

THE Ukrainian Weekly

СВОБОДА  SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

ENGLISH—LANGUAGE WEEKLY EDITION

VOL. LXXXV

No. 62

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1978

25 CENTS

Kiev Group Wants Ukraine To Be Equal in World Affairs

Seeks Full Implementation of Constitution

HELSINKI, Finland.—The Kiev Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords said in its first annual manifest that Ukraine, on the basis of its history, culture and "eternal will for sovereignty," should be an equal partner in world affairs, reported the "Smolysky" Ukrainian Information Service.

"We, Ukrainians, traveled a difficult historical path in the past. Our roots have been hidden by the fog of ages or the will of enemy forces — however, our cultural-spiritual resources, our scholarship, our love of freedom and love of work, our creative daring, our eternal will for sovereignty declare that we are honorable brothers in the one family of nations and peoples of the world," said the Kiev group in what it called the manifest of the Ukrainian Movement in Defense of Rights, released on November 9, 1977, the first anniversary of its founding.

"The nation of Skovoroda, Shev-

chenko and Ukrainka should break the chain of being historically ignored and enter into the ecumenical horizon of activity, thinking and creativity," they continued.

The nine-page manifest, which was received here by the UIS, was replete with references to their work during the past year, the attempts to have the Soviet Constitution fully implemented and the desire for Ukraine to assume its rightful place in the international community.

The Ukrainian Helsinki watchers said that the past year was filled with "terrible, happy, pleasant and tragic" events.

"There were failures, doubts, loss of hope, loss of illusions, and severe pain at being separated from friends and blood brothers," they said.

The group said that many of their members have been arrested and hundreds have been interrogated. Despite that, the Ukrainian dissidents said, the secret police "learned nothing and understood nothing."

"The Ukrainian Group in Defense of Rights (Helsinki) is a voluntary association of persons who think alike, which, in accordance with the constitution, Helsinki Accords, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international covenants, directs its efforts at strengthening rights, and thereby, increasing the authority of the native country in the world," wrote the Ukrainian group.

They added that none of the members of the Kiev group committed any crime.

"In order to put an end to the process which began after the death of Stalin, it is important to defame the leaders of the spiritual renaissance," they wrote.

They said that the group never attempted to achieve any tangible gains. On the other hand, they adopted spiritual criteria in their work, which they described "arch-utopian activity."

"Not 'what can I gain,' but 'how can I best conduct myself in this terrible historic situation, when in the whirlwind of global affairs the fate of individuals and nations is being settled.' Sacrificing your soul for your friends — this is the path without return, on which we have embarked," they explained.

In demanding that Ukraine take its place in the community of nations, the Ukrainian human rights activists

Gen. Grigorenko's Goal: 'To Tell The World What I Know'

by Roma Sochan



Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, seated, second right, meets with UNA officers. Seated, left to right, are Stepan Welhash of the CDSPP, Iana Diachuk, Gen. Grigorenko and Joseph Lesawyer. Standing, left to right, are Oles Cherin of the CDSPP, Stefan Hawrysz and Walter Sochan.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—"To tell the world what I know — this is now my main task, my principal responsibility to my people and to God."

With these words former Soviet Army Major General Pyotr Grigorenko summed up his plans now that he has been stripped of his Soviet citizenship by a decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Because he had hoped to return to the Soviet Union, the general had earlier declined to make any public statements about the USSR and the human rights movement there.

The decree, signed on February 13 by Leonid Brezhnev and Supreme Soviet Secretary Mikhail Georgadze, was made public on March 10. It accused Gen. Grigorenko of systematically committing "actions irreconcilable with citizenship of the USSR," and through his behavior damaging "the prestige of the USSR."

Gen. Grigorenko visited the UNA headquarters and the Svoboda offices here Tuesday, March 14, to speak further on some of the points he raised and questions he left unanswered during a press conference the day before.

"I want to return to the Soviet Union to be tried. There is only one condition — that trial must be an open one. Let the judges be the most loyal cronies of Brezhnev — I am ready to challenge them." The general said that

he wanted the trial to be open to the press. "We must unmask the Soviet regime," he asserted.

The 70-year-old former political prisoner explained that the "Ukrainian rights movement is the most ruthlessly smothered, ever since its beginning, ever since the revolution."

There are two reasons for this, he said. "The Ukrainians are a large nation, and it is not a simple matter to oppress a large nation. They (the authorities) are afraid to give any sort of freedom to the Ukrainians. Once a person has joined the ranks of the nationalists he is dealt with harshly and used as an example" to discourage other would-be critics of the regime.

"The Ukrainians are also the best organized of all the nationalities in the USSR, and thus, pose a greater danger to the Kremlin."

There are several shortcomings, he added. "There are quarrels between the separate groups — the Russians and the Ukrainians — and they weaken the movement to the benefit of the KGB. It is the KGB's special assignment to weaken the movement."

Gen. Grigorenko clarified the statements he made at the press conference that Ukrainians are not allowed to emigrate to the West "because the KGB does not want to strengthen the

USIA Agrees To Ukrainian Insert For Brochure

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The United States Information Agency, in response to hundreds of letters of protest from Ukrainian Americans, agreed to include a 50,000-word Ukrainian-language insert in its brochure for an agriculture exhibit in Ukraine.

In a telephone interview Wednesday, March 15, Paul Rappaport, deputy assistant director for public information, told The Ukrainian Weekly that the USIA decided on the six-page insert after getting permission for it from the Soviet government. He said the translation was made by an "outside contract."

Mr. Rappaport explained that the agency never used the Ukrainian language in any of its publications designated for the Soviet Union. He said the decision to use exclusively the Russian language "followed the pattern of all USIA exhibits in the USSR in the past 20 years."

"I guess it is a policy," he admitted.

He said that the United States had to seek permission for the insert because of a cultural agreement between the two countries, which stipulates that written material for exhibits has to be submitted to the respective government two months before the opening. Since

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued on page 10)

KGB Attempts to Break Up Baptist Wedding in Ukraine

KESTON, England. — Bulletin No. 46 of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives in the USSR, which recently reached Keston College, reveals the continuation of the harassment of Baptists by the Soviet authorities. It contains an account of how local authorities in Semiluki (Voronezh region) attempted to break up a Baptist wedding.

The wedding was to be celebrated in the garden of the bride's home, as the house itself was too small to accommodate all the guests. On the day of the wedding May 15, 1977, a notice appeared at the entrance to the house stating "Quarantine. No entry."

Next the local authorities cut off the supply of electricity to the house, making it impossible for the group of musicians hired by the family to play. Several dozen KGB agents, representatives of the regional executive council, and the local militia were present. The chairman of the local council interrupted the wedding service, charging that those present were disturbing the peace. Neighbors and wedding guests were finally able to convince him that this was not the time to cause a disruption, and the wedding proceeded.

By this time, a crowd of onlookers had gathered, and the Soviet officials tried to make them disperse by ridiculing them, shouting, and behaving in

a generally disruptive manner. At one point, another wedding passed along the street, the participants singing and dancing. The officials tried to get the onlookers from the Baptist wedding to join the passing procession, but with no success.

Shortly afterwards, a bulldozer appeared in the street, and was driven up to the garden where the wedding was taking place. It stood there with the motor running, making enough noise to drown out the words of the sermon.

The Soviet officials present were, in the meantime, photographing all those present at the wedding. However, they desisted when some of the wedding guests began to photograph them.

The bulldozer was removed, and the officials began to demand that the believers tell them what they intended doing with the photographs they had taken and the tape recording they had made of the noise of the bulldozer.

As a result of all the above-mentioned, the father of the bride, Mikhail Boyev, is under threat of criminal proceedings for disturbing the peace. Forty members of the Voronezh ECB church have lodged a protest on behalf of Boyev, pointing out that Article 52 of the new Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience, and also the right to perform religious services and ceremonies.

Lithuanian Underground Paper Scores Vatican Ostpolitik

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Responding to recent statements by a Vatican official defending the Vatican's dealings with the communist regimes of Eastern Europe, a Brooklyn-based organization has released excerpts from an underground Catholic paper in Lithuania which said the Vatican policy has helped those who persecute the Church, reported the National Catholic News Service.

The Lithuanian Catholic Religious Air, headed by Father Casimir Pugevicius, criticized the Vatican's so-called Ostpolitik, defended recently in Washington by Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church. Archbishop Casaroli, sometimes called "the Pope's foreign minister," said the Church "only needs, humanly speaking, a little bit of true liberty," and that this was the aim of the Holy See's initiatives toward the East.

But, according to the underground paper, Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania (no. 8T), made public in the United States by Father Pugevicius, Ostpolitik "has greatly hurt the Church in Eastern Europe."

The publication cited the argument that diplomatic maneuvers keep the Iron Curtain Catholics from being annihilated. "In our opinion," it responded, "it is not diplomatic efforts

which keep them from atrocities, but the necessity of reckoning with the might of powerful states, world and national public opinion, and fear of a new Nuremberg trial."

The underground periodical also made charges involving complicity between bishops and the communist regimes.

Soviet leaders, the underground paper continued, "eagerly seek diplomacies with the Apostolic See, in order that, having obtained concessions from the Catholic Church, they might even more subtly persecute the Church, especially at the hands of Church leaders (locally) who have capitulated to them. Bishops, accommodating themselves to the atheists, often interfere by their directives, verbally or in writing, often forbidding persecuted priests to celebrate Holy Mass in private homes, to hear confessions outside one's own diocese, in private apartments."

The chronicle authors said Eastern European Catholics "are impressed by bold defense in the Faith."

"One bishop from Lithuania, upon his return from Rome, asserted that the Holy Father, in an audience, advised that the faithful of the Soviet Union 'pray and wait quietly and patiently.'"

But the authors said they do not believe the Pope ever gave such advice, asking, "How can we be quiet and wait, when the enemies of the Church are not quiet and do not wait?"

Father Pugevicius said the Lithuanians' views on Ostpolitik are shared by others. "Staunch Catholics in Ukraine, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Croatia, Byelorussia and elsewhere are saying the same. No one questions the good motives of the architects of Vatican Ostpolitik. We have serious misgivings about their judgments," he said.

Baptists in USSR Seek Emigration

KESTON, England. — The Khailo family, living in the Voroshilovhrad region has been subjected to harassment by the authorities for some time, reports Keston College.

In 1974 they renounced their Soviet citizenship, and have been striving for permission to emigrate from the USSR.

Bulletin No. 46 of the Council of Prisoners' Relatives carries the information that the authorities have threatened to deprive the Khailos of their parental rights. Two of their 15 children have been forcibly placed into a special institution-boarding school, where they are systematically mistreated by the other inmates with no intervention from the teachers and administrators.

The children still living with their parents are afraid to go to school, where they have been bullied and intimidated, because they fear that they also will be removed and placed in the "care" in a state institution.

The Khailos have renewed their request to authorities to allow them to leave the Soviet Union.

Another Baptist, Nikolai Kravchenko, has also demanded the right to emigrate. In April 1977 Kravchenko refused to take the military oath and was brutally assaulted by non-commissioned officers.

As a result of the injuries he received, Kravchenko was released from any further military service. Upon being discharged, he was physically unfit to work. He has demanded that the Soviet authorities acknowledge him as a bona fide invalid, and grant him the opportunity to emigrate in order to receive medical treatment from specialists abroad.

The contents of Bulletins No. 46 and 47, the most recent Bulletins to reach Keston College, indicate that such harassment of believers as that used against the Khailos is the favorite method of the Soviet authorities at the moment.

According to Bulletin 47, the total number of Baptists imprisoned at the end of 1977 was 47, including four women.

Although this figure is relatively low, it would seem that the authorities aim to break the believers' spirit by harassment without actually having to resort to arrest and trial. It seems fair to conclude that the firm stand taken

by the believers and the fact that religious persecution in the Soviet Union is attracting increasing attention abroad has forced the authorities to revise their tactics, and attempt to cast believers in the role of "public nuisances" rather than branding them dangerous enemies of the state, said the college's Center for the Study of Religion and Communism.

Pentecostals Appeal to World Communist Leaders

KESTON, England—Leaders of the Pentecostal emigration movement have sent appeals to the leaders of the Chinese and West European Communist parties. Documents which recently reached Keston College, bearing 69 and 77 signatures of representatives of Pentecostal congregations from many parts of the Soviet Union, are addressed to Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng of the Chinese Communist Party and to the leaders of the Italian, French and Spanish Communist parties.

At least two of the signatories are reform Baptists, and in an accompanying appeal to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, it is claimed that the total number of 10,000 would-be emigrants now comprises Sabbatarian Christians, German Lutherans and Orthodox Christians as well as Pentecostals and Baptists.

The writers cite past persecution and present threats by the Soviet authorities as reasons for wishing to emigrate and note that there has so far been no positive response from the government to their request to emigrate.

Invitations from abroad have been received by some families, though other invitations are known to have been withheld, and the authorities have promised in some cases to treat applications to emigrate sympathetically. Several of the applications were rejected after a wait of several months.

In one instance the unsuccessful applicant was told that even people with close relatives abroad were not always permitted to emigrate, so that invitations from distant relatives or fellow Christians could not be considered valid. When applicants quoted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Soviet officials answered: "That is a foreign provocation. There are no such laws in our country, and if you persist will prosecute you."

The causes underlying the emigration movement are illustrated by documents from the family of Vladimir

Akhtyorov from Voroshilovhrad region in Ukraine. The family declared its desire to emigrate to Australia in April 1977, following three and a half years of repression against their children in the local school. Fourteen separate incidents are cited ranging from regular punishment for not belonging to the Communist children's organizations, mostly being placed in the corner, but one of the children was sent out of class for a whole lesson after refusing to join the Pioneers in secret, to physical assault by a teacher and by other pupils.

СВОБОДА  **SVOBODA**
UKRAINSKYI SHCHENIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

FOUNDED 1893

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

TELEPHONES:

Svoboda

(201) 434-0237
(201) 434-0807

U.N.A.

(201) 451-2200
from New York (212) 227-5250
(212) 227-5251

from New York (212) 227-4125

Subscription rates for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
UNA Members

\$6.00 per year
\$2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Zenon Snylyk
Ass't Editor: Ihor Dlaboha
Editorial Ass't: Roma Sochan

U.S. Ukrainians Harassed at CSCE

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Three Ukrainian human rights activists from the U.S., who travelled to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for the final stages of the Helsinki review conference in an effort to speak out in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR, were harassed by the Yugoslavian police and nearly expelled from the country.

Atty. Boris Antonovych, a member of the Illinois State Assembly, Andriy Karkoc of St. Paul, Minn., and Zoriana Luckyj of Philadelphia, Pa., tried to stage a press conference at the Yugoslavia hotel where they stayed on Thursday, March 9, after announcing the conference the previous day and distributing invitations to foreign correspondents, including one from East Germany. Shortly thereafter, they were warned by the Yugoslav police, who told them that a press conference could not be held.

