

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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DOUBLE TRAGEDY: WOLODYMYR KOCHAN, WIFE DIE OF HEART FAILURES

WINNIPEG, Man. — The shocking news of her husband's death proved fatal to Mrs. Lydia Kochan, wife of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Executive Director, who succumbed to a heart failure shortly before.

News of this double tragedy, which took place last Monday in Winnipeg, Man., stunned the entire Ukrainian community on the North American continent as wire dispatches reached centers of Ukrainian settlement.

Mr. Kochan, a post-World War II immigrant to Canada, was associated with the Ukrainian Canadian Committee since his arrival in Winnipeg in 1948. He was stricken last Monday night and died on the way to hospital.

Mrs. Kochan, who was awaiting her husband at home, collapsed upon hearing the news and died instantly, apparently of a heart failure.

A tireless and prominent civic leader, Mr. Kochan has been the moving force behind numerous programs and actions initiated by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, a body representative of 28 Ukrainian Canadian organizations and approximately 500,000 Ukrainians. It is the Canadian counterpart of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In recent months, Mr. Kochan was working vigorously

Bayonne Ukrainians Join in Protest Over Red Attache's Talk

BAYONNE, N.J. — "We as Ukrainians, their descendents and friends are shocked to hear that the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs had announced in The Bayonne Times of May 26, 1966, the invitation of an attache with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., as a guest speaker for Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs."

Strong-Worded Statement

This is the opening paragraph of a strong-worded declaration signed by the Ukrainian National Home of Bayonne and local chapters of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and the Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA), and published in the June 2nd issue of The Bayonne Times. The six-paragraph declaration, explaining reasons for opposing the invitation, was printed in large type, four columns across, the length of the paper's page.

The declaration and earlier pickets at the local Industrial YMCA were occasioned by the appearance of Yuri V. Chemakrud, an attache with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who was

94 Students Receive Diplomas at Manor College Graduation

JUDGE ROBERT W. HONEYMAN DELIVERED KEYNOTE ADDRESS

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — On Sunday, June 5, Mother M. Jerome, president of Manor Jr. College, and Mother M. Olga, academic dean, presented academic stoles to the graduates at 10:30 A.M. They were assisted by Mother Miriam Claire, registrar and Mother M. Julia, dean of women.

Baccalaureate Mass and sermon was delivered by Rev. David Clooney, S.T.L., of the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, Byzantine - Rite Ukrainian church. Invocation in Ukrainian was offered by Rev. Joseph Kerba.

Presenting the candidates was Emil L. Harasym, M.D., and conferring of associate degrees and awards was made by Very Rev. Msgr. Stephen Chehansky, who is chairman of the Advisory Board of the College. Miss Salome P. Kuzma, of Philadelphia, student government president, delivered the commencement oration. Miss Irene T. Mazepa, also of Philadelphia, spoke in Ukrainian on behalf of the graduating students.

Common Pleas Judge, Ge-

Nationalism on the Rise Among Soviet Minorities, Says RL President

HOWLAND SERGEANT SPEAKS AT UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A leading authority on Communist affairs said that Sino-Soviet and Eastern European developments are triggering new unrest among non-Russian nationalities inside the Soviet Union, who comprise nearly half of the country's population.

Speaking at the Ukrainian Institute of America here last Wednesday, Howland H. Sargeant, President of the Radio Liberty Committee, said that reflections of nationalist feeling are on the increase among the 109 million Soviet citizens who are not Russians.

Polycentric Trend

If the past ten years have diminished Moscow's authority in Eastern Europe, Sargeant said, "the next ten may well bring similar advances by the non-Russian peoples in the USSR itself."

"The trend of our time is polycentricism — not only in the Warsaw Pact and the world Communist movement, but within the Soviet Union, too."

"Judging from the experience of Eastern Europe, this movement of nationalities will not at the beginning assume overtly anti-Communist or anti-Russian forms among those in the Union Republics who occupy positions of power and influence. For it to do so would only invite drastic counter-measures by the central authority. In its initial phase — which is already upon us — we are more apt to see gradual erosion of Moscow's authority through the wresting of greater freedom of local decision, through promotion of national cadres, through emergence of new modes of expression."

