congressional Record" issue of January 25th, in which the UCCA President's letter appears, were sent to the editors of the paper. A response has been made to the protest and the matter is being presently negotiated.

\* The 1978 social list of Washington again contains the registry of the

UCCA President. The prestigious "Green Book" lists names from Presidential Carter down through our officialdom, the embassies and other institutions and circles in the nation's capital. It is a primary source for invitations and contacts in the Washington area.

\* On February 16th, the UCCA President attended a reception given at the Lithuanian Legation in Washington. The occasion was the Lithuanian National Holiday and the 60th anniversary of Lithuania's independence. In behalf of UCCA, he paid respects to Dr. Stasys and Madam Backis. The UCCA President met also with numerous friends from USIA and the diplomatic colony, including the dean of the diplomatic corps, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa of Nicaragua, Minister Dr. Tai-Chu Chen of the Republic of China and others. Talks with Lithuanian Americans centered on the Belgrade conference.

\* Well after the 60th celebration of Ukrainian independence proclamation, congressmen and senators have expressed their support to the UCCA President. Though for one reason or another they weren't able to participate in the functions on the Hill and in Congress, they have conveyed their feelings to the UCCA President. For example, Representative Robert F.

Drinan of Massachusetts said: "I have long been an advocate of the protection of human rights in all parts of the world, including Ukraine." Another, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, assured the UCCA President that he will do everything "to encourage our government to use its influence to protect and extend human rights in Ukraine."

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