Mr. Karkoc, who had U.S. State Department accreditation as a correspondent for the "Smoloskyp" Information Service, insisted on his right to speak with other newsmen in the hotel.

The police, who kept a close watch on all three, placed Atty. Antonovych and Miss Luckyj under house arrest, but Mr. Karkoc managed to stage the press conference in the hallway, densely surrounded by foreign reporters. Three burly policemen with machine-guns interrupted the conference after some 20 minutes and later took the three Ukrainians to the airport.

Atty. Antonovych requested permission to call U.S. Embassy officials, and after about an hour all three were released and told by the police that they could stay in Yugoslavia. They remained through Friday and returned to the U.S. during the past weekend.

Accounts of the harassment were carried by numerous press agencies, and all three were interviewed in their respective cities by local media.

While in Belgrade, the three activists, who are members of the Washington based Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, with Miss Luckyj also representing the Philadelphia Moroz Committee, distributed reams of material on the dissident movement in Ukraine, the arrests of seven members of the Kiev Helsinki monitoring group, Moscow's policy of Russification, and other pertinent documents.

Atty. Antonovych also presented Ambassador Arthur Goldberg with a petition, containing 1,700 signatures, in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners. Mr. Goldberg, who headed the American delegation at the Belgrade parley, grew up in the area of Chicago, which Atty. Antonovych represents in the state assembly.

Gen. Grigorenko Denounces USSR For Barring His Return Home

by Ihor Dlaboha

NEW YORK, N.Y.—With tears in his eyes and anger in his voice, former Soviet Army Major General Pyotr Grigorenko, the Ukrainian human rights advocate who came to the United States on November 30, 1978, on a six-month visa, castigated the Soviet government during a press conference here at the Carnegie International Center Monday, March 13, for barring his return home.

Visibly disturbed by the Soviet government's revocation of his citizenship, Gen. Grigorenko demanded the right to return to his homeland and to prove at an open trial his innocence.

Gen. Grigorenko, who felt that the Soviet government's initial decision to allow him to go to America for a much needed prostate operation was based on humaneness, said he now realizes that Moscow's actions were "underhanded" and "insidious."

He said that Moscow's handling of his request for a temporary exit visa was used by the Soviet Union as a ploy



Former Soviet Army Major General Pyotr Grigorenko, center, answers correspondents' questions during a press conference in New York City. Also seen are, left to right, Adrian Karatynsky, Ludmyla Thorne, Andrew Grigorenko and Mrs. Zynaida Grigorenko.

to show the delegates to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe how it implements human rights. He said that it was all a show because since his departure Lev Lukianenko, Petro Vins and other members of the Kiev Helsinki group were arrested,

and that on the day after the CSCE concluded, the Soviet government announced the revocation of his citizenship.

Changing the tone of his remarks from the general, non-political statements he made at John F. Kennedy Airport three and a half months ago, Gen. Grigorenko termed the Soviet Union's decree "illegal" and an "act of terror."

Speaking in Russian with simultaneous translations into English by Ludmyla Thorne, Gen. Grigorenko charged the Soviet government with committing a "gross crime."

"Who has the right to deprive a person of his homeland? I know history, and no civilized country committed such an act, except in ancient Greece," he said.

Gen. Grigorenko explained at the start of the conference, which was organized by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, that he will speak in Russian because the

(Continued on page 10)

Sen. Yuzyk Cites Contributions Of Baltic Peoples to Canada

OTTAWA, Ont.—Taking advantage of the presence in the Senate gallery of the consuls of three Baltic states, Sen. Paul Yuzyk cited the contributions of the Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians to the Canadian cultural mosaic.

Present in the gallery were Ilmar Heinsoo of Estonia, Dr. Edward Upenieks of Latvia and Dr. Jonas Zmuidzinas of Lithuania.

The three consuls were in Ottawa to attend the sixth Baltic Evening on Parliament Hill Tuesday, March 1, in observance of the 60th anniversary of the independence of the Baltic states.

Sen. Yuzyk said that there are some 100,000 Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians in Canada. He said that they are "among the best citizens of our country."

"These people treasure the freedom, democracy and human rights of the Canadian way of life. Their many-sided contributions are enriching our economy and the Canadian cultural mosaic," said Sen. Yuzyk.

Sen. Yuzyk went on to say that Canada, the United States and several other Western governments do not recognize the Soviet occupation of and the forcible incorporation of these countries by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Sakharov's Telephone Disconnected

MOSCOW, USSR.—Dr. Andrei Sakharov, one of the leading Soviet human rights activists, said on Monday, March 13, that Soviet authorities have disconnected his telephone service for the first time, reported the Associated Press.

Dr. Sakharov was the last dissident in Moscow to have telephone service. Jewish activists and dissidents had their service discontinued earlier.

The action came one day after Dr. Sakharov led a demonstration near the Kremlin accusing the Soviet leadership of supporting the Palestinian guerrillas who killed 32 persons in a raid in Israel on March 12.

Dr. Sakharov called Western correspondents from a public telephone to report that a woman telephoned his wife, Yelena Bonner, and said that their telephone service was being disconnected because they did not pay for their long distance calls. Mrs. Sakharov said that she had receipts for all calls, but the woman, who refused to identify herself, hung up, said Dr. Sakharov.

He said that he and his wife had gone to the international telephone exchange where an official checked their receipts and told them she knew of no reason for their telephone service to be cut off.

In line with this, Sen. Andrew Thompson of Dovercourt, Ont., asked the government what is the current policy with regard to the occupation.

Sen. Raymond Joseph Perrault, leader of the government in the Senate, replied that Canada is still against the occupation of the Baltic states.

"I want to say in the strongest possible terms that the Canadian government never recognizes, de jure, the incorporation of those states into the USSR," said Sen. Perrault.

Philadelphia Lawmakers Sought Ukrainian in USIA Brochure

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—As a result of the efforts of the Ukrainian American Democratic Club here, local legislators and councilmen became involved in the campaign to urge the United States Information Agency to use Ukrainian in its agriculture brochure.

State Rep. Thomas J. McCormack, who is seeking election to the state senate from the 36th district, wrote to John E. Reinhardt, director of the USIA: that the "use of the Russian language in this brochure is an insult not only to the oppressed Ukrainians in Kiev, but to all freedom-loving people who have been oppressed by Red Russia."

"As a political leader in Philadelphia and candidate for election to the Pennsylvania State Senate, I speak for hundreds of Ukrainian Americans who are highly insulted and righteously indignant at this contemplated action by your agency," wrote Mr. McCormack.

Mr. McCormack was visited by several members of the Ukrainian American Democratic Club, who suggested his support in the effort. The group was composed of W. Henryk, president; Dr. I. Skalczuk, vice-president; R. Bednarsky, secretary; W. Wasylranchuk, I. Krych and G. Konoval.

This same group also visited City Councilman Al Pearlman, who after being apprised of the situation, also agreed to petition the USIA to change its decision.

Mr. Pearlman also pledged that he would introduce a resolution in the city council, urging President Jimmy Carter, Vice-President Walter Mondale and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to "issue a directive to the United States Information Agency to prepare the 57-page brochure for the Kiev agricultural exhibit in the native Ukrainian language."

The resolution was to have been adopted Thursday, March 16, in the presence of many members of the club and other area Ukrainian Americans.

In his separate letter to the USIA chief, Mr. Pearlman said that the use of the Russian language in the agency's brochure is an "affront" to Ukrainians around the world.

"Please let the Ukrainian people know of the United States' intention to be a watchdog for the human rights of the oppressed people of the world through the publication of the brochure in Ukrainian," wrote Mr. Pearlman.

Jewish Emigres from Ukraine Disclaim Anti-Semitism of Ukrainians

As reported in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (December 11, 1977), *The New York Times* of December 1, 1977, carried an article on Ukrainian Jewry by its Moscow correspondent, Craig R. Whitney, entitled "Jews in the Ukraine Charge that the Age-Old Anti-Semitism Persists." Despite the numerous letters which were sent to *The Times* protesting the article, none of the letters appeared in print. Among

the letters which were sent was one from Dr. Israel Klejner, a Jewish emigre from Ukraine now living in Munich, West Germany. Dr. Klejner also sent *The Times* a declaration of the Society for the Study of the Problems of Ukrainian Jewry in Israel. Below are the texts of Dr. Klejner's letter to *The Times*, his letter to the *Svoboda* daily, and the society's declaration.

Dr. Klejner's Letter to Svoboda

Dear Sir:

The *New York Times* published on December 1, last year, an article by Craig Whitney, in which he mentioned, among other things, my name. Because the tone of the article, as well as the quotes from one of my articles, were not completely proper, I wrote a letter to *The New York Times*, which as yet has not been printed. Two months have already passed since that time, and obviously my letter will not be

published. But the problem about which I wrote to *The New York Times* seems to me to be quite important. Therefore, I ask that you publish my letter in the English section of your newspaper, along with the text of the declaration, which I am also enclosing. I am sure that the readers of *Svoboda* will find these materials interesting and valuable.

I remain sincerely yours,
I. Klejner

Dr. Klejner's Letter to The Times

From: Dr. Israel Klejner,
Gebelester, II
8, Munich, 80, W. Germany

To: The *New York Times*
Chief Editor

Esteemed Editor,

On December 1, 1977 there was published in your newspaper an article by Craig R. Whitney on the position of the Jews in the Ukraine and on Ukrainian anti-Semitism. Towards the end of article the author makes reference to my writings.

I feel obliged to state that in reality the position of the Jews in the Ukraine is by no means as elementary as one might conclude from the article by Mr. Whitney.

Anti-Semitism in the Ukraine is strong not because the Ukrainian people by nature are not disposed to tolerate Jews. There are many Ukrainian intellectuals who manifest completely friendly attitude towards Jews and Jewish problems, as is evident from the study of Ukrainian "samizdat" materials. Many of these Ukrainian intellectuals currently are in Soviet prisons and concentration camps. The prime cause for contemporary Ukrainian anti-Semitism lies on a completely different level.

For a minimum period of an entire century those exercising power in the Ukraine operate from Moscow and consistently inflame Ukrainian-Jewish enmity with the objectives of a policy of "divide and rule." With particular vehemence is this political course applied precisely in the Ukraine, with added emphasis after World War Two. This in reality is the basic reason for anti-Semitism in the Ukraine. Western commentators for reasons not clear rarely emphasize this aspect of the problem although in fact this is the root cause of the entire question. Reading of Western press might cause one to conclude that the Ukrainian people are steeped in a species of pathological anti-Semitism as a racial characteristic. This smacks of racism indeed, and

Soviet agencies strenuously insinuate information of such tendencies into the hands of Western journalists.

The Soviet regime today, after the example of Hitlerite Germany, has made anti-Semitism one of the pillars of its ideology and practical politics. In all probability the regime hopes to exploit anti-Semitism as its last ideological support as it endeavors to guarantee its survival, since Marxist-Leninist ideology has lost its attractiveness in the hearts and minds of the Soviet citizens.

Being well aware of these truths twelve former activists of the Jewish civil rights movement in the USSR, among them nine former political prisoners, have established in Israel a Society for the study of the problems of Ukrainian Jewry. It has composed a declaration of intent which in clear terms clarifies realities with respect to Ukrainian-Jewish relations. This declaration was published in the Russian-language Israeli press. I am sure that the readers of *The New York Times* will be interested in reading this declaration if they truly desire to understand the position of the Jews in the USSR in general and in the Ukraine in particular. A copy of that declaration translated into English is enclosed.

This declaration presents the true essence of reality in the USSR with respect to nationality problems. If its substance to some degree differs from the standard approaches one encounters in Western media, the blame for this state of affairs rests neither with the Ukrainians nor with the Jews. These issues, moreover, are important not only for the nationalities in the USSR — they are also of importance to United States in its effort to understand fully the policies of its chief opponent on the international arena.

For these reasons I am sending you this letter in the hope that, along with the enclosed declaration, it will be published in your paper.

Respectfully,
Israel Klejner

the development of national processes in Ukraine.

In his time, Zhabotynskiy, with exceptional insight, foresaw the significance of a correct Jewish policy in relations with the national forces of the peoples on whose territories the Jews in diaspora lived. Socialist and Bundist circles, who at one time set the tone in the political movements of the Jews of the Russian empire, failed to understand this in good time and rejected Zhabotynskiy's ideas. A correct political course was not taken; attempts at reaching an understanding with local national forces began too late and were implemented inconsistently. Directly or indirectly, these mistakes cost the Jews many thousands of victims in Ukraine.

Today the Soviet regime systematically implements a policy of rousing Ukrainian-Jewish enmity. This policy is implemented in Ukraine, in the places of imprisonment where Ukrainian and Jewish political prisoners are held, and in the KGB-inspired foreign press. One must not rule out the possibility that the KGB inspires and finances some Jewish publications in the United States and other countries, if they are directed against the Ukrainians and the Ukrainian national movement. Unfortunately, a portion of the press in Israel (above all, the socialist) repeats the fabrications of the KGB, thereby encouraging and kindling Ukrainian-Jewish hatred.

At the same time, the overwhelming majority of Ukrainian political prisoners, who today comprise a majority in Soviet prisons and concentration camps, fervently supports the prisoners of Zion, combats anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist provocations on the part of the camp authorities, and prevents Jewish pogroms in the camps, Ukrainian dissident circles in Ukraine firmly support the recognition of the national rights of the Jewish people, including their right to emigrate to Israel. The Ukrainian emigration in the Free World makes every effort to normalize relations with the Jews, defends the prisoners of Zion, and agitates in behalf of Israel.

Unfortunately, the specific problems of the Ukrainian Jews do not find understanding in Jewish political spheres. The mistakes of the pre-revolutionary period in tsarist Russia are being repeated, and this threatens the Ukrainian Jews with dangerous and uncontrollable consequences.

On the other hand, Israel's vital and urgent tasks in the strategic sphere force us to devote great attention to the national movements of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. The Russian empire under tsarist and communist regimes remains the most predatory force in the international arena, poised, in the first place, against the Mediterranean region, the Near and Middle East. The Russo-Turkish con-

flict for domination of the Black Sea and for influence in the Balkans lasted three hundred years. Once in control over the Black Sea, Russia turned towards the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Today there is a huge Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, Soviet expansionism threatens the Near and Middle East and the African continent.

Simultaneously, the modern Russian empire has become the principal source of anti-Semitism, where, as in Hitlerite Germany, it is one of the cornerstones of official policy.

Given these conditions, the anti-imperialist national movements of the non-Russian nations of the USSR, as well as the anti-imperialist forces within the Russian nation, are our natural allies. We do not have the right to ignore the significance of this crucially important factor, if we wish to safeguard the interests of our people and of our state.