Sargeant said Radio Liberty had received first-hand reports that Soviet "anti-colonialist" propaganda, although aimed toward Africa and Asia, was beginning to have a boomerang effect at home. For example, in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, where the people are of Turkish origin and Moslem by custom, some natives are wondering why they should not have some of the sovereignty the Kremlin has been advocating for Moslems in other countries.

New Class

Sargeant also said studies suggest that a key role in loosening Moscow's central control will be played by members of non-Russian nationalities among the elite of the regime in outlying areas. He recalled that it was this same "New Class" in Poland and Hungary which had spearheaded resistance to Soviet hegemony.

By official count, there are 128 different and distinct nationalities in the Soviet population. The official Kremlin policy, which is encountering covert but stubborn resistance, calls for eventual "convergence" or "blending" of these groups. Unlike the transplanted nationalities which made up the U.S. "mel-

Ukrainian Scientist Receives High Industry Award

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Three Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation scientists, among them a Ukrainian researcher, received the American Iron and Steel Institute Medal for 1965 for their technical paper on improved high strength low alloy steels through controlled cooling.

The awards, the Institute's highest for a technical paper, went to Dr. Eric R. Morgan, Vice President-Research and Development; Dr. Terence E. Dancy, Assistant to the Vice President-Engineering and Planning; and Michael Korshynsky, Assistant Director of Research.

The award was made at the opening session of the AISI's general meeting, held here last month.

The trio's paper dealt with the work done by J&L personnel on controlled cooling of strip or plate on the run-out table of a hot strip mill. The specially designed cooling system contains hundreds of siphons which direct rod-like streams of water at low pressure against the top of the strip.

This controlled cooling, which is actually a form of heat treatment directly on the hot rolling mill, numbers among its chief benefits a significantly finer ferrite grain size. This results in an increase in yield strength,

PENN-OHIO SPORTS REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — All branches participating in the activities of the UNA Penn-OHIO Sports Committee are reminded that a meeting will be held here Sunday, June 26, in the lodge rooms of UNA Branch 161, 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

The meeting, scheduled for 4 p.m., will be devoted to plans and activities for the future months, according to the committee's co-chairmen, Andrew Julia and Stanley Prokopovich.

Luncheon and refreshments will be served.

Students Picket Soviet Mission in New York City

Individual students distributed leaflets to passers-by explaining the reasons for the protest. The group's spokesman said that official protest statements were mailed to all embassies, missions, the U.S. State Department, members of the U.S. Congress, and national student organizations in the countries of the free world.

Advance press releases were also sent to the City's newspapers and press agencies. NBC-TV and a reporter of the N.Y. Daily News were present during the demonstration.

Before the pickets dispersed at the end of the day, they burned a Soviet flag while singing the national anthem.

Many Girls

The group, which included a number of well-dressed young women, marched to the beat of Ukrainian songs that seemed to attract the attention of passers-by. The only disturbance occurred when several young men approached the Mission building and catapulted bags of red paint that left several huge blotches on the structure's stone facade. The young men were detained by the police and later released.

The pickets carried signs reading "USSR is a Prison of Nations," "Russians Get Out of Ukraine," "Ukrainian American Students Demand Release of Imprisoned Writers, Poets and Intellectuals in Ukraine," "Freedom for Ukraine," and others condemning persecution and lack of freedom in Ukraine.

Odezynsky, GOP State Assembly Candidate, Honored at Dinner

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — John Odezynsky, who only recently was reelected Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, is waging another battle, this time for a seat in Pennsylvania's State Legislature. He is the announced GOP candidate from Philadelphia's 42nd and 49th Districts.

On Saturday, June 11, more than 300 guests, including prominent local political leaders, gathered at the Philadelphia Rifle Club for a testimonial dinner in honor of Mr. Odezynsky. The dinner was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Republican Club of Philadelphia.



Speakers

Among numerous speakers addressing the gathering in the course of the affair were Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President; Atty. Walter T. Darmopray, himself a GOP candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives from the 3rd District here; David Berk, leader of the 49th Ward; William W. Rhoads, leader of the 42nd Ward; Charles Gadzik, leader of the 13th Ward; George Gershenfeld, 59th Ward leader; Richard Siegel, candidate for the State Senate; Michael Bednarek and Robert Cohen, both candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives.

