

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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UKRAINIAN UNREST MAKES MOSCOW "NERVOUS"

NATIONALISM PERSISTS, SAYS N. Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Nationalism in Ukraine was condemned at a Communist conference in Moscow last week by the chief of the party in that Soviet republic.

So writes Henry Kamm, Moscow correspondent for The New York Times, in a story published here in the Times on February 20.

Mr. Kamm notes that the severity of the attack and the fact that Pravda, the national party newspaper, reported its most stinging passage, are viewed as "further evidence of the persistence of Ukrainian nationalism and Moscow's nervousness over it."

Mr. Kamm's story follows: Earlier this month, information on a crackdown against nationalist intellectuals two years ago became known in the West through a collection of documents written by a Soviet reporter. The journalist, Vyacheslav Chornovil, reported the arrest of nearly 30 artists and schol-

ars, a secret police investigation of hundreds of others and closed trials and condemnations. Mr. Chornovil was himself reported to have been sentenced to 18 months in a labor camp last November.

Among Mr. Chornovil's writings was a letter of protest to Pyotr Y. Shelest, the Ukrainian party leader.

It was Mr. Shelest who made the main attack on nationalism last Friday at the party conference in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

Its principal point was viewed here as a direct reply to the nationalist intellectuals striving to keep alive Ukrainian culture, language and literature in an increasingly Russian environment. The party secretary said:

"Drivel about so-called independence, about a sort of degradation of culture and language, is rotten bait that will be taken only by a person who is politically blind, a narrowminded and embittered

man, demagogues or degenerates, or by people who oppose every thing our people do."

Mr. Shelest accused Ukrainian emigres of seeking to foster bourgeois nationalism in Ukraine.

"The governments of capitalist states, their intelligence agencies and reactionary circles" employ Ukrainian "counter-revolutionary traitors," Mr. Shelest charged, to subvert the Ukrainian people. He condemned particularly the United States and West Germany.

In what appeared to be a concession that anti-Soviet broadcasts found an audience in Ukraine, Mr. Shelest charged that reactionaries from abroad were directing their efforts against "some of our politically immature and ideologically unstable people."

Nun Arrives From Ukraine

CLEVELAND, — Ukrainian Orthodox nun, Maria Bowsuniwska of Ovruch near Zhitomir in Soviet Ukraine, recently arrived here to join her brother and his family, reports the Ukrainian Orthodox Word in its January issue.

Miss Bowsuniwska, who had to leave the monastery to work on a cooperative farm because of pressures by the Soviet authorities, had been separated for 25 years from her brother, Rev. Stephen Posakiwsky.

Father Posakiwsky, who is pastor of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, appealed to Soviet authorities in Ukraine about a year ago for permission for his sister to come to this country. Consent was given after he made three telephone calls to the country seat in Ukraine where his sister lived.

Detroit Mayor Denies Audience To Ukrainian Delegation

DETROIT, Mich. — On January 22 — Ukrainian Independence Day — the Ukrainian community in the Metropolitan Detroit area arranged an audience with Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh to affix an official signature to a proclamation declaring that day as a Ukrainian holiday. This witnessing of signature was to be followed by a flag-raising ceremony over the county building, reports Stephen Wicher Sr., a director for external affairs in the Detroit Metropolitan Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mary V. Beck, Councilwoman of Detroit, who arranged the flag-raising details, was a member of the Ukrainian delegation that visited the mayor's office. Audience was denied to the delegation if Miss Beck were a part of this group, both the mayor and

his aide stating that unwarranted and vicious attacks on the mayor's person and family were justification for this action. Neither mentioned the innumerable attacks that were made against Miss Beck, Mr. Wicher says.

After discussion by members of the committee and the city administration representatives, it became apparent that Miss Beck would not be included in the signing of the proclamation ceremonies. The committee then declared that the signature was less important than the exclusion of Miss Beck. The support was demonstrated by a "walk-out" from the mayor's conference room.

Mr. Wicher asserts that the mayor was ready to sacrifice his integrity as a chief city official so that he could strike out at Miss Beck, his political rival.

Blackstone Group Boosts Fund For Ukrainian Studies

BLACKSTONE, R. I. — The Ukrainian National Corporation of Blackstone, a suburb of Woonsocket, has voted a donation of \$1000 to the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund.

The donation, decided at the group's annual meeting, was made in response to a special appeal to all Ukrainian-Americans to assist in establishing a chair at Harvard University for the study of Ukrainian culture.