On the basis of all that has been said above and taking into consideration that Ukraine and the Ukrainian national movement is the largest oppositional force in the Russian empire, we, the undersigned, have organized a Society for the Study of the Problems of Ukrainian Jewry, with the following goals:

1. To study the history and culture of the Jews of Ukraine.
2. To study the current problems of the Ukrainian Jews, the problems of securing the safety of Jews in Ukraine and the possibility of their repatriation to Israel.
3. To study in connection with this the problems of Ukrainian-Jewish relations in Ukraine and in the whole world, the history, present status, significance and future prospects of these relations.
4. To conduct an elucidatory campaign stressing the importance of the oppositionist forces and the anti-imperialist struggle in the Russian empire for Israel and the Jewish people. We speak of the understanding of this problem and of the formulation of a correct political stance, and not of the direct participation of Soviet Jews in the oppositionist struggle in the USSR; this question requires further study on a different plane and on another level.
5. We call upon those who have come from other parts of the Russian empire — the Baltic states, the Caucasian and Central Asian states — to conduct an identical study of the question of relations between the Jews and the local populations of those states.

We call upon Jewish political circles in Israel and in the whole world to show understanding for the problem we propose to study in behalf of the interests of our people, in behalf of the struggle for our future and of the life and repatriation of the Jews in diaspora.

Signed

Maya Ulanovska — former political prisoner
Mark Perakh — prof, former political prisoner
Arye Vudka — former political prisoner
Yakov Suslienskiy — former political prisoner
Heinrich Shakhnovich — writer from Kiev
Israel Klejner — Jewish activist from Kiev

Alexander Feldman — former political prisoner
Edward Koryntny — Jewish activist from Kiev
Arkady Levin — former political prisoner
Alexander Uchytel — former political prisoner
Oleh Frolov — former political prisoner
Solomon Dreiser — former political prisoner

Declaration Concerning Goals of a Society for the Study of the Problems of Ukrainian Jewry

The Jews of Ukraine make up no less than 7 percent of all the Jews in the world. Living in a sea of Ukrainians, the Jews cannot remain indifferent to

the environment surrounding them. History has shown that the fate and the very existence of the Jews in Ukraine depend on the local environment, on

UNA Passaic District Holds Annual Meeting

PASSAIC, N.J.—The entire slate of officers of UNA's Passaic District Committee, headed by John Chomko, was re-elected at the District's annual meeting held here Saturday, March 11, at the Ukrainian Center. Attending the meeting were 32 officers representing Branches 42 in Passaic, 64 in Patterson and 182 in Clifton.

Also present was UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, who spoke on the overall progress of Soyuz in 1977.

Mr. Chomko opened the meeting and welcomed all present, while the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Theodore, honorary chairman and pastor of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, led all present in prayers and asked for a moment's silence in memory of the deceased members.

The meeting was conducted by a presidium consisting of Wasyl Moczula, chairman, and Wasyl Maruschak, secretary. After the reading of minutes from the last meeting, individual officers rendered reports on the District's past activity.

Mr. Chomko praised the organizing work of Branch officers and reported in detail about last year's UNA Day program in Bound Brook, expressing satisfaction with the cooperation of the Passaic District. The affair was well attended and all four New Jersey Districts profited financially. Vice-chairman, H. Klymenko, and secretary Wasyl Maruschak reported that they performed all the duties that were required and cooperated fully with chairman.

Treasurer John Blycha presented the financial statement, indicating the income and disbursements for the year and the balance in the treasury. Peter Holowachuk, organizing chairman, reported that 49 new members had been added to the District membership. He and other secretaries were assisted by Wasyl Orichowsky, UNA field organizer. Mr. Holowachuk, who has

served Branch 42 for 42 years, appealed to all present to increased their activities in Soyuz and keep working for a bigger and better organization. Members of the executive committee, Anna Kowalchuk, Paul Wojtvi and Frank Martin, commented briefly on their participation in the District programs during the past year.

The Rev. Forosty expressed great satisfaction over the accomplishments of the UNA membership in the Passaic District. He stated that he knew most of the people in Soyuz personally and was proud to be a part of the community. Fr. Forosty thanked Soyuz for the mortgage loan made to his parish. In recounting his 42 years of priesthood, of which the last 16 were in Passaic-Clifton, he stated that because of health reasons he had wanted to retire but his parishoners and Metropolitan Mstyslav has prevailed on him to remain. He promised to continue working for his Church, his people, his two fatherlands, Ukraine and the United States, as long as God continued to give him good health.

Mr. Lesawyer, in his address, reviewed the operations of Soyuz during the past year pointing out that substantial progress was made in all departments. Assets increased by over \$1 million and now exceed \$42 million. Dues were over \$3 million and investment income passed the \$2 million mark. More than 3,700 new members were organized. The new building rental income had risen to over \$1.5 million for the year and Soyuzivka receipts were close to \$500,000. Svoboda income was higher. Soyuz continued to be the leader in community, fraternal, patriotic endeavors in both the United States and Canada. The president thanked all present for their contributions to the progress that was made and urged still more effort in the coming year.

(Continued on page 11)

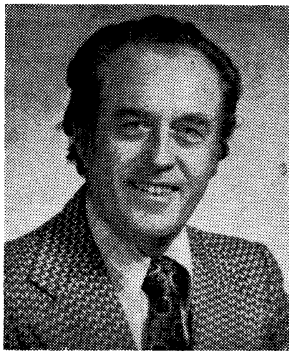
Boryskewich-Boyd Heads UNA Detroit District

DETROIT, Mich.—Walter Boryskewich-Boyd, well-known UNA activist here, was elected chairman of UNA's Detroit District Committee at its annual meeting held Saturday, February 18, at the Ukrainian National Home here.

Also elected to the executive committee, as submitted by J. Baziuk, secretary of the nominating committee, were: P. Mudry, vice-chairman for Canada, R. Tatarsky and R. Kuropas, vice-chairmen, P. Zaluha, secretary, J. Baziuk, financial chairman, E. Repeta, organizing chairman, W. Papiz, press; D. Koshylovsky, H. Korbiak, O. Semeniuk and M. Bober, members. Comprising the auditing committee are Walter Didyk, immediate past chairman, O. Maruschak and Dr. A. Slusarczuk, members. The vote was unanimous.

After the elections, Mr. Papiz moved that Mr. Didyk, longtime UNA activist and former Supreme Advisor who is currently a lifetime honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, be named honorary chairman. The meeting adopted the motion by applause.

Attending the meeting, which was opened by Mr. Didyk and conducted



Walter Boryskewich-Boyd

by a presidium consisting of Mr. Tatarsky, head, and Dr. Slusarczuk, secretary, were 32 officers representing 13 Branches.

Following the opening formalities, including a tribute to the deceased members, among them Peter Fedyk, the late secretary of Branch 292, individual officers rendered brief yet cogent reports. Mr. Didyk was followed by P.

(Continued on page 13)

M. Chomanczuk Re-elected Head Of UNA N.Y. District

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Despite yet another snowfall, the annual meeting of UNA's New York District Committee took place Friday, March 3, at the Ukrainian National Home here, with a goodly number of secretaries and delegates in attendance. Also present were UNA supreme officers: President Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Auditor Iwan Wynnyk and honorary member Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch.

Chairman Mykola Chomanczuk welcomed all and called for nominations for the presidium, which was elected as follows: Dr. Wasyl Palidwor, chairman, Eustachia Milanytch, vice-chairman, and Michael Yuzeniw, secretary. A nominating committee was then elected, consisting of Michael Saldan, head, John Choma and Marion Klymyshyn.

Secretary Yuzeniw read the minutes of last year's meeting, which was followed by reports of Mr. Chomanczuk, treasurer William Chupa, and for the auditing committee by Dr. Aleksander Sokolyszyn. A discussion ensued, with Natalia Chomanczuk, Orest Pytlar, Dr. Mykola Schpetko and Ivan Pryhoda submitting questions, at the conclusions of which a vote of confidence was given the outgoing officers and committee members.

The results of the election saw Mr. Chomanczuk re-elected chairman, Dr.

Wasyl Weresh and E. Milanytch, vice-chairmen; M. Yuzeniw, secretary; W. Chupa, treasurer; Committees — organizing: I. Pryhoda and John Choma; press: Walter Lewenetz, Ukrainian, and Mary Dushnyck, English; program: Stepan Chuma and M. Klymyshyn; auditing: head, Dr. A. Sokolyszyn, Roman Krupka, O. Pytlar and John Riznyk, members.

In his activities plan for 1978, Mr. Chomanczuk has scheduled a meeting for secretaries and convention delegates in April, a UNA Day at Soyuzivka, celebration of the 85th anniversary of Svoboda, the 45th of The Ukrainian Weekly and the 25th of Veselka at the end of the year, organizing meeting and so on.

Mr. Lesawyer congratulated Mr. Chomanczuk and District secretaries and organizers who helped New York attain third place among UNA Districts and fulfill 77 percent of its 1977 quota. He stated that the past year was a better one for the UNA financially and in terms of organization with 700 more new members than in 1976. Income from investments and the building increased and promissory notes now amount to \$5.6 million. Soyuzivka had its highest income ever, but expenses ran high concomitantly due to renovations, etc.; summer camp dates and rates have been fixed.

(Continued on page 11)

UNA Cultural Committee Meets

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The Cultural Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, a body comprising all members of the Supreme Executive Committee and Svoboda editorial staff, met here Friday, March 10, and discussed a series of topics relating to Soyuz's initiatives in the realm of Ukrainian culture. The Cultural Committee is an advisory body which formulates plans and submits them for approval of the Executive Committee.

The meeting, held at the Soyuz Home Office, was opened by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who said that because of unexpected and urgent UNA business he would not be able to participate in the session, and passed on the conduct of the session to Supreme Vice-President Dr. John Flis. Unable to attend and justifying their absence were Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk and Supreme Vice-President Mary Dushnyck.

Present, in addition to Mr. Flis, were: Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, Anthony Dragan and Svoboda and Weekly editors Walter Lewenetz, Basil Terhakovec, Lubov Kolensky, Zenon Snylyk, Ihor Dlaboha and Roma Sochan. Mr. Terhakovec kept the minutes of the meeting.

Prior to discussions, Mr. Dragan proposed a minute's silence in tribute to Taras Shevchenko, UNA's patron, since this day marked the 117th anniversary since his death.

The UNA Almanac for 1979 was the first item on the agenda, with Mr. Dragan proposing and the present concurring that it be devoted primarily to the 85th anniversary of the UNA.

By mid-April a tentative outline of articles can be worked out and all material should be submitted for printing no later than October 31st of 1978. It

was noted that this, as well as other projects, are contingent to a large extent on the re-staffing of Svoboda to bring it to its previous numerical level.

The Almanac should also include some English-language material on the central themes of the book.

Ulas Samechuk's book is virtually ready for printing, reported Mr. Dragan, and chances are good that it will be released by convention time. The book is a literary narrative on the history and development of the UNA and the Ukrainian community in the U.S.

The UNA Tribune, a periodical supplement in Svoboda, and special pages for youth organizations were discussed at some length, with the participants agreeing on the importance of both in the overall activity of the UNA and its involvement in the community life. Possibilities will be explored to revitalize these supplements and add new dimensions to their content.

Preparation of the convention book is of immediate urgency. The Pittsburgh convention committee is collecting the material, which will be processed as it comes in.

The observance of UNA's 85th anniversary next year should entail one major event as had been the case in the past with the staging of Ouglitzky's "The Witch" and Rudnytsky's "Anna Yaroslava," original productions which left an indelible mark on the Ukrainian cultural scene in the U.S. and Canada. Various channels will be explored to stage a similar program next year. Also, the possibility of a Ukrainian rock concert will be taken into consideration with Soyuzivka as a possible site.

Also discussed were Svoboda, Weekly and Veselka anniversaries, which are being observed this year.

After exhausting the agenda, the conferees agreed on May 5 as the date of the next meeting.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Gross Omission

If the Belgrade conference on the review of the implementation of the Helsinki Accords were to be viewed solely through the letters of the two-page "final communique" which was made public last week at the conclusion of the parley, then it could be stated that it was a total fiasco and a deep disappointment to the thousands involved in the struggle for human rights around the world.

The upshot of procedural shacklings that called for a consensus, the communique constitutes a banal statement, conspicuous by the glaring absence of any reference to human rights. Consequently, many people, including advocates of human and national rights in our own ranks on both sides of the Iron Curtain, will be at pains in swallowing that bitter pill and perhaps even frustrated at the West's inability to deal with the stonewalling tactics of the Soviet Union and its satellites. For all of us the conference was to be a forum at which injustice and violations of human rights provisions were to be raised with candor and treated in the context of the document that was signed by 35 heads of state less than three years ago in Helsinki. If judged on the basis of the communique alone, it fell far short of the expectations.

But there are two points well worth remembering. First, the question of violations of human and national rights by the Soviet and other Communist regimes were indeed brought to the fore and received exposure in the media, thus at least partially unmasking the Red facade, and the problem heretofore dispensed as falling into the realm of "internal affairs" will no longer hold any water. As a result, the world public opinion is better attuned to what the reality is behind the Iron Curtain.

Secondly, the very omission of human rights from the final communique stands out like a red blister which attests quite eloquently to the Communist duplicity, as well as Moscow's fear and growing insecurity. And the omission notwithstanding, the struggle for human and national rights will continue with even greater forcefulness.

An Odious Measure

For some time now the Soviet has resorted to the insidious tactic of allowing its citizens to travel abroad, only to strip them of their citizenship when they are out of the country.

One of the latest victims of this tactic is Gen. Grigorenko, former hero of the Red Army who in his later years became one of the most ardent advocates of human and national rights in the USSR. Only a few days later, the Soviet regime applied the measure to musician Rostropovich and his wife.

In case of Gen. Grigorenko, as he himself noted in his letter to the Supreme Soviet, the Kremlin again showed its hypocrisy by allowing him to travel to the United States on a six-month visa at the time the Helsinki review conference was in progress. The Soviet government, however, did not announce the decree stripping him of citizenship until after the adjournment of the conference, even though the decree was adopted a month earlier.

Moreover, the charge that Gen. Grigorenko behaved in a manner detrimental to the Soviet Union is a concoction, for while here the man lived up to his pledge of not making any public statements and confirmed his desire to return home. He insists on the latter and is even willing to face a trial by Soviet judges, providing the trial is open to the public and to the media. He is convinced in his innocence and, we feel, he deserves that much.

Letter to the Editor

On Student Apathy

Sir:

Upon reading the article "Students Discuss Internal Problems," printed in the March 12th edition, I was appalled at seeing such a lack of interest within Ukrainian student groups in the United States, particularly the eastern seaboard. The event in question was SUSTA's Presidential Council, held near Philadelphia, to which only five Ukrainian student clubs bothered to send representatives. I know that there are several other such student groups with in a few hours' drive, and their absence at this event is puzzling. Also, in areas such as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with substantial concentrations of Ukrainians, it is hard to find an institution of higher learning whose roster does not contain Ukrainian surnames. It boggles the mind why

there aren't more such student clubs in the areas.