New Church in Fresh Meadows Blessed by Bishop Schmondiuk

Fresh Meadows, L.I. — A festive gathering of parishioners witnessed the colorful ceremonies of blessing and dedication of their newly-erected church here Sunday, June 12, with the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk, Bishop of Stamford, presiding.

Dedication of the Annunciation of BMV Ukrainian Catholic Church took place in the afternoon, followed by a reception and buffet at the church hall in the evening.

Assisting the Bishop in the blessing ceremony were: Very Rev. Stephen Sulyk and Very Rev. Russell Danylchuk, deacons, and Very Rev. Peter Scrinicosky, master of ceremonies.

Celebrant of the Thanksgiving Liturgy was the church's pastor, Rev. Peter Fedorchuk. Co-celebrants were Very Rev. Emil Maisternsky and Very Rev. Msgr. Michael Bochnewich.

The Ukrainian sermon was delivered by Bishop Schmon-

HETMAN'S MONEY SOUGHT BY MOSCOW

Ukrainian Hetman Paul Polubotok (1722-24), fearing the perfidy of Muscovite Tsar Peter I, deposited the national wealth of Ukraine with the Bank of England in 1723 at an interest of 7.5 percent.

That sum has now risen to 16.5 trillion pounds sterling, or about three times that much in dollars. He had stipulated that this money should only be paid out to a Ukrainian government through one of his heirs.

Peter I tortured Polubotok to his death in 1724. Moscow now wants to get its hands on this money because it claims that there is an independent state of Ukraine.

Heirs of Polubotok in the free world deny this, and the Bank of England would probably go broke if it had to pay out this immense sum of money.

UWA CONCLUDES 16TH REGULAR CONVENTION IN SCRANTON

SCRANTON, Pa. — Anthony Batiuk was reelected Supreme President of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association at the final session of a week-long convention held here at the Jermyn Motor Inn.

The UWA is the second largest Ukrainian fraternal benefit society with headquarters in Scranton, Pa.

The convention, sixteenth such gathering in the history of the UWA, opened Monday June 6 and lasted through Friday, June 10. On Wednesday, the entire delegation traveled to the UWA resort Verkhovyna where short sessions were held prior to the gala convention banquet in the evening. The remaining sessions were held at the Jermyn Motor Inn.

Joining Mr. Batiuk on the UWA Executive Board are: John Oleksyn, first vice-president, Jerry Pronko, 2nd vice-president, Theodore Mynyk, secretary, Edward Potopil, financial secretary-treasurer, Dr. Roman Rychook, assistant to the secretary, and Stephen Wichar, assistant to the treasurer.

The latter two officers were elected as a result of a statutory change which enlarged the Executive Committee to seven members. All members of the Committee were unopposed in the elections.

Also elected was a five-member auditing committee and a 12-member advisory board.

Chemist Presents Lecture at National Bureau of Standards

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ST). — Prof. Orest Popovych, of Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, presented a lecture entitled "Estimation of Medium Effects for Single Ions in Non-aqueous Solvents" at the National Bureau of Standards here on May 20, 1966.

In his lecture Prof. Popovych discussed ways of correlating activity and potential scales in different solvents to a common aqueous basis.

The initiation to deliver this lecture came from Dr. Roger G. Bates, Chief of the Electrochemical Analysis Section at N.B.S. and a world-renowned authority on pH.

Prof. Popovych received his doctorate from MIT and, after spending several years as research scientist with ESSO in Linden, N.J., joined the faculty of Brooklyn College where he is presently teaching chemistry. He has the rank of associate professor. He is the author of numerous articles dealing with the concept of pH in non-



Prof. Orest Popovych aqueous or mixed solvents. In acknowledgment of this work he was named recipient of a research grant from the Petroleum Research Fund of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Popovych is a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Married, the 32-year-old scientist is also one of America's top chess players.

Knows Freedom's Value

"I know what freedom means," said Mr. Odezynsky. "I can and will fight for it, and represent the people as they should be represented."