Michael Susia, corporation president, pointed out that the fund came into being 10 years ago on the initiative of the Federation of Ukrainian Stu-

dent Associations in America which has so far turned over \$270,000 to Harvard for the establishment of a Ukrainian studies fund in the faculty of arts and sciences.

He said the years 1968 and 1969 are being set aside for intensive fund raising for the establishment of a Ukrainian center of scholarship at Harvard University.

The income from this fund will be used to support teaching, research and or publication, including salaries and expenses for associate or assistant professorships or instructors in the field of Ukrainian studies.

Newark Parish Plans 60th Anniversary Events

NEWARK — St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark is celebrating its 60th anniversary with a parish mission during the week of February 25 and a jubilee banquet at the Coronet, Irvington, N. J. on March 3 at 5 p.m.

The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyahyn, OSEB, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S., will celebrate mass in the morning and will be the principal speaker at the banquet. Assisting the Metropolitan will be the Very Rev. Paul Maluga, CSSR, Provincial Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in the U.S. and Canada.

All former pastors and priests of St. John's and other

hierarchy have been invited as well as New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes, Newark Mayor Hugh A. Addonizio, City Council President Ralph Villani, Irvington Mayor Harry Stevenson and Council President Michael Blasi.

The church is proud of its growth from humble pioneer beginnings to a large, dynamic metropolitan parish with a truly magnificent church, a parish school, many organizations and services.

The new pastor, Very Rev. Michael Hrynychyshyn, CSSR, is honorary chairman; John Burda, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Tillie Hubiak, Miss Antoinette Choma, Taras Durban, Andrew Keybida, Eugene Zmyj and Walter Salabun. Toastmaster for the banquet is Joseph Lesawyer.

Rutgers Professor Says Ukraine Will be Free

EDMONTON, Alta. — The Edmonton Journal of January 27 quoted a Ukrainian professor who believes that Ukraine will one day be free.

Professor Mykola Stepanenko, vice president of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile, who was in Edmonton for celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of political independence of the Ukrainian National Republic, said:

"It will come about in a decade or two. The international situation is leading up to it."

"On the surface Ukraine looks quiet, but underneath there is unrest. You cannot suppress a country's language and culture forever."

And he added: "The discontent can be seen from time to time when demonstrations break out because Ukrainians are sent to Siberia for demanding their rights."

He cited cases of some 20 people who were sent to prison following "trials behind closed doors" and declared that "things can't go on this way."

"We are in close touch with our underground movement in the country — and people all over the world have promised to back our struggle against communism and the fight for the restoration of our rights."

Prof. Stepanenko, 50, is professor of Slavonic languages and literature at Rutgers University, New Jersey.

Poet Yevhen Malaniuk, 71, Succumbs to Heart Attack

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Yevhen Malaniuk, most prominent Ukrainian poet outside Ukraine, died here suddenly of a heart attack on February 15. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Malaniuk began his literary activity during a stay in an internment camp for soldiers of the Ukrainian National Republic Army in Kalish, Poland, where he and other poets founded the literary magazine and publishing association "Veselka."

His first collection of poems was published in Prague under the title "Stiletto and Stylus." After that came other collections — "Herbariy" (1928), "Zemlia i zalizo" (1930), "Zemna Madonna" (1934), "Persten Polkrata" (1939), "Vybrani Poeziyi" (1943).

In the United States, his published works included "Vlada" (1951), "Poeziyi" (1954), "Ostannia Vesna" (1959) and a poem "Plata Symfoniya" (1953). At the



Yevhen Malaniuk

Actor Nick Adams' Death May Have Been Accidental

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Times staff writer Jerry Cohen says that actor Nick Adams, 38, either killed himself or died accidentally from an overdose of a drug used to treat nervous disorders and alcoholism.

Mr. Cohen reported in the Times' February 9 issue that an autopsy conducted the day before by Dr. J. Wallace Graham, deputy county medical examiner, revealed that the "immediate cause" of death was "paraldehyde intoxication." According to Dr. Graham, the paraldehyde was swallowed by Adams in a liquid.

The coroner's office reported that no alcohol was found in the actor's bloodstream. Adams drank socially but was not considered a heavy drinker.

No containers were found near Adams' body when it was discovered in an upstairs bedroom of his Coldwater Canyon home on the evening of February 7. There were no liquor bottles or glasses in the room, police said.

Adams had been dead 24 to 36 hours when his body was discovered in a sitting position, propped against a bed and a wall and clad in blue jeans, boots and shirt.