The first reason to come to mind is the apathy of the era we are living in. This decade, popularly known as "the apathetic seventies," is a complete turnabout from the turbulent sixties, when students in the United States, motivated by one ideal or another, devoted themselves to their implementation. Now, it seems that the only thing in the minds of students, as well as the general population, is personal accomplishment, or materialism. Under its influence, people "don't care" about anything, except having a good time. As a result, our causes suffer.

Other less notable reasons for lack of student activity are geography, assimilation, sometimes even parental

(Continued on page 11)

An Attempt to Defend A Ukrainian Political Prisoner

(2)

(The article below, by Atty. Burton Hall, appeared in the Winter-Spring 1978 issue of "New Politics." Mr. Hall, an American attorney, traveled to Kiev last year in an attempt to present a brief in defense of Oleksander Serhiyenko.)

According to the labor camp's commandant, "...the transfer to prison is a disciplinary educational measure, not a penalty for crimes committed." He was transferred back to the labor camp in December 1976, three years later, and has since been given periods of special punishment of one kind or another for such offenses as writing to the local prosecutor to protest the beating of a fellow-prisoner by a guard. Sporadically, he has been given medical treatment — he suffers from chronic pulmonary tuberculosis — but this has been discontinued for lengthy periods, partly as punishment for such offenses. His health has deteriorated further; the symptoms that have been reported to his mother are alarming; and it is questionable whether he will survive his term in the labor camp, even if no further "disciplinary educational measures" are applied.

Under Ukrainian law, a petition for review "by way of judicial supervision" of a criminal conviction can be submitted at any time by "any lawyer;" it can ask for dismissal of the conviction or, alternatively, for commutation. The petition is directed to the General Procurator (or chief prosecutor) and to the Chairman of the court, in this case the Supreme Court of Ukraine. The point of filing such a petition is that the Ukrainian Code of Criminal Procedure provides that if the person receiving the petition believes that the case merits review he must bring a protest to the court — and if he believes it does not he must explain why not to the petitioner.

Serhiyenko's mother has sought energetically to find a lawyer to file such a petition for her son. The first, Lindi, after two attempts to obtain the records, was told by the KGB that he could not have access to them — and was told something else besides, because he then told Meshko that there was "danger" involved and he would go no further with the case. The second lawyer, Nemyrnskaya, sought for more than eight months to obtain access to the records but was stalled until July 1975, when the Voroshilovgrad Collegium of Lawyers removed her from the case by refusing her permission to handle it. A third lawyer, Volkova, was similarly stymied. Meshko then asked Martysh, the court-appointed trial lawyer, to file a petition. Martysh, too, was denied access to the court records but he had his own personal notes of the trial and, on the basis of them, prepared a petition. Five months after submitting it, however, he inquired as to what had happened to it; the authorities replied they had "misplaced" it in their offices and could not "locate" it.

Finally, Meshko sent word to a relative abroad to find a foreign lawyer to file a petition on behalf of her son. Ultimately, that request reached me. Together with another lawyer, I prepared a petition. Since the Ukrainian Code permits such a petition to be filed by "any lawyer," we prepared it for submission in my name.

I might as well admit here that I am not an expert in Ukrainian criminal law or procedure. But several basic documents are available in New York. Among these are copies of the Soviet and Ukrainian constitutions, which guarantee (the Soviet Constitution is presently being superseded by a new one) to all citizens the rights of freedom

of speech and of the press. Another document available is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which was signed by both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR in 1968. It guarantees to "everyone" the right to freedom of expression, and defines that freedom as including "freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing, or in print..." Finally — so far as such basic documents are concerned — there are available the Helsinki Accords of 1975, which commit the participating states (one of which is the USSR) to "respect" human rights and fundamental freedoms, to "promote and encourage" their effective exercise, to "recognize" their universal significance, to "constantly respect" them and to "promote universal and effective respect for them."

Whatever all those guarantees mean in Soviet practice, it seems obvious that they include respect for the right of a Soviet citizen to read 33 pages of an essay on the national question and to make whatever marginal notes he pleases.

As regards more everyday, lawyer-like documents, there are also available in New York copies of the Ukrainian Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, as well as several authoritative works on Soviet law. From a study of them (and of reports received here regarding his trial), it appears that Serhiyenko's conviction should be reversed on several ordinary, procedural and evidentiary grounds. First, because the failure to call Dzyuba as a witness rendered the investigation incomplete — for, as Serhiyenko had protested at the trial and as Dzyuba's subsequent letter to the Ukrainian Supreme Court clearly establishes, if Dzyuba had been called he would have testified that he did all the editing of the manuscript and did not discuss it with Serhiyenko.

Second, the conviction should be reversed because the judicial findings do not correspond to the evidence at trial. For example: the evidence at trial established that Serhiyenko could not have had any discussion with the students after 1967 and thus could not have discussed the Prague Spring with them; yet the court found that the conversations took place in 1968 and did concern the Prague Spring. For another example: there was no evidence to support the court's finding that Serhiyenko was involved in either the writing, the editing, or the dissemination of Dzyuba's book.

Thirdly, an essential element of the crime for which Serhiyenko was convicted is an intent to weaken or undermine Soviet rule — and there was no evidence of any such intent on Serhiyenko's part. At most, therefore, the evidence could have justified conviction under an entirely different statute, which carries a maximum sentence of three years. Since Serhiyenko has already served five years, a reduction to three would require his immediate release. The same result can also be achieved, under Ukrainian law, by commutation of sentence for reasons of ill health.

(To be continued)

New Canadian Constitution And the Rights of Ethnics

Outline of brief to the Task Force on Canadian Unity, presented on March 2, 1978, at the Canadian Conference Centre by Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

(1)

In January 1970 a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on the Constitution of Canada was established to make a comprehensive review of the constitution. The report of this committee was tabled in both houses on March 16th of 1972.

Scope of Hearings and Report

It is important to note that in its two years of intensive effort, the committee held 145 public meetings, including 72 sessions in 47 cities and towns located in all the provinces and territories. The 1,486 witnesses who appeared before the committee ranged from acknowledged experts, leaders in various walks of life, representatives of various institutions and organizations to students and common people, such as individual laborers, farmers, housewives, trappers and others. The evidence was published fully in both official languages in the record of Parliament (93 volumes) and is available to all who may wish to study this important material.

This was a large-scale national exercise in participatory democracy. It was the first time in the history of Canada that a parliamentary committee undertook such an ambitious series of hearings to gauge public opinion on such an important matter that would affect the lives of every man, woman and child in this country. Many mayors and citizens expressed their great delight and gratitude to have a parliamentary body visit their area and hear their opinions on vital issues; we heard many requests for parliamentary committees to hold similar meetings on important topics in the future from time to time throughout Canada. This method of ascertaining public opinion falls just short of conducting a referendum.

The final product of the committee is a report which embodies recommendations hammered out as a tolerable and reasonable compromise. It reflects an agreement arrived at by representatives of all the political parties as well as their differences of opinion within the parties. Taking into consideration the consensus of public opinion when it was clearly evident, as well as their own personal views, the members of the committee, who themselves are fairly representative of Canadian society, have presented proposals that reflect the mainstreams of opinion of this diverse society. Consequently, it was not a unanimous report. Uppermost in the minds of these parliamentarians, however, were the best interests of Canada as a whole.

I am in full agreement with Recommendation 1. "Canada should have a new and distinctively Canadian Constitution, one which would be a new whole even though it would utilize many of the same parts." The arguments for a new constitution are set out in Chapter 3. Stating that a new constitution ought to be "both an inspiration and a mirror for its community," the committee defines the purpose of a constitution as "to distribute the powers of government according to the wishes of a particular national community and to enunciate its fundamental values and common goals." The committee goes on to say that the

B.N.A. Act with all its amendments "does not reflect the Canadian reality of today: an independent, democratic, officially bilingual, multicultural, federal state," which is now the Canadian identity, and will be for generations to come. In the hearings across the country there was a strong current in favor of a new constitution that would be distinctively Canadian and functionally contemporary.

Basic Objectives of Canada

It is recommended by the committee that "the Canadian Constitution should have a preamble which would proclaim the basic objectives of Canadian federal democracy." This is the only place in the constitution where it can be stated in broad terms what kind of a country Canada is and what she aspires to be. The Canadian nation is distinguished as "a free people in a free society; a country characterized by rich diversity in linguistic communities, cultural heritage and regional identities; a country where individual fulfillment is the fundamental goal of society; a country where individual Canadians look to the state not simply as a vehicle by which to serve their own self-interest but as a vehicle by which they can contribute to the well-being of other Canadians."

The basic objectives of Canada that should be included in the preamble to the new constitution are the following:

1. To establish a federal system of government within a democratic society;
2. To protect and enhance basic human rights;
3. To develop Canada as a bilingual and multicultural country in which all its citizens, male and female, young and old, native peoples and Metis, and all groups from every ethnic origin feel equally at home;
4. To promote economic, social and cultural equality for all Canadians as individuals and to reduce regional economic disparities;
5. To present Canada as a pluralistic mosaic, a free and open society which challenges the talents of her people;
6. To seek world peace and security, and international social progress.

Entrenched Bill of Rights

The committee endorses the entrenchment of certain basic political, legal and human rights to be included in a Bill of Rights as part of the Canadian constitution. Guaranteed should be political freedoms of conscience and religion, of thought, opinion and expression, of peaceful assembly and of association; the inalienability of the right to citizenship, protection of a citizen's life, liberty and security of his person, protection against arbitrary seizure of his property, except for the public good and for just compensation; prohibition of discrimination by reason of sex, race, ethnic origin, color or religion; prohibition of discrimination in employment, or in membership in professional, trade or other occupational associations, or in obtaining public accommodation and services, or in owning, renting or holding property; as well as other provisions contained in the Canadian Bill of Rights of 1960. The committee considered the argu-

Book Review

"The Kiev Encounter" — A Masterful Tale

"The Kiev Encounter," by Serge Mironovitch, Branden Press, Boston, 423 pages, \$12.50.

"The Kiev Encounter" opens with a father recounting tales of his Ukrainian ancestors to his three children. The entranced children picture in their mind's eye the Kozak horsemen galloping over frozen ground while the cold air pierces the straining lungs of both horse and rider.

But these images soon give way to tales of war, of their great-grandfather "plowing through enemy lines like 10 lions slicing right and left." The children know the stories are true because they have seen the elegant saber hanging in the other room.

The time is 1912. A storm is brewing that would shortly erupt in the Russian Revolution. No longer a time of glorious saber battles, it was period of struggle in the relationship between Russia and Ukraine.

Author Serge Mironovitch draws our attention to the two sons: Petro, the elder, and Volodya, the younger. The boys, nourished by talks of their fearless and free ancestors, are anxious that the Ukrainian people share the same freedom.

The elder boy argues that freedom can be gained by killing the rich, seizing their wealth and dividing it among the poor. Volodya, on the other hand, contends that freedom for their people can only come through securing freedom for the entire country.

But Volodya's desire to free his countrymen from tsarist tyranny is

only one of two driving forces of his life. The other is the beautiful Katya whom he met by chance in Kiev (hence the title).

The two images alternately rise to the foreground and fade into the background of Volodya's life, providing the backdrop for the suspense-filled plot of "The Kiev Encounter."

We follow Volodya to Siberia to attend officers' training. He knows he will have to serve in the tsar's army, to him a hateful task, but one which he is willing to endure in order to help his own country.

There he meets and becomes close friends with a Russian youth named Kolya. Their ideological differences (Kolya is a Bolshevik) are not enough to prevent a deep bond of love and friendship from developing between them. Despite their relationship, however, they are both aware that in later years they might face each other on opposite sides of the battle — and kill without thinking.

One of the main lessons of the book is that people are human beings first, believers in ideology second.

Mironovitch weaves a masterful tale, richly embroidered with beautiful women, idealism, differing ideologies and young men struggling for identity.

(The review above, written by Carroll Ann Brooks, appeared in the February 15th edition of the World Student Times).

Shopping Courtesy

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

Are you a "supermarket hazard?" Many consumers are. Farmers, processors, and merchants spend thousands of dollars in research finding ways to get fresh produce to the consumer in peak quality condition, yet many homemakers pinch, press, or handle roughly fresh fruits and vegetables. Due to this mishandling, about 10 percent of certain perishable produce must be discarded. Guess who has to absorb the loss. You, the consumer.

Other thoughtless practices also contribute dollars to your shopping cost each year. Items taken from the shelves and thoughtlessly placed at any convenient location along the shopping route when the consumer changes her mind about purchasing the item are a real headache to merchants. Employees must be paid to collect such strewn merchandise and return it to its proper location.

ments against the entrenchment of a Bill of Rights but came to the conclusion that an entrenched Bill of Rights was a more effective guarantee to individuals. Succinctly stated, it is a question of who would have the final word, a court which has the right to interpret what a legislature enacts, or a legislature which has the right to amend a judicial interpretation. I do not want to discuss all the arguments pro and con; I am satisfied that courts in a democratic society eventually accept what the majority want and that competing interests of majority rule and minority rights are in accordance with the

And those shopping carts. Consumers often forget that these conveniences cost about \$40 each. When they are carried to the parking areas by thoughtless shoppers and left, any number of things may happen to the carts. They may be damaged, stolen or they may deteriorate due to exposure. Under the best conditions, an employee must be paid to retrieve and return the carts. Cart misuse adds to the shoppers' cost of merchandise.

Other things, such as broken merchandise, opened packages, damaged or soiled items, also cause an increase in merchandising cost. Then there is always outright theft.

If consumers were more careful and courteous, they could receive more for the money they spend and also they would make a real friend of the merchant.

essence of democracy. Canada is a country of numerous minorities, all of whom want fair treatment.

Language Rights

Probably one of the most important questions to be settled in a new constitution is that of language rights. Because language is a vital part of the culture of most peoples, its recognition is of great symbolic importance. Consequently, Chapter 10 on "Language Rights" is one of the longest in the report.

(To be continued)

"Yaseny" Prepares for N.Y. Concert



"Yaseny" from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que.—The members of the "Yaseny" band are all university students between the ages of 19 and 22, and they sometimes have difficulty finding time to practice and perform, but they "wouldn't give it up for the world," according to Peter Marunchak, Jr., the group's drummer and percussionist.

He and accordionist Morris Balycky are the two original members of "Yaseny." Eugene Malynowsky, rhythm guitarist, and John Nestorowich, lead guitarist, joined the group eight months and one year, respectively, after its formation. The newest member of the band is bass player Mike Dzbonak.

"Yaseny" plays all types of music

from sentimental waltzes to disco rock. The group has appeared in Montreal at "Man and His World," Dominion Square and the Olympic Games, as well as in other cities in Canada and the U.S., including Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

The band frequently provides backup music for other Ukrainian artists such as Lubomyra Kowalchuk. One member of the group has even written material for Miss Kowalchuk.

"Yaseny" will perform in New York City on Saturday and Sunday, April 8 and 9, at the Fashion Institute on 24th Street, along with Miss Kowalchuk and "Syny Stepiv."