He said that he was grateful for all the blessings that he found in America and for the great opportunities she

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THE MAKING OF A STATE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

When Great Britain, France and Belgium gave up their colonial holdings in Africa and the Netherlands withdrew from the East Indies, they did so with the tacit understanding that the old colonial boundaries would be preserved and they calmly assumed that any attempts to change these would be undesirable, even if it meant the recognition of the predominant role of one portion of the population over a large minority, or even a conscious and more or less homogeneous majority. Their hopes seemed fulfilled in the beginning and it was only in the Belgian Congo that there came almost immediately the beginning of armed revolts against the newly installed rulers.

Discontent Spreads

Now scarcely ten years later, the world has witnessed discontent spreading elsewhere. In the Sudan, where smouldering fighting has persisted for years between the Arabs of the north and the Negro population of the south, the situation has been scarcely veiled.

Recently, it has flared up in Nigeria, in Kenya, in Uganda and in the smaller states formerly ruled by Belgium and exempted from the Congo. These have been disregarded as expressions of tribalism, and it has been as calmly assumed that it is but a passing phenomenon but one that will require some decades for a satisfactory solution. In the meanwhile, on various other grounds a similar unsatisfactory situation prevails in Cyprus, and now in Guyana where the Negro and East Indian groups have been up in arms.

Yet there are startling similarities to the reaction aroused by President Wilson's call for self-determination in Eastern Europe after World War I and the equally disturbing evidence that the non-Russian nations in the Russian Empire, as Ukraine and the Baltic Republics, called for the establishment of their own national states for which Ukraine and many others were willing to fight.

The Bolsheviks at first gave half-hearted approval to their entrance as separate Soviet republics or forcible inclusion in a Soviet Union, the Russian nature of which has been more strongly emphasized with every succeeding decade as the successor regime felt itself strong enough to revoke past concessions and to secure their approval by a war-weary world. The chief difference lies in the fact that in Europe and to a large degree in Asia the process of national development and a national culture had already passed from a relatively primitive state to a recognition that the states had had a great past and that in many cases they traced their cultural history to a period before the foundation of Moscow. They had had their own languages and literatures and

Captives in Soviet seek Avenues For National Aspirations

(EXCERPTS FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL IVAN FRANKO LECTURE, DELIVERED BY HOWLAND H. SARGEANT AT THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1966).

This year we mark the tenth anniversaries of three events which profoundly affected the evolution of the East European Communist bloc; Khrushchev's secret anti-Stalin speech, and the ensuing upheavals in Poland Hungary. During this ten-year period we have witnessed, against a backdrop of Sino-Soviet feuding, the progressive disintegration of Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe. Even the continued existence of the Warsaw Pact can be questioned... as we have seen in the latest measures of defiance by Rumania.

Degree of Autonomy

At the same time, it is clear that the former "satellites" have now carved out for themselves a considerable measure of autonomy in conducting their business at home, and are even showing some stirrings of independence in their foreign policies. Most important: the principle of monolithic unity of "the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union," as it was once known, has been shattered, apparently forever. If the present trend of evolution continues — and Moscow seems powerless to check it — a break-up of the Warsaw Pact grouping may well be in sight.

At the same time the United Nations, organized to solve many current problems, is unable and unwilling to offer any active assistance, for the Secretary General well understands that under the Charter, the Soviet Union and now Gaullist France will be able to block any action by interposing a veto in the Security Council. Thus at the very moment when on various continents old strains are reappearing and talk of international cooperation is in the air, there is no organization or world opinion, formal or informal, which can seriously consider mediation or arbitration of any of those disorders which will almost certainly lead to World War III and perhaps world devastation.

Problem of New States

As regards the new states which are menaced by the "tribalism" of large parts of the population, the leaders of the government and of the opposition in same cases have shown themselves sufficiently wise and far-sighted to reject Communist help. In others, the government has yielded though the opposition has kept its head. The abyss is still there, and it remains for the developed nations with a long tradition of national independence to develop a united course of action to prevent this secret erosion of all the ideals which they have learned in the course of their history and work together for the development of a free world both by financial and military help. Yet above all is the need that they consider, inside or outside of the United Nations, how the accomplishments and concepts of civilization can be passed on for the creation of a new, free world.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS



By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Loans Versus Cash Surrender

It seems that some of the members of the Ukrainian National Association do not realize that they have the privilege to make loans against the cash values of their insurance certificates with the organization. The Main Office has been receiving assignment papers from various banks, particularly in Canada, signed by UNA members desiring loans from said banks, offering their UNA certificates as collateral. The UNA always returns such forms to the banks with the explanation that the by-laws do not permit the assignment of its certificates and that the members have the right to arrange for loans with the organization. The UNA refusal to honor the assignment papers is a service to the members, because the loan interest rates of the banks are higher than the UNA interest rate.