Adams, who won fame as "The Rebel" on television, had been in good health except for spells of nervous exhaustion. He had just completed a motion picture in Mexico and was to leave soon for Rome to make a film with actor Aldo Ray.

In recent weeks he was involved in a bitter divorce and child custody suit with actress Carol Nugent. He won custody

time of his death, he was preparing a new collection of poems for publication.

Mr. Malaniuk was also a literary critic and essayist. Two books of his essays entitled "Knyha Sposterezhenn" appeared in print in 1962 and 1966. Two other collections of essays were published separately.

From the mid-1920's, the poems, reviews and articles of Mr. Malaniuk appeared in the "Literaturno-Naukovy Vistnyk" (and later in the "Vistnyk") published in Lviv and with which he was associated.

Mr. Malaniuk's poetry and writings had a strong influence not only on the development of the emigre literature but also on Ukrainian literature in the USSR. Opposing this influence, the Communist press and Soviet poets often attacked Mr. Malaniuk, calling him a "fascist."

Born in Khersonshchyna in 1897, Mr. Malaniuk received his secondary education there in the small town of Elizabeth, later studied at the Polytechnic Institute in Petersburg. Mobilized during World War I, he completed military school in Kiev and in 1917 became an officer in the army of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Following his internment in Poland, he went to Czechoslovakia, where he gained an engineering diploma at the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy in Podesbrady. He worked for a time as an engineer in Poland, mainly in Warsaw, and toward the end of World War II emigrated to Germany and later to the United States.

A memorial service was held February 19 at the Jaroma Funeral Home. Following a requiem mass at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church on February 20, the body of the poet was taken for burial to the Ukrainian cemetery at Bound Brook, N.J.

DOBRIANSKY URGES REVIEW OF POLICY TOWARD USSR

TESTIFIES AT MOOT TRIAL ON COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, February 20 — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University urged here today that the United States conduct a full-scale Senate review of U.S. policy toward the USSR, concentrating on Soviet Russian genocide and imperio-colonialism in the USSR itself.

Dr. Dobriansky, who spoke as a witness in International Communism on Trial, a moot trial being held here at Georgetown University over a three-day period, suggested the review as a way to observe International Human Rights Year.

The professor, who is also president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, recounted in his testimony the conquest of 27 non-Russian nations by the forces of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism and emphasized the illusion spread in the West as to the humanization of communism in Eastern Europe.

"One of the grand illusions of this period is that 'peaceful coexistence' is a growing reality, while Moscow equips Hanoi to decimate American boys, provides support for Pyongyang to flex its puny muscles against American forces in Korea, arms the more militant Arab states for another crisis in the Middle East, penetrates the Mediterranean with its own military power and strives for the breakdown of NATO, and pursues a vicious anti-American propaganda program in Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world," he said.

nism, professors, journalists, clergymen, and key diplomats, who are testifying at the trial about the more serious wrongs and crimes of communism.

Another witness is Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, former ambassador of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic in Berlin and London and vice prime minister and foreign minister of the Ukrainian Exile Government. He is scheduled to speak tomorrow about linguistic, genocide and antisemitism in the USSR.

Purpose of the moot trial is to provide an antidote to the masses of propaganda released by the Communists during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last year.

International Communism on Trial was conceived in January 1967 by a group of distinguished Americans who noted that the Communists made much of the various scientific and material achievements of communism while neglecting to mention its costs in such areas as freedom of speech, freedom of religion and national self-determination.

"Summons" Served

No Communist representatives have appeared to testify or answer questions, although 12 top American Communists were invited to provide a defense of communism. A "summons" was served last November on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and copies of the "indictment" were sent last

month to 15 national Communist Parties.

Five distinguished jurists representing backgrounds in law from several areas of the world compose the Tribunal. They are Dr. Richard H. Slemmer, prominent Ohio jurist who is Staff Judge Advocate for the 121st Tactical Fighter Wing of the Ohio Air National Guard (presiding judge); Dr. D. S. Chen, a former president of the Shanghai Bar Association and former dean of Soochow University Law School; Dr. Emilio Nunez Portuondo, former national leader and diplomat from Cuba and twice president of the United Nations Security Council; Dr. Stefan Osusky, a member of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, and Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling, former two-term Speaker and three-term member of the Cuban House of Representatives.

The prosecuting attorney is C. Dickerman Williams, a member of the New York law firm of Baker, Nelson, Williams and Mitchell. The counsel for the defense furnished by the court is Leonard Joseph Kelp, a Washington, D.C., criminal lawyer.