Stage "Kateryna" on L.I. Today



Photo above shows one of the scenes from the opera "Kateryna" by Mykola Arkas, which is being staged today at the Mary E. Powell Auditorium of the Union, L.I., High School by the Ukrainian Opera, Inc., a relatively new organization whose membership includes some of the leading Ukrainian artists, composers and musicians. Some of them will be performing in the opera today. Curtain time is 3:30 p.m.

Detroit's "Luna" Is Now Septet



The "Luna" ensemble of Detroit. Left to right are: Maria Lonchyna-Lisowsky, piano accompanist, Chrystia Lypecky, Vera Andrushkiw, Myrosia Stefaniuk, Myrosia Mychalowych, Zenia Serafyn, Nadia Lawrin and Oksana Fedorowych.

DETROIT, Mich.—The "Luna" vocal ensemble, composed of the wives of members of the Detroit branch of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, performed recently at the Engineers Ball.

The ensemble was originally founded as a quintet in 1967, and made its

debut at the Engineers Ball in 1968. The group was then inactive until 1972, when it reappeared as a sextet.

Today the group is a septet, which has appeared at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Detroit engineers society in 1976 and at its annual debutante balls.

Launch New Radio Program

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford will sponsor a half-hour radio program, "The Ukrainian Catholic Hour," weekly at 7:15 a.m. on Sunday over WRYM Radio, 840 on the AM dial. The program, under the patronage of Bishop Basil Losten, is the newest part of the diocesan media outreach.

The program is intended primarily for Ukrainian Catholics, but invites all Ukrainians of whatever religious persuasion, and the whole community of central Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Broadcasts will consist of readings from the Bible, sermons, and religious hymns, and each show will be conducted both in English and Ukrainian.

The host and announcer of the "Ukrainian Catholic Hour" is Father Charles Mezzomo of St. Josaphat Church in New Britain and St. John Church in Glastonbury. The content of the program will be strictly spiritual and will seek to strengthen the faith and religious life of its listeners, while helping to keep them informed about the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Byzantine Rite.

"Kosmos" and Kunasz Promote "Pysanky" on Television

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.(O.T.) — This Easter season the "Kosmos" Gift Shop will continue a television tradition. In focus will be the "pysanka," the Ukrainian Easter egg.

Last season this popular Ukrainian business establishment sponsored many of the shows which were seen and complimented by the entire local community. After several of these shows demonstrating the batik process last year, many people from different backgrounds made a point to visit the "Kosmos" "pysanka" display.

Dr. Ihor Kunasz has been featured in past seasons and he will continue his very clear explanation of this Ukrainian art to many news people.

Dr. Kunasz is a resident of Audubon, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia and has been involved with this hobby for more than 15 years. Some of his most beautiful samples include designs on

pigeon eggs and ostrich eggs. To date, he has been on over a half dozen top billed shows.

The dates and shows for this season are: WPVI-TV 6, "Dialing for Dollars," Friday, March 17; "The Morning Show," which will air Dr. Kunasz Tuesday, March 21. Other shows which the local viewers can key their sights on are KYW-TV 3 and a show entitled "Evening Magazine," plus all the local newscasts beginning with the Holy Week. The dates for the airing of these shows will be made known sometime later this month.

Holy Cross Vets To Hold Liturgy

ASTORIA, N.Y.—The Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church Post No. 1619 of the Catholic War Veterans will hold its annual Liturgy and communion breakfast Sunday, April 16.

The Liturgy will be held at 8:30 a.m. at the church, located at 31st Avenue and 30th Street here. The communion breakfast will take place at the parish hall, 37-09 31st Avenue.

Donations are \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for children under 12.

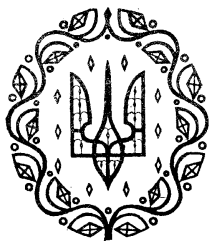
For reservations contact William Galaga, commander, at 784-8539 or Nicholas Rywak, first vice-commander and chairman of the event, at 728-3172.

N.Y. Ukrainians Profiled by UPI

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.—The Times Herald Record here published a profile of Ukrainians in the United States with emphasis on the New York City Ukrainian community. The article by Richard H. Growald, United Press International national reporter, appeared in the Tuesday, February 28, edition of the newspaper.

The Legality of the National Insignia of Ukraine

by W. Trembicky



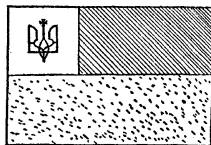
"The Great Coat of Arms" — the oval olive wreath surrounding the trident represents peace to all citizens of the Ukrainian state and between the Ukrainian republic and all neighboring states. The 10 squares placed around the trident symbolize the 10 basic administrative districts or provinces united in the republic in the spring of 1918.



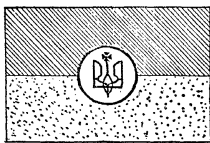
"The Little National Emblem" of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, adopted March 22, 1918, and used mostly internally.



"The Little Seal" of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic of 1917-1920, adopted March 22, 1918. It was designed by Prof. Vasyl Krychevsky.



Minister's Flag



Trident on the ambassadorial flag.



The trident depicted on coins from the Kievan-Rus period — 1. A picture of the trident which appeared on the wall of the Church of the Tithes; 2. trident on a coin minted during the time of Grand Prince Volodymyr the Great (979-1015); 3. trident on a coin minted during the time of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054).

The Ukrainian national (state) coat of arms consists of a gold trident on a white background outlined by a fine gold line. This combination lies on a dark sky-blue background. This national (state) coat of arms was composed in February and March of 1918 by Prof. Vasyl Krychevsky according to instructions of Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

It is extremely difficult to establish precisely when and why the trident came into use in Ukraine. Archeological findings indicate that the trident has a history going back to the ancient times.

A British museum, for instance, treasures a trident that at one time represented the emblem of the ancient Central Asian Empire of Ugor. According to scholars, the coat of arms, represented three territorial units of the Ugor Grand State, hence the trident.

In the ancient Hellenic Empire, as in the Roman Empire, the trident was known as a mythological symbol — a symbol of these nations' sea power. For this reason, their respective sea gods, Poseidon in Greece and Neptune in the Roman Empire, held the trident in their hands as a staff.

Between the 5th centuries B.C. and the 4th A.D., the trident was represented as the emblem of the Pontic Kingdom (122-261) that was located in the basin between the Black and Azov seas and from this nation came into Ukraine. In the Pontic Kingdom again, the trident was the symbol of a maritime and commercial nation. Between the 12th and 13th centuries A.D., the trident was the emblem of the Scythians who inhabited the area stretching along the Black Sea coast (between the Dnieper and Dniester rivers) and were known for their trade and agricultural skills.

Quite interesting is also the fact that the trident, created in the form of the Cyrillic letter "Shch" which represented a simplification of the trident — was a symbol of unity of the Northern Caucasian tribes inhabiting the basin of the three rivers the Terek, Kuban, and Kuma in northern Caucasia. To this day, the Northern Caucasians, the Ossets, the Chechens, and several other peoples inhabit the basins of these rivers. Between the 4th century B.C.

and the 6th A.D. the trident was known also in the Trans-Caspian ancient state of Khorezm, which existed in the area surrounding the Aral Sea.

The trident is well known even in many Western European countries: in Italy, Scotland, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Kievan trident, as a dynastic and national emblem of the Kievan empire, was understood by the Scandinavian scholars to have denoted a raven swooping down upon its prey. However, according to Scandinavian scientists, the Rus' trident should be interpreted as a falcon. Interestingly enough, the falcon has been the emblem of the Slavic (Czech, Slovak, Polish, Ukrainian and Bulgarian) youth associations called "Sokil" and the symbol of an honest, healthy, powerful and clever man.

Many Russian and Ukrainian historians, archeologists, and heraldists such as Rybakov, Tretiakov, Miller, Hrushevsky, Andrusiak, Sichynsky, have searched for the trident as an emblem. The Russian historian Sorokin has established that the trident in the form of a two-sided axe-handle, similar to that in the French emblem, was a sign of the Votiak tribe (Udmurt people now) in the 10th and 11th centuries. J. Voloshinsky assumed that the trident as a Rus' coat of arms was composed of the letters of the Hellenic word "Basileus" the name of the Hellenic ruler. In English translation, "Basileus" was interpreted as emperor, tsar or king.

Many East European historians and linguists interpreted the trident as representing a compound Old Slavonic word "Vladimirstov" of "Volodymyrstov" consisting of Volodymyr and "stov" meaning Volodymyr on "stoli", i.e. on the throne. Still other

(Continued on page 13)

* In art-paint description, dark sky-blue is manganese blue, cat. no. A-131, or cerulean blue, cat. no. A-039. In crayon-pencil description, the color is true-blue, cat. no. 903.

* In art-paint description, the gold is golden yellow, cat. no. A-081, or chrome yellow medium, cat. no. G-047, and for crayon-pencil, the color is yellow orange, cat. no. 917.



"The Great Seal" of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic of 1918-1920, adopted March 22, 1918.



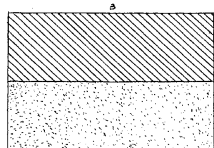
"The National Seal" and coat of arms of the Ukrainian (Hetmanite) state of 1918, adopted July 1918 and September 17, 1918.



This stylized trident was a wax imprint on a diplomatic passport of a representative of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic in Berlin 1919-20.



Tridents as they appeared on Ukrainian postal stamps.



National flag of the Ukrainian state 1918-1920, adopted January 18, 1919, and again in July, September and December of 1918. Proportions: 2 to 3.

Gen. Grigorenko...

(Continued from page 3)

translator understands that language. He added that he speaks both Russian and Ukrainian, and both languages are "native and dear" to him.

The press conference was opened by Adrian Karatynsky, a member of the committee, who read a short biography of Gen. Grigorenko. Mr. Karatynsky also announced that Gen. Grigorenko has become a member of the New York-based human rights group. The next day, while visiting the UNA, Gen. Grigorenko denied that he joined the committee.

Gen. Grigorenko was joined at the press conference by his wife, Zynaïda, and son, Andrew.

The 70-year-old human rights activist adamantly defended himself against the Soviet government's accusations of wrongdoings while in the West. He said that its charges that his behavior in the United States "damaged Soviet prestige" are false. Gen. Grigorenko said that his statement at the airport in November about "remaining reasonably loyal" to the Soviet government has been "honestly fulfilled." He added, however, that "it was difficult to do so because his friends are imprisoned illegally, according to arbitrary action."

Gen. Grigorenko regretted that he did not begin speaking out earlier in defense of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, but he feared that his statements could be used against him and serve as a "means of justifying the deprivation of my citizenship."

"I should have spoken about them, but I did not. I did not speak about them because I wanted to return," he said.

Gen. Grigorenko said that he never did anything to undermine the prestige of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, he said, "all my life I have struggled for the prestige of the Soviet Union, the prestige is undermined by the leaders."

The highly decorated former mili-

tary leader went on to denounce the Soviet Union as a country "ruled by the secret police." He said that despite being allowed to leave the USSR, Moscow still has an "obvious desire to continue with repressions."

Gen. Grigorenko believes that the KGB secretly instructed the Supreme Soviet to deprive him of his citizenship. He also said that by exiling some leading Soviet dissidents, the government is attempting to destroy the movement.

Both he and his wife believe, however, that the opposition movement in the USSR will not be destroyed. They said that a younger breed of dissidents is rising and will continue the struggle. The movement stems from the people and it is the result of government policies, said Gen. Grigorenko.

Without citing numbers, Gen. Grigorenko said that the human rights activity in the Soviet Union today has "mushroomed." He said that when human rights advocates began their work in the early 1960's, there were only a few of them.

"Now there is not one person in the Soviet Union who does not know of the movement," he said.

Gen. Grigorenko said that all the republics of the Soviet Union are deprived of national rights, and the different minority groups are fighting for self-determination.

He explained that when he said at his arrival that "terrorism on the government level" exists in the USSR, he

meant everything that the word denotes.

"When certain prominent human rights activists surface, they are immediately eliminated," he said, adding that some of them are even killed.

Gen. Grigorenko delved at length into the plight of the Crimean Tatars, with whose cause he has been closely associated, but declined, as he did at the airport in November, to describe the situation in Ukraine. He explained that it would take too much time to go into detail about the dissident movement in Ukraine, but added that he would do so at a later date.

The only statement Gen. Grigorenko made about Ukraine was that he agrees with the facts presented in Memorandum No. 18 of the Kiev group.

He said that in Ukraine any displays of national feelings are quickly stamped out by the government. Gen. Grigorenko said that Ukrainian dissidents are not allowed to emigrate to the West because the "KGB does not want to strengthen the progressive wing of the Ukrainian emigration in the West." The next day, while at Svoboda, Gen. Grigorenko speaking at length about the situation in Ukraine, clarified this and other points.

"The Ukrainian emigration in the West is very strong, but there are also certain contradictions, which perhaps could be erased with the arrival of certain new Ukrainian immigrants," said Gen. Grigorenko.

A Matter of Transliteration

(We are reminding our readers that in writing about former Soviet Army Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko (Petro Hryhorenko), we are employing the Russian-language English transliteration of the name in accordance with the request of his son, Andrew (Andriy Hryhorenko). The young Grigorenko requested on November 30, 1977, the date of his father's arrival to the United States, that the family name be transliterated in the English language in accordance with the way it appears on official documents. He also requested that his name be written as Andrew Grigorenko.—Ed.)

Gen. Grigorenko's Goal...

(Continued from page 1)

progressive wing of the Ukrainian emigration in the West." By "progressive wing," he said, he had meant the Ukrainian national movement in the free world. In the Soviet Union, the dissident movement is referred to as a democratic and progressive one.

Soviet human rights advocate Dr. Andrei Sakharov "spoke openly with me," said Gen. Grigorenko. Sakharov's opinion and that of the circle in which Grigorenko was active is that "Ukraine is unlawfully occupied, colonized; Ukraine should be independent. In 1968 we met with Vyacheslav Chornovil and Nina Strokata to examine the Ukrainian question. We reached an oral gentlemen's agreement to support the separation of Ukraine from the USSR."

The general said that he does not envision the possibility of an armed insurrection in Ukraine after the pattern of uprisings in Asia and Africa.

Gen. Grigorenko told Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly editors that the Kiev group is "disorganized" now. "Out of 10 founders, three are left — Oksana Meshko, Ivan Kandyba and Oles Berdnyk, six were arrested, and I'm here." According to the general, the group will not be destroyed, however, because new members are joining the ranks. "They just need time to reorganize," he said.

The policy of Russification is applied very persistently and thoroughly in Ukraine, Gen. Grigorenko pointed out. "Dzuba did not say enough about it (in 'Internationalism or Russification?'). He is intelligent, talented, but he wrote with self-control, with self-censorship."

The Russian language is used in the government and party organizations. "There is no Ukrainian language there," he said.