Don't Surrender Certificate

Also, the UNA continues to receive requests for cash surrender applications from members who are in need of funds. When it is explained that cash surrender is not necessary — that loans may be had instead — those who are interested in keeping their insurance in force change their requests in favor of loan applications. So, UNA member, if you need money, do not take your UNA certificate to a bank. Do not take your certificate to your branch secretary and ask for its cash value. Ask your branch secretary to arrange for a loan instead. Your insurance continues in force; you continue to enjoy all membership privileges by paying dues as usual; you may pay off the loan and the low interest rate in such amounts and at such times as suits your convenience, directly to the Main Office by mail if you so prefer.

The important thing to keep in mind is the fact that you do not have to give up your UNA certificate to get the use of its cash value.

The Indigent Fund

Each adult dues-paying UNA member contributes eight cents monthly to the Indigent Fund. From this

we occupy positions of power and influence. For it to do so would only invite drastic counter-measures by the central authority. In its initial phase — which is already upon us — we are more apt to see gradual erosion of Moscow's authority through the wresting of greater freedom of local decision, through promotion of national cadres, through emergence of new modes of expression. Especially in less developed

Editorials

Gates Open To Soyuzivka Campers

As in previous years, UNA's highly diversified program for youth goes into operation next week with the opening of the children's summer camp at Soyuzivka.

The gates of the Lviv villa, comfortably nestled in a secluded pine-scented pocket of the expansive UNA resort center, will once again be opened to the youthful flock of campers for a well-deserved respite from books and homework.

Open to children from 7 to 11 years of age, the Soyuzivka camp offers quite a lot in terms of facilities, recreation, excellent programming and supervision. As the boys take over the Lviv villa next Saturday for the first three weeks of the six-week camp tour, they will find a staff of young counselors waiting for them, beaming with ideas on how to make their stay pleasant and worthwhile.

Here they become better acquainted with what we know to be the beautiful Ukrainian heritage. They supplement their knowledge of the Ukrainian language, they learn new songs, dances, verses that they will have retained in their hearts and minds for the rest of their lives.

This is the purpose of the camp and, no doubt, the end result, as shown by experience over the long years of operation. There is hardly a child that does not return to the camp having once been exposed to the offerings of Soyuzivka's well-rounded program of relaxation coupled with diversion and education. This continuity is preserved later on in UNA's extended program that includes the Ukrainian Cultural Courses conducted in the latter part of summer vacation. A great many of those attending the courses are alumnae of the Soyuzivka camps.

There is still time to register for this summer's camp tours, first for the boys and then for the girls. Soyuzivka is waiting for them.

Opportunities Good For Record College Class

Career opportunities are bright this year for the largest college graduating class in our country's history, according to information released by the U.S. Department of Labor. Statistics show that more than half a million bachelor's degrees are being conferred by universities and colleges across the nation. If one adds the 14,000 advanced degrees, the total represents the largest number of degrees awarded in the history of American higher education.

Reports further indicate that employers are offering jobs to graduates at a record pace. They show interest in a wide range of candidates, and are offering higher starting salaries. Private industry, government agencies and academic institutions are all competing for talents, and graduate schools are racing to enroll those holders of bachelor's degrees who stand high in their classes.

THE SCENT OF THE YEVSHAN

By SALLY CLUBB
(The following article is condensed from the January-February 1966 issue of "Arbos", Journal of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.)

By the beginning of the twentieth century, 5,000 sturdy peasants, "men in sheepskin coats and women in head scarves," had arrived, a figure which swelled to 21,000 by 1907. Between 1896 and 1914 experts estimate that approximately 200,000 Ukrainians arrived in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Another 70,000 reached Canada during the 1920s and 1930s, and thousands more since World War II.

began a prodigious struggle to clear the land of bush and begin the business of farming in earnest. Women joined with the men to fell trees, root out stumps, gather stones, plow the land and plant the seeds, harvest the crops and care for livestock. For the first few years men had to leave their families to earn some needed dollars working on the railroad or road-building construction. Many walked to Winnipeg or even as far as Minnesota in search of needed employment. The women, left behind to tend the home, the garden, the crops and the children, displayed unbelievable energy. The mother fed and clothed the family through her own efforts. She raised a vegetable garden, picked berries and nuts, tended pigs and poultry. She spun and wove the cloth to provide wearing apparel, and even found time to embroider in bright designs some table linens. She pickled and canned, baked delicious bread, prepared nutritious foods such as pyrohy, holubtsi, borscht. The hardships of the ear-

ly Ukrainian settlers were perhaps greater than those of other contemporary ethnic groups," Paul Yuzyk states. Without the hard work and ingenuity of their wonderful womenfolk the success they achieved in the following years would not have been possible. In all Ukrainian communities three institutions closely followed pioneer settlement: the community hall, the church, and the school. The church of the first Galician immigrants was of the Greek Catholic rite, and traditionally domed, brightly interiore churches of the ancient design began to appear in north-east and central Saskatchewan. The immigrant, struggling with a new language and new culture, realized the importance of education for his children, and supported the establishment of schools from the beginning. To even begin to list these contributions of the Ukrainian people would require several volumes. In our generation we are seeing the flowering of their ancient heritage, the heights to which an oppressed people can rise in a free environment after centuries of subjugation. In the scientific field, it is estimated that there are well over 200 university-trained scientists of Ukrainian descent. One outstanding example of a Ukrainian immigrant who made remarkable contributions in science is that of Dr. T.K. Pavlychenko who arrived in 1928 with no knowledge of English but with a career as a scholar and educator behind him. Mastering the language of his new country, Dr. Pavlychenko became world renowned as a plant scientist, established at the University of Saskatchewan the first Department of Ecology in Canada, and was instrumental in initiating the first classes in Ukrainian which led to formation of the Department of Slavic Studies, at the University of Saskatchewan. His research in the field of hormone control of weeds was recognized throughout the scientific world. The Pavlychenko family has contributed to Saskatchewan's culture in different fields as well. Nadia and Lusia Pavlychenko, daughters

of the renowned scientist, established in 1958 a troupe of spirited dancers who perform the traditional dances of Ukraine. The Yevshan dancers. Ukrainians are accepting high positions in municipal, provincial and federal government circles. The first member of Ukrainian descent to be elected to the Saskatchewan legislature was Dr. George Dragan, prominent physician who passed away a few years ago. The son of Manitoba immigrants from Ukraine, Dr. Dragan treasured the story of his countrymen and collected over the years a vast collection of pictures and stories depicting their life in their adopted country. This collection is a fitting memorial to his work. W. J. Berezowski and Dick W. Michawluk are both C.C.F. members of the legislature of Ukrainian extraction. Alex W. Kuziak, representing Canora constituency for twelve years, was Minister of Telephones and later Minister of Natural Resources and Mineral Resources in the previous administration. J. S. Korchinski, who has been Conservative member for the federal constituency of MacKenzie for many years, had a Ukrainian mother. O. Le-rebko and B. L. Korchinski sat as Liberal members of the provincial House in previous years. The first senator of Ukrainian origin was William Wall of Winnipeg who attended high school in Saskatoon. John Hnatyshyn, Saskatoon barrister, and Paul Yuzyk, historian of his people and Professor of the University of Manitoba, were named to the Senate by the government of John Diefenbaker. Judge Mary Batten (nee Fodchuk) served as Liberal MLA for Humboldt for eight years and was appointed a district court judge in 1964, the second woman in Canada to hold such a position. Ukrainian names can be discerned among officials of pools and co-operatives in our province. During World War II Ukrainian men, such as the seven Glowicki brothers, served in every field of combat. Educational institutions conducted by Ukrainian church groups are operating in many centres.

(Continued on p. 3)