Organizers of the trial include author Eugene Lyons; David Jones, executive secretary of the Young Americans for Freedom; the Rev. Daniel Lyons, editor and lecturer; Herbert Philbrick, national director of the U.S. Anti-Communist League, who spent nine years as an FBI counter-spy in the American Communist Party, and Richard Lindmark, St. Thomas College.

N.Y. Student Hromada Plans Party March 2

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Student Hromada of New York City will be host to its members and their friends March 2 at 8.30 at a party in New York University's Loeb Student Center, Washington Square, announces Jurij Savvyckyj, Hromada president.

Since the group hopes to familiarize more area students with its members and plans, it is extending a special invitation to potential members who "haven't yet had a chance to attend Hromada functions," Mr. Savvyckyj said. The Hromada unveiled a

huge painting at the Ukrainian National Home on February 18. About 80 area students, who were looking on, gaped in admiration as artist Jaropolk Cigash of Cooper Union pulled back the curtain.

At a meeting February 11, Miss Marta Cehelaka related her impressions of Guatemala. Speaker at the Hromada's next general meeting will be Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista, a top clinical psychologist, who will discuss "Ukrainian Youth at the Crossroads — Ukrainian and American." The meeting will be held March 10 at 2 p.m. at the Loeb Student Center.

John Taras' New Ballet Has Favorable Reception

NEW YORK — A new work by choreographer John Taras, recently performed by the New York City Ballet, has been greeted by New York Times music and drama critic Clive Barnes as "honest, simple and yet suave."

The ballet — "Haydn Concerto," choreographed by Haydn's Concerto No. 1 in C — was performed last month by the city troupe at the New York State Theater at Lincoln Center.

Mr. Barnes found Mr. Taras' ballet "happily apt" and says "he understands Haydn and has a pleasantly unstrained and familiar relationship with the music."

Mr. Barnes' review goes on to say: "Mr. Taras is that very rare creature, a professional choreographer (most of the others are largely mediocrities or rarely geniuses) and here his professionalism is working at sweet and even speed."

The City Ballet choreographer, who is of Ukrainian descent, chose Haydn's conventional flute-and-oboe version for his new ballet. Principal dancers were Patricia McBride, Kay Mazzo, John Prinz and Earle Steveling.

The new work will receive additional performances during the New York City Ballet's subscription series this spring.

Also given by the professor was the "firm continuity of Soviet Russian genocide perpetrated against the non-Russian nations and peoples in the USSR."

Dr. Dobriansky, who worked closely in the 50's with the late Dr. Raphael Lemkin, the father of the Genocide Convention, for Senate ratification of the Convention, related step-by-step the prominent cases of Soviet Russian genocide from 1918 to the present, particularly in Ukraine and Turkistan.

"In measuring the so-called progress of the Russian totalitarians since the fraudulent Russian Bolshevik revolution, some of our popular periodicals and several newspapers performed a great disservice last fall both to historical truth and the oppressed nations in the USSR by ignoring completely the incredible costs in human life and individual consumptional utilities to achieve military and world-political power," Dobriansky said.

Referring to his current work *The Vulnerable Russians*, the Georgetown professor, who in 1959 rocked Khrushchev with his authorized Captive Nations Week Resolution, declared, "We Americans had better wake up to the realities of Russian psychopolitical warfare, whether executed by the Russians themselves or the North Vietnamese or other totalitarians, or we'll find ourselves steadily degraded in time in many parts of the world and at staggering costs in American life and treasure." He advocates the passage of the Freedom Academy bill by Congress now to repair this defect.

Englishwoman Gives Concert

NEW YORK — Mrs. Elizabeth Tilea of London, England, an active member of the Anglo-Ukrainian Society, gave a concert of songs here at the Ukrainian Institute of America on February 22.

Mrs. Tilea, a soprano, is an ardent supporter of the freedom struggles of the Ukrainians and other nationalities subjugated by Moscow. She is related to the family of President Theodore Roosevelt and is staying in New York as the guest of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, the syndicated columnist.

The program at the Institute, scheduled to begin at 7 p.m., included several Ukrainian songs.

Among Many Witnesses

Dr. Dobriansky is among more than 30 witnesses, including exiles from communism, professors, journalists, clergymen, and key diplomats, who are testifying at the trial about the more serious wrongs and crimes of communism.

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Editorial

Unrest In Ukraine

"BOOK SMUGGLED FROM UKRAINE REVEALS NEW RUSSIAN INJUSTICES" — The Weekend Telegram, Toronto, January 6, 1968.

"FERMENT IN UKRAINE" — New York Times Editorial, February 10, 1968.