Recently, he said, a special decree on "the improvement of the teaching of the Russian language" was issued. This decree actually calls for nothing less than the Russification of schools.

"Russian is becoming the language of the schools." In schools where classes are still conducted in Ukrainian, and Russian is only a subject, "so many hours of Russian are now required that it is actually on the same level as Ukrainian," the general stated.

The concept of the creation of one nation which is contained in the newly adopted constitution of the USSR, is also a statement of the government's policy of Russification, according to Gen. Grigorenko.

"The people are aware of Russification, their indignation is growing, he noted. "It is not such a simple thing to strangle the language."

In 1931, not in 1933, he stressed, Stalin's artificial famine began in the

countryside. "In 1931 I was already taking my father, stepmother and two children away from their hometown. My father was already swollen from hunger; corpses were already scattered on the streets. Grigorenko saw, but Grigorenko was blind — such were my beliefs then," he said referring to his membership in the Communist Party. "I thought this was only one incident. I wrote, complained to the Central Committee. Later I realized that this was happening all over Ukraine."

Gen. Grigorenko, who served in the Soviet Army for 33 years, said that he had heard allegations that he fought against the UPA (the Ukrainian Insurgent Army). "This is not true," he said. "God spared me that. However, if I had been sent there I would have fought them — in accordance with my political beliefs at that time." Gen. Grigorenko also said that he had not fought against the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

Alluding to internal stresses within the Ukrainian community in the West, Gen. Grigorenko emphasized that personal matters must be thrown aside. "I would be ready to join a united Ukrainian organization, but I will not join any one organization — I belonged to one party too long."

He denied that he joined the Committee in Defense of Soviet Political

Gen. Grigorenko took time out during the press conference to express his gratitude to St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J., for treating him free of charge, and to Drs. Lubomyr Kuzmak, Mark Olesnicki and Sheldon Schoen for performing the surgery also without charge.

"I am also thankful to the United States for giving me the opportunity to visit here," he said.

In an equally emotional statement, Mrs. Grigorenko said that her husband was released from psychiatric incarceration as a result of the work of many people in the West.

As her husband, she too hopes that they will be allowed to return home, in order to continue the human rights work.

"I appeal to people of good will, dignity and honesty to help return my husband to his homeland," said Mrs. Grigorenko.

She said that the government only deprived them "of the right to live there, not of the homeland."

"The homeland remains here," she said pointing to her heart.

In his prepared statement, read by his son Andrew, Gen. Grigorenko said that the decision to bar his return home "choked" him with sorrow and brought tears to his eyes.

"Now, I will no longer be able to meet with them, neither in a friendly, informal manner nor in front of the closed doors of 'open' trials which await the members of the Helsinki monitoring groups, and with others who were arrested and now languish behind the walls of the KGB: Yuri Orlov, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Anatoly Shcharansky, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych, Lev Lukianenko, Pyotr Vins, Viktoras Pyatkus, Shagen Arutnyan, Robert Nazaryan, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Merab Kostava, Viktor Ritskhiladze, Heli Snehriov, and Kiril Podrabinek," he said in the statement.

(Continued on page 13)

Prisoners, as was announced the day before, saying it was a misunderstanding.

He plans to appear before the Ukrainian community. Presently, Amnesty International, the League for the Rights of Man, the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and the Crimea Foundation are planning his appearances, "but I will gladly make others," he said.

"My opinions are dependent on no one. And I will not only speak, I will also listen. I say what I think, but I may make mistakes just like any other person."

Gen. Grigorenko's paramount concern is to return to the Soviet Union, where he believes he can do more to help the human rights movement. "I know what awaits me there. I don't have very long to live. If death does await me there, it will be more useful there. My voice will be better heard if I return."

Gen. Grigorenko was accompanied on his visit to the UNA and Svoboda by Stepan Welhash and Oles Cherin of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Mr. Cherin announced that a demonstration calling for the release of all Soviet political prisoners and the return of Gen. Grigorenko's Soviet citizenship will be held in New York on Saturday, March 25.

Mrs. Shcharanska Supports Actions of Ukrainian Dissidents

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Avital Shcharanska, the wife of the Soviet Jewish human rights activist, Anatoli Shcharansky, said here on March 15 that she supports the work of Ukrainian dissidents.

In the course of a 15-minute conversation with Andriy Priatka, a student at New York University and vice-president of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnovsky (TUSM), Mrs. Shcharanska said that she and her husband understand the unique situation of Ukrainian dissidents and that they both support Ukrainians' quest for self-determination.

Mrs. Shcharanska was at N.Y.U. to address a student gathering under the sponsorship of the Committee for Soviet Jewry.

She admitted that neither she nor her husband know personally any Ukraini-

an dissidents, but she does know of the work of the Ukrainian Helsinki group and supports it.

When apprised by Mr. Priatka of the upcoming TUSM demonstration in defense of Yuriy Shukhevych, Mrs. Shcharanska wished the effort success and pledged her solidarity.

Mr. Priatka assured Mrs. Shcharanska that Ukrainian American students support the goals of Soviet Jews, as well as her efforts to seek the release of her husband from prison.

During her address, Mrs. Shcharanska took time out to give Mr. Priatka the opportunity to tell some 200 students in the audience that their Ukrainian American counterparts support the struggle of Soviet Jews.

Mr. Priatka was interviewed by the N.Y.U. Jewish Pride and the Washington Square News.

UNA Passaic District...

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. Orichowsky spoke briefly about the outstanding work of Messrs. Holowachuk, Burney and Klymenko in organizing new members. He stated that possibilities for obtaining new members were still very good in the Passaic area and that he was available to assist anyone who needed help.

Nazar Mychajlyszyn and Barbara Tyzbit reported for the auditing committee. All records and financial statements were in order. A vote of confidence and approval was given to the retiring executive committee.

A short discussion followed the reports and all participants agreed that a good job was done by all the officers.

The entire slate of last year's executive committee was re-elected by acclamation as follows:

Gen. Grigorenko...

(Continued from page 10)

He also said that he "will be unable to convey words of support to Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, and Felix Serebrov who were given cruel prison sentences."

Gen. Grigorenko was also saddened by the fact that he will no longer "see my beloved, all-suffering Ukraine and the village where I was born."

In his separate statement to the Supreme Soviet and the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords, Gen. Grigorenko demanded that the accusations against him be proved and that he be allowed to return to his homeland.

He said that as a member of the Moscow and Ukrainian Helsinki groups, he "demonstrated on behalf of equal rights, against the Russification of Ukraine and for the Crimean Tatars' rights to return to their homeland."

Gen. Grigorenko also reproached the Western governments for "shutting their eyes to the Soviet Union's crude violations of the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Agreement, as well as their disregard for the fates of those persons in the Soviet Union who have risked their liberty and their lives by fighting for the aforementioned provisions."

On Student Apathy

(Continued from page 6)

discouragement, and the bickering among Ukrainian organizations. The latter usually constitute the final turn-off for the Ukrainian student.

As a SUSTA alumnus, I am deeply concerned over this situation. I also feel that it is my duty to destroy a few myths about this organization. SUSTA is not a dictatorship, a congress, or an executive of Ukrainian students in America. SUSTA is a coordinating body, but as a federation it is only as effective as its members. These members — the student clubs — receive no stringent rules or guidelines for mem-

bership. It is not necessary to be affiliated with a college or university; a student club can encompass a geographical area. The Denver, Newark, and Miami Ukrainian Student Clubs are examples of such a set-up. SUSTA, to its credit, does not discriminate against religious or political beliefs, and, most importantly, has its doors open for bilingual as well as English-speaking students.

I hope that this letter sheds some light on the problems and opens up a few eyes.

SUSTA Alumnus

Churches Must File, Pay Taxes On "Unrelated Business Income"

NEWARK, N.J.—While churches and certain religious organizations are generally exempted by law from Federal income taxes, they are required to pay taxes on their unrelated business income. Cornelius J. Coleman, director of the New Jersey Internal Revenue Service District, explained that churches became subject to the unrelated business income tax as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. However, a "grace period" was provided so that this provision of the 1969 Act would not take effect until 1976.

Unrelated business income, explained Mr. Coleman, is that income derived from carrying on a business or trade which is not substantially related to the organization's exempt status. Examples of unrelated income on which churches may have to pay taxes include rental income from debt financed apartment buildings, income from a restaurant business, or income from a movie theatre operated on a full time

basis. Mr. Coleman stated that even if these proceeds go towards meeting church expenses, they are subject to income taxes.

There are certain activities excluded from the definition of unrelated trade or business; such as volunteer work and selling donated merchandise.

Unrelated business income is reported on Form 990-T, "Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return," each year. The due date of this return is two and one half months after the close of the organization's fiscal year.

The IRS conducts examinations of exempt organizations, including churches, to determine their compliance with the tax laws affecting their activities and financial operations. Failure to comply with the requirements may result in a revocation of an exempt status. Mr. Coleman added that disputes resulting from examinations or revocation procedures can be appealed.

USIA Agrees...

(Continued from page 1)

the deadline passed, said Mr. Rappaport, "we had to get permission."

Mr. Rappaport said that the reason the Ukrainian language was not used in the brochure was financial. He said that printing a Ukrainian-language brochure would cost \$50,000.

The American agriculture exhibit will be held in Kiev and Rostov. Mr. Rappaport said that 22 persons will be involved with the tour. All of them speak Russian, while only two of them speak Ukrainian, he said.

Mr. Rappaport theorized that if a question is posed in Ukrainian to a non-Ukrainian speaking guide, then that person will have enough knowledge to direct the visitor to a person who speaks the language.

The exhibit is divided into six display areas, each with Ukrainian language explanations describing what will be on

view, said Mr. Rappaport. The entrance to the exhibit, he said, will bear a 20-line Ukrainian and Russian-language message from President Jimmy Carter, welcoming the visitors.

Mr. Rappaport said that the USIA in the past has never been confronted with the problem of printing brochures for consumption in a multi-language state, such as the Soviet Union. He underlined that financial consideration is the key.

He did admit that it would make "good sense" for Ukrainian American organizations and the USIA to keep in touch in the future about exhibits in the Soviet Union to avoid similar situations.

Mr. Rappaport said that the agency received over 400 letters from Ukrainians across the United States about the exhibit, and that the USIA will respond individually to each letter which had a return address.

M. Chomanczuk...

(Continued from page 5)

As to the 29th Convention, Mr. Lesawyer reminded delegates to reserve rooms at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel for the week of May 21-27 as soon as they receive their reservation cards. A concert will take place on Sunday, May 21, at 6 p.m. and a banquet on Thursday, May 25. A convention book will be published.

In her remarks Mrs. Dushnyck noted the achievements of New York District women, citing Maria Kulczycka (Branch 8) who with 26 new members is again a Champions Club member, and Anna Barankewicz of the new Branch 212, who became a "champion" for the first time with 25 members. The speaker stated that great patience is a necessary quality in organizing work, and that more professionals should join the UNA ranks. She reminded all that the deadline for filing applications for UNA scholarships is March 31.

Mr. Hawrysz congratulated the District for attaining 77 percent of its quota, for which it received a bonus of \$312. He also congratulated Dr. Palidwor who organized 29 new members and was given a gold star for his 15th year in the Champions Club. Mrs. Kulczycka was not present to receive her

gold star nor was Mrs. Barankewicz to receive her plaque as a first-time winner. Other "champions" receiving gold stars were: I. Pryhoda and Dr. Schpetko, with 25 members each. UNA "Builders" were: W. Chupa, 14, M. Yuzeniw and Mrs. Dushnyck, 12 each; S. Pecylak, W. Kwas, Emilia Sanotska and Dr. J. Flis, each with 11; and C. Bezkorowajny and Mary Lesawyer, with 10 each.

Mr. Hawrysz stated that to date 80 certificates of the new Juvenile TP-65 Class Plan had been sold. He called for the fullest cooperation of all to help meet the goal of 3,000 new members by convention time. Due to inclement weather in January and February, the next two months are crucial for recouping losses suffered.

Mr. Wynnnyk stated that the Supreme Auditing Committee will meet soon and he will give a report at the April meeting.

Dr. Padoch expressed hope that the UNA's 29th Convention will be a major community event and noted the need for maximum effort to offset the many deaths and poor showing during the severe first two months of the year.

Discussions continued during the repast, prepared by Mrs. Chomanczuk and Miss Klymyshyn.

Tradition Holds Watervliet Ukrainians Together

Everybody worships God from a different place. In a weathered board church on a prairie, on a golf course, in a cushioned pew, on wooden kneeling rails, in a forest.

Sometimes you worship in a building constructed from your heritage.

St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Watervliet is like that. It's a church, but it's also the center of the community, and it's a rallying point for the city's Ukrainian ethnic culture.

The building itself, yellow brick topped by shimmering blue-green domes, could almost have been transported whole, on the wind from Ukraine — it's like looking at a slice of the East.

It was built about 1907 — the Ukrainian communities of Troy, Watervliet and Cohoes (about 20 families each, Cohoes a few less, Troy a few more) were attending services in an old Episcopal church building in Troy, but decided to build a new structure in the Eastern tradition and in a central location, according to the Very Rev. Bohdan Volosin, pastor of St. Nicholas.

He's too young to have been around at the time, but Fr. Volosin said there was a bit of a brouhaha during the construction and the three communities split — Troy stayed in the Episcopal building, Cohoes began work on its own church and "the people of Watervliet were stuck with this building, half-finished and much more than we needed. There haven't been enough people to fill it until just recently — now we have about 135 families, 600 or 650 souls. We fill it now," he said with satisfaction.

The building (you can see its prominent domes from many of the highways and byways around the town) once had 13 domes, a traditional number representing Christ and his 12 disciples (other churches in the East have three domes, the Trinity, or five domes, Christ and the four evangelists). Some have been removed, including a huge central dome, "because they were just too heavy, too heavy for the walls, they were bowing out and couldn't hold. And ice got into them... it was just too bad," the Rev. Volosin explained.

He also mentioned that the altar area of the church was redone in 1964 to more closely resemble traditional Orthodox altars — paintings showing the history of the Ukrainian church and dozens of scenes from the Bible, plus saints (of course a huge, colorful picture of St. Nicholas, the church's patron saint — the Orthodox churches of the world didn't de-emphasize saints a few years ago when the Roman Catholic churches did).

St. Basil's to Hold "Sviachene"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Ukrainian Club of St. Basil Academy will present the second annual Easter "Sviachene" on Thursday, March 30, at 6:15 p.m.

Many Eastertime traditions and rituals have a deep-rooted pre-Christian basis in Ukraine. The seasons were welcomed by ritualistic dances and songs, by sacrifices to the gods and by gift-giving. The "pysanka" or Easter egg is such a symbol which has endured since pre-Christian times.

In addition to the gift-giving of the Easter eggs, spring dances or "hahilky" were performed by young maidens to welcome spring.

What wall space isn't taken up by paintings or carving is filled with abstract design with an almost Oriental feel — traditional again, the priest noted.

The church's interior is sparkling with color — it looks as if it had been restored yesterday instead of 30 years ago. "I got hints from the people who restored it on how to keep things nice," Volosin said. "You have to keep some heat in the building all winter or the water condenses out and ruins things, you have to clean good with soap and water every seven or eight years, you have to love it."

In Watervliet, the Ukrainian Church and the Ukrainian culture are intermingled.

I've always thought growing up with tradition was the best way. Gives you a good, solid base from which to face the world.

Any tradition is OK. I grew up German. It was mixed pretty thoroughly into 1950's U.S.A., true, but it was definitely a traditional upbringing. Language, customs, way of thinking and feeling.

An old professor of mine told me once the melting pot theory works, and the only way to keep an ethnic culture really alive is to have periodic floods of Old World (we were talking about Europe at the time) immigrants. And it's true.

Watervliet's Ukrainian community is a great little civics lesson in miniature — it's had its trials and problems, its immigrants. It's losing its young people to Progress, and it's a strong, fairly united ethnic group still.

The Very Rev. Bohdan Volosin, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, told me a little about his flock and their lives.

The original Ukrainians moved to Watervliet in 1895 — about 20 families, close-knit, their lives centered (as many immigrants' lives were) around their Church. They came to Watervliet, Father Volosin said, because that's where the work was — foundries and factories were hiring.

"There was a second immigration after the Second World War," the priest said. "Those of us who couldn't return home because Russia had taken over Ukraine...many had been taken forcibly by Germany to work on the farms and were unskilled — most who came to this country were farmers. Each village, each parish was 'assessed' so many newcomers, 10, 15, they were given to us to take care of."

"We here received roughly 60 or 70 families — some came for only a few weeks, then moved on to settle. Some stayed with us." The priest's words reflect his background — his voice has a

foreign flavor still. "It was a political immigration, 1947 to 1952.

"And the third immigration is now. Many relatives are coming from Poland, our people displaced from their land in today's Ukraine, occupied by Poland...they were given a choice, go with the Soviet Union or be forcibly relocated onto new lands in western Poland. They have come here.

The culture is alive, all right — and a good bit of it is still Church-centered. There's a colorful Ukrainian dance group, and native folk songs are still "in." In addition, with Easter fast approaching, families are preparing traditional Easter eggs — dyed different colors and patterns — for the most significant and festive of holidays.

The community is having the same problem as every other ethnic group — "The young people, they're now all Americans. They get college degrees now, and they don't need us any more. They've got the skills, they can go to sunny Florida, to the west, wherever they want...business just can't employ

all of them...we're losing our young people," he said.

But Father Volosin said there's a bit of a compensating factor — places like the General Electric Co. and other area employers bring in new parishioners who are overjoyed to find a Ukrainian Catholic Church around. It all balances out.

"And they are drawn here," he said. "We have our own way of worship — our national culture is very important to us. The church architecture and the languages in which we pray and the way we conduct our services, they're all part of ourselves. And our culture — woodcarving, embroidery, the way our women so carefully sew embroidery around our holy pictures...it means so much to us."

Tradition. It holds us all together.

The article above by Virginia Ben-shemer appeared in two parts in the *Knickerbocker News of Albany, N. Y.* It was published in the "Observations" column on Sunday, February 26, and Wednesday, March 1.

UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Volume I and II

The First Volume: General Information, Physical Geography and Natural History, Population, Ethnography, Ukrainian Language, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Culture, and Ukrainian Literature.

Price: \$45.00

The Second Volume: Law, The Ukrainian Church, Scholarship, Education and Schools, Libraries, Archives, and Museums, Book Printing, Publishing and the Press, The Arts, Music and Choreography, Theater and Cinema, National Economy, Health and Medical Services and Physical Culture, the Armed Forces, Ukrainians Abroad.

Price: \$60.00

**You can obtain both volumes
for only \$94.50**

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order.

USE THIS COUPON!

To: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302
I hereby order **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**
 Volume I — \$45.00
 Volume II — \$60.00
 Volumes I & II — \$94.50
Enclosed is (a check, M. O.) for the amount \$-----
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

May 1st Is Deadline for Entries In UNA Bowling Tourney

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The committee in charge of the 13th annual UNA national bowling tournament reminds all UNA keglers that the deadline for entries in this event, slated for May 27-28 in Warren, Mich., is Monday, May 1.

The tourney, which is open to all active UNA'ers, will be held at the Pampa Lanes, a 40-lane facility located at 31925 Van Dyke Ave. in Warren. A total of \$1,100 is guaranteed in cash prizes for the men's and women's first and second place teams. Additional cash prizes, one per ten entries each, will also be awarded.

Doubles and singles events are scheduled for Saturday, May 27, beginning at 1 p.m. Team events will roll off Sunday, May 28, beginning at noon.

Awards will be presented Sunday night during the banquet which will be held at the Warren Chateau Hall, 6015 East 10 Mile Rd. Tickets to the banquet are \$15 and the committee urges

that reservations be made as early as possible. A dance will follow the banquet.

Bowlers' headquarters is Holiday Inn, 32035 Van Dyke Rd., tel.: (313) 264-0100. A total of 50 rooms have been reserved for UNA bowlers.

Entry blanks and any other information regarding the tourney can be obtained from the following:

Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor and chairman of the UNA national sports committee, 15 Sands Ave., Ambridge, Pa. 15003, tel.: (412) 266-2686;

Barbara Kowalenko, tourney chairwoman, 30021 Gruenberg, Warren, Mich. 48092, tel.: (313) 751-1557;

Nick Mykolenko, tourney chairman, 31630 Bretz Dr., Warren, Mich. 48093, tel.: (313) 939-9391;

Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303, tel.: (201) 451-2200 or (212) 227-5250.

Kiev Group Wants Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

stressed that they did not intend to degrade anyone.

"We, the members of the Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords and other international covenants, declare our credo in agreement with all countries on the basis of peace and security in Europe, and afterwards for the entire world," they said.

The group stressed its desire to see the constitution implemented, and realized the difficulty of doing so. They compared themselves to "grown-up children, who still believe in legality, rights, and humanity."

They hope that in the future anyone seeking implementation of any of the constitutional guarantees will not be arrested. They cited the example of those who attempted to have the Ukrainian SSR secede from the USSR.

"We stress the innateness of the rights of man. The right belongs to the person, not the government, which is only supposed to defend its citizens from those who would usurp the

rights," said the Ukrainian dissidents. They said that the Soviet bureaucrats are angered whenever anyone raises the question of Ukraine. They said that official claims that Ukraine is a free and flourishing country are false.

"Lord, where did our Ukraine disappear? What happened to it... We lost the living spirit of our past in 50 years. This is an unbelievable tragedy and scandal," they charged. "This is the case of a historic phenomenon about the degradation of an entire nation under the pressure of bureaucratic usurpers, the mass renouncement of the native language, sending of children to Russian schools, disrespect for one's own culture and literature, and also cynicism toward one's native culture," said the Ukrainian group.

They put the blame for this on "bureaucratic structure of the society, established by Stalin, whose 'inertia' has not yet been liquidated."

"Legislation, and, above all, the constitution, should straightforwardly declare the immortality of the nation as the basis of the existence of the contemporary human being. The complete spiritual sovereignty of the nation over the interests of governments...everything international and universal is composed of the national," they argued.

The manifest, they said, was addressed to anyone who reads it. The Ukrainian dissidents said that aid which they seek is not directly for them, but for the nation.

The Legality of the National Insignia...

(Continued from page 9)

Ukrainian and Russian scholars see in the design of the trident a combination of letters "Y", "V", and "O" which supposedly stood for the first letters of the names of prominent Kievan rulers: Grand Prince Volodymyr, Grand Princess Olha and Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise and a combination of Cyrillic letters "V", "O", "L", and "Ya", which together create the word "Volia."

In Ukrainian mythology the trident symbolized a benevolent power, bravery, or sign of protection from evil.

In Ukraine of the ninth century, the trident represented, at first, the ruling Rurik dynasty; later it became the official state emblem of the Kievan Empire.

The earliest information about the trident in Ukraine is contained in the Bulgarian Chronicle of Manasia of the 14th century. This historical work carries an illustration of a Ukrainian military unit of Grand Prince Sviatoslav the Conqueror (957-972) marching on Constantinople through Bulgarian territory. The Ukrainian knights hold long staves or lances topped with tridents.

From the 10th to the 13th centuries, the trident was already used not only as a dynastic but as a state coat of arms, as well.

Tridents were engraved on the first Kievan gold and silver coins, called "hryvni" under Grand Princes Volodymyr, Yaroslav the Wise, Sviatoslav II, Volodymyr Monomakh and others.

The trident was imprinted or engraved on many objects of that period, such as the king's official seals, official jewels, signets, on armors, on many portals of old Ukrainian cathedrals, churches, palaces, in many old religious and historical manuscripts and even on tombs, for example, that of Anna, daughter of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise and wife of the French King Henry I. The tomb can still be seen in Paris.

The trident symbolized a glorious and powerful strength of the Kievan Empire in which all Ukrainian ethnic and tribal lands were united into one state.

The strength and greatness of Kievan

Rus' was at the time equal to that of the existing Germanic Empire, Denmark, the Varangian State, and even the Byzantine Empire.

Therefore, when in modern times Ukrainians re-established their statehood (November 20, 1917), the government heraldic and vexillological commissions for the adaptation of the state insignia accepted as the official state coat of arms the old Ukrainian emblem of the ninth to the thirteenth centuries — the trident. By this choice the Ukrainian government wanted to emphasize the natural connection between contemporary Ukraine and the historical and ethnic background of the Rus' Empire of medieval times.

In December of 1917, the trident, as the new official coat of arms, was imprinted on the first Ukrainian paper money of 100 karbovanets (issued on January 6, 1918).

On January 18, 1918, the trident appeared on the first Ukrainian navy flag. The crosslet was perched on the central part of the trident. By government law, the trident was accepted on March 2, 1918, and again accepted by law as the official state coat of arms on March 22 of the same year.

The trident taken from the classic coins of the 10th century was located in an oval golden olive ornamental wreath, symbolizing the peaceful and friendly attitude of the Ukrainian nation toward the neighboring nations and the family of European nations.

The trident by itself, as an ancient imperial seal of Grand Prince Volodymyr, was not located directly on the sky-blue shield, only on the white narrow field separated from the sky-blue escutcheon by the golden thin streak located around the arms and between the interlacings of the trident outside and inside of the emblem. The golden trident on the white field symbolized the ancient Kievan seal placed on the white parchment of national documents more than 900 years ago.

The national emblem was introduced (after its legal proclamation) into all state paraphernalia, such as uniforms and into all government offices of Ukraine and abroad. It was introduced into all official seals and documents; it decorated all newly created service flags of the navy, army, governmental institutions and diplomatic corps, and

all personal service flags, badges and pennants of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky, his family, and the flags of the president of the Ukrainian Republic.

The trident was superimposed on all existing Russian postage stamps and imprinted on newly printed Ukrainian stamps, "shahy" and "hryvni," and finally on newly issued banknotes, "karbovantsi," later "hryvni," and on the small exchange stamps.

Incidentally, the new Ukrainian currency units, hryvnia equalled 100 shahy, were accepted in the new Ukrainian State of 1918-1920 in the same day as the trident. They were derived from the period of statehood of the 9th to 13th centuries, when these currency denominations were used as official monetary units.

The Ukrainian coat of arms was accepted by the Preliminary Constitution of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic (in May, 1920, Article 5) and by the second proposed Constitutional Fundamental Law for the Ukrainian state (on June 21, 1921).

In 1939 the trident came into use in a newly established but shortlived Carpatho-Ukrainian state by its constitutional law (March 15, 1939, Article 6). The trident with a crosslet was placed on the official coat of arms of this state on the left side of the upper sky-blue stripe.

The trident as the Ukrainian national symbol with an almost 1,000 year tradition continues to be the symbol of the struggle for Ukrainian statehood. Therefore, its use has been forbidden in Ukraine as a "nationalistic" symbol. The trident is replaced now by the Soviet Communist coat of arms (with no national tradition or historical background). This state emblem is very similar to all other Soviet Republic emblems and to the national coat of arms of the USSR.

Therefore, the trident represents today Ukrainian independent statehood as do those of all West European nations or newly emerging states in Africa and Asia. For more information about the Ukrainian national coat of arms, see the article of W. Trembicky, "History and Legality of the coat of arms of Ukraine: (Lau Journal of the Ukrainian Lawyers Association in the U.S.), Vol 3, New York, 1970, pp. 104-148.

Boryskewich-Boyd...

(Continued from page 5)



Walter Didyk

Mudry, J. Baziuk, W. Papiz, field organizer Bohdan Deychakiwsky, and Mr. Boryskewich for the auditing committee which found all books in order. The reporting officers dealt in depth with the organizing difficulties and sought various ways of intensifying the activity in the future. In 1977 the District organized 176 new members or 51 percent of its quota.

Mr. Deychakiwsky spoke in depth about various benefits derived from membership in the UNA, particularly the variety and the nature of its life protection plans. He cited statistical data, especially for young people seeking \$20,000 worth of life insurance.

Taking part in the discussion were: I. Chrin, J. Duzu, P. Zaluh, W. Papiz, M. Bober, W. Leschuk, Bytz, W. Boyd-Boryskewich, E. K. Shycky and J. Baziuk.



Ukrainian Pro Hockey Update



by Ihor Stelmach

Well, 'tis time to take a detailed look at the Ukrainian pro hockey scene's developments for the past 20 or so games.

The All-Star break has come and gone and both the NHL and WHA seasons are fast approaching the home stretch run to determine which teams will be in the playoffs. Accordingly, we present you with the latest player movements, pertinent injury reports and up-to-date scoring on our Ukrainian stars. In addition, we take a brief look at each league's All-Star games and note the amazing goal scoring feats of the Edmonton Oilers' Mike Zuke.

With two-thirds of the hockey season over the divisional races in both leagues reveal few surprises. Montreal, Boston, New York Islanders and Chicago are for the most part on their way to division winning spots in the National Hockey League. Leading in the World Hockey Association are the Winnipeg Jets and the New England Whalers, while the remaining six clubs fervently pursue third and fourth places, showing balanced competition.

It is sad to note the rather early end of the season for Greg Polis of the New York Rangers. Polis, leading the NHL in short-handed goals with three, and a stable part of the Rangers' second line centered by fellow Ukrainian Walt Tkaczuk, was injured in only his thirty-seventh game of the season. His loss has put somewhat of a damper on his club's race for a playoff slot.

The Cleveland Barons announced the signing of team MVP, centerman Dennis Maruk, to a new 5-year contract which runs through the 1982-83 season. Maruk's present contract was due to expire at the conclusion of the current season. The multi-year pact gives Dennis a considerable increase in salary and proves that the Barons management recognizes the talent and the exploits of last year's NHL Ukrainian most valuable player.

In the World Hockey Association, it took a while for the Edmonton Oilers to reap the benefits of coach Glen Sather's defensively oriented system. But once they got the system going, they began to play winning hockey. Moving from seventh to third place in the span of two months, the Oilers were capably aided by unheralded center Mike Zuke. The 23-year-old native of Salt Ste. Marie, Ont., went on an unbelievable scoring rampage during his club's surge in the WHA standings. During the week of January 23rd, Mike scored an amazing

seven goals in four games including his first career hat trick on January 27th when Edmonton upset the Quebec Nordiques. For his efforts Zuke was named WHA player of the week. At the season's start Mike was given a slim shot at making the Oiler team, but he obviously responded and is currently a valuable asset to his club.

Latest Transactions and Developments

Buffalo Sabres—recalled Joe Kowal, LW, from Hershey (AHL) for 3 games and later returned to Hershey.

Cleveland Barons—assigned Ken Kuzyk, RW, to Binghamton (AHL).

Los Angeles Kings—assigned Don Kozak, RW, to Springfield (AHL) on two-week recall.

New York Rangers—Greg Polis, LW, placed on disabled list for the rest of 1977-78 season with knee injury.

Edmonton Oilers (WHA)—Dennis Sobchuk, C, placed on disabled list in early December with shoulder separation. Sobchuk is expected back in action prior to Avco playoffs.

Each year when the hockey season rolls into the middle of January, all of the hockey world prepares for the traditional mid-season All-Star break. The culmination of this mini-vacation is, of course, the All-Star game itself. The league's best stars of the current campaign are selected to participate in this classic.

In this year's 31st annual NHL All-Star game, the sole Ukrainian representative was center Dennis Maruk of the Cleveland Barons. Though held scoreless in the game, Maruk provided the winning Prince of Wales conference with a brand of exciting play and many solid scoring opportunities for his wingers.

Following this season's All-Star game, the National Hockey League began working on a proposal to play a four-game, mid-season series against a Soviet all-star team rather than the present intra-league All-Star format. A mini series with the Soviets is deemed to be capable of adding the missing excitement and overall thrill currently lacking in the traditional NHL All-Star games.

The Sixth annual WHA All-Star game was highlighted by Houston Aeros winger Morris Lukowich scoring a goal, which, however, was not enough for the All-Stars to overcome their opposition, the reigning WHA champion Quebec Nordiques. Lukowich was selected for the game as one of Houston's representatives.

Pro Scoring Statistics:
(includes games through February 27, 1978)

NHL

player	team	games	goals	assists	points	pen.min.
Mike Bossy	N.Y. Islanders	61	45	29	74	4
Dennis Maruk	Cleveland	57	29	23	52	38
Walt Tkaczuk	N.Y. Rangers	60	24	27	51	24
Orest Kindrachuk	Philadelphia	59	12	39	51	98
Tom Lysiak	Atlanta	60	17	30	47	52
Dennis Owchar	Colorado	62	7	23	30	44
Cliff Koroll	Chicago	60	14	14	28	19
Bernie Federko	St. Louis	51	9	18	27	19
Dennis Polonich	Detroit	58	13	14	27	182
Greg Polis	N.Y. Rangers	37	7	16	23	12
Mark Suzor	Colorado	47	2	13	15	40
Miles Zaharko	Atlanta	52	1	15	16	19
Don Kozak	Los Angeles	40	8	5	13	45
Larry Bolonchuk	Washington	46	3	8	11	65
Johnny Bucyk	Boston	34	5	6	11	2
Ken Kuzyk	Cleveland	28	5	4	9	6
Vic Venasky	Los Angeles	51	2	6	8	2
Mike Pelyk	Toronto	20	0	7	7	2
Dave Hoyda	Philadelphia	24	1	3	4	76
Joe Kowal	Buffalo	3	0	0	0	5

WHA

player	team	games	goals	assists	points	pen.min.
Morris Lukowich	Houston	57	30	23	53	85
Mike Zuke	Edmonton	51	19	20	39	18
Paul Shmyr	Edmonton	59	5	29	34	79
Dennis Sobchuk	Edmonton	27	9	9	18	24
Bill Lesuk	Winnipeg	59	7	11	18	34
Jim Turkiewicz	Birmingham	58	3	13	16	35
Ron Busniuk	Edmonton	38	1	9	10	81
Dave Semenko	Edmonton	45	3	4	7	112

GLASSES!

GLASSES!

GLASSES!

WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGN
PACK OF 6 or 12 IN A BOX. WE SEND BY MAIL.
(Can be obtained in all Ukrainian stores in USA)

DELTO EUROPA CORP.
Roman Iwanycykj

136 and 146 First Avenue
(Bet. 8th and 9th Sts)

New York, N.Y. 10009
Tel. (212) 228-2266

Boston, Mass. and Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF MASSACHUSETTS AND MAINE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Saturday, April 1, 1978 at 6:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall

148 Forest Hills Street, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers of the following UNA Branches are requested to attend:

178 in Manchester, 181 in Topsham, Maine, 224 in Salem and 238, 307, 374 in Boston

PROGRAM:

1. Reports of the District Committee.
2. Discussion on reports.
3. Election of District Committee Officers.
4. Address of UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess MARY DUSHNYCK.
5. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by:

MARY DUSHNYCK, Supreme Vice-Presidentess

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Penna. Anthracite Region U.N.A. Branches

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Sunday, April 2, 1978 at 2:30 p.m.

in St. Michael's Club Hall, Route 122, Frackville, Pa.

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

Berwick, 164, 333	McAdoo, 7
Centralia, 90	Minersville, 78, 265
Coaldale, 201	Mt. Carmel, 2
Frackville, 242, 382	Northumberland, 357
Freeand, 429	Shamokin, 1
Hazleton, 85	Shenandoah, 98
Mahanoy City, 305	St. Clair, 9, 31, 228
Mahanoy Plains, 365	

PROGRAM:

1. Reports of District Committee Officers and discussion.
2. Election of new Officers.
3. Adoption of District's Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by:

JOSEPH LESAWYER, UNA Supreme President

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

T. Butrey
Chairman

A. Slovik
Treasurer

H. Slovik
Secretary

HNIZDOVSKY

WOODCUTS, 1944 - 1975

A Catalogue Raisonne by ABE M. TAHIR, Jr. with a foreword by PETER A. WICK and an autobiographical essay by JACQUES HNIZDOVSKY.
Price: \$25.00 hard bound, Postage and handling one dollar,
New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax.

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 17 A — 30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

GENTLEMEN:

Please send information on UNA insurance.

Name

Address

City State Zip Code

MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:

..... day month year

Rochester, N.Y.

**ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING
OF UNA BRANCHES**

will be held

Saturday, April 1, 1978 at 7:30 p.m.

Ukrainian Civic Center, 731 Joseph Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

32, 66, 89, 217, 285, 289, 316, 343, 367 and 367

PROGRAM:

1. Report and discussion.
2. Address by Supreme Vice-President JOHN O. FLIS.
3. Election of District Committee Officers.
4. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by

John O. Flis, UNA Supreme Vice-President

Wasył Orichowsky, UNA Field Organizer

After the Meeting REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

All members and non-members are welcome.

William B. Hussar
President

Walter Hawrylak
Secretary

Konstantine Shewchuk
Vice-President

Peter Dziuba
Treasurer

Woonsocket, R.I. & Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE
MEETING**

will be held

Sunday, April 2, 1978 at 1:00 p.m.

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

74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton, 206 and 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM

1. Report and discussion.
2. Election of District Committee Officers.
3. Address by Supreme Vice-Presidentess MARY DUSHNYCK.
4. Adoption of District Program for 1978.

Meeting will be attended by

MARY DUSHNYCK, UNA Supreme Vice-Presidentess

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

WORD JUMBLE

The jumbled words below represent the names of dissidents from the USSR now in the West. They can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

Dissidents from the USSR Now in the West

- NICTHUR _ _ _ _ _
- SPLYCUHH _ _ _ _ _
- VOTVINIL _ _ _ _ _
- DVEDMEEV _ _ _ _ _
- ASKLEVAEYE _ _ _ _ _
- SKUBYVOK _ _ _ _ _
- ORGEKNOGIR _ _ _ _ _
- NYRDAGI _ _ _ _ _
- DAVKU _ _ _ _ _
- ZHILADEC _ _ _ _ _

It documents repressions:

Answers to last week's jumble: Durbak, Rakotchyj, Olync, Falinsky, Sawchak, Chaikovsky, Charuk, Ben, Kupchinsky, Matkiwsky.

Mystery word: Rozankowsky

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.

BANDURA CASES

Any size custom made with durable elegant vinyls. Any color.
Features: vinyl lining, heavy duty zipper, reinforced handle.

- Regular case \$45.00
- Hard cover-string protected case 55.00
- Hard cover with note bag case 65.00
- Send \$30.00 deposit — balance C.O.D. ** Two week service — UPS. Prepayment saves C.O.D. charges.
- W. Murha, 17179 Woodbine, Detroit, Mich. 48219 (313) 533-7197

UKRAINIAN VOCAL-INSTRUMENTAL ENSEMBLES

"SYNY STEPIW" and "YASENY"

and featuring

LUBOMYRA KOWALCHUK, Vocalist

all from Montreal, Canada
will appear in two concerts

at the HIGH SCHOOL of FASHION INDUSTRIES
224 W. 24th Street, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1978, at 7:00 p.m.
SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1978, at 3:00 p.m.

Tickets on sale in

- New York: Surma, Arka (also by mail)
- Newark: "Dnipro"
- Passaic: "Sich"
- YONKERS, N.Y.: Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (SUMA)
- 301 Palisade Avenue
- Astoria: Bazaar, 25-03 30th Avenue

Tickets by advance purchase: \$5.00 and \$6.00
At the door: \$6.00 and \$7.00

**COME AND ENJOY THE MUSIC AND SONGS OF THESE
YOUNG UKRAINIAN PERFORMERS!**

Buy tickets sooner to get better seats.

UCCA Washington News

* From February 11 on, papers across the country carried John Chamberlain's column on "New Battle in the Cold War." The UCCA President is cited in connection with a new move to stop strategic technological transfers to the Soviet Union. The UCCA President heads a task force set up by the American Council for World Freedom on this subject. UCCA is a member of ACWF, of which Dr. Dobriansky is also president. Copies of The Los Angeles Herald Examiner of February 11, of The Trib in New York of February 14 and dozens of others were received in Washington.

* Over 600 papers from coast to coast published the new column by the UCCA President on "World Outlook." The column was distributed on February 15 and editors reproduced it for the past three weeks. The title of the column is "Where in The World Are We Going?" In part, the piece states: "The need for coexistence should in no way prevent the U.S., as the world's leading defender of freedom, from developing a captive nations policy. Calls for compliance are not sufficient: What we really need is a creative strategic policy, centering on the non-Russian population in the USSR, and fully exploring the existing tremendous opportunities for fostering observance without provoking confrontation." The UCCA President's column will be sent bimonthly.

* Editors of The New York Times replied to the UCCA President as to why his criticism of the December article on "Ukrainian Anti-Semitism"

was not published. Phase two in the negotiations is underway. For several rational reasons the UCCA President did not accept the Times' new offer and explained why. The next move is on the part of the Times. Phase three may be in the offing.

* On February 18, the UCCA President presided over a full-day meeting of the board of directors of the American Council for World Freedom. The meeting was held in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. UCCA was also represented by Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of the Ukrainian Quarterly. Over a dozen essential projects were discussed, particularly preparation for the 20th observance of the Captive Nations Week this July. A coordinated plan involving UCCA, the AFL-CIO, the American Legion and other national organizations is being developed.

* On February 21, the UCCA President conducted a press conference in the Rayburn Building of the U.S. Congress on "The Strategic Dimension of East-West Trade." This was sponsored by the American Council for World Freedom, of which UCCA is a member. TASS, The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Christian Science Monitor and 15 other papers were represented at the two-hour session, including a luncheon.

* The UCCA President intervened on February 24 in the United States Information Agency's preparation to distribute a brochure on agriculture in the Russian language in Ukraine. An exhibit is scheduled in April in Kiev on American farm machinery. The letter to Director John E. Reinhardt was sent in copy form to our papers.

Laryssa Krupa Has Recital in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md.—Laryssa Krupa, rising Ukrainian pianist, will give a piano recital Wednesday, March 22, at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, here, beginning at 5:00 p.m.

Miss Krupa will play some of the works of Beethoven, Schumann and Prokofiev. The recital is part of her study program at the conservatory.

473 1973

KIEV: ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

Booklet \$2.00

Box 422 VLESSIANA
Dublin, Ohio 43017

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1978-79

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than

March 31, 1978. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

SOYUZIVKA TAKES A VACATION!

DUE TO EMPLOYEES HOLIDAYS,
THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
WILL BE CLOSED DURING MARCH.

See You in April.

THE MANAGEMENT

HNIZDOVSKY

WOODCUTS, 1944 - 1975

A Catalogue Raisonne by ABE M. TAHIR, Jr. with a foreword by PETER A. WICK and an autobiographical essay by JACQUES HNIZDOVSKY.
Price: \$25.00 hard bound, Postage and handling one dollar,
New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax.

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07303

UKRAINIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROWTH OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Price: \$6.00 (hardbound), \$4.00 (softbound).

Postage and handling \$0.75.

New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax.

SVOBODA BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07303

THE USSR vs. DR. MIKHAIL STERN

SOVIET "JUSTICE" vs. HUMAN RIGHTS

The only tape recording of a trial smuggled out of the Soviet Union.

Edited by AUGUST STERN.

Translated from the Russian by MARCO CARYNNYK

267 pages — hard bound.

Price: \$9.95

Postage and handling one dollar.

New Jersey residents add 5% sales tax.

"SVOBODA" BOOKSTORE

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07302

PEABODY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

PIANO RECITAL

LARYSSA KRUPA

March 22nd, 1978 at "Liken Hall," 5:00 p.m.
Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Md.
Works by Beethoven, Schumann, Prokofiev.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

ANNOUNCES THAT

ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

Saturday, April 1, 1978 at 6:00 p.m.

at the Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church
Zerby Avenue, EDWARDSVILLE, Pa.

PROGRAM

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium of annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Report of District Committee Officers
5. Report of the Auditing Committee
6. Discussion and Vote of Confidence to the preceding Officers
7. Address of Mr. STEPHAN HAWRYSZ, UNA Supreme Organizer
8. Election of District Committee and Auditing Committee and plan of work for 1978
9. Adjournment

The following Branch officers, convention delegates and members are invited to attend the meeting:
Nanticoke — 29, 319; Breslaw — 30; Wilkes-Barre — 99, 223, 278, 282; Edwarsville — 169; Sayre — 236.
Meeting will be attended by:

Mr. STEPHAN HAWRYSZ, UNA Supreme Organizer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Diakiv
Chairman

Katherine Lukacz
Treasurer

Wasyli Stefuryk
Secretary