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# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"IT IS NEVER EASY FOR ANYONE TO SIT BEHIND PRISON BARS. BUT IT IS MORE DIFFICULT NOT TO RESPECT ONESELF. THUS WE SHALL FIGHT!"  
Valentyn Moroz 1970

### UCLA SHOWS INTEREST IN LAUNCHING UKRAINIAN STUDIES

BERKELEY, Calif. — Five representatives of Ukrainian national and local organizations met here Thursday and Friday, March 6-7, with high administrative officials of the University of California to further explore possibilities of launching a program of Ukrainian studies at this prestigious institution of higher learning on the west coast.

Earlier, exploratory talks were held in New York when UCLA Chancellor, Albert H. Bawker, was there on a visit. Dr. Bawker, Dr. Allen Grant and Prof. Volodymyr Hucul, who teaches at UCLA's Berkeley campus, hosted UNA President and UCCA Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawey, UCCA executive board member Dr. Walter Dubnyak and Ukrainian

Institute of America Director Julian Revas, as well as local UCCA branch president Michael Cap and Carpathian Alliance representative Leonid Romaniuk, on the campus for extensive discussions on the initiation of a program of Ukrainian studies within its Department of Slavic Studies.

The UCLA officials are interested to what extent the Ukrainian community is capable of rendering financial assistance in launching such a program. At the conclusion of the conference, Dr. Bawker said he will work out a concrete plan to be presented to Ukrainian organizations.

The UCCA said that a detailed communique on the conference and the options available will be issued soon.

### Anatoly Marchenko, Writer, Arrested Again

MOSCOW, USSR. — Agents of the KGB arrested Anatoly Marchenko, 38, Soviet writer and author of "My Testimony," a book about life in a concentration camp, at his home in Tarus, Wednesday, February 26, according to a Reuters report based on dissident sources here.

He was charged with failing to report his daily whereabouts to the police.

Prior to his arrest, the secret police conducted a four-hour search of his home, where he has resided since 1971 when he was released after serving a three-year sentence in a concentration camp. An earlier incarceration

was the basis for his critical account of prison life.

Last December Marchenko renounced his Soviet citizenship and applied for an emigration visa to the United States. He said at that time that the status of an immigrant appeared to him more than "living in one's own country without any rights."

Just before he was arrested, Marchenko, married to Larysa Bohoraz, submitted to Soviet immigration officials all documents necessary for an emigration visa. His wife also served a four-year sentence for demonstrating against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

### Ukrainian Writers To Convene Fifth Conference

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Members of the Ukrainian Writers Association "Slovo" will gather at the Ukrainian Institute of America here Saturday and Sunday, March 22-23 for their fifth international conference.

The first such congress was held here in December 1958.

The program of the congress calls for a lecture by Ivan Koshelivce on "The Current Status of Literature in Ukraine," and a panel discussion on "Ukrainian Literature in the Free World." Taking part in the panel will be Prof. Ivan K. Fizer, moderator, Dr. Laryssa Onyshke-

wych, Dr. Leonid Rudnycky, Prof. Bohdan Rubchak and Dr. Yar Slavutych, panelists.

A new executive board for the society will be elected on Sunday.

In announcing the conference, Hryhoriy Kostyuk, current head, said, "the gathering will be a manifestation of the living, idealistic and patriotic Ukrainian literature in the free world."

The recognition of Valentyn Moroz by the International PEN Club and their offer to him to join their association was one of the recent successful undertakings of the Society.

### WCFU Ad Calls for Support of Ukrainian Women Prisoners

NEW YORK, N.Y. — In an advertisement, published in the Saturday, March 8th edition of The New York Times, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians called for support for Ukrainian women prisoners incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps.

Under the heading of "1975 International Women's Year Will These Women Still Be Alive in 1976", the WCFU stressed the plight of Nadia Seifichyna - Shumuk, Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets, Nina Strokata-Karavanska, Stefania Shabatura and Iryna Senyk as examples of the repressions endured by women in the Soviet Union. Under each woman's photograph, the WCFU included a captioned biography.

the occasion of International Women's Year to declare a general amnesty in 1975 for all women in the USSR who have been imprisoned in jails and labor camps because of their political, religious or social convictions, under Article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, or the corresponding articles of other Soviet Republics," stated the appeal.

The WCFU also printed in the advertisement an open letter to the General Assembly of the United Nations, signed by Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Dr. Lev Zhabko-Potapovych, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dr. Kushnir, WCFU president, Y. Shymko, WCFU general secretary, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, chairman of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, and Stephanie Sawchuk, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

The open letter stated that in light of the U.N. proclamation, designating 1975

## Large Demonstrations Accompany Soviet Churchmen's Tour of U.S.

### Picket Soviet Churchmen In New York City

ST. PATRICK'S CANCELS UKRAINIAN LITURGY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Several hours before a Ukrainian Divine Liturgy for the intention of Ukrainian women prisoners incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps was to resound through the halls of St. Patrick's Cathedral here, the administration of the well-known shrine canceled the service, apparently for fear of being connected with the subsequent anti-Soviet demonstration.



Signs tell purpose of demonstration.

Still a spontaneous prayer service was held inside the Cathedral, which was followed by a protest-march to the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral where Metropolitan Filaret was celebrating a vesper service.

Several Latin-rite priests present in the Cathedral nervously refused to comment on the awkward situation, saying they knew nothing about the decision. In the cathedral office, located at 14 E. 51st Street here, a clergyman, who was introduced as one of the shrine's administrators but declined to give his name, said that the directive to cancel the Liturgy came "from this office after consultation with the organizers of the protest." He refused to answer additional queries and emphasized that he wants to "keep the situation quiet."

According to Martha Stepaniak-Kokolskyj, spokeswoman for the United Committee of Ukrainian Women's Organizations of Greater New York, she said that Very Rev. Paul Maluga, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., who was to celebrate the Liturgy, was contacted by Msgr. Rigney and Rev. Gallagher of St. Patrick's Thursday, March 6 and told that the service was canceled. The next day the decision was suspended, only to be changed again.

Mrs. Kokolskyj said that the two priests told her that the entire action was "too political," and it would give a bad name to St. Patrick's in addition to "severe consequences" from Rome.

Despite the cancellation, some 750 people gathered inside the Cathedral at 3:00 p.m., Saturday, March 8, and led by Askold Lozynskyj and Roman Zwarycz, recited

"Our Father" and sang "Bozhe Velykyj".

Outside, Very Rev. Eugene Novitsky, the official representative of the consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America, recited a prayer and the protesters began the nearly 50-block trek to St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral at 97th Street, where Metropolitan Filaret and other members of the Soviet delegation were officiating at a vesper service.

Other Ukrainian priests attending the protest action were: Very Rev. John Danyilevich, Rev. Michael Koehansky, Rev. John Nakonachny, Rev. Volodymyr Bazylewsky, Rev. Michael Warenyk, Rev. Lubomyr Mudry and Rev. Christopher Wojtyna.

Heading the procession were the American and Ukrainian flags, five black coffins, symbolizing the destruction of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, the

clergy, and 15 women clad in grey tunics, similar to those worn by female political prisoners in the USSR.

Braving severe winds and temperatures in the 30's more than half of the protesters, from the entire tri-state area, arrived at the Russian Orthodox church, where, while holding placards accusing the Soviet churchmen of being KGB agents in disguise, they booed and jeered at everyone who entered the church.

The atmosphere became more aggravated when Metropolitan Filaret, followed by Metropolitan Yuvnaly, arrived. They immediately entered the church and were greeted with bread and salt.

Initially the demonstrators attempted to gain access to the church, but, after repeated demands from the Russian clergy, the police dispersed the crowd to a distance 100

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### 2,500 Demonstrators in Passaic Denounce Soviet Officials

PASSAIC, N.J. — With their feelings on their placards, some 2,500 Ukrainian demonstrators — mostly faithful of the area Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic parishes — gave a stinging, scathing send-off last Sunday to Metropolitan Filaret and a group of Soviet churchmen he led into this city on the last stop of their itinerary during the month-long tour of the United States.



Clergy, surrounded by throng, offer prayers.

Metropolitan Filaret, who bears the title of "exarch of all Ukraine" for the Russian Orthodox Church, was hosted by the clergy and parishioners of the St. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Cathedral here before the 19-member delegation's scheduled return to the Soviet Union.

While the six-member group was being feasted inside the Cathedral's cultural center at a banquet which followed morning services, the Ukrainian demonstrators were denouncing the officials — with words and signs — as "hypocrites and political henchmen garbed in clerical robes."

"The delegation of Soviet churchmen is not representative of the Church behind the Iron Curtain. They are representatives of the Soviet government and the Communist party. They represent not the Church, but the oppressors of the Church," said Severyn Palydowycz, president of the Bergen-Passaic UCCA branch and chairman of the prayerful rally held on an empty lot opposite the Cathedral.

Miss Eva Piddubcheshen, the principal speaker at the hour-long rally, warned "Father Dennis (pastor), his parishioners and all the citizens of Passaic that these men who today are celebrating the Liturgy at the altar of this church and are preaching a message of love and brotherhood do not speak in such loving accents in their own country. There no one talks ecumenism, tolerance and understanding. There the Orthodox do not participate in a dialogue or in services with Catholics, Protestants, Baptists and Jews. Such things are only for export."

The speaker was referring, on the one hand, to the joint services staged for the Soviet church officials while on tour of the U.S., and to the service just celebrated here in the open by Ukrainian and Orthodox clergy, on the other.

"Let us pledge that, like

the millions of Christians behind the Iron Curtain, we shall never yield to the oppression of the red star," exhorted Dr. Leo Rudnycky of Philadelphia.

"Let us fight for the freedom of the Ukrainian Church and people," urged Mother Marie, 87-year-old nun of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Marching in the procession with her hands in chains — symbolizing the "Church in Chains"—Mother Marie raised her clenched fist as she cried out: "Shame on these Ukrainian turncoats."

The march, with clergy at the helm, formed shortly after 12:00 noon at the Ukrainian Center here. It moved first to St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, where many more faithful joined after the last Liturgy, and then proceeded along the ten-block route to the Russian Church at Monroe and Third streets.

The flag-and-placard bearing through then filed into the empty plot where the clergy joined in a memorial service for the martyred hierarchs, priests, nuns and faithful of the Ukrainian

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### Ukrainian Bishop Charges French Hierarchy With Discrimination

PARIS, France. — Bishop Volodymyr Malanczuk, the ranking Ukrainian Catholic prelate in France, charged the French Catholic hierarchy with less than a brotherly attitude towards faithful of Eastern Catholic rite.

Speaking before a conference of French Catholic Bishops, Bishop Malanczuk accused his French counterparts with discrimination against Eastern Catholics because, according to them, members of that rite are an impediment to ecumenism.

"You are aware that steadfastness and loyalty to ethnic and religious traditions is a major aspect of the work of emigre priests," said Bishop Malanczuk, explaining that Ukrainian Catholics closely identify with their rite and heritage.

"Even in France we heard stories of faithful in their homelands who are forced by civil authorities to accept the Orthodox faith or to merge with the Roman Catholic rite," added Bishop Malanczuk.

He also said that French Catholics do not always look

on Eastern Catholics as their brothers and frequently consider them second-class citizens.

"Instead we should demand from the government equal rights for emigre workers, which would guarantee them the right to foster their heritage, to work, to lead a family life, to educate their children, to have social security — all in accordance with the laws of the land," said Bishop Malanczuk.

In France, there is a Ukrainian Catholic eparchy, an Armenian Catholic eparchy, and one consisting of all remaining Eastern Catholic rites.

All three are an integral part of the French episcopate, noted Bishop Malanczuk, pointing out that the Armenians and the Ukrainians belong to their respective Synods, headed by the Armenian patriarch and Josyf Cardinal Slipiy, the Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop-Major with patriarchal rights, respectively. The Archbishop of Paris is the Metropolitan of all Eastern rite Catholics in France.

### Harvard Paper Carries Report on Moroz Invitation

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Crimson, an undergraduate newspaper at Harvard University here, in its Saturday, March 1st edition, carried the story about the institution's invitation to Valentyn Moroz to come to Harvard as a lecturer for the 1975-76 academic year.

The story quoted Prof. Omeijan Pritsak, head of the Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi History Chair, as saying that the university's president, Dr. Derek C. Bok, extended the invitation to Moroz on behalf

of Harvard and the Ukrainian Research Institute last November 1st.

"We're a new institution, we need good people, and he's a great scholar," said Prof. Pritsak.

The Crimson also reported that, according to Prof. Pritsak, along with Moroz, the University invited six other Ukrainian scholars.

A similar article was printed in the February 28th issue of the Harvard University Gazette.

### Chicago Ukrainians Stage Prayer Rally For Persecuted Christians in Ukraine

By ALEX HARBUIZUK

CHICAGO, Ill. — "We pray for our brothers Georgi Vins and Boris Zdorovets. We pray for Valentyn Moroz and all prisoners under Russian Communist oppression. Be with them, oh God!"

With these words, the Rev. O.R. Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, offered a prayer Monday, March 3, before some 1,500 persons gathered despite frigid temperatures on the Civic Center Plaza in downtown Chicago.

tor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"There is no doubt that this delegation has come here to exploit the present climate of detente," Rev. Butrynsky said. We know, as well as they do, that religion in the Soviet Union is oppressed by the Brezhnev regime just as it was under Khrushchev, Stalin and others."

Lighted candles were carried by hundreds in the crowd, but there were only perhaps 10 signs, mostly mentioning Baptist pastor Georgi P. Vins, who recently was given a 10-year sentence by a Kiev court.

The signs said: "Release G. Vins From Prison," "Free Georgi P. Vins," "Stop Persecution of Baptists in Ukraine," "Ukrainians Praying For Vins," "Speak Up For Vins," "Freedom For Ukrainian Church in Ukraine,"

### Raise Voices

The WCFU "appeals to those who represent their governments at various United Nations conferences, and those who will participate in programs associated with International Women's Year, to raise the issue of women who are prisoners of conscience."

"We appeal to women and men everywhere to add their voices in the defense of the unjustly persecuted women in the USSR, by signing the petition herein and forwarding it to the Soviet authorities," concluded the open letter.

### Chicago Ukrainians Stage Prayer Rally For Persecuted Christians in Ukraine

The evening prayer rally was organized "to protest emphatically" the arrival of a delegation of 19 Church officials from the USSR. The Soviet churchmen were called "emissaries of the godless Communist regime" by the Rev. Marian Butrynsky, pas-

"True Freedom For Churches in USSR," and "Today Communists Confiscate and Burn Bibles."

Prayers were offered by eight clergymen, Msgr. Peter Leskiw from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, said, "In a free land, we raise our voices on behalf of those who know not the meaning of freedom."

"Big Lie"

Rev. Orest Kulyk, representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, said that the Soviet churchmen speak as if there is religious freedom in the USSR. "They know that this is a big lie," he stated.

Dr. Carl McIntire asked God to "help our country recognize that detente is a big fraud and that we are helping to build up the enemies of

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EDITORIALS

Grant Them Amnesty

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians published a half-page advertisement in last Saturday's New York Times, which contains an appeal on behalf of Ukrainian women incarcerated in Soviet prisons and concentration camps.

Citing the fact that 1975 has been designated by the United Nations as International Women's Year — a proclamation to which the Soviet Union acceded wholeheartedly — the WCFU appeals to all people of good will to prevail upon the government of the Soviet Union to declare a general amnesty for all women political prisoners in the USSR.

The WCFU's appeal is specifically intended on behalf of five Ukrainian women: Nadia Svitlychna-Shumuk, Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets, Nina Strokata-Karavanska, Stefania Shabatura and Iryna Senyk. The first three are wives of men who are themselves in prisons and, unquestionably, one of the principal reasons for the wives to have been thrown into concentration camps is the fact that they had refused to disavow their husbands. Moreover, it is no secret that these women prisoners, and countless others, are suffering from various ailments and are in dire need of medical treatment which has been denied them by the Soviet prison authorities.

Certainly the International Women's Year is the proper occasion for amnesty for all female political prisoners. Let us do our utmost to bring it about for Ukrainian women.

A Stinging Send-Off

The 19-member delegation of Soviet church officials will long remember the month-long tour of the United States which they completed last Sunday in Passaic, N. J.

From the time the so-called clergymen set foot on American soil, they were met by demonstrators who told them and their naive hosts in no uncertain terms that they were neither churchmen nor representatives of anybody but the Moscow regime which they serve with diligent servitude. As much as they tried not to, the Soviet churchmen themselves reaffirmed this fact, both with their behavior and even more with their answers to questions posed by newsmen throughout their itinerary.

It is not at all surprising that the New York media, though well represented at the February 18th press conference arranged by the National Council of Churches, chose to ignore both the presence of the Soviet church officials and their pronouncements. A reporter for a New York daily said after the conference that the statements of the churchmen were so obviously false and full of hypocrisy that they were not worth printing. Perhaps were it not for the demonstrators who accompanied the entourage every step of the tour, the Soviet churchmen would not have received any exposure at all. That they did, however, as in Minneapolis, Chicago and last Sunday in New York was quite educational to those who may still believe in "freedom of religion" in the USSR, a propaganda bit that those clerically garbed ad men were dispatched to sell here. Even if the market had been warm, they certainly cooled it off with their often ludicrous pronouncements.

Commendable in this respect was the response of our community. Apart from demonstrations, our people were ready with appropriate literature and well-versed spokesmen at each and every stop. They never let the Soviets off the hook, topping the action with a stinging send-off.

Ukrainian Baptist Visits Ancestral Land, Finds People Still Oppressed

The restricted life of the Ukrainian people is quite a contrast to the free moving and unlimited liberty of the United States, says the Rev. Stephen Krysalka.

A Macon Baptist minister of Ukrainian descent, Rev. Krysalka fulfilled a life-long dream when he and his wife, Juanita, visited relatives in his parents' native land last summer, wrote Arlette Camp in the February 17th edition of the Macon Telegraph.

He was reared in "an island of Ukrainian culture" in Pittsburgh, Pa. and grew up without cousins, aunts, uncles or grandparents.

Rev. Krysalka — whose name means "heart of the cabbage" — described the country as "beautiful and hilly" around the very "primitive" villages of his parents' home near Lviv.

Small houses, dirt streets and little gardens and yards with chickens running free characterize the 12 to 15-home villages in which most of the country's collective farmers live.

There are mixed fruit orchards and many forests surrounding the villages, Rev. Krysalka said, and wild flowers and garden flowers seen to spring up everywhere.

Rev. Krysalka said it is a Ukrainian custom to welcome guests with flowers and gifts. His family presented him with wooden jewelry chests decorated with wooden Easter eggs, carved wooden "mountain people" and carved wooden eagles.

The women in the family sat up four days and nights making turns sewing a native Ukrainian long-sleeved blouse for his wife. The blouse is elaborately trimmed in red and black cross-stitch embroidery around the neck, cuffs and or the front.

Ukraine, one of 15 republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been known throughout history as the breadbasket of Europe because of the enormous amounts of wheat grown in the rich, black soil.

Though Ukrainian people have lived a "history of oppression, sorrow and domination by others — mostly the Russians — Rev. Krysalka said, "There is still a lot of nationalistic feeling and enough sporadic uprisings to protest and let it be known they want to be free."

The "liberation" granted the nation after World War II by the USSR was a "farce" and in reality only a "freedom on paper," he said.

The 47-million Ukrainian citizens live without the "freedom of moving about as we have here," Rev. Krysalka said. "You just can't really know what it is like unless you go there."

No one talks about anything of consequence inside any building — someone or something might be listening, Rev. Krysalka said.

"We felt we were under surveillance at times," Rev. Krysalka said, "but at other times we felt quite free. Our people could point out spies

to us in the parks where we talked."

Rev. Krysalka said no tourist is allowed to stay in any Soviet city for more than four days at a time without special dispensation. In addition, he said passports and papers are taken as each visitor reaches his hotel and are not returned until he departs.

Persons stopped on the street without proper papers are put in jail, he said, adding, "They have a very different type of judicial system from ours."

"We were very impressed with the cleanliness and beauty of the flowers and parks in the country," Rev. Krysalka said.

But he was more impressed with the fact that "everyone is employed in some type of job and there are no slums." Rev. Krysalka said the people live in high rise apartments in cities with four apartments sharing a kitchen and bath.

He said there is very little privacy in such a crowded living arrangement and as a result the divorce rate is very high. He said the financial plight of most families and the frustration of young couples having to live with in-laws also adds to the high divorce rate.

The Ukrainian natives are not allowed to stay or dine in tourist hotels, Rev. Krysalka said, unless they are the guest of a foreign visitor.

"You could tell quickly the natives from the visitors just by looking at their clothes," Rev. Krysalka said. Everyone wears sandals. Women wear very simple shift type dresses of a poor grade of cotton — even in doing manual labor and men wear pants and shirts of the same inferior material.

"Their materials are like the ones we used a long time ago. There is no permanent press or polyester fabric. A few of the women are just now beginning to wear slacks," Mrs. Krysalka said.

Mrs. Krysalka said the "government" wants a few commodities as possible in the hands of the people. She said what appliances and other consumer goods are available in the sparsely stocked stores are "priced so high people can't afford them."

Very few people have cars and travel most of the time by train. Even if a person gets money for an automobile it still takes ten years of waiting for the car to arrive, they said.

Food is relatively cheap in the country, Rev. Krysalka said, though there is little choice in food. Since there is no refrigeration they must shop daily for their foods in

an open air market. Most of their meals consist of recipe variations of cabbage, potatoes and beets and breads. "Meat is scarce to the man on the street," Rev. Krysalka said.

"Nothing is iced. They can't get coffee or tea and the service in restaurants is not always good since it doesn't matter if they serve you at all — they'll still have a job because everyone is employed," Rev. Krysalka said.

Walking is popular past-time in Ukraine, he said, as well as guitar playing and dancing in the city parks. Television is on from 6 to 10 p.m. daily but is mostly "propaganda" which "few care to look at." There are some soccer games on the television, he said.

Rev. Krysalka said the government requires that each citizen must be a member of the Russian Orthodox church if he is a church member at all. However, Rev. Krysalka said there is a great underground movement of Catholics and Baptists, still going on.

"These are mostly very dedicated witnessing young people with an enthusiastic belief in God," Rev. Krysalka said, "and though they can't witness openly, it gets around anyway."

"We are so free to lightly joke or slur about our government's policies and way of life," Rev. Krysalka said, "but you just don't do that over there. They just ignore the subject of their government — especially inside rooms."

"As far as their freedoms are concerned, there is just no comparison with life in the U.S. There are area committees to decide where they live and what they do. Under their regime, there can be no real freedom. There is freedom — but freedom has its consequences."

Rev. Krysalka said the press and media "completely government biased" to show only the "shady side of the capitalist system."

He said the people are interested in international events as related by tourists since, "They only know what the government wants them to know."

The government says it is trying to raise the standard of living, Rev. Krysalka said, though the government is primarily interested in taking care of itself with weapons and arms rather than helping the people.

"They still seem to really enjoy life," Rev. Krysalka said, "in spite of their oppression but you can tell they do desire more freedom."

The Way 'The Weekly' Saw It:

"The solution on the problem of improving the Ukrainian schools lies in the younger generation producing from amongst itself teachers who, being conversant with the American methods of teaching and trained to teach the Ukrainian language, literature, history, and other subsidiary subjects — will be able to impart knowledge of Ukraine and its affairs to the American Ukrainian children in such manner as to endear to them the finest phases of Ukrainian history and life throughout the centuries."

Friday, November 10, 1933

In Passaic . . .

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Catholic and Orthodox churches. Two black caskets, symbolizing the destruction of these churches in Ukraine, were borne by austere dressed youths.

Young people, women and older men hoisted the placards high around and inside the plot, as local newspaper photographers and television crews from CBS and ABC scurried around for good shots. The signs told the purpose of the demonstration in vivid, outspoken terms: "Stop Lying to the World," "Restore Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine," "Soviet Church Delegates Serve the Devil." There were also portraits of Josyf Cardinal Slippy, Valentyn Moroz, pastor Georgi Vins.

Concelebrating the service were: the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Theodore Forosty of the local Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Very Rev. Canon Wolodymyr Bilynsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Three other Orthodox priests and five Catholic clergymen from the neighboring parishes also took part in the march and the services. Responses were sung by the choir of the Protectors Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton Fr. Forosty concluded the services with a memoria prayer in which he enumerated the martyred hierarchs of all Ukrainian churches, who were the victims of Communist oppression.

Among other speakers who made brief statements following the services were: Wasyl Paschniak, Dan Marchishin, who voiced solidarity with the Ukrainian group in behalf of all ethnic groups of New Jersey, and Olya Hnasyko who quoted Sen. James Buckley's statements on lack of religious freedom in the USSR.

The demonstrators then heard Kenneth Wanio read a special resolution denouncing the Soviet churchmen's visit in the U.S. and their misleading, posturing.

After raising their voice in "Bozhe Velykyi," the marchers proceeded in order to fashion back to the Ukrainian Center, where they dispersed.

The demonstration received wide coverage by the local newspapers as well as area CBS and ABC television outlets. Both stations carried ample footage of the events during their news broadcasts late Sunday afternoon and night. Arnold Diaz covered the demonstration for CBS and Bob Miller for ABC.

Inside the Center, when queried as to his impressions of the U.S. tour, Metropolitan Filaret said it was "interesting" but the demonstrators "gave us a hard time."

Replying to Mr. Diaz's question, he said that "those people outside left the Soviet Union several decades ago and do not know the present conditions."

Adding his own comment on the demonstrators, Mr. Diaz said "they believe that the Soviet church officials have changed the cross for the hammer and sickle."

Increase in City Crime Worries Soviet Authorities

MOSCOW, USSR — The Soviet leadership, in an unusual display of concern over city crime, indicated that local policemen needed more help from civilian auxiliaries, reported James C. Clarity in the March 3rd edition of The New York Times.

A front-page editorial in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that the auxiliaries, who stroll city streets wearing red armbands, would have a greater role in combating crime under a decree issued by the Government and the party leadership.

Crime statistics are rarely available in this country and the Pravda editorial did not suggest that a crime wave was sweeping Soviet cities. It did indicate, however, that some of the responsibility normally borne by regular municipal policemen would be shifted to the auxiliaries — called "druzhynnyky."

Up to now, the auxiliaries have dealt mainly with the drunk and the disorderly, but Pravda emphasized that in future they would be expected to combat the theft of state property, a traditional function of the regular police.

The newspaper noted that the auxiliaries have been fighting general crime in such cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Tashkent and Kaliningrad. They were said to be particularly involved in combating the theft of state property in Riga and Sverdlovsk.

But the efforts of the civilian groups have apparently been inadequate. Pravda said that officials of the party, the Government, trade unions and youth organizations "are now laying out ways for a further increase in the role of the auxiliaries."

The auxiliaries' new role, the newspaper said, was defined in a decree issued last May by the party and the government Council of Ministers, a clear indication that local officials are now expected to hasten to read or reread and carry out the order.

According to Pravda, the new auxiliary units must be "closely knit and militant" and made up of people who are "intolerant to embezzlement of socialist property."

The editorial warned officials against improper recruitment of auxiliary members, stating that "unjustified swelling" of the units and the enlisting of people "against their will, when they have no way to avoid it, discredits the noble movement." Pravda did not say how widespread was such coercion, but the paper does not often use editorials to attack what it considers minor misconduct.

The decree defining the duties of the auxiliaries lists some crimes not mentioned by Pravda today, including the home brewing of liquor, the breaking of commercial and trade laws and juvenile delinquency. The auxiliaries are also to be concerned, the decree says, with neglected children, poachers and the protection of the environment and will assist regular troops in "guarding the state frontier" in ways not specified.

The auxiliaries receive no wages. But the decree lists the rewards for "active participation": preferential treatment in obtaining new housing, discounts at health and vacation resorts, gifts and cash prizes, badges of honor and commendations. The rewards were not mentioned by Pravda, but are unlikely to be overlooked by officials seeking volunteers, said the N.Y. Times.

ARBA to Issue Gold Medal For Bicentennial

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) has announced that it plans to offer the 1976 national Bicentennial commemorative medal in gold, as well as bronze and silver. Design and other details have not as yet been decided but the medal will be available on or about January 1, 1976.

ARBA's announcement was made after Congress passed, and the President signed, on January 2, a law authorizing the gold content. Under the law, the ARBA has been designated as the only agency that can authorize national medals struck in gold, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Public Law 93-167 states: "Except with respect to medals in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution authorized to be struck by Public Law 92-228 (approved Feb. 15, 1972), no national medals made for



public sale under authority of any law of the United States shall contain any gold without the express prior approval, by law, of the Congress of the United States."

P.L. 92-228 authorized a maximum of 13 medals commemorating specific historical events of great importance for the Bicentennial, and directs a national medal commemorating the year 1776 and its significance to American independence. The medals are struck by the U.S. Mint.

Sizes of medals, metals, emblems and inscriptions are determined by the ARBA, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consultations on these matters with the Treasury Department and the U.S. Mint will be initiated in the near future.

P.L. 93-167 provides for penalties for violators of up to \$10,000 in fines or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Revenue from the sale of ARBA commemorative medals is used to support Bicentennial projects and programs throughout the country, primarily through matching grants.

hands of a criminal, and by doing so becomes an unwilling accomplice in a crime against humanity, ultimately becoming a victim of its own shortsighted policy. Those who determine the policies of America must not forget this.

We Ukrainians of democratic beliefs, hope that it does not come to this.

(The End)

FROM "THE UKRAINIAN HERALD" DETENTE

(Below is the English translation of an article which appears in the 7-8 issue of The Ukrainian Herald, the clandestine samvydav journal published in Ukraine. The article was written by Maksym Sahaidak, an apparent penname for one or more authors. Material from the Herald is disseminated in the West by the Smoloksky Publishers of Baltimore, Md. The translation of this article was made by the New Jersey Branch of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz and published in a separate pamphlet).

Some sober minds in the United States warn against undue enthusiasm over prospects of economic cooperation with the USSR, but President Nixon (this article was written prior to his resignation) does not pay sufficient heed to them and insists that the USSR be granted the "most favored nation" status in trade. Union leader George Meany declares that such status would be beneficial to the USSR but would not be especially useful to the United States. Senator Jackson's position is that the granting of this status should be made dependent on the emigration policy of the USSR, although it should be clear that one such condition by itself is insufficient to justify economic

cooperation on such a large scale. It is common knowledge that the Soviet government does not want to guarantee its citizens the right to freely emigrate from the USSR. Those suffering the most are the Jews. But then there are businessmen who rushed to sign the above-mentioned agreement. Although the president of that company is himself Jewish and knows life in the USSR better than anyone, having lived there for ten years, the life of his Jewish kinsmen in the USSR, who are denied the right to develop their national culture and cannot leave this prison-state, appears not to interest him. It appears that the likes of Sen. Fulbright exert more

influence on the policies of the present White House administration than those who cannot silently watch as basic human rights are being trampled in the USSR.

The USSR and American monopolies share common traits; the USSR is one huge monopoly with a fascist form of government. In the United States monopolies are smaller and more numerous. But all monopolies lead to totalitarianism. Because of the democratic nature of the political order in the United States, the American monopolies have not yet been able to seize total political power. However, this is no indication of their intentions. The political system of the USSR has much appeal to some within

the United States. At this point they cannot be forgotten.

We have for several years followed their speeches and writings from afar. It is difficult to imagine the reasons for their assiduous insistence that "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" be closed — an incomparable gift to Moscow. Such an event would be catastrophic for us. It will become increasingly difficult, as the Soviet regime establishes stronger ties with American business, to guarantee that such points of view will not increase.

Soviet-American economic cooperation, without American insistence for the democratization of the Soviet regime, will have tragic consequences for us, the enslaved nations. Above us hangs the threat, at the worst, of complete destruction through Russification; at best, of a weakening to a degree that would require decades, if not a full century, to rise from the ruins. The consequences of such cooperation can be very grave for the American

nation and for other free nations as well. Once it acquires huge reserves of capital and American technology, the Soviet regime will be able to realize its progressively expansionist plans — to build up its military might and increase its subversion in countries of the third world. The disarmament talks are nothing but a lot of diplomatic-propagandistic chatter. The insistence with which the USSR objects to on-site inspections at the strategic arms limitations talks illustrates this point. And it shows that the Soviet leaders are concealing their real plans.

Economic cooperation will result in the rapid growth of the Soviet economy, with its might approaching that of America's. There will be no advantage to the United States. Conversely, the United States will be saving the antagonistic and reactionary regime which has as its final goal the swallowing-up of America itself.

One must keep in mind that the United States is dealing

with an unreliable partner. That was true with the Lend-Lease Program for which the USSR refused to pay its debts and only now, after several decades, has agreed to pay up an insignificant part over a long period of time. Who can guarantee that history will not be repeated with the payment for the technological aid the USSR has received so far? The USSR will have a crowbar in its hands — the delivery of natural gas and oil to the United States — with which it will be able to exert an influence on the American energy situation and industry in general.

The economic strengthening of the USSR will force the United States to spend considerably larger sums on defense, in order to maintain the military balance. The USSR enjoys a definite advantage in this respect because the Kremlin regime can mobilize any resources and put them to use without controls of any kind, and no one will even suspect how much is being spent and for what. Naive politicians from abroad are

the only ones who believe Soviet statistics. The United States government must account for every dollar to the people, and for that reason it will be increasingly difficult for it to compete with the Soviet military potential. One other problem faces the United States. The growth of industrial might cannot proceed indefinitely. It will lead to a contamination of the environment to such a degree that America could become a victim of its own industrial growth.

Comparing the territory of the United States and the USSR, it is clear that here also the Americans are in a disadvantageous position. The conclusion is obvious: between two superpowers, the United States having a democratic form of government and the USSR a reactionary form, there can be no talk of cooperation, no true relaxation of tensions, without the democratization of the latter. Without this condition, the United States will find itself in the role of one who unwittingly puts a knife in the



### Mary Beck Scores Red Suppression in Ukraine

DENVER, Colo. — Mary V. Beck recently came to Denver to commemorate an event which she says has since been wiped out of history books in parts of the world, wrote Paula Deger in the Denver Post of February 6, 1975.



Mary V. Beck

The event: the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine on Jan. 22, 1918.

And today people in that country are unable to read about the historic occasion because of suppression by the Soviet Union, she said in an interview.

"Two-hundred and fifty million people are enslaved in the Soviet Republic and 47 million of them are in Ukraine," said Miss Beck, executive director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau based in Detroit, Mich. The bureau is run in conjunction with the government of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile, headquartered in Munich, Germany.

Ukraine is the largest in population and size of the 14 non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union and, according to Miss Beck, has "always been the target of Russia's imperialist greed."

Miss Beck, a native of Pennsylvania of Ukrainian-born parents, has retired as a lawyer, now devoting her time to gain what she calls "moral support" for the people living in the captive nations.

"I don't expect Americans to lay down their lives for the Ukrainians," she said, "but we are being successful in making many Americans aware of the situation."

She said this involves suppression of the Ukrainian language, culture and national identity; the suppression of human and political rights, and the question of survival of Ukraine as a nation.

Miss Beck points out that she is more likely to hear Ukrainian spoken in Winnipeg, Canada, than in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine.

Speaking the native language in Kiev isn't against the law, she added, but unless Russian is spoken in a store or market, the customer won't be served.

"I can buy a book in New

York or Toronto printed in Ukraine and in the Ukrainian language easier than in Ukraine itself," she said.

Only a limited number of such books are printed and are for "exhibition only" for the outside world.

#### Paradox Noted

A paradox, Miss Beck noted, is the display of the monument in Moscow of Taras Shevchenko, the greatest of Ukrainian poets.

"Ukrainian students, particularly in Kiev, are not allowed to honor him in public for fear of being arrested," she said.

The Russians are afraid of

"awakening their national spirit."

"But the spirit is alive with them," said Miss Beck referring to the increasing number of dissidents. "Too many people over there now know what the rest of the world is like."

In fighting for the rights of the Ukrainians, Miss Beck says that she also is fighting for freedom in America.

Miss Beck believes in "psychological war" by revealing the truth about the Soviet Union, including the use of secret trials, intimidation and the sentencing of dissidents and intellectuals to prison.

"Truth is a very effective weapon," she said.

Miss Beck, who was the featured speaker at the Women's Club Sunday, February 2, for the 57th anniversary observance of the independence of Ukraine, has a long record of distinguished public service. She was the first woman to be elected to the Detroit Common Council. She later served as president pro tem and president of the council.

Simultaneously she served on the Wayne County Board of Supervisors from 1950-69. She also is founder and patron of the Ukrainian Women's Literary Award in Ukrainian literature and sponsor and patron of the Ukrainian art exhibit at Wayne State University in Detroit.

### Chicago Ukrainians

(Continued from p. 1)

freedom." He charged that the Soviets "come to deceive." Rev. McIntire said: "God help us see that they would use the church to destroy the church."

Calling God the "author of liberty," Rev. Harbuziak asked that he send freedom for Ukraine.

"Our brothers and sisters in Christ don't have freedom to worship you according to their conscience, they don't have freedom to proclaim your gospel of salvation in Jesus Christ; they are persecuted for their faith in You, persecuted for worshipping You," he said.

Also participating were priests and ministers from the Byelorussian Orthodox Church, the Latvian Lutheran Church, and the Lithuanian Catholic Church.

At the end, a resolution was read, demanding that the responsible leaders of the National Council of Churches, which hosted the Soviet delegation, raise with their Soviet counterparts the following issues:

- \* Restoration of the Catholic Church in Ukraine and Byelorussia;
- \* Granting autonomy to the Orthodox Churches in Ukraine and Byelorussia;
- \* Establishing normal conditions of unhindered existence for the Roman Catholic Churches in Lithuania, Latvia;
- \* Allowing Lutheran Churches in Latvia and Estonia freedom to communicate with the Lutheran World Federation;
- \* Granting Baptist groups full freedom of organization independent from the regime-controlled All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians Baptists; and lifting the ban on such groups as Pentecostals and Seventh Day Adventists.

\* Permitting freedom of religion for non-Christians such as Jews, Moslems, Buddhists and others.

The rally closed with the singing of a Lithuanian hymn and the Ukrainian church "Bozhe Velykyi."

#### UNWLA BRANCH 18 SETS "PYSANKA" LECTURE

PASSAIC, N.J. — Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will present a Ukrainian Easter program Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. March 19, at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Avenue, here.

A lecture on Ukrainian Easter customs and traditions will be followed by an exhibit, and a demonstration of "pysanka" decoration. The program is the first initiated by the Branch in conjunction with the Bicentennial observances.

### Call For Contributions To Studies Fund

WASHINGTON, D.C. — On Saturday, February 8, the Executive Board of the Federation of Ukrainian Studies Organizations of America (SUSTA) met with the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund (USCF). The progress of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard University and the fund-raising effort for the completion of the center were discussed.

The Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund was created by the Third SUSTA Congress in 1957. Since that time, over 2 million dollars has been raised and three chairs of studies have been established at Harvard University.

Most of the discussion centered around the issue of greater communication and coordination between the two organizations. An agreement was reached whereby a representative of the Studies Fund will be included in the SUSTA Executive, as has been the practice since 1957, and a representative of SUSTA will be included in the Executive Board of the USCF.

On February 12th, the Executive Board of SUSTA issued the following statement: "The concept of a Ukrainian Studies Center was proposed, discussed, and adopted at the Third SUSTA Congress in 1957. Through the hard work of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and with the support of the Ukrainian community, the SUSTA project was partially realized in 1972 with the establishment of three chairs of study at Harvard University. In 1973, Orest Subtelny, a former SUSTA activist, was awarded the first Ph.D. in Ukrainian history."

"The project, however, has not yet been completed. The establishment of a Research Institute is needed if the Center is to be effective. This Institute, for which 1.5 million dollars is still required, must be completed by 1976, the Bicentennial anniversary of the United States.

"SUSTA, having begun this project 18 years ago, is committed to seeing its completion by the deadline of 1976. We, therefore, issue an appeal to the entire Ukrainian community to cooperate in completing the first Ukrainian Studies Center at an American university. In the next year and a half, SUSTA will be taking an active role in the soliciting of contributions for the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund."

### UNA District Committees Set Annual Meeting Dates

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Six District Committees of the Ukrainian National Association will hold their respective annual meetings over the next two weekends.

Apart from the usual agendas, which include reports, discussions and election of officers, the meetings will be devoted to overall reviews of the UNA status and progress and its plans for the immediate future. Attending each of the meetings as guest speakers will be SUSTA supreme officers who will be discussing UNA and community affairs. Current membership drive will also be accentuated.

The UNA Organizing Department urges Branch officers, convention delegates and members to attend the meetings.

Below is the list of meetings slated for the next two weekends:

PASSAIC, N.J. — The 28th annual convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans will be held on June 20, 21, 22, 1975, at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Spring Valley, N.Y. An invitation has been issued by National Commander Vasyl Luchkiw to the President of the United States Gerald R. Ford to be the honored guest on this occasion.

This is the first time the UAV Convention will be held in Spring Valley, site of the headquarters of Post 19. The many Ukrainians living in the surrounding area actively support the endeavors of the UAV. The convention committee composed of chairman William Harrison and Co-chairman Vasyl Luchkiw, also includes Harry Polche, publicity; William Drabek, finance; John Kopko, Jr., journal; Michael Wengrenovich, reservations; Michael Zedyak, registration; Michael Wengryn, banquet and ball, are hard at work to make the convention a success.

The National Ladies' Auxiliary will be holding their 2nd annual convention at the same time and plans are being formulated to weld the auxiliary into a strong and lasting organization.

National president Rosalie Polche invites and urges all auxiliaries to take an active part in this convention. In addition to the usual business sessions, an exhibit of Ukrainian artifacts is being planned.

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ned to be held in the lobby of the motel and will reflect one of the Bicentennial themes — "Heritage '76."

The banquet and ball, during which the newly-elected officers will be installed, will conclude the eventful weekend.

The Ukrainian American Veterans are composed of American veterans of Ukrainian ancestry who have served in the wars and campaigns of the United States of America. Being American veterans, they can demand to be heard by the President and Congress of the United States. In one instance, Commander Luchkiw voiced the views of the UAV in opposing the amnesty granted by President Ford to those who evaded military service and chose not to fight.

The UAV is presently exploring avenues of obtaining a national charter. Local posts are urged to obtain state charters as an initial step. Congressional and state elected officials are being contacted for their support.

The UAV participates actively in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and supports its activities on behalf of Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian intellectuals persecuted by the Soviet regime. As a national organization, the UAV assumes a leading role in all veteran and important Ukrainian community activities.

### LUC Makes Lavish Plans For Convention in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — St. Pius X Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics is twirling on the Holy Year and the Bicentennial of the American Revolution in preparing for the 37th annual convention slated for September 18-21, 1975. Philadelphia was chosen for the LUC convention this year because it is the City of Brotherly Love, the cradle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America, and the birthplace of America's independence.

The convention will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, in downtown Philadelphia near Independence Square. The theme of the convention is "Come Alive in '75."

Some of the highlights planned for the convention are as follows: a three-hour tour of historic Philadelphia; Ukrainian religious and folk art exhibits; demonstrations of Ukrainian folk arts; a concert and a series of cultural workshops; a banquet and a bicentennial ball; a Pontifical Divine Liturgy to be celebrated by Metropolitan Ambrose at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral; a communion breakfast.

An extensive Bicentennial Journal is also being planned, which will include, among other features, a history of the Ukrainian people in America since 1608; contributions of Ukrainians to the American culture; a history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America; highlights of LUC history, and the like.

Opportunities will also be provided for individuals to purchase advertising space in this lavish journal.

Chairman of the convention committee is Dr. Nick Kostyuk, with John Bornichak serving as co-chairman. Rev. Richard S. Semack is spiritual director. Inquiries may be sent to: St. Pius X Council, St. Anne's Church, 1545 Easton Rd., Warrington, Pa.

### Oles Babij, Poet, Dies

CHICAGO, Ill. — Oles Babij, noted Ukrainian poet and writer, died here Sunday, March 2, at the age of 77.

Born March 17, 1897, in western Ukraine, Mr. Babij was active in various phases of Ukrainian life. He was an officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army and later took part in the first congress of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in 1929.

He received his initiation into the Ukrainian literary world as a member of the symbolist group "Mytusa."

Among his works are poetry collections, short stories "Anger", and three novels, "The First Treks," "The Last Ones," and "Two Sisters."

After World War II, Mr.

workshops; a banquet and a bicentennial ball; a Pontifical Divine Liturgy to be celebrated by Metropolitan Ambrose at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral; a communion breakfast.

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### N.Y. Women Praised For Exhibit, Program

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Your display was of great interest to the public and added a most enjoyable and unique dimension to the exhibition," said Guy F. Tozzoli, director of the New York World Trade Department, in a letter to UNWLA Branch 64, voicing appreciation for the Ukrainian Christmas exhibit last December at the World Trade Center.

The Ukrainian exhibit — a recreation of an original "vertep" — was one of nineteen set up in the huge tower lobby of the Center. The Branch also sponsored a program, featuring Ukrainian carols and dances.

More than 100,000 persons visited the "Holidays Around the World" exhibition last year, said Mr. Tozzoli, noting the extensive media coverage.

This was the second consecutive year that Branch 64 was invited to take part in the exhibition. Mr. Tozzoli extended an invitation to the Branch to participate again next December.



### "PYSANKY"

- All preparations such as dyes, styluses, beeswax, designs, instructions and books on decorating the traditional Ukrainian Pysanky are available in kits and singly. Send for our ORDER FORM.
- Introducing a NEW DE LUXE STYLUS, designed to retain heat for a longer period of time, angular setting for easier movement and durably constructed.
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Tel.: (914) 628-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

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A LARGE SELECTION OF CERAMICS.  
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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces

**SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1975-76**

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been members of the Ukrainian National Association for at least two years. Applicants are judged on the basis of their scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1975. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.  
30 Montgomery Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

PHILADELPHIA BRANCHES of the UKRAINIAN ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF AMERICA, SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, UKRAINIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN THE U.S. and the UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA are sponsoring jointly a

**SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**  
dedicated to the Ukrainian bio-cyberneticist  
**LEONID PLUSHCH**  
member of the Action Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR.

DATE and TIME:  
**Sunday, March 23, 1975**  
2:00 — 6:00 p.m.

PLACE:  
**La Salle College**  
Student Union, Olney Avenue & 20th St., Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Student Club of La Salle College.

PROGRAM  
ANDRII ZWARUN (biochemist, Ph.D. Univ. of Kentucky 1976): "Automation in bacteriology: BACTEC"  
MYRON MYCHAJLONKA (microbiologist, Ph.D. Syracuse Univ., 1974): "Formation of cavities on tooth surfaces"  
TEDOR KOSTIUK (astrophysicist, Ph. D. Syracuse Univ. 1973): "Organic molecules in interstellar space"  
OMELAN LUKASEWYCZ (immunologist, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr Coll. 1972): "Recent advances in immunology"  
GLORIA EDYNAR (anthropologist, Ph.D. Harvard Univ. 1974): "Longevity of man and woman in pre-historic times"

\* Leonid Plushch is presently a victim of maximum denial of legal process and of cruel repression by the Soviet political police (KGB). The New York Times of September 13, 1973 quotes the following appeal to the free world by the dissident Soviet academician Andrei Sakharov: "Let the presence of Red Cross stay the hands of the criminals who have haloperidol to Leonid Plushch in the hell of the Dalnoprosteprovsk prison psychiatric hospital."

IN SAD AND LOVING MEMORY OF  
**GOL. VLADIMIR I. KEDROWSKY**

Who Departed this life at age 80  
FIVE YEARS AGO  
MARCH 13, 1970.

In cherished memory of a devoted husband, father and grandfather. A man of dignity, integrity, patriotism, love of people and his family. The devotion of those He cherished is remembered by His Family. Happy Anniversary in Heaven.  
KEDROWSKY FAMILY



UCCA Washington News

During the week of January 22, Members of Congress commemorated the 57th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence. The Congressional Record issues contain numerous fine statements on the event.

Guided in part by the UCCA President's letter, numerous Congressmen and Senators reintroduced resolutions of importance to UCCA during the 57th Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence.

The UCCA President appeared on January 26 before the local UCCA Washington commemoration of the 57th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence.

An additional observance of Ukrainian Independence was held in the U.S. House of Representatives on February 1. Escorted by the Hon. Daniel J. Flood, the Very Rev. Msgr. Walter Pasia of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary of St. Joseph in Washington delivered the invocation.

That same day a colorful ceremony was held in the Gold Room of the Rayburn Building under the auspices of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, led by Mrs. Ulana Coewych.

Received in Washington is another scathing attack against the UCCA President and also the Svioboda organ. Some Hryhoriy Plotkin disclosed Kiev's irritations in an article published in "Literaturna Ukraina" issue of July 19, 1974, under the title "The Ravings of Caveman Politicos."

On January 24-25, the UCCA President attended the board of directors meeting of the American Council for World Freedom. The meeting was held at the Holiday Inn in Washington.

For the occasion of the Free Chinese World Freedom Day on January 22 in the Republic of China, the UCCA President cabled Dr. Kee Cheng-kang in Taipei.

Festival in Seattle Marks Independence Anniversary

SEATTLE, Wash. — The proclamation of Ukrainian independence was observed in an unprecedented manner as part of the first Ukrainian Northwest Festival held in Seattle, Wash., on Sunday, January 19.

The Festival represented a joint effort by the Ukrainians from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. It was sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian American Club of Washington, Volodymyr Klos, president; the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Vancouver, B.C. branch, Mychajlo Tarbuk, president; and the "Veselka" Ukrainian Canadian Organization of Victoria, B.C., Victor Osowetski, president.

The festival took place in the large exhibition hall and in the auditorium of Seattle's Museum of History and Industry on the shores of Lake Washington.

The three-hour long program was divided into three parts in order to enable motorists to become acquainted with the Ukrainian performing arts.

Simultaneously with the concert program an arts and crafts display was held consisting of tapestries, ceramics, wood carvings, embroidery, pysanky, costumes, and folk Ukrainian historical literature and art.

The concert program commenced with the singing of the American national anthem by Sonia Tokar accompanied by Jerry Dmytrenko. Volodymyr Klos, president of the Ukrainian American Club of Washington, made a brief welcoming address in which he pointed out that the festival was held in commemoration of Ukrainian independence.

The festival was officially greeted by Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman's representative, Mr. Martin Chakoian, who read the Mayor's message which stated in part: "Seattle is extremely fortunate to have a very large and active Ukrainian American community to keep alive for all our citizens the culture and tradition of the people of Ukraine."

It was also on January 23rd that Congressman Joseph G. Minish (D.-N.J.) re-introduced his resolution on Moroz. The new resolution received the number H. Res. 87.

The Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations issued by Gov. Evans and by Mayor Uhlman were read by R. Savka and M. Korduba. The 55-member "Homin" Male Choir of Vancouver, B.C., directed by William L. Smigel, was impressive in its rendition of seven compositions.

Three folk dance ensembles demonstrated the beauty and rich variety of Ukrainian dancing and costumes. The "Cheremshyna" Dance Ensemble of Vancouver, B.C., directed by Ihor Kaminsky, previously performed at Expo-74 in Spokane.

The success of the festival can be attributed in no small measure to the tireless efforts of Volodymyr Klos, its principal organizer.

Congressman Nowak Submits Resolutions on Moroz, Plusushch, Human Rights

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman Henry J. Nowak (D.-N.Y.), in one of two resolutions submitted in the U.S. Congress on Thursday, January 23, 1975, called for the release of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Plusushch and permission for them and their families to emigrate from the Soviet Union to the country of their choice.

Congressman Nowak, acting on the request of the Buffalo chapter of the UCCA and its president Wasyli Sharvan, introduced the House Concurrent Resolution 64 which said since Moroz and Plusushch are reportedly being subjected to physical harm in a Soviet prison only because of their continued pleas for constitutional rights of nationality, national language and free cultural expression — the Congress urges President Ford to utilize every appropriate means for the transmission of a request to the Government of the Soviet Union that it release from prison Mr. Moroz and Mr. Plusushch, and that it permit them and their families to emigrate from the Soviet Union to the country of their choice.

The scene was the Windsor Hotel in Montreal. The day November 22, 1917. The occasion — the formation of the National Hockey League. After many hours of deliberation, four charter members were established to begin playing a professional hockey schedule.

The local "Kalyna" Dance Ensemble, directed by Martha Korduba, consisted of the youngest dancers. The "Voloshky" singers of Vancouver, B.C., under the baton by Kvitka H. Kozak, enchanted the non-Ukrainians in the audience.

The years 1924 through 1926 were of great importance to American hockey enthusiasts. During these years American-based hockey clubs established franchises strong enough to challenge the Canadian powerhouses and were granted the right to enter the league.

Boston was the first American city to see action in 1924, then came Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and New York. Slowly more clubs and divisions were established.

MASTER EGG DECORATION AT UCLA MUSEUM

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — A workshop in Ukrainian and German Easter egg decoration will be offered at UCLA's Museum of Cultural History for youngsters, ages 10-15, Saturday, March 22, from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

THE CONFERENCE IN OBSERVANCE OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF BORIS O. UNBEGAUN

Professor of Comparative Slavonic Philology at Oxford, Columbia and New York Universities, Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

HOCKEY: THE UKRAINIAN INVASION

By G. OSTAP TATOMYR



About the Author Mr. Tatomyr holds a Bachelor's degree in physical education from West Chester State College in Pennsylvania and is associated as a teacher with the Bristol Boro, Pa., school system, and the Physical Fitness Institute of America in Southampton, Pa.

As the years passed, more Ukrainians got a chance to break into the N.H.L. Probably one of the best known at this time is New York Rangers center Walt Tkaczuk who has built a fine reputation around the league.

Expansion really opened the doors to the Ukrainian invasion. Bill Lesuk, a left-winger, broke in to the N.H.L. during the 1968 season with Boston; later he played for the Flyers and the L.A. Kings.

The W.H.A. has many ex-N.H.L. regulars scattered throughout their line-ups such as ex-Toronto Maple Leaf defenseman Mike Pelek and ex-Flyer Denis Sobchuk.

The current Stanley Cup champions Philadelphia Flyers not only sport several Ukrainian players such as center Orest Kindrachuk and minor leaguer Randy Andreychuk, but also assistant coach Mike Nykoluk.

Looking over the remaining N.H.L. rosters, more than two dozen Ukrainians can be found playing for various clubs or being groomed in the minors.

Some of them are: Atlanta's Tom Lyslak, Larry Romanchuk, with Randy Wyrzab occasionally breaking in to the line-up; Washington, aside from Lesuk, has Jim Hryciuk and hopefuls Ron Princhuk, Larry Bolonchuk and Garth Malarchuk in the minors.

Chicago Black Hawk rightwinger Cliff Koroll is a pure-bred Ukrainian who attended the University of Denver — a fine hockey oriented school — and holds a degree in physical education.

The original founders in the Windsor Hotel probably never dreamed that the sport they were placing on an organized basis would one day become one of the most popular on the entire Northern continent.

10th ANNUAL UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT in Derry, Pa. Saturday-Sunday, May 24, 25, 1975. Awards Banquet - 7:30 p.m. DERRY UKRAINIAN SOCIETY \$10.00 per person

THE UKRAINIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN THE U.S., INC. DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. BORIS O. UNBEGAUN. on Sunday, March 30, 1975 at 3:00 p.m.

SOYUZIVKA TAKES A VACATION! DUE TO EMPLOYEES HOLIDAYS, THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSN. ESTATE WILL BE CLOSED DURING MARCH. SEE YOU IN APRIL. THE MANAGEMENT