"COMMUNISTS IN EUROPE FEAR INTELLECTUAL REVOLT" — Gloucester (Mass.) Daily Time, February 15, 1968.

"CANADIAN COMMUNISTS CONFUSED AFTER TRIP TO UKRAINE" — Montreal Gazette, February 16, 1968.

"UKRAINIAN SCORES NATIONALIST IDEAS" — New York Times, February 20, 1968.

These headlines and others like them in leading newspapers and publications throughout the free world proclaim what we have known and tried to tell the world all along — that the fires of nationalism are still burning in Ukraine, despite Soviet efforts to "russify" the Ukrainian people by stripping them of their language and culture.

Now, suddenly, from several bonafide sources, comes corroboration of Soviet suppression of all national strivings in Ukraine, and of attempts by Ukrainian intellectuals to defend the equality of rights and language guaranteed them in the Soviet constitution and Lenin's dictum.

Scores of exposes have been made in the past by emigres, defectors, ex-Communists and anti-Communists, but none is as irrefutable, as documented as the recently-published work by John Kolasky, Education in Soviet Ukraine. In the book, Kolasky claims that Russian schools are replacing Ukrainian schools and that, contrary to law, parents dare not insist that their children be taught in the Ukrainian language for fear of being branded "bourgeois nationalists."

A report criticizing Soviet Union for its "Russification" policies in Soviet Ukraine was published last month in Viewpoint, the official publication of the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party. The report was submitted by a Canadian Communist delegation which spent 22 days in Soviet Ukraine last spring.

Most recently, the publication in this country of excerpts from Vyacheslav Chornovil's book, The Crime of Thought, reveals the abuse of authority in the Soviet Union, detailing the arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals were looking for ways and means of legally resisting the forcible Russification of Ukraine and the continued destruction of its culture.

And just last week, at the Communist Party conference in Kiev, Ukrainian party leader Pyotr Y. Shelest condemned nationalism in Ukraine and accused Ukrainian emigres of fostering "bourgeois nationalism" in his country.

What is important in all above-mentioned matters is the fact that the majority of all the imprisoned individuals who try to resist Soviet Russian suppression of Ukraine are members of the Communist Party or Communist youth organizations and—as it was underscored by The New York Times—they know the Soviet constitution and Soviet laws better than their prosecutors. In all their writings and utterances there is not one word that would corroborate Shelest's accusations about the "intrigues from abroad." On the contrary, all that Chornovil and other accused said or did has the markings of spontaneous Ukrainian resistance against Russian communist injustices in Ukraine, against political, cultural and economic discrimination and exploitation of the non-Russian Soviet Republics which are guaranteed equality by the Soviet constitution, and in reality are nothing more than colonies of Moscow.

There can be no doubt that the struggle of Ukrainian as well as of the other non-Russian nations has entered into a new phase, that the leadership of this struggle is in the hands of the younger generation, born and educated under Soviet regime and which fearlessly and energetically fights for its basic individual and national rights.

THE THESIS AND THE BOOK

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is an article by FGH which appeared in the January, 1968 issue of Press Notes, published by the University of Toronto Press. We reprint it below since we believe it will be of interest to our readers among the college and university students.

(2)

This is not to say, however, that the Press does not welcome inquiries. What we do suggest to authors of theses is that they will normally be able to arrive themselves, after a judicious waiting period (and perhaps in consultation with their examiners), at the decision whether or not further work with their thesis should be contemplated. If an author should decide that his thesis does warrant revision towards a book manuscript and that he can contemplate this revision with some enthusiasm, he might, well sound out possible publishing interest. A good way is a prepared letter, which outlines the history of the thesis (and indicates the examiners who know it), provides a curriculum vitae of the author, describes the content of the new manuscript which he hopes to prepare (preferably with a table of contents), and gives a

As we might have expected, there has been an almost unanimous outcry about the change in the system of draft deferments by all the individuals even remotely concerned. The University administrations are croaking about the damage to the future of the American intellectual level and prophesying the drying up of the sources for teachers and advanced scientific personnel. The students who had been seriously looking forward to graduate study are naturally up in arms but so also are those who are in two year junior colleges who do not give even the Bachelor's degree and which have multiplied like wildfire in the past years in connection with the fight against ignorance and superstition.

Lament Regulations

Other classes of the community are lamenting that the old draft regulations were not democratic, since they gave an advantage to the educated rich, while the poor who could not go to school were sent to fight for a country which was largely indifferent to them and their needs. Still others have blamed the whