

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Over 50 U.S. lawmakers attend Human Rights Day in Washington, pledge support for Ukrainian patriots

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Some 50 U.S. senators and congressmen attended the second Ukrainian Human Rights Day in the Capitol and pledged their support for Ukrainian human and national rights activists, while scoring the Soviet government for continuing to persecute dissidents.

The lawmakers, who represented a cross-section of the United States, assured some 150 Ukrainian Americans present at the reception Thursday evening, October 5, that congressional support for human and national rights in Ukraine and other areas of the Soviet Union is bipartisan and unflinching.

Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), the promoter and one of the two hosts of the reception, pledged that all congressmen and senators will continue to speak out in defense of human rights, and above all will take steps to insure that the Soviet Union complies with the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords signed by its leaders.

Earlier in the day, Ukrainian Americans from many communities across the United States visited the offices of some 150 legislators and urged the congressmen or senators or their legislative assistants to add their names to the human rights defense campaign.

The second Ukrainian Human Rights Day in the nation's capital was sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association. The groundwork for such a program was prepared by UNA Vice-President Dr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala, former Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw, and Sen. Dole's former legislative assistant Andrew Fedynsky. Following initial discussions with Sen. Dole, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) also agreed to co-host the event.

In May 1977, the UNA was the sponsor of a similar successful action.

The reception was opened by UNA Supreme President Dr. John O. Flis, who summarized the purpose of the event and introduced the two principal speakers of the evening, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, the exiled member of the Ukrainian Helsinki group, and Prof. Lev Dobriansky, UCCA President.

Gen. Grigorenko said that the Ukrainian nation today is facing "complete national oppression." He said that the major blow against the Ukrainian people was directed against the intelligentsia.

"The consequence of this terrible physical blow, which was to break the spirit of the nation, is now being used

to destroy the nation in its weakened state," said Gen. Grigorenko. "For nationally conscious individuals, the suffering was great."

He said that half of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union are Ukrainian. Gen. Grigorenko charged that the Kremlin is attempting to destroy the Ukrainian nation through Russification.

"All this can only be described as genocide, under the false cover of creating a single, unified socialist nation," he charged.

The Ukrainian human rights activist denounced those persons or institutions that close "their eyes to the fact that in the United Nations there are countries such as Ukraine and Byelorussia that are nothing more than colonies whose people are suffering national extinction."

Gen. Grigorenko said that the Soviet Union is an empire "run by colonial bureaucracy with representatives of all nations." He questioned the Ukrainianism of the leaders of the Ukrainian SSR by accusing them of speaking in Russian, thinking along the lines of the Kremlin, and repressing their own people.



Photos by Ihor Dlaboha

Gen. Petro Grigorenko and his wife Zinayida meet Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.). With them are John O. Flis and Dr. Myron Kuropas.

He urged that U.N. resolutions condemning colonialism be used in regard to the Soviet Union.

Gen. Grigorenko also announced that the Ukrainian Public Group to

Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords has delegated him and Leonid Plyushch to establish a Western affiliate.

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## Ihor Kalynets begins exile in eastern USSR

KIEV, Ukraine. — Reliable sources report that Ihor Kalynets, a Ukrainian poet and victim of the infamous 1972 KGB arrests in Ukraine, began his three-year exile sentence in the region east of Lake Baikal in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

Kalynets, 39, was arrested on August 11, 1972, on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The following November, at a trial in Lviv, Kalynets was sentenced to six years imprisonment and three years exile. He served part of his sentence in the Vladimir Prison.

He has been in exile since August 26. His wife, Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets, has been in exile in the same area since January. A poet and author of children's stories, Stasiv-Kalynets will also serve three years in exile.

She was arrested in the spring of 1972 and tried in July in Lviv. Stasiv-Kalynets was sentenced to six years imprisonment and three years exile.

During the trial, the couple's daughter, who was 10 at the time, attempted to present her mother with a bouquet of flowers. On orders of the judges and the prosecutor, the guards grabbed the



Ihor and Iryna Kalynets and their daughter, Dzvinka.

flowers from the child and threw them on the floor.

Following the confinement of her

parents, the daughter, Dzvinka, went to live with one of her grandmothers in Lviv.

## Ukrainian Helsinki group compares Soviet judicial system to Nazi Germany

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In a statement denouncing the arrests and sentences in the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords compared Soviet judicial system to Nazi Germany, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

"The history of 'Soviet jurisprudence' and its current practice convince us that Soviet political trials are basically not different from the so-called 'people's trials' of fascist Germany, which, as is known, were not guided by the interests of rights, justice or humanity, but by the interests of national socialism and the interests of the Third Reich," said the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors in the unsigned document.

The group wrote that the arrest and sentencing of Yuri Orlov, Lev Lukianenko, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Anatoly Shcharansky and Viktoras Petkus was a "great crime against freedom, justice and humanism."

"We are deeply offended by this inhuman form of violence against our friends, people whose 'criminal activity' merely consisted of their straight forward and brave opposition to the systematic violation of elementary rights and freedoms in their countries, rights and freedoms which, as is known, were declared and accepted by

the United Nations, the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords and the Soviet Constitution," they wrote.

The Ukrainian rights advocates charged that Soviet jurisprudence has nothing in common with accepted norms of "rights and justice," and that the judges merely fulfill instructions received from the Communist Party or secret police organs.

"The Soviet 'court,' in our opinion, is only an instrument of the penal policies of the political regime of our country," said the Ukrainian monitors.

The sentencing of Orlov, Ginzburg, Lukianenko, Shcharansky and Petkus was a "severe blow" to the rights movement in the Soviet Union, but they underlined the fact that their places are being continuously filled by new members.

"They join because our movement is a voice of the times, and because our Soviet society has felt a natural need for freedom," they said.

They also expressed gratitude to those persons who have assisted the human rights movement in the Soviet Union, and, likewise, they expressed scorn for those persons or institutions, which, directly or indirectly, continue to support the "reactionary policies of Soviet leadership."

## Vins faces threat of new sentence

KESTON, England. — Petro Vins, 22, a member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, who is serving a one-year sentence in a labor camp, is threatened with a new and much longer sentence under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, reported the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism at Keston College here.

The report came from a close friend of Vins, Igor Pomerantsev, who emigrated from the USSR early in August and is now in West Germany. He heard of the threatened new sentence just as he was leaving the Soviet Union. The news was substantiated by a telephone call made to him after he had reached the West, which said that Vins' condition in the labor camp had worsened. He was reported to be in an isolation cell, and to have declared a

hunger strike.

Vins, the son of the imprisoned Ukrainian Baptist leader, Pastor Georgi Vins, is in a labor camp in western Ukraine serving a sentence for parasitism. If he is convicted under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," he faces a sentence of up to seven years imprisonment, with or without a subsequent term of up to five years internal exile.

The reason for the threatened new charge is the alleged dissemination of anti-Soviet propaganda in the camp.

Pomerantsev states that a hunger strike would place Vins' life in danger, since he suffers from a stomach ailment and has had a part of his intestines removed. It is already known that his health has been weak since childhood.

## Prisoners hold weeklong strike

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Four political prisoners incarcerated in concentration camp no. 19 in the Mordovian ASSR conducted a weeklong hunger strike beginning September 14, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (abroad).

No reason was given for the action by the imprisoned human rights advo-

ates. The four strikers were Mykola Rudenko, head of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, Vladimir Osipov, a Russian dissident, Serhij Soldatov, a Russian imprisoned for involvement in the Estonian national front, and Semen Gluzman, a Jew from Kiev who was arrested in January 1972.

## Lukianenko — a true fighter for freedom and justice

*The following is an unsigned appeal for support on behalf of Lev Lukianenko from the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords to the Socialist International. Its authenticity was substantiated by Gen. Petro Grigorenko, a member of the Kiev group and its spokesman in the West. It was supplied to The Weekly by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and was translated by Andrian Karatnycky, the committee's secretary.*

Dear Comrades and Friends!

On July 20, 1978, the Chernihiv Regional Court sentenced the founder of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, socialist Lev Lukianenko, to 10 years imprisonment in a strict regime labor camp and five years exile in the remote regions of the USSR. In this way, yet another grave crime against freedom, justice, democracy and socialism has been perpetrated by Soviet "jurisprudence."

Who is Lev Lukianenko, and what are the "serious" crimes for which he was subjected to such a harsh sentence?

Lev Hryhorovych Lukianenko was born to a peasant family in 1928 in the village of Khripivka, in the Horodnia district of the Chernihiv region.

Lukianenko was both an Octobrist and a Pioneer, just as were all his peers. Through a child's eyes, he witnessed the greatest tragedy to befall the Ukrainian nation — the famine of 1933, which took 7 million lives. Through a 10-year-old's eyes, he witnessed 1937 — that horrible year of Yezhov's tyranny. The Second World War inflamed Lev Lukianenko's youth; he learned the meaning of Hitler's fascism. He learned the meaning of war for a rank-and-file soldier. In 1944, as a 16-year-old, Lukianenko entered into combat; he fought for the liberation of Europe from Hitlerism and tasted victory in Austria. He served in the ranks of the Soviet Army until 1952 and then entered the Communist Party. After the demobilization, he enrolled in the law department of Moscow University.

The death of Stalin, and more

importantly, the "uncovering of the cult of the personality" opened the eyes of many to a number of characteristic features of Soviet reality. The young Lukianenko was one of those few Soviet Communists who no longer wanted to, no longer could, shut their eyes to the cult of Khrushchev and his followers.

These people observed and assessed the internal situation in the Soviet Union, studied Soviet social structure, and evaluated the idea-political program of the USSR in a critical manner. It was in this way that independent thought, or what is currently referred to in the West as "dissidence," arose. At the time of Khrushchev's rule, there emerged a number of legal, semi-legal and underground oppositional groups which were of an essentially socialist character in the USSR's center, and which possessed both national and socialist characteristics in outlying regions.

The most representative of these organizations, which had both a national and a socialist character, was the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union (UWPU), which was founded by Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Kandyba, Stepan Virun and others. The program of this union did not diverge in any of its points from the principles of proletarian internationalism, from the foundation of Soviet rule (such as workers' power), or from the spirit and letter of the Soviet Constitution.

One of the principal points of the program of the UWPU (which, alas, we cannot cite directly, since the founding document is to be found only in the archives of the KGB and the court) dealt with the evolution of Uk-

rainian national consciousness to the point of self-determination, and with the consequent, possible secession of the Ukrainian SSR from the ranks of the Soviet Union, a state which does not fully facilitate the economic, sociopolitical and cultural development of Ukraine. (The Soviet Constitution allows for constituent republics to leave the ranks of the USSR).

It is evident from this program that the UWPU was based on socialist principles and did not consider itself to be for the restoration of capitalism either in the present-day Ukrainian SSR or in the future independent socialist Ukraine. It is demonstrated in the founding document that the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union considered it to be its international obligation to struggle for a union of socialist states based on equality and justice, which in no way contradicts the principles of proletarian solidarity.

In the realm of economics, the Workers' and Peasants' Union stood for the evolution of the three sectors of enterprise: the societal (socialist), the state and the private. The document guaranteed to all citizens the right of a


separate sector for independent enterprise, while favoring the societal, i.e., the socialist, sector.

In the political sphere, the UWPU advocated the limiting of state power and argued for a greater democratization of the society; in which all of society's members (all citizens), their organizations and political parties, were foreseen to have equal rights and the opportunity to take an active part in the life of society, as well as play an active role in its government.

In the national sphere, the union stated that all nations and nationalities (national minorities) which reside in the territories of an independent Ukraine would be guaranteed equal rights and opportunities, i.e., civil rights, as well as wide-ranging rights and opportunities for the evolution of national traits. The UWPU was an active opponent of great-power chauvinism and of ultra-reactionary nationalism, arguing that one and the other bring with them only misfortune to all nationalities, and, above all, to workers.

In the program it was stated that the

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## Four Ukrainians given membership in P.E.N.

MONTREAL, Que. — The Canadian Centre of International P.E.N., the world association of writers, voted at a meeting of its executive on September 13 to adopt as honorary members four Ukrainian political prisoners, Ihor Kalynets, Sviatoslav Karavansky, Ivan Svitlychny and Yevhen Sverstiuk.

Edgar H. Cohen, president of the Montreal-based Canadian P.E.N., informed Ostap Tarnawsky, president of the Ukrainian Writers Association "Slovo," of the decision. This brings the number of imprisoned or exiled Ukrainian writers accepted as honorary members into International P.E.N. chapters around the world to 10.

In 1974, poet Vasyly Stus was voted an honorary member of the English P.E.N. headquartered in London. The following year, Valentyn Moroz was granted membership by the same chapter.

Last year, with the intercession of the International P.E.N. headquarters and especially its Committee on Writers in Prison, honorary membership was bestowed on four imprisoned Ukrainian writers. Mykola Rudenko became a member of the French P.E.N.; Vyacheslav Chornovil — the Dutch P.E.N.; Mykhaylo Osadchy — the Swiss P.E.N., and Danylo Shumuk — the Australian P.E.N.

The case of poet and literature scholar Svitlychny was first presented by the "Slovo" executive during the 34th congress of International P.E.N. held in New York in June 1966.

Svitlychny, who was arrested in 1965, was released following the intervention of P.E.N. In 1972, he was again arrested and subsequently sentenced to seven years in prison and five

years in exile. In July, he began his exile term.

Kalynets, a poet, and Sverstiuk, a literary critic, were arrested in 1972, and were arrested to six and five years and seven and five years, respectively. Both are now in exile.

Poet and translator Karavansky was first arrested in 1945. He received a death sentence which was later commuted to 25 years imprisonment. After serving 16 years, he was allowed to return to Odessa in 1960. In 1967, he was again arrested. He is currently in a Moldavian camp.

The Ukrainian Writers Association "Slovo" has played an active role in defending imprisoned Ukrainian writers since the first arrests.

## Ukrainian to be included in census

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukrainian will be offered as a possible answer to a question on ancestry which will be included in the 1980 census form.

Gene R. Flynn, regional coordinator for the Community Services Program of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, said that based on the results of a sample census conducted in Lower Manhattan recently, question 13 dealing with ancestry on the 1978 test form will read the same on the 1980 census long form.

Question 13 reads: "What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. For example — Afro-American, English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)"

Some one out of six households will

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Jewish American leaders have successfully petitioned the Department of Justice to reopen the case of Fedir Fedorenko, the Ukrainian American who was accused of concealing war crimes on his U.S. citizenship application and later acquitted by a Florida U.S. District Court, reported the UPI.

At the request of Jewish leaders, the Justice Department has agreed to appeal the decision permitting Mr. Fedorenko to keep his U.S. citizenship.

On July 26, U.S. District Court Judge Norman C. Roettger ruled that Mr. Fedorenko can remain in the United States because the government failed to prove its charges.

"Even without the defendant's testimony, the government's evidence of the claimed commission of atrocities by Fedorenko fell short of meeting the 'clear, convincing and unequivocal' burden of proof," wrote Judge Roettger then.

Justice Department officials said on October 10 that the solicitor general's office will file an appeal in the next four weeks in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Howard Squadron, president of the New York-based American Jewish Congress, said in a statement cited by the UPI that he was "deeply gratified" by the action of Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr., who agreed to the appeal two weeks ago during a meeting with officials of the congress and three other Jewish organizations.

The Jewish leaders contended that the trial judgment was "defective" and that Judge Roettger was guilty of "gross judicial impropriety."

Judge Roettger also wrote in his 54-page opinion that at least two of the elderly witnesses called to testify vacillated in their identification of the person they said committed war crimes in the Nazi concentration camp in Treblinka.

"The court was convinced that witnesses were discussing the trial among themselves, at least. And worst, someone was coaching them," said Judge Roettger.

The judge said that he was convinced that Mr. Fedorenko was sincere when he testified that he was forced by the Nazis to be a prison guard.

## Prof. Dobriansky re-elected president of ACWF

### Dr. Dushnyck re-elected member of board of directors

WASHINGTON, D.C. (UCCA Special). — On Thursday, September 28, the American Council for World Freedom (ACWF) held its annual meeting at the Mayflower Hotel in the country's capital, at which Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, was re-elected president of the ACWF for the third consecutive term. At the same time, Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly and member of the UCCA Executive Board, was re-elected to the board of directors, a post he has held for the past several years.

The ACWF is an American conservative organization consisting of some 30 national societies, veterans and academic associations, as well as civic, labor and other groups. The UCCA is the only ethnic member in the council.

In addition to Prof. Dobriansky, other executive members elected at the meeting are Prof. Stefan T. Possony, first vice-president; David Keene, second vice-president; Lee Edwards, secretary, and Jay A. Parker, treasurer.

Joining Dr. Dushnyck on the board of directors are Paul Bethe, the Rev. Raymond de Jaeger, Ronald F. Dock-sai, Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham (U.S. Army Ret.), Marx Lewis, Adm. John McCain (U.S. Navy Ret.), Dr. Robert Morris, Ron Pearson, Dr. David Rowe, Dr. Edward Rozek, Neil A. Salonen and Fred Schlafly.

The yearlong activities of the ACWF encompassed co-sponsoring with the

National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) this year's Captive Nations Week in Congress, including a reception hosted by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), a congressional luncheon and a seminar with two panels, "The Belgrade Conference and Captive Nations" and "Human Rights and Captive Nations: Where Do We Go from Here?"; both affairs co-hosted by Congressmen Daniel J. Flood (R-Pa.) and Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.). Panelists included Mark Anderson of the AFL-CIO, Jonathan Greenwald of the State Department, Spencer Oliver of the Congressional Commission on Cooperation and Security in Europe, Gunars Meierovics of the Joint Baltic National Committee, Prof. Henry Lane Hull of the University of Alabama, Prof. Anthony T. Bouscaren of LeMoyn College, and Prof. Charles Moyer of George Washington University. Prof. Dobriansky and Mr. Edwards were moderators.

Both events were attended by several hundred persons, including U.S. senators and congressmen, ambassadors, White House and other executive department officials, foreign affairs experts and students. The Senate event received excellent coverage in The Washington Post.

In the fall of 1977, the ACWF co-sponsored a one-day conference on "Jamaica and the Caribbean," organized a task force on the Panama

Canal treaty, published and distributed thousands of brochures, leaflets and essays in opposition to the Panama Canal Treaty. The ACWF formed another task force and issued a major study, "The Strategic Dimension of East-West Trade" by Miles Costick.

In June 1978, the ACWF issued a timely publication, "International Terrorism: The Communist Connection," by Stefan T. Possony and L. Francis Bouchev. Also, the council began distribution of its biweekly newspaper column, World Outlook, written by Prof. Dobriansky and Lee Edwards on alternate fortnights. More than 100 smaller daily and weekly newspapers receive the column. The council also continues to distribute its official newsletter, International Digest under the editorship of Bui Anh Tuan. This month the ACWF released a major study, "Southeast Asia: Communism on the March," by Mr. Tuan. It is also preparing jointly with the Council on Inter-American Security the next issue of Nueva Revista Inter-America — The New Inter-American Review, a bilingual geopolitical journal.

On the proposal of Dr. Dushnyck, the board of directors of the ACWF unanimously approved a new study on the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR — a perennial weakness of the Soviet Russian empire. Dr. Dushnyck was chosen to prepare such a study.

In the evening of the same day at the Washington Hilton Hotel a reception and a testimonial dinner were held in honor of Dr. Walter H. Judd on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Welcoming the guests was Prof. Dobriansky, president of the ACWF which sponsored the dinner, while the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Ri. Elson, chaplain of the Senate, delivered the invocation. Serving as masters of ceremonies were Prof. Dobriansky, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Keen and Dr. Morris. The six speakers who spoke of Dr. Judd's dedication to freedom and human rights were Ron Robinson, Dr. B.A. Garside, Dr. Ray S. Cline, Thomas G. Corcoran, Sen. Strom Thurmond and Carl T. Curtis.

Thanking them were Mrs. Judd and Dr. Judd. He is the honorary president of the ACWF and a recipient of the Shevchenko Freedom Award as well as many other awards. Dr. Judd is a former U.S. congressman and a missionary in China where he was imprisoned.

### Ukrainians in attendance

Attending the dinner were Prof. and Mrs. Dobriansky, Mr. and Mrs. George Nesterczuk, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Caryk, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pret'la, Mr. and Mrs. Bohdan Denysyk, Vera A. Dowhan and Dr. Dushnyck.

More than 200 persons took part in the testimonial dinner for Dr. Judd.

## Over 50 U.S....

(Continued from page 1)

Gen. Grigorenko's Ukrainian language address was translated into English by George Nesterczuk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Gen. Grigorenko and his wife, Zinayida, who was also present, were called "symbols of the human rights movement in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union."

Prof. Dobriansky, in his statement, underlined the continued importance of captive nations resolutions. He said that while many U.S. legislators are downplaying the notion of captive nations, the Ukrainian Helsinki group seeks support for its activity in defense of national rights, as well as human rights.

The UCCA President criticized President Carter and the media for not mentioning non-Russian dissidents when making statements concerning human rights violations in the Soviet Union. He urged the congressmen present to insure that the United States will continue to be a "bastion of freedom and national independence for all nations and peoples of the world."

Sen. Dole, who was introduced by Dr. Kuropas, his former legislative assistant and one-time Special Assistant on Ethnic Affairs to President Gerald Ford, stressed that bipartisan and bicameral support for human rights activists in Ukrainian exists in the Congress. Sen. Dole also introduced several senators present who addressed the audience.

Calling Gen. Grigorenko a "truly remarkable person of our era," Sen. Moynihan said that dissident groups in Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union are more concerned with the rights of individuals, rather than with the rights of a certain class of people. He said that by guaranteeing human rights, all rights are guaranteed.

Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) said that all congressmen and senators are concerned with the denial of rights in the USSR. He added that the United States will not remain silent when the rights and freedoms that are guaranteed to U.S. citizens are not being guaranteed to the citizens of the Soviet Union.

Sen. Percy also re-emphasized his personal support for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) announced that the next day's Congressional Record will carry a statement he made that day in defense of human rights in Ukraine.

## Solczanyk's philatelic display wins awards

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The philatelic exhibit "Science and Technology with Ukrainian Connections" by Andriy D. Solczanyk received two awards at this year's SEPAD Stamp Show here — bronze from SEPAD and silver from the American Topical Association.

The 160-page exhibit indicated many personalities of the scientific and technological fields connected in some way with Ukraine, as well as technological structures and industry in Ukraine.

The exhibit consists of 12 chapters, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Technological Sciences, Geology, Geography and Exploration, Aviation, Rocketry and Space Exploration, Technological Constructions and Industry, Medicine and Biology, Zoology, Botany and Agriculture, and Printing.

In the statement, Sen. Glenn noted that Ukrainian independence proclaimed 60 years ago "was shattered in 1920 by the Soviet Union's force of arms." He also praised Ukrainian Americans for their "major contributions to America."

"I support detente and believe Americans want all avenues to peace explored with the Soviet Union. However, the repeated arrests of those who seek to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords have put a cloud over detente. Human rights is a term that is subject to interpretation, but there are certain rules of law and decency that should touch all citizens of the world.

"The arrests of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy in 1977, and the subsequent, continued harassment of Ukrainian intellectuals and others, prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Helsinki Accords haven't altered the Soviet Union's attitude toward the principle of human rights.

"If the feelings expressed to me as U.S. senator from Ohio are matched by those of nationality groups in other parts of the country — and I'm sure they are — there are many millions of first and second and third generation Americans who love the United States, but who also want the world to know that those who live in their homelands have not been forgotten," said Sen. Glenn in his statement.

Sen. Jacob Javits (D-N.Y.) said that the defense of human rights in the USSR should become a moral obligation of all Americans. He praised Ukrainian Americans for continuing the rights struggle and urged them to "hold high the torch of freedom."

Also speaking were Sens. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), John Danforth (R-Mo.) and Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.).

The White House was represented at the reception by Victoria Mongiardo, assistant to Ann Wexler, who is special assistant to President Carter. Ms. Mongiardo, who was introduced by Dr. Kuropas, said that the issue of human rights is important to Ukrainians and other Eastern Europeans and "I hope that we could really do something in this administration for that issue because it means a lot to your people and to the Eastern European people."

Mrs. Camille Huk-Smorodsky, a member of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, presented a message from Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, in which the New Jersey chief executive said, "My doors have always been open to my Ukrainian American constituents. I pledge my continued support of the Carter human rights initiative and to do all, within my power, to promote equality and self-determination for all."

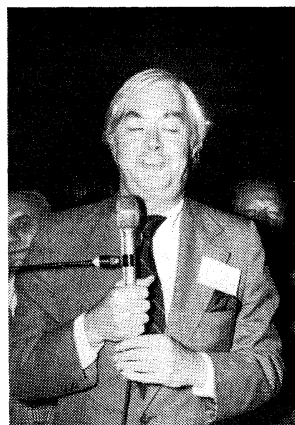
In his concluding remarks, Sen. Dole said that the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe "made progress in Belgrade."

"They knew we were there and we are now looking forward to Madrid in 1980. There is no doubt in our minds that we have a lot to do. There are a lot of us in the Congress that are willing to respond. We understand freedom, maybe not as well as some in this room, certainly not as well as you, general, but we understand what it's all about. Our effort is to offer assistance in a responsible way," said Sen. Dole.

A moment of silence during the reading of the names of 15 Ukrainian political prisoners by Dr. Flis and the singing of the American and Ukrainian



Victoria Mongiardo, White House



Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.)



UCCA and UNA activists meet for group photo after reception.

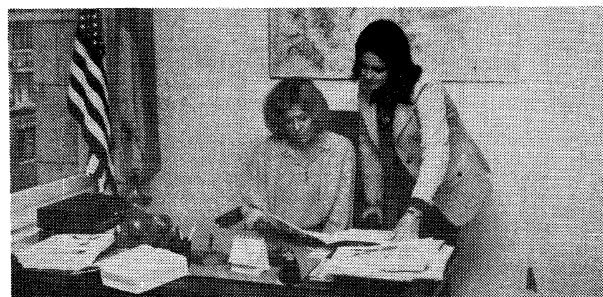


Photo by John A. Flis

Mrs. Tania Nesterczuk, seated, and Mrs. Christine Oryshkevych of the Ukrainian National Information Service check over final preparations for the Ukrainian Human Rights Day.

national anthems concluded the reception.

The UCCA was represented at the reception by Dr. Dobriansky, Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director; Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, and Theodore Caryk, president of the Washington, branch.

UNA representatives included: Dr. Flis, Dr. Kuropas, Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary; Wasyl Orichowsky, Supreme Organizer; Dr. Bohdan Futey, Prof. John Teluk and Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Supreme Auditors; and Anatole Doroshenko, Dr. Askold Lozynskyj, Taras Szmaga, Mrs. Helen Olek, Myroslaw Kalba, Mykola Chomanczuk, Roman Kuropas and Michael Soroka, Supreme Advisors; and Anthony Dragan, former editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

Also present were Borys Potapenko, World Congress of Free Ukrainians and its Human Rights Bureau in New

York; Roman Kudela, WCFU; Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, "Nachalniy Plastun" and representative of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Roman Baranowsky, Association of Ukrainians in America; Marta Terlecky, Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Larissa Lozynska-Kyj, Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Iwan Prynada, president of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA); Roksolana Stojko, SUSTA vice-president; and representatives from the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, the Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League and the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Preparations for the reception were handled by the Ukrainian National Information Service personnel, Mr. Nesterczuk, Mrs. Tania Nesterczuk and Mrs. Christine Oryshkevych.

## Gen. Grigorenko to speak at "Day of Mourning"

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Gen. Petro Grigorenko will participate in memorial services on Sunday, October 22, for the 7 million victims of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine, announced the All-Community Committee to Honor the Victims of the Famine. The "Day of Mourning," which will mark the 45th anniversary of the Kremlin-perpetrated genocide, will be held here at the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Preparations for the observances are nearly complete, according to the committee. Youth, veterans', community and other organizations have already announced their intentions to take part in the event. Flag bearers should arrive at 9:15 a.m. before the beginning of the 9:30 Pontifical Divine Liturgy.

After the Liturgy, at 11:30 a.m., participants will gather at the monument-cross. A requiem will begin there at noon. At 1 p.m. the manifestation portion of the "Day of Mourning" will be held.

The manifestation will be officially opened by Stephania Bukshowany, chairwoman of the committee. The program will include the reading of New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne's proclamation on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the famine, keynote address by Volodymyr Bilayiv, performance by the chorus directed by Prof. V. Zavitvych, address by Gen. Grigorenko, recitation by Ivanna Kononiv, and the singing of "Ne Pora" by all present.

On Friday, October 6, a three-member delegation composed of Ivan Bazarko, Administrative Director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mrs. Bukshowany and Daria Stepaniak, vice-chairman of the committee, visited Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and informed him of plans for the "Day of Mourning." Mr. Bazarko also informed the Church leader of preparations for the upcoming Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Committee chairman Mrs. Bukshowany provided a detailed program of the manifestation. Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav informed the delegation about the religious services planned in conjunction with the manifestation. The entire day's agenda was discussed and formalized.

For information concerning bus transportation to South Bound Brook for the "Day of Mourning" contact Dr. Mykola Shpetko at (212) 847-4357.

## To hold hunger strike

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The All-Community Committee to Honor the Victims of the Kremlin-Made Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33, announced that a hunger strike will be held in front of the United Nations here from Thursday to Saturday, October 19-21.

The three-day hunger strike will precede the services and manifestation in memory of the famine victims which will be held in South Bound Brook on Sunday, October 22.

Persons wishing to participate in the hunger strike should contact Daria Stepaniak at (212) 846-8539.

For information call Maria Nesterchuk at (212) 932-2130, the UCCA headquarters at (212) 228-6840-1, or Mr. Stepovy at (201)375-0878.

## 1933 famine is example of "awesome powers of totalitarian government"

*The following article was written by Dona Harvey, editor of The (Winnipeg) Tribune. It appeared in the October 3 edition of that daily.*

The grim memory of the Nazi Holocaust of the Jews lives in the dark regions of most people's minds. We remember the agony of Dachau, of Buchenwald and other horror camps. We cannot forget.

It is ironic that Western society for the most part has forgotten — or never knew — an even more devastating Holocaust than that which killed 6 million Jews.

People of Ukrainian descent recall the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, but few others remember or seem to care.

The famine was not a consequence of the hot, dry weather that dried up the wheat fields of the prairies during the early years of the 30s. Ukraine, by contrast, had bumper crops, excellent weather and a record amount of land devoted to farming.

The harvest was plentiful. Yet the people died: from 7 to 10 million peasants starved to death because grain and other food was taken from them.

(History books say the specific number of deaths is impossible to determine, although it is likely that 5 to 10 million people died. Ukrainian historians put the figure at 7 to 10 million.)

The reasons for the "famine" are complex. Joseph Stalin was determined to enforce his policy of collectivized agriculture, and the stubborn farmers of Ukraine resisted every step of the way.

Furthermore, there was a growing cry for independence of Ukraine, a drive for secession that had deep cultural political and historic roots that could not be overlooked.

The Soviet government in one move decided to stamp out the independence movement and break the back of the peasant revolt. The solution was easy: collect all the grain, and let the people fend for themselves.

It was an ironic and heart-rending situation: the fields each summer were filled with grain, but soon thousands and then millions of farmers and villagers were starving to death.

The grain collections began slowly, as a part of the whole collective movement. Farmers were given delivery quotas which soon went far beyond their ability to meet.

Gradually all the grain was turned over to the state.

Before the harvest, peasants were forbidden to own or hoard any seed. While the grain was growing, and during the harvest time, they were forbidden to walk or travel on the roads, paths or fields.

A decree from the Central Committee in Moscow declared:

"Every day after the termination of work, the guards will see to it that no one remains in the fields. Every night patrols will be sent into the fields to watch...for wheat thieves."

The penalty for stealing "collective property" was execution by shooting. As soon as the grain was harvested,

it was immediately collected by the state and sent to other areas of the Soviet Union. The rest of the country remained well-fed and ignorant of the starvation in Ukraine, Don and Kuban areas.

Farmers tried to hide what little grain they could save or steal in their homes or barns, but the "grain collectors" regularly burst into their houses and searched for hidden supplies.

Special tools were made for thrusting into sheds, bins, storeroom walls and the like. Even stoves and chimneys and shelves were searched.

If grain was found it was confiscated. So were the few remaining potatoes and vegetables, leaving the family with nothing.

Visitors to Ukraine were shocked by what they saw. News of the famine did not travel far. It took years for the full story to emerge.

The following story is typical of those who lived during that tragic period. It is reproduced from a collection of first-person accounts of the famine, by Basilian Press in Toronto in 1953.

"I am a son of a farmer from the once prosperous Poltava region...We joined the collective farm when our neighbors did and our land, horses, cows and farm implements were taken away. Three months later we were notified that we were classed as 'kukuls' and we had to vacate our house.

"Before we were hustled out of our home, my father managed to conceal some grain in the leggings of his boots and we lived on this for a few days in the hamlet. Then the ordeal by hunger.

"There was no food and our bodies began to swell. It was at the time when

hordes of 'grain collectors' invaded the villages and searched for concealed stores in the ground, in granaries, stables, orchards, fields and even wells.

"My father died on the road near the hamlet and his body lay there for 10 days: nobody buried him because the dead lay scattered everywhere. My mother could not bury him because she too had become swollen with hunger; her body was covered with sores and she was very weak.

"I don't know where or when my father was buried. After his death, one day my mother and three little sisters joined him...

"All of us were small, we could not bury our mother and sisters, and their bodies lay in the house a long, long time. Three other sisters and I were still alive, but we could not walk, only crawl.

"We would crawl thus to our mother and lie beside her. Then, about two weeks later our mother's body began to move with a mass of maggots, we managed to roll it on to a ladder and drag it out of the house."

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There must be more to learn from this period of history than a simple recounting of gruesome facts and personal tragedy.

The Great Famine of 1932-33 serves to remind us of the awesome and terrible powers at the disposal of a totalitarian government. It further reminds us of the agony of people who die for want of food.

Hunger and famine exist in many parts of the world today. Yet day by day, most of us don't even think about the hungry. In a land of plenty, it is easy to forget those who are starving.

## "Cannibalism raised its ugly head"

*The following account appeared in the October 3 edition of The (Winnipeg) Tribune.*

It is impossible to comprehend 5 to 10 million people starving to death.

Here is the story of one who survived and some who didn't.

"After my arrival in my native village I was ordered by the village Soviet chairman to oversee a brigade of women, swollen from hunger, whose task it was to sow and weed sugar beets.

"Practically all the people in the village were suffering and swollen, many were already dead from hunger. The work these women were doing was too hard for them, and they would fall down and die. It was terrible to look at them, the skin cracked and water oozed out.

"The peak of mortality was reached just before the harvest.

"Then another man and I were ordered to roam over the village and gather up the corpses. Cannibalism raised its ugly head, mothers ate their children and wives their husbands. N.A. ate her husband, and one child, and then she and her remaining five children died.

"O's wife ate him when he died, and told the neighbors that she had buried his bones behind the cottage. The hot weather hastened the decomposition of the bodies and the stench in the village was unendurable.

"Four men were steadily employed at the cemetery, digging graves. We brought in the dead on the wagon like logs. No one lamented their deaths because their families or relatives lay sick or were already dead.

"I worked at this collection of the dead for two months, then I myself swelled with hunger. All I had to eat during that time was three-and-a-half ounces of bread and a small potato a day...I ate nettles lambs quarters, locust flowers and drank water. My body swelled so badly that I could walk no longer, I could only crawl along.

"But luckily for me, the ears of rye began to fill with a milky substance. I greedily sucked the ears and swelling abated...Slowly my strength returned.

"Then I managed to get hold of some forged documents and I went to Donbas. I never went back to my native village."

October 22 — Day of Mourning

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Washington rights action

The second Ukrainian Human Rights Day in Washington, D.C., is now history, and even though the aftereffects have not yet been felt, the program must be cited as the first success of the 1978 post-summer activity year.

Fifty-three U.S. senators and congressmen present at a reception at the Capitol were exposed to many facts dealing with the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners and the nation as a whole. Through conversations with Ukrainian Americans and a speech by Gen. Petro Grigorenko, an eyewitness to the human rights atrocities in Ukraine, the legislators learned of the widespread arrests and sentences of Ukrainian patriots. Earlier in the day, 150 lawmakers or their legislative assistants were visited by Ukrainian Americans and urged to add their names to the human rights campaign.

In May 1977, many of the congressmen and senators who attended the first Ukrainian human rights program in Washington responded by writing letters, supporting Ukrainian political prisoners, to Soviet officials, U.S. government leaders and to the United Nations. We expect the same to happen this year.

Even though such receptions are not yet commonplace in the Ukrainian American community — and some persons may even downplay the effectiveness of them — other groups have reaped gold dividends from such initiatives which constitute one of the basic elements of the American political process. Personal contacts with influential persons, together with a presentation of well-prepared, documented, information, as a rule, net positive results.

The sponsors of this year's Human Rights Day, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association, as well as the UCCA and UNA activists in Washington, D.C., should be commended for preparing such a successful event. Plaudits should also go to those who did come down to the nation's capital on that day and voiced our community's concern to the lawmakers.

The Human Rights Day need not have ended on October 5. The senators and congressmen did their share by attending and listening to the problems. Now the community must follow up on the action. Local branches of the UNA and UCCA should make it a point to contact their representatives in their district offices, thank them for attending the reception, if they did, and ask them what type of actions in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners they are planning.

With a well-planned and coordinated public relations campaign, initiated by our central organizations, and a follow-up action on the local level, Ukrainian Americans can make their presence felt in a more pronounced manner and thus establish a stronger base for the implementation of our objectives.

## "Veselka's" 25th year

"Veselka" (The Rainbow), the illustrated children's monthly magazine published by the Ukrainian National Association, began its 25th year of publication with the September 1978 issue.

Twenty-five years may sound trivial in comparison to The Ukrainian Weekly's 45th or Svoboda's 85th anniversaries, but consider for a moment how many generations of Ukrainian children born abroad have been reared on the magazine's contents.

"Veselka" was first published in September 1954 under the editorship of Prof. Wolodymyr Barahura, Roman Zavadovych and Bohdan Hoshovsky, all members of the Federation of Workers of Children's Literature. The magazine was founded following a decision of the 23rd UNA Convention held earlier that year in Washington, D.C., which suggested that "all possibilities for periodic and non-periodic publications for youth and children should be explored and appropriately utilized."

The "granddaughter" of the UNA, as the magazine is often called, is but one of Soyuz's contributions to the preservation and continued development of the Ukrainian spiritual heritage among younger generations. The UNA, since its pioneer years, has been instrumental in organizing choirs, drama troupes, dance ensembles and the like, as part of its cultural-educational activity. It has also served as a catalyst for the establishment of Ukrainian schools and courses, and has published a variety of books — including textbooks — to help educate young Ukrainians.

"Veselka," however, may be said to provide the best of all these activities because it combines both learning and entertainment in its stories, poems, illustrations, riddles, puzzles and cartoons.

During its existence it has acquainted young readers with their Ukrainian culture and language through the presentation of such diverse features as the biographies and works of Ukraine's greatest authors and poets such as Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Leonid Hlibiv and Marko Vovchok, and the adventures of two now-famous gnomes, Hotsa Drala and Gnomyk Romtomtomky.

A well-deserved "Thank you" to the editors, authors, illustrators, administrators and contributors of "Veselka" and, of course, to the devoted readers who have grown and are growing up with UNA's "granddaughter"!

## Some thoughts on the U.N. and colonialism

by Borys Potapenko

"Visit" News Service

The United Nations Decolonization Committee has concluded debate on Puerto Rico by adopting a resolution which calls on the United States to "transfer power to the Puerto Rican people" and "recognize the sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico."

The question of Puerto Rican self-determination has been before the Decolonization Committee since 1972 when the issue was raised by Cuba. In previous years the committee has either deferred action on or consideration of the item. The United States has refused to participate in the proceedings and withdrew its representative to the committee in 1972, allowing the USSR and its satellites to manipulate that forum.

This year's exhaustive, two-week debate involved testimony by over 40 individuals or organizations, representing all political parties and groups, including the independence organizations, in Puerto Rico.

During the debate, several important trends developed which provide some indication of present day thinking on colonial issues at the United Nations. The question of Puerto Rico's status is perhaps more of an anomaly to the general question of colonialism, but it does represent a poignant example of the continuing effort to keep the attention of the United Nations on the Third World, particularly situations which cast Western states as "imperialists."

Despite continuous efforts by Cuba to muzzle some of the speakers during the hearings, many of the representatives of Puerto Rican political parties and organizations defended the present on-going process of self-determination in Puerto Rico and implied that, rather than the United States, it was Cuba that was attempting to impose its own solution on the Puerto Rican people.

The basic issues seemed to center on a conflict between two valid positions: first, that a prerequisite for self-determination must be independence; and second, that the case of Puerto Rico is an example of an on-going process of self-determination under the protectorate of the United States. Those representatives who argued the latter position pointed out that in Puerto Rico, unlike Communist totalitarian states, all political parties and factions, (including advocates of independence), are free to pursue their goals, to engage in election campaigns — even to receive funds from the government — and have the right to freely travel the world over to seek support for their cause.

While appearing before the committee, the Governor of Puerto Rico, Carlos Barcelo, pointed out that: "Just as is the case in Puerto Rico, I am confident that virtually all the 24 nations here represented contain within their border political factions firmly opposed to the policies of the government in power. As is not the case in Puerto Rico, however, political factions in opposition in some of those 24 nations are inhibited — and in some instances officially prohibited — from working openly and freely to enlist broad public support for their causes and from seeking peacefully to have the ruling party removed from power."

At the other end of the spectrum of decolonization, where the prior concept — self-determination through independence — falls, the fate of the captive nations, particularly Ukraine,

can be found. Unlike Puerto Rico, the Ukrainian nation has been consistently denied not only self-determination, but even the ability and means to manifest its aspirations. When in Puerto Rico the independence forces have free access to the democratic institutions of speech, assembly, political parties and elections, in Ukraine these institutions were forever lost with the liquidation of the Ukrainian National Republic and the occupation of the country by Soviet Russia.

This contrast in the contemporary situations between the captive nations and Puerto Rico provides the *raison d'être* for choosing the different paths to self-determination. Herein lie the disparities: Never in the contemporary history of Puerto Rico have those people attained a similar level of self-determination as today, particularly in light of the continuing enhancement of their self-governing powers being developed on the basis of democratic processes. On the other hand, the manifest determination of the Ukrainian nation to achieve independence has been confirmed by the establishment of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1918 and the struggle of OUN — UPA for liberation and independence during and after World War II, thereby conforming to the model of self-determination through independence.

A subtle distinction has evolved at the United Nations concerning colonialism. Today, the United Nations is prepared to recognize as colonial countries only those geographic areas which, in general, conform to the category of territories, rather than nations, colonized prior to the turn of the century. The territory and ethnic composition of these newly created states conform totally to their previous colonial boundaries. Therefore, these colonial territories are territories are now independent states, but far from becoming nations. Geopolitically, they are faced with forces which seek to destroy the state, such as: the division of nations or tribes by arbitrary borders, linguistic incompatibility, cultural polarization and religious heterogeneity.

Conversely, the captive nations, particularly Ukraine, over centuries of development and independence, has established a homogenous ethnic population with a defined ethnographic territory, which corresponds to national state boundaries. Ukraine's colonial status was brought about, not through the colonization of arbitrary geographic areas or territory, but on the basis of the violation of the sovereignty of a modern nation state, the occupation of the country and the imposition of a colonial administration; in this case the Ukrainian SSR. Thus, the forces that threaten the newly created states in Africa are the same for the USSR and are the reverse for the captive nations and Ukraine: forces which unite the nation on the basis of common language, culture, traditions, religion and history, thereby fueling the struggle for liberation and re-establishment of their previously held national sovereignty and independence.

Coupled with the shift of the United Nations position on colonialism towards the needs of the Third World, the application of the term nationalism in the context of decolonization has also

(Continued on page 13)

## The Women's Movement

— News and issues in summary

by Dora Rak

### Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

The seven years allowed for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) by the states will end on March 22, 1979. The action by only three more states, out of the 15 non-ratified states, is needed to achieve the required consent of two-thirds of the states for the bill to be added to the U.S. Constitution.

The pro-ERA forces increased their efforts in two directions: to press ratification within the original term and simultaneously to lobby for the congressional extension of the ratification process. At the same time, however, the anti-ERA groups increased their pressure on the state legislators to stop the ratification or even to rescind the already adopted ratification.

Both the House of Representatives and the Senate voted to extend the ratification term by 39 months, until June 1982.

The defeat of the proposed 27th Amendment to the Constitution would hurt the feminist movement, not only in America, but will have negative effect internationally. Yet the progress already achieved, in connection with the ERA, cannot be regressed and the further elimination of the discriminatory legislation "on account of sex" cannot be stopped. It might only slow down the whole process until the time when it will be possible to introduce in Congress the same or similar proposition. American women are convinced that sooner or later "the equal rights" will be written in the Constitution.

### Plans of Actions

The International Women's Year 1975 (IWY), which extended into a decade, offered the World Plan of Action, adopted by consensus at the Mexico City conference. This plan set up the principles, purposes and objectives for the world feminist movement. It consisted of a number of resolutions and recommendations which should be implemented during the decade of Women's Development under three slogans — Equality, Peace, Development — with the approval and support of the United Nations.

Women in all countries were supposed to work out their own plans of action adapted to their particular needs and possibilities, and implement them with the help of their government. Many countries in fact organized special IWY commissions and conferences and adopted their national women's plans of action. The American Plan of Action, consisting of 26 resolutions, was adopted at the National Women's Conference in Houston in November 1977, held following 50 state conferences. It constitutes the official recommendations pursuant to Public Law 94-167, included in the commission's final report, "Spirit of Houston," submitted to President Carter.

Following is the list of issues they relate to: arts and humanities; battered women; business; child abuse; child care; credit; disabled women; education; elective and appointive office; employment; Equal Rights Amendment (ERA); health; homemakers; insurance; international affairs (which included a human rights resolution); media; minority women; offenders; older women; rape; reproductive freedom; rural women; sexual preference; statistics; welfare.

The commission ceased to exist as of March 31, 1978, after the presentation of the report. In its place a continuing committee of the conference was created with some 400 members. Preliminary plan provides for a 31-person communications network, 10 regional representatives and 16 caucus chairs.

On the other hand the President appointed the National Advisory Committee for Women consisting of 40 persons. It was announced that Bella Abzug and Carmen Votaw will serve as co-chairwomen of the committee, and that Judy Carter will be honorary chairwoman. So far there is no federal funding for either of them.

The implementation of the resolutions through appropriate legislation on federal and state levels will take many years and will require millions of dollars.

### State conference in New Jersey

In order to implement in the state the resolutions of the National Plan of Action, as well recommendations adopted at the state conference in Princeton in June 1977, a new organization was created under the name New Jersey Organization for the Women's Plan of Action (IWY). Its steering committee met with New Jersey Gov. Brendan Byrne in order to gain his support for the plan and now is calling a state conference which will take place on October 14, at the Livingston College of the Rutgers University in Piscataway.

The conference committee issued a brochure, titled "From Princeton to Houston to U.S. Constitution," which states that this follow-up conference "is designed to acquaint the women of New Jersey with the goals identified in the National Plan of Action and to develop effective programs for achieving these goals on the state and local levels."

The participants will hear reports relating to Houston National Conference as well the Princeton state conference. The morning plenary session will be followed by regional workshops and county caucuses with state, county, and local elective officeholders. The conference chairwoman will be Theodosia Tamborlane (nee Uhorchik) of Madison, who is presently organization's coordinator. The honorary chairwomen will be both New Jersey congresswomen, Millicent Fenwick and Helen Meyner; the keynote speaker will be N.Y. City Council President Carol Bellamy, native of New Jersey.

The participation of New Jersey Ukrainian women in the October conference is recommended, as they can monitor the state's human rights resolution which was introduced by the Ukrainian group in Princeton and adopted. Although some issues of the plan of action might be controversial, yet there is a number of resolutions which deserve full support by Ukrainian women and which, when implemented, will affect them and their children. Let's remember that each woman through her voting power can exert influence on the methods and ways of the future legislative implementation.

### Displaced homemakers

A one-day conference on "The Displaced Homemaker: A Woman in Transition" (Continued on page 11)

## From the dictionary of wit

Collected and edited by Roman J. Lysniak

Decline — declining to pay high prices will make them decline.

Decoration Day — what many women think Easter Sunday is.

Defeat — it isn't bitter if you don't swallow it.

Defend — it is easier for a woman to defend her virtue against men than her reputation against women.

Defendant — a person who should always have a lawyer unless he has friends on the jury; justice may be blind but seldom too blind to distinguish between the defendant who has money and the one who hasn't.

Definition — a word that's not a definition.

Degree — no matter how many degrees a man has he can never equal a thermometer.

Delirium — something that's different from love but it's hard to tell the difference.

Democracy — the bludgeoning of the people, by the people, for the people; a form of government in which the rich get every consideration granted the poor.

Dentist — one who pulls the tooth, the whole tooth and nothing but the tooth; the only man who can tell a woman to shut her mouth and get away with it.

Depend — you can always depend upon a bore never to have a previous engagement.

Deposit — woman is the one who pays and pays, the man merely deposits; time is money but just try to deposit it.

Depression — a period when people do without the things their parents never had; good times gone bad.

Dermatology — the best medical specialty: the patient never dies, and never gets well.

Descend — the trouble is not what man descended from but what he descends to.

Descent — some people doubt whether man's descent from the monkey has started yet.

Desertion — the poor man's method of divorce.



## Shopping for men's shirts

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

A well-fitting shirt that is neat and fresh can create a good impression of a man and contribute to his sense of well-being.

So in shopping for shirts for dress, sports or work activities, look for certain features that lead to a good choice of style and fabric.

The most important points you will want to consider are size for proper fit and comfort, construction and permanent care.

Start by taking measurements at home. To determine a man's neck size, place the tape at the base of his neck and take the reading after he swallows. To measure sleeve length, take the reading of the number of inches from the center of the back of his neck, across the shoulder, over the bended elbow to the wrist.

When shopping for dress shirts, remember that neck sizes range from 14½ to 17 inches and sleeve lengths from 32 to 35 inches. But in the case of sport or work shirts, the sizes are not in inches. Rather, they range from small to extra large.

Popular dress shirt fabrics include 100 percent cotton broadcloth or oxford cloth with or without wash and wear finish and blended broadcloth with 65 percent polyester and 35 percent cotton. Knit is also available in 100 percent nylon or various blends.

But one of the most important features of dress shirts that can make a difference in the impression it creates is collar style. You may want to fit collar style to the man's build and facial features.

For example, if the man has a round face and heavy build, longer collar

points with a narrow to medium spread between them are becoming. But, for a long, thin face, short collar points and medium to wide-spread between them are appropriate. For an oval face, a greater variety of collar styles can be worn, such as button-down, tab or eyelet types.

Remember that dress shirts should be well constructed for easy wear and care. Check for reinforced stitching at the ends of buttonholes and other points of strain, such as pockets.

Sport shirts are often made of knit fabric for comfort and easy care. Knit sizes are based on chest measurement. If the man's chest measurement is between two sizes, choose the larger size.

Sport shirts also are available in a variety of colorful fabrics other than knit, such as checks, stripes, madras, and twill weaves. Colors should be chosen to compliment the man's skin, hair and eyes.

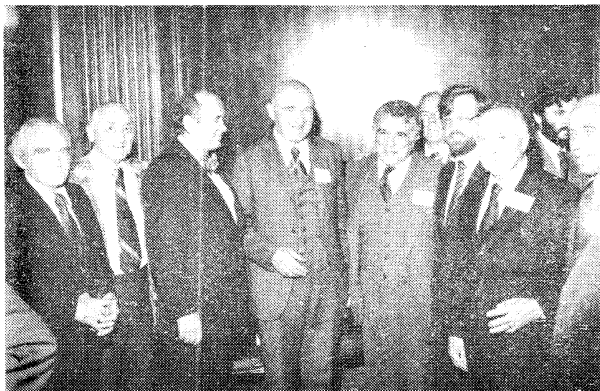
Work shirts are designed for durability and should be cut with greater fullness and length in the body to allow for movement. Look for doublefabric reinforced elbows, nonrip gussets and double or triple-stitched seams.

Sturdy fabrics for work shirts may be poplin, chambray, twill, denim and covert or drill cloth. Some may be finished for wash and wear characteristics, acid resistance or other properties.

Remember that collars may be convertible on some short-sleeved work shirts.

When choosing a shirt of any type, read the label. A label identifies the textile fiber and suggests the shirt's wear and care.

## Ukrainian Human Right



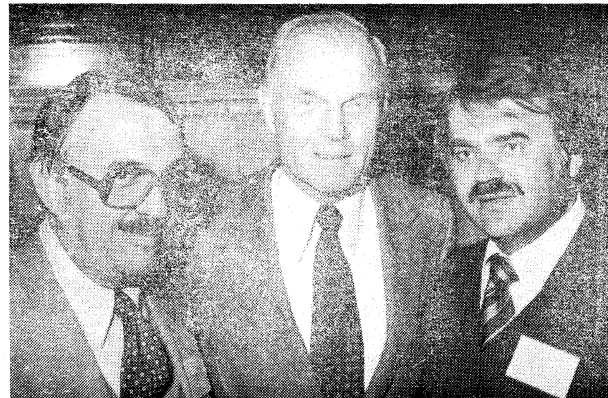
Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) meets Gen. P. Grigorenko at the Capitol reception. Left to right are Myroslaw Kalba, (unknown), Dr. John O. Flis, Gen. Grigorenko, Rep. Gilman, Walter Klawnsnik, George Nesterczuk, Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, and Wasyl Orichowsky.



Rep. Ron Marlenee (R-Mon.), who is of Ukrainian ancestry on his mother's side, meets with UNA'ers Anatole Doroshenko, Michael Soroka, Mrs. Helen Olek and Dr. Myron Kuropas.



Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) addresses the Ukrainian human rights reception.



Taras Szmagala (left) and Bohdan Futey flank Sen. John H. Glenn (D-Ohio).



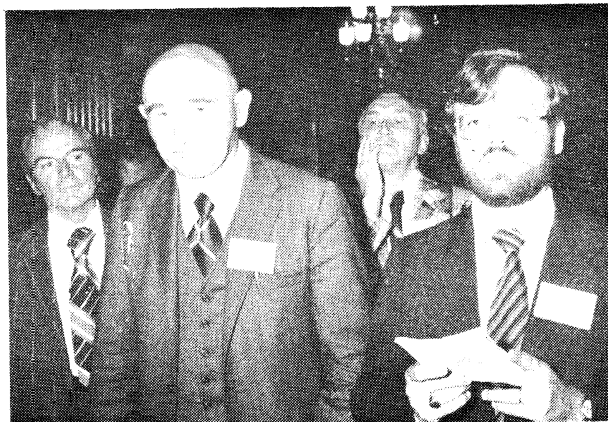
Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) meets with, left to right, Mrs. Larissa Kyj, Roksolana Stojko, Borys Potapenko and Askold Lozynskij.



Detroit Ukrainians talk with Sen. Robert P. Griffin, (R-Mich.), Maria Zarycky (left) and Roman Kuropas (right).



# Day in Washington, D.C.



George Nesterczuk, right, translates remarks made by Gen. Petro Grigorenko during the human rights reception.



Sen. Edward R. Brooke (R-Mass.) meets with, left to right, Bohdan Futey, Walter Klawnsnik, Prof. John Teluk, John Malko, Mykola Chomanczuk and Dr. Lev Dobriansky.



Clevelanders meet their congresswoman, Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), left to right are Orest Deychakiwsky, Andrew Fedynsky, Peter Fedynsky, Taras Szmagala and Bohdan Futey.



Rep. Edward Derwinski chats with Illinois Ukrainian Americans, left to right, Anatole Doroshenko, Dr. Myron Kuropas, Michael Soroka and Mrs. Helen Olek.



Rep. Ronald M. Mottl (D-Ohio), center, and his legislative assistant, Annelise Iischenko, who is of Ukrainian ancestry and is a former Miss U.S.A., talk with Clevelanders Taras Szmagala, Bohdan Futey and Andrew Fedynsky.



Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt (R-N. Mex.), third right, is introduced to Ukrainian Americans by his legislative assistant Eugene Iwanciw, first right. Also seen are, left to right, Wasyl Orichowsky, Bohdan Futey, Helen Olek, John O. Flis and Mykola Chomanczuk.

# Ukrainian Human Rights Day in Washington

## Legislators present

### Senators

S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.)  
 Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.)  
 Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.)  
 Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.)  
 Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.)  
 Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.)  
 Robert Dole (R-Kan.)  
 Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.)  
 Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.)  
 Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.)  
 Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.)  
 Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.)  
 John C. Danforth (R-Mo.)  
 John Melcher (D-Mon.)  
 Edward Zorinsky (D-Nev.)  
 Harrison H. Schmitt (R-N.Mex.)  
 Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)  
 Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.)  
 Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.)  
 Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.)  
 John H. Glenn (D-Ohio)  
 Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.)  
 H. John Heinz III (R-R.I.)  
 John H. Chafee (R-R.I.)  
 Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.)  
 Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah)  
 Harry F. Byrd (I-Va.)

### Representatives

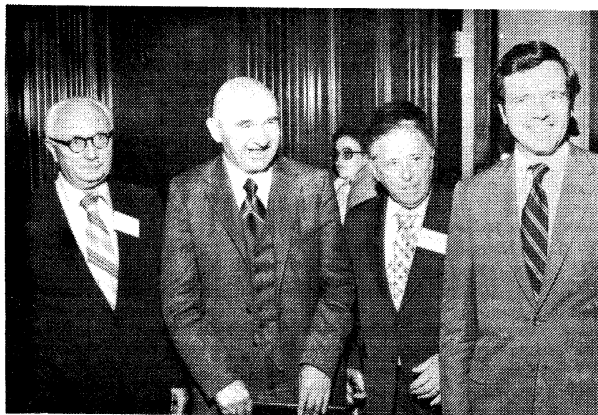
John H. Buchanan (R-Ala.)  
 Don E. Young (R-Alaska)  
 Robert K. Dornan (R-Calif.)  
 Thomas B. Evans (R-Dela.)  
 J. Herbert Burke (R-Fla.)  
 Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.)  
 Robert McClory (R-Ill.)  
 Tom Corcoran (R-Ill.)  
 John B. Anderson (R-Ill.)  
 Dale E. Kildee (D-Mich.)  
 Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.)  
 William D. Ford (D-Mich.)  
 Ron Marlenee (R-Mon.)  
 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-N.J.)  
 Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.)  
 S. William Green (R-N.Y.)  
 Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.)  
 William F. Walsh (R-N.Y.)  
 Henry J. Nowak (D-N.Y.)  
 Charles J. Carney (D-Ohio)  
 Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio)  
 Ronald M. Mottl (D-Ohio)  
 Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.)  
 Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.)  
 Richard C. White (D-Texas)  
 Jack Cunningham (R-Wash.)



Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) chats with, left to right, John O. Flis, Taras Szmagala, Anatole Doroshenko, Walter Klawnsnik and Bohdan Denysyk.



Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), second left, meets with, left to right, Taras Szmagala, Prof. and Mrs. John Teluk and their son, Myroslaw, first right. Standing in the background is Bohdan Denysyk.



Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Ivan Bazarko and Dr. Walter Dushnyck meet with Sen. H. John Heinz III.



Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) meets with George Nesterzczuk, Bohdan Denysyk and Theodore Caryk.



Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) meets with representatives of the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Moroz, left to right, Vera Andreychik, Christine Senyk, Ulana Mazurkevich and Orysia Hewka.

## UKRAINIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

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# Chicagoans stage 6th UNA golf tourney

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill. — The Ukrainian National Association 6th Annual Golf Tournament was held on Sunday, August 13, at the Indian Lakes Country Club here. It was the largest UNA golf tournament held in the Chicago area to date. There were 12 foursomes registered, but due to unforeseen circumstances, 10 foursomes, including one from Wisconsin Dells, actually participated.

The golf outing was organized by UNA Branch 22 with the cooperation of other UNA Branches.

The dinner held after the tourney was attended by 51 people including wives and friends who did not golf. John Evanchuk, co-chairman of the UNA National Sports Committee, welcomed all the golfers and guests and introduced toastmaster John Gawaluch, chairman of the UNA Sports Committee of Greater Chicago, who in turn called on the Rev. L. Korchinski to deliver the invocation. The Rev. Korchinski is an avid golfer and participant in the annual UNA tournaments.

Mr. Evanchuk has always advocated involving young people in UNA sports activities (even having organized a UNA baseball team, Club Mazeppa, Branch 183 in Detroit in the mid-30's). So, it is no surprise that he decided to try and do something for the local young people who play golf. Through his efforts, this year's tournament proved somewhat unusual in that Mr.



Some of the members of the Greater Chicago Golf Committee including two of the seven junior golfers. Front row: (left to right) Russell Haluczak, John W. Evanchuk, John Gawalchuk; back row: Andrew Magas and junior golfers Steve Kashul and George Ewasko.

Evanchuk obtained financial contributions from the local Ukrainian financial institutions which made it possible for seven junior golfers to participate.

Acknowledgment and thanks should be given to the Security Savings and Loan Association which sponsored one threesome; the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union which sponsored one twosome; and the UNA Sports Committee of Greater Chicago, one twosome.

The following is a list of these young men, all college students and UNA members: Mike Bania, George Ewasko, Ron Haluczak, Steve Kashul, Tom Kozyra, Steve Pitula and Nick Straikow. After introducing the junior golfers, Mr. Gawaluch proceeded to announce the results of the tournament according to the Peoria System. The first place UNA trophy and cash prize went to Michael Pitula, who grossed 116 and netted 65; the second place

winner was Ted Dunski, gross 103 and net 69; third place — John Evasiuk, gross 104 net 70; fourth place — George Kuzyk, gross 104 and net 70; fifth place — George Mychalchuk, gross 111 and net 70.

The next four winners with low net were: Jerry Mychalchuk, who scored 75; Peter Hrycay, who scored 87; Tony Bachir, who scored 88; Dan Fostiak, who scored 91.

The outstanding prize was received by Gloria Paschen, the only lady golfer, who grossed 116 and netted 82.

Mr. Evanchuk spoke briefly and again invited everyone to attend the UNA Golf Tournament to be held in 1979. It is hoped that the tournament will be held in the middle of June in order that the junior golfers will have a better chance to participate. Mrs. Paschen then expressed a desire to see more women golfers participating in the tournament next year.

Afterwards Mr. Gawaluch and Mr. Evanchuk distributed miscellaneous prizes and small souvenir tokens to the ladies. The Golf Committee expressed hope that Ukrainian financial institutions will again be able to sponsor student golfers, girls included, next year. John Szewczyk, a good sportsman and owner of the Active Body Shop in Chicago who won first prize at the UNA Golf Tournament last year, has already promised to sponsor a junior foursome (preferably girls) next year.

## The Women's Movement

(Continued from page 7)

at the Rutgers University Labor Education Center in New Brunswick on September 28 was sponsored by several New Jersey women's organizations, some respective state divisions, and women's divisions at the Rutgers University. Over 300 women attended the morning session, while two sociologists Laurie Shields of California from the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers and Joan Wiskowski, assistant commissioner at the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry, spoke about the general situation and problems of women in transition and outlook for displaced homemakers in the labor force based on the statistical data and projection in the future.

Who are the so called "displaced homemakers?" According to a definition printed in the program (from Section 307 (e), S.2570, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act): "A displaced homemaker means an individual who (1) has been providing

as a predominant activity unpaid services for family members for a substantial number of years; (2a) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, (2b) is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, or (2c) is receiving spousal support; and (3) in unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment." Incidentally, the issue of "homemakers" is included in the plan of action.

The questions and answers period, in which Camille Huk-Smorodsky took part and gained applause for several remarks, closed morning sessions. Four panels on legislation, legal rights, existing opportunities, retraining and careers in respect to displaced homemakers filled the afternoon. Also an appropriate documentary film "Who Remembers Mama" was presented.

Planning a wedding? ...a dance?

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Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCES THAT ITS

## ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Saturday, October 21, 1978 at 7 p.m.

AT THE

UNA Branch 276 Hall, 697 Glenwood Avenue, AMBRIDGE, Pa.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264, 276, 296, 338, 481

PROGRAM

1. Opening remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past 9 months.
3. Discussion of Fall Organizational Campaign which has as its goal the organization of 2,000 new members by the end of the year.
4. General UNA topics.
5. Questions and answers, adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by:

**Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk** — Supreme Auditor  
**Andrew Jula** — Supreme Advisor  
**Stefan Hawrysz** — Senior Field Organizer

WE CALL ON ALL BRANCHES WITH THEIR OFFICERS AND CONVENTION DELEGATES AS WELL AS OTHER UNA ACTIVISTS TO ATTEND THIS IMPORTANT MEETING.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE  
DMYTRO HOLOWATY, Secretary      WALTER REFT, Treasurer      ANDREW JULA, President

## ACADEMIC COURSES

The Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Affiliation of the Ukrainian Free University, with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Educational Council of UCCA, announce

### THE CONTINUATION OF ACADEMIC COURSES FOR THE 1978 FALL SEMESTER

Classes in the following subjects will be held: Ukrainian Language and Literature, History, History of Culture, Journalism, Elements of Law, Pedagogy and Ukrainian for English speaking students.

The aim of the studies is to prepare and raise the qualifications of Ukrainian teachers, as well as for general public participation.

You may register, as a credit student or as an auditor.

Registration and additional information can be obtained in the office of the Society: 302-304 W. 13th St., New York, N.Y. 10014 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call (212) 929-7622 weekdays.

Or by mail, give your:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address and tel. \_\_\_\_\_

Subject of interest \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_

Classes will be held in the Society.

Additional information from members of Board:

Dr. E. Fedorenko (201) 887-9048, Dr. W. Lew (212) 845-3672, Dr. I. Huryn (201) 569-4030

# St. Basil's Prep — 45 years of uncompromising values

STAMFORD, Conn. — When St. Basil's Prep School here opened its doors for the 1978-1979 academic year on September 6, it began its 45th year as a small, independent, boys Catholic secondary school. Fall registration saw the enrollment of 35 freshmen as part of a student body of 120 students, which is comprised of about 50 percent 40 percent Ukrainian Catholic, and Roman Catholic, about 10 percent other faiths.

Founded in 1933 by Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky, St. Basil's Prep is primarily a resident seminary for young boys who desire to prepare for the priesthood in the Ukrainian Byzantine Catholic Rite. The prep is also a day school for students from Stamford and the surrounding environs.

This September, boys coming from Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut (from New Haven, New Britain, and Terryville) are boarding at St. Basil's. They will study, in addition to the regular college prep courses, various branches of academic and ecclesiastical knowledge and learning essential to the Ukrainian Byzantine Catholic rite.

Day students will also be commuting daily to St. Basil's Prep. They will come not only from Stamford but from Old Greenwich, New Canaan, Darien, Norwalk, Southport and from Westchester County. These boys attend the prep in order to benefit from its solid college preparatory curriculum, one necessary for them to be admitted into colleges of their choice.

The curriculum at St. Basil's Prep revolves around the basic courses of English language and literature, reading and writing skills, history, foreign languages, science, mathematics, economics, physical education, and religious studies.

This year will also see a renewed intensive stress placed on English reading and writing in the ninth grades, and on advanced composition in the 11th grade. There will be advanced place-

ment courses in English, history, and science.

The school, with its stress on academic excellence, has seven 45-minute classes per day, no scheduled study periods, and all subjects are taught five days per week. There are a variety of extracurricular activities in the school such as yearbook, chorus, public speaking, school newspaper, wood-working, intramural sports, and such annual events as awards dinner, class picnics, retreats, and class trips.

Moreover, after an absence of 16 years, St. Basil's Prep will again offer full program of interscholastic sports. Under the direction of Monsignor John Squiller, also a religion teacher at the prep, the school will participate in basketball, track and field, and, for the first time in the history of the school, soccer and cross-country.

Monsignor Mosko, principal of St. Basil's since 1964, and a member of its faculty since 1956, announced that

Bishop Basil Losten has appointed Mr. Russell J. Gaudio, a resident of Fairfield, as director of admissions and alumni relations — the first time such an appointment has been made in the history of the school. Bishop Losten stated that several factors warranted the schools new appointment: the rise in interest in the school seen by growing admission demands, this year's record enrollment, and a substantial increase in alumni participation in the activities of the prep. "This renewed interest in St. Basil's," said Bishop Losten, "is a reflection of its unique role as the only preparatory seminary in the country for the boys of the Ukrainian heritage — and as a top-notch, high-quality Catholic prep school which is about to celebrate its 45th year of academic and moral excellence." "Ninety-nine percent of our graduates go on to attend and graduate from such colleges and institutions as Cornell, Dartmouth, Fairfield, Fordham, Georgetown, Holy Cross, Cath-

olic University, Notre Dame, Villanova, and West Point. We have alumni in every field of human endeavor. Our graduates are loyal to the prep — the feeling of community acquired here is never lost," said Bishop Losten.

Monsignor Mosko added that the school's adherence to its philosophy, its uncompromising values, in the face of trends and experimentation — as its greatest achievement. "We will continue to be that which we have always been — a Catholic college preparatory school with the highest standards of academic excellence, regarding the character development of the students as no less important or a responsibility than their educational development. We are committed to instilling in each boy a set of values in which he recognizes his responsibilities to himself, to his fellow man and to his Creator: a set of values that embodies the eternal verities that know neither time nor place."

## Monsignor Mosko — the backbone of St. Basil's Prep

STAMFORD, Conn. — Monsignor Leon Mosko, principal of Saint Basil Preparatory School since 1964, and a member of its faculty since 1956, sees the school's adherence to its philosophy — in the face of trends and experimentation — as its greatest achievement. "We will continue to be that which we have always been — a Catholic college preparatory school with the highest standards of academic excellence, regarding the character

development of the students as no less a responsibility than their educational development. We are committed to instilling in each boy a set of values in which he recognizes his responsibilities to himself, to his fellow man and to his Creator: a set of values that embodies the eternal verities that know neither time nor place."

A native of Perth Amboy, N.J., Monsignor Mosko attended Rutgers University and graduated from St. Basil's College. He studied theology at the Catholic University of America and was ordained in 1956. While at Catholic University, he studied English and drama, and taught there.

He holds a graduate degree in educational administration from Fairfield University and has done further graduate study at St. John's University.

He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the American National Theatre and Academy, The American Educational Theatre Association, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Monsignor Mosko is responsible for maintaining the principles of the prep. A one-man administrator, he schedules courses, hires teachers, supervises buildings and grounds, maintains parent-school relations, and, from time-to-time, even manages to teach an English class. His day begins with a Divine Liturgy celebrated for the resident students at 6:30 a.m., and ends when what must be done is finished. He works best at his desk when the school has emptied out for the day and quiet once again settles on the halls and classrooms.

In addition to his academic function, Monsignor Mosko, as rector of the prep, is the chief administrative officer responsible also for the some 50 boys who reside in the dormitory as seminarians. This involves supervising their study; providing an ear for gripes or homesickness; offering encouragement, plaudits or correction; in general, acting "loco parentis" for these boys who come from as far away as Ohio and Florida.

## Scholarship recipients at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Eight students at Manor Junior College have been awarded scholarships this year, according to Nora McFadden, financial aid officer.

Patricia McGrother, a graduate of Cardinal Dougherty High School who is enrolled in the medical laboratory technology program, and Eileen Quigg, a medical assisting student from St. Hubert's High School, have been awarded John McShain Foundation Scholarships. The scholarships will cover the cost of tuition, fees and books for the students while they are attending Manor.

This year's Manor Junior College Academic Scholarship recipients include three upperclassmen: Joan Diotato, Hildagarde Muench, Suzanne Reigle, and three freshmen: Jean Cronauer, Linda Zielinski and Theresa Fetcher. The academic scholarships (partial tuition awards ranging from \$250 to \$1,000) are awarded annually to students who have demonstrated exceptional academic achievement and who have established financial need through the FAF needs analysis system.

In addition to the academic scholarships, Manor offers partial tuition Presidential Scholarships to students of Ukrainian parentage who have strong academic records and evidence of financial need.

Candidates for scholarships to awarded for the 1979-80 school year are invited to contact the financial aid officer for information. Required materials must be submitted by January 15, 1979.

## Publisher seeks information on pilots

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Roger James Bender of R. James Bender Publishing here is currently working on a book about the pilot and aircrew wings of Europe. He plans to cover each European country, including Ukraine, since each had some form of air force from 1914 to the present.

Mr. Bender is at present trying to locate photos of pilots — especially Eastern European pilots — of various periods. He may be contacted at R. James Bender Publishing, P.O. Box 23456, San Jose, Calif. 95123, or by phone at (408) 225-5777.

In the book, Mr. Bender will provide a historical background explaining why countries' wing designs underwent changes in various periods.

## J.C. Plast, SUMA hold dance

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The local branches of Plast and SUMA will hold a joint dance Saturday, October 21, at the Ukrainian Community Center on Fleet St.

Dancing to the tunes of "Vyshyvky" will begin at 9 p.m.

*Youngstown and Vicinity*  
**THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES**  
 ANNOUNCES THAT ITS  
**DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**  
 WILL BE HELD  
**Friday, October 20, 1978 at 7 p.m.**  
 IN THE  
**Ukrainian National Ass'n Home, 914 Franklin Ave., YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio**  
 All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Officers  
 of the following Branches are requested to attend:  
 Titusville, Pa. — 72, New Castle, Pa. — 74, Campbell — 119 & 218,  
 Sharon, Pa. — 386, Youngstown — 140, 230, 274 & 348  
 PROGRAM

1. Opening remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past 9 months.
3. Discussion of Fall Organizational Campaign which has as its goal the organization of 2,000 new members by the end of the year.
4. General UNA topics.
5. Questions and answers, adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by:  
**Andrew Jula — Supreme Advisor**  
**Bohdan Deychakiwsky — Field Organizer**  
 YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE  
**MRS. ESTELLE WOLOSZYN, Chairman**

## Lukianenko — a true fighter...

(Continued from page 2)

UWPU did not wish to advance its goals through the use of force. The only correct path to the fulfillment of its program was, the union believed, the path of raising social consciousness by utilizing all legal, and in extreme circumstances, extra-legal forms of agitation and propaganda.

This, in essence, was the core of the program of the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union organized by Lev Lukianenko and others.

The evolution of socialism, its tendency toward democratization both in the East and West, affirms that the spirit of democratic socialism in Ukraine has not died, but continues to search for new forms of self-expression, continues to endure and struggle.

In 1961, the members of the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union were arrested and charged with "treason against the Fatherland and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The Lviv Regional Court sentenced Lukianenko to death, Ivan Kandyba to 15 years loss of freedom, and the remaining members to between 11 and seven years loss of freedom. The Supreme Court of the USSR commuted Lukianenko's death sentence to 15 years in the corrective labor camps.

That court action was yet another brutal denial of an elementary right of the Ukrainian nation, the right of self-determination, the right of Ukraine to its own freedom.

That court action was directly aimed at trampling society's right to determine its economic, political and other questions.

That court decision was aimed at trampling the elementary individual rights and freedoms which are guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution.

Finally, the court action against Lukianenko and his colleagues was a criminal act by the Soviet government against democracy and socialism whose supporters the authorities claim to be.

Neither the investigation, nor the trial, nor the 15 years of imprisonment in the Gulag could break the spirit of Lev Lukianenko. The words of the Ukrainian national poet, Taras Shevchenko can aptly be applied to Lukianenko: "I suffer, I feel pain, but I do not recant..." These are words which embody the indomitability of the Ukrainian spirit, a spirit which has helped Ukraine endure, live, and continue its struggle for freedom, dignity and self-determination. And if there are other individuals such as Lev Lukianenko in Ukraine, as without doubt there are, Ukraine indeed has a future.

After he had completed his prison sentence in 1976, Lukianenko lived under both open and covert surveillance and risked his life and freedom each day. Even so, Lukianenko played an active role in the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group, in essence serving as its founder and leader.

In addition to all his numerous activities, Lukianenko wrote excellent essays in defense of Moroz, Ruban, Rudenko and others. He addressed letters, petitions and appeals to Soviet governmental institutions, exposing the blatant violations of human rights and freedoms in the USSR. He inspired

his friends and fellow-thinkers with his energy, his kindness, and his faith in the ideals of freedom and justice: the ideals of a humanized socialism. He searched for new paths toward the evolution of democratic socialism in Ukraine. He worked for the international unity of all true socialists. He lived and he fought.

This, in brief, is the portrait of the Ukrainian social activist, socialist lawyer Lev Lukianenko.

The recent trial of Lev Lukianenko by Soviet authorities is yet another irrefutable indication of the fact that the regime which exists in our country does not have anything in common with either true socialism or with democracy

in its widely understood sense.

We call upon all socialist and all supporters of socialism to speak out in defense of our friend, a true fighter for the ideals of an emancipated socialism, a true fighter for freedom and justice!

The blow struck against Lev Lukianenko is a blow against all socialism, no matter where it might be: Germany, France, Italy, the United States, England, Japan...It is a blow against the workers' movement throughout the world; it is a blow against the national-liberation struggle.

We call upon you, dear comrades, to acknowledge this truth.

We call upon you to respond with an expression of true international soli-

arity with the fighters for social and national emancipation in the Soviet Union.

We call upon you to respond not merely with a unity of words, but with a unity of deeds — with a struggle against the world of violence.

We want to believe that the Socialist International will acknowledge that our struggle is not merely "our internal affair."

We want to believe that you will not abandon us today to face a Soviet totalitarianism that is armed to the teeth.

Only thus can the world socialist movement demonstrate its role as a progressive, contemporary force.

## Some thoughts...

(Continued from page 6)

undergone considerable changes. Briefly, in the European context, nationalism has come to be known as an ideology and movement striving to unite all people who speak a single language and who share a common culture, into a single independent state with loyalty to a single government conducted in the people's language. Within the former colonial territories of Africa and elsewhere, nationalism has not sought to reunite peoples speaking the same language or sharing the same culture who were divided by colonial boundaries. Third World nationalism has respected colonial boundaries and has in many instances carefully guarded them. Indeed, the main element common to the nationalisms in the various former colonial areas appears to be anti-colonialism. It is, thus, a negative force in that its greatest strength lies in a receding object, for which a replacement must be found. The replacements, just as the source of Third World nationalism, are all external rather than indigenuous factors; they unify the state under political platforms such as the struggle against "neo-colonialism" or "economic imperialism." The true nature of nationalism does not make itself known until all replacements have run their course, (when anti-colonialism ceases to have a function in the emergent state), leaving the indigenuous factors of linguistic and cultural differences to give rise to secessionist movements which, in the final analysis, will bring forth the true centripetal nature of nationalism.

In the case of the Soviet Union, the break down of the artificial unifying factors has long ago reached the final stages. No longer does the Communist Party control the allegiance of the people on the basis of the deification of past and present leaders, communist ideology or "Socialist reality," and fears of "imperialist aggression" or the struggle against "Western neo-colonialism."

Today the human rights activists and non-Russian dissidents of all persuasions have placed the question of self-determination and independence for their nations as the top priority of their struggle. From the Baltic States to Georgia, the national movements are allying themselves with, in the words of leading Ukrainian dissidents, Fr. Vasyl Romaniuk and Oleksa Tykhy: "The highest principles of social and national cooperation which are the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of the United Nations and declarations and conventions of the United Nations concerning the sovereignty and independence of nations... We are grate-

ful to all nations, governments, political parties and individuals throughout the world for their support in our fight for the independence of nations, particularly Ukraine."

### Conclusion

United Nations recognition of the colonial status of the captive nations would entail a political differentiation between the experience of the captive nations and the former colonial territories of the Third World. Third World countries, as former overseas colonial territories under the control of European powers, were not for the most part integrated into the territory of the mother country. Thus, they were able to become a matter of concern for the United Nations without infringing on the key principle guiding the United Nations today: the inviolability of the territorial integrity of member states. One of the most serious stumbling-blocks for United Nations action on the captive nations, (besides the obvious Soviet dominance in that organization), is the ever present concern of governments that a precedent in challenging the boundaries of a member-state on the grounds of the denial of self-determination to a nation within the state could ultimately lead to a similar intervention in the territory.

Coupled with the problems faced by

the emergent states of the Third World which have been discussed earlier, the West is also hesitant to take action due first to the obvious problems that would be created in their bilateral relations with the USSR and their own unresolved problems in this area in their own countries, as is the case of Puerto Rico for the United States.

Despite the United Nations' inability to give effect to international instruments on the right of all nations to self-determination and independence, those documents have proven to be an important factor in the mobilization and crystallization of the political positions adopted by dissident forces in the captive nations. Ultimately, the United Nations will be forced to contend with the dynamic forces of national liberation.

It remains to be seen whether the United Nations can evolve into an adequate mechanism for advancing the aspirations of the captive nations. If not, then the fate that befell the League of Nations may well become the forecast for the future of the United Nations and the lofty principles of its Charter, which proclaims that one of the purposes of that organization is to create: "... conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations of equal rights and self-determination of peoples."

## SELF RELIANCE (N.Y.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

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# ВЕСЕЛКА

## 25th year of "Veselka"

On September 15, "Veselka" celebrated a birthday and began its 25th year of publication.

She was born in Jersey City. "Veselka" is the "granddaughter" of the Ukrainian National Association and the Svoboda Ukrainian daily newspaper.

The UNA had published another children's magazine before the appearance of "Veselka." "Tsvitka" (Flowerette) appeared between the years 1914 and 1917 under the editorship of Dmytro Andreyko.

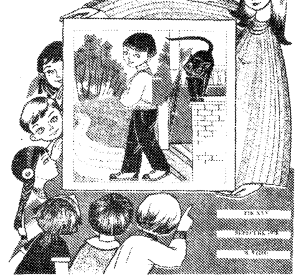
"Veselka" was first published when Dmytro Halychyn was Supreme President of the UNA and Dr. Luke Myshuha was editor of Svoboda.

The editors of The Rainbow, as it is known in English, are Wolodymyr Barahura and Roman Zavadovych.

"Veselka" has brought you many stories, poems, songs, riddles, puzzles and illustrations during its 25 years of existence. She has also acquainted you with the works of Ukrainian authors such as Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Marko Vovchok, Leonid Hlibiv and many, many others.

## ВЕСЕЛКА

ЖУРНАЛ ДЛЯ ДІТЕЙ  
THE RAINBOW  
A CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE



The cover of the 25th birthday issue of "Veselka."

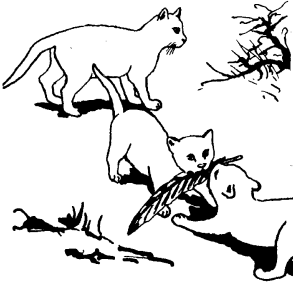
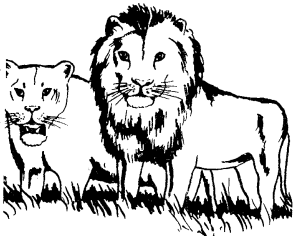
How can you wish "Veselka" a happy birthday? By reading and enjoying its contents and by contributing your own stories, poems or illustrations to the magazine.

### HOW TO READ AND WRITE IN UKRAINIAN

By I. KORYTSKY

#### Левенята

Хіба ви  
не знаєте тата,  
що в клітці  
своєї завива?  
У нього  
грива патлата  
й велика  
руда голова.  
Він завжди  
порикає басом,  
і лапа  
у нього важка.  
Для нього  
приносьть м'яса,  
а нам  
дають молока.



Ольга МАК

## КАЗКА ПРО КИЯНКУ КРАСУНЮ ПОДОЛЯНКУ

(2)

Ох, і розгнівалися ж кияни, коли таку мову почули!

— Щоб наша славна князівна та поганому татариню за жінку стала?! Та ніколи того не буде! — кричать. — Головами тут усі до одного наложимо, а до такої ганьби не допустимо!

Кажуть тоді ханові посли:

— Як хочете... Битися, то й битися...

Вийшла на ту мову з хоромів сама Киянка Красуня Подолянка і каже до дружинників:

— Не губіть, слуги мої вірні, нашої столиці! Адже самі знаєте, що ані батенька, ані братів моїх удома нема і майже вся дружина з ними пішла. Жменька вас проти татарської сили не встоїть. Ворог же, місто взявши, все пограбує, церкви святі попалить, людей у неволю забере і мене з ними. Краще вже піду я сама з доброї волі. Хай моя одна голова за вас усіх і за місто наше славне буде.

Стали кияни князівну відмовляти, стали мати й сестри голосити — не помогло. Тверда була у своїй постанові Подолянка.

— Не журіться! — потішає. — Без Божої волі людини і волос із голови не спаде. Як Бог хоче — так і буде! Моліться щиро — може Він і вислухає ваших молитов.

І на тому стало.

Попрощалася Киянка Красуня Подолянка з родиною, слугами і з усім містом та й пішла в татарський табір. А за нею плачі та голосіння постелилися — гірші, як на похороні.

## The doctors of the forest

by Osyp Zalesky

Knock, knock, knock — the sound carries throughout the forest.

It is the sound we, the doctors of the forest, make when we inspect the trees

to see if they are healthy. Our ears are very sensitive, and by the sound of our pecking on the trunk of a tree we can determine if the tree is well or ill.

If a tree is sick, we try to cure it. We crack the tree's bark with our beaks because we know that there are worms or caterpillars hiding inside. They are born from the eggs placed within the bark by little bark-eating beetles and other enemies of trees. The worms eat the young bark making their way to the core of the wood.

Like chisels and hammers, our sharp and strong beaks break open the bark to reach the hiding places of the worms and caterpillars. Although this may hurt the tree a little bit, it is necessary in order to cure it. We use our long thin tongues to catch the culprits and then we swallow them. For us this is a gourmet treat, and for the tree it is a cure for its disease.

Then we go to the other side of the tree trunk, because the mischievous worms and beetles, after hearing our pecking on one side, usually run and hide somewhere else under the bark. But we find them also.

In this way, we carefully examine the whole tree trunk. The tree is being cured and we are being fed. Very soon, the small wounds made in the tree trunk by our pecking will heal and the tree will be good as new.

But, forgive me, readers. I have not told you who "we" are. We are forest birds who live in many countries throughout the world. We are known as woodpeckers.

Many of us live in your country, Ukraine. As a matter of fact, there are

(Continued on page 15)

Ілюстрації П. АНДРУСІВКА



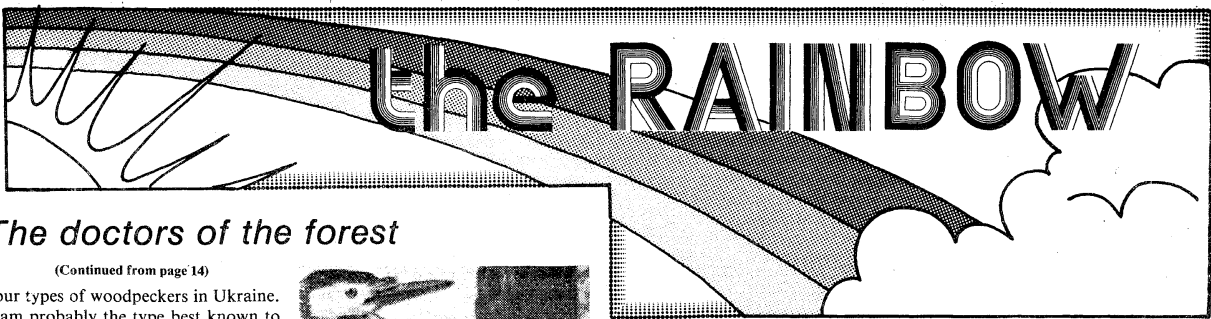
Прийшла Подолянка до хана, стала перед ним, сміливо на нього подивилась і мовила:

— Ось і я, хане! Прийшла з доброї волі, тож і ти слова дотримай: міста не займай і людей моїх не кривдь!

Подивився хан на князівну й засміявся задоволено.

— Бачу, — каже, — що ти й справді розумна та відважна. А щодо вроди, то, мабуть, у Криму такої красуні зроду не було. Якраз такої дружини хотів я для свого сина улюбленого. А за місто і за людей своїх не бієш — я слова дотримую!

[Продовження буде]



### The doctors of the forest

(Continued from page 14)

four types of woodpeckers in Ukraine. I am probably the type best known to you, because I am found in the orchards near people's homes.

My suit is grey-green, and my hat is red. My wife does not have a red hat like mine, because it is the style for female woodpeckers not to wear such colorful and extravagant clothes. Do you know why?

Our wives sit in nests hatching eggs and raising the young. If they were to wear red hats like the males they would attract the attention of our enemies and, thus, endanger the baby woodpeckers and themselves. Without red hats, they are protected from predators.

The black and white woodpeckers are our relatives. Their coloration is like that of the magpies. These woodpeckers come in two sizes — large and small. They live in forests and groves and sometimes they visit the village where people, like you, live.

There are also black woodpeckers. They are bigger than my family, the green woodpeckers. They live in dark pine forests where their dark color protects them from enemies.

Male woodpeckers of all types have red feather hats.

Our legs are short with four "fingers" on each foot. Two fingers point forward; two point backward. We are rather clumsy walking on the ground, and that is why you rarely see a woodpecker doing this. However, we are experts at running up and down the trunks of trees. We can also sit on tree trunks holding on with our "fingers" and propping ourselves with our sturdy tail feathers.

We build our nests in the hollows of tree trunks. When a tree gets old it begins to dry out from the inside and crumble. We can tell if this is happening by the sound we hear when we knock on the wood. We make a hole big enough to crawl through in this old tree and build a nest inside on the soft crumbling wood lining it with grass and feathers. Our wives lay their eggs there. The home is comfortable and safe. Rain does not get in; it is difficult for enemies to enter.

Once I was sleeping inside my home with my children. It was very quiet outside and the moon peeked through the tree branches. Suddenly I heard rustling as something was climbing up the tree. I opened my eyes, and in front of me I saw a hairy snout and two big eyes. I immediately recognized the thief of the forest, the marten.

The marten tried to squeeze his head through the opening to my home, but he did not fit. Then he tried to stick his paw in to pull out one of my children. "Oh," I thought, "you are very sly, but I am not stupid." I pecked the marten sharply with my beak so that he howled in pain. He tried once again to fit his head through the entrance and



even showed me his sharp teeth. Then I pecked him in the head. The marten ran away to find food somewhere else.

I cannot complain about people. They do not harm us. The forest rangers like and respect us, because they know we are the doctors of the forest. They also know that we help to spread the seeds of the trees causing new trees to grow.

How do we do this? When the warm season of the year comes to an end, all the insects either hide or die. Then we have look for other foods. We eat nuts, acorns, and later in the season we even eat the seeds of pine cones. Just think how many of those seeds we drop from our beaks onto the ground. By spring-time, new trees are sprouting all over the forest.

When winter arrives it is even harder for us to find food. We have to eat ants. They are not very tasty, but there is nothing else to eat. The main thing is to survive the winter, and when spring comes everything is all right once again and life is good.

### WORD JUMBLE

#### Ukrainian wedding rituals

The jumbled words below represent the names of Ukrainian wedding rituals. They are transliterated according to the system used in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia." The names can be identified by rearranging the letters. Letters underlined with a double line form the mystery word.

- TSIANAVNA      -- -- -- = -- -- --
- OPYDYT        -- -- = -- --
- DZHYONYRILA   = -- -- -- -- --
- CHRUZANYY     -- -- -- -- --
- YOZAPIN        -- -- -- -- --
- CHIDYVCHIREV   -- -- -- -- --
- VLABLASENNIOHO -- -- -- -- -- =
- CHAINVINAN    -- -- -- -- -- =
- LESAVILI       -- -- -- -- --
- AAMLANNINYLKAY -- -- -- -- -- =
- ZVAPERE       -- -- -- -- --
- DVIVY          -- -- -- -- --

They make the traditional wedding loaf:

Answers to previous word camouflage: Inhul, Kodyma, Chychykleia, Sob, Syniukha, Desna, Supii, Sula, Udai, Pslo, Vorskla, Orel, Samara, Konka, Irpin, Ros, Tysa, Tereshva, Tereblia, Borzhava, Uzh, Prut, Cheremosh, Seret, Striy, Bystrytsia, Tysmenytsia, Opir, Svicha, Limnytsia, Reut, Byk, Zbruch, Kuchurhan, Yahorlyk, Murakhva, Ushytsia, Strypa, Zolota Lypa, Hnyla Lypa, Zubra, Vereshytsia.

HAVE AN INTERESTING JUMBLE? SEND IT IN.



## Bohuta The Hero

Story: Roman Zawadowycz

Illustrations: Petro Choldny



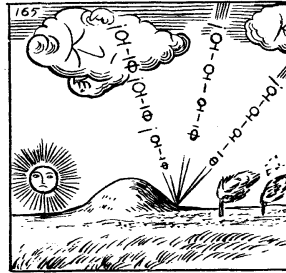
"Did you ever (cough) ever have a brother?" asked Bohuta.  
 "Yes, but he disappeared a year ago. Why do you ask?" asked the Pecheniik.

"Чи не було... кх... у тебе брата? — затинаючись, питає Богута.  
 „Був, та пропав торік. Або що?" — зацікавився печенік.



"I would tell you (cough), but a broken tooth (cough) is hurting me. Stick two fingers (cough) in my mouth, please, and take it out," said Bohuta.

"Я тобі сказав би... кх... але за... кх... заважає зламаний зуб. Вклади мені в рота два пальці... кх... і вибий його.



As soon as Bohuta felt the two fingers in his mouth, he took a deep breath and whistled as loudly as he could.

Тільки но, дочув Богута пальці в роті, надихався, скільки міг і як свисне!...

# UCCA Washington News

\* Well after Captive Nations Week of '78, articles continue to be written. Matthew Conroy in the August 17 edition of The News World writes on "Captive Nations Defy Soviet Chains," referring to and quoting the UCCA President. He states in part, "Dr. Dobriansky's position on the Russian nationalities problem has been consistent for years." The article is a lengthy one.

\* In the August 18 Congressional Record, Rep. Edward J. Derwinski (R-III.) has a statement on "Human Rights and Captive Nations Ideology." It incorporates proclamations mentioning Ukraine and other captive nations as well as the UCCA President's contribution in a column by Robert Morris. General Petro Grigorenko's appearance in Chicago is featured.

\* Another statement by Rep. Derwinski appears in the same issue. Compiled by the National Captive Nations Committee, headed by the UCCA President, additional proclamations and reports appear.

\* On August 18, the UCCA President sent a message of congratulations to Ivan Oleksyn on his re-election as President of the Ukrainian Fraternal (Workingmen's) Association. It stated in part, "UWA has every right of supreme pride with you as its President."

\* The summer issue of The Rising Tide has a long article titled, "Captive Nations Week, CACA Awards Top Summer Bill." The article mentions the UCCA President and the award given to General Grigorenko by the Council Against Communist Aggression.

\* In the July-August issue of International Digest, a complete account is given of the Washington Captive Nation commemoration. Photos of the UCCA President with Senators Javits (N.Y.), Hayakawa (Calif.), Moynihan (N.Y.), Thurmond (S.C.), are featured. Congressmen Flood and Derwinski are also featured. "Unsung Heroes From Ukraine" is an outstanding commentary.

\* On August 31, the free Chinese military invited the UCCA President to the celebration of the Armed Forces Day of the Republic of China. The celebration was held in Washington, D.C.

\* Because of the huge nationwide response on the '78 Captive Nations Week, further reports were published in the nation's official legislative record the Congressional Record. Assembled by the UCCA President and

NCNC associates, further items were introduced in the August 9 issue by Rep. Daniel J. Flood under the caption of his address, "A Basic Guideline For Freedom: The Annual Captive Nations Week." The congressman stated in part, "in one of the numerous rallies about the country the 1978 Captive Nations Week was aptly described as a basic guideline for freedom." He added, "This is a concise but exquisite expression of this annual national observance." Appended to the address were proclamations and articles highlighting the captive status of Ukraine.

\* On August 10, Rep. Flood followed up with more material on the '78 Captive Nations Week. Under the caption "The 20th Observance of Captive Nations Week Made Its Impact," referring to the Congressional resolution on Captive Nations Week, the legislator declared, "This ideological structure accommodates with perspective every seemingly new Soviet Russian thrust, whether in Asia, the Mideast, Africa or Latin America." Incorporated in the address were proclamations highlighting Ukraine and other captive nations. An article by the UCCA President on "Captive Nations Week and Mock Trials" was featured, too.

\* On August 11, the Congressional Record carried more material on Captive Nations Week. Under the caption "Once Again The Annual Captive Nations Week Makes Its Fundamental Point," Rep. Flood made the point, "for almost 20 years the annual Captive Nations Week observance has provided us a national forum to re-examine our foreign policy directions." Proclamations, news items, Stephen Rosenfeld's critical article in The Washington Post, the UCCA President's rebuttal, and NCNC executive secretary Vera A. Dowhan's letter to the editor appear in this report.

\* Rep. Edward J. Derwinski stated "How Captive Nations Week Was Observed Here and Overseas" in the August 15 Congressional Record. He stressed, "one of the main techniques employed by the Russians is to induce a loss of memory on the part of its targeted subjects as to the victimization of nations and peoples under the heel of Soviet Russian imperialism in yesteryears. Unfortunate for them, the annual Captive Nations Week will not let them off the string." More proclamations, news reports, and a letter to The Washington Post appeared.

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### ANNOUNCEMENT

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The duties of branch secretary were taken  
over by a new Secretary Mr. Wasyl Matkowsky.  
Please contact him pertaining to all membership  
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Mr. Wasyl Matkowsky  
69 Linden Street, Fords, N.J. 08863  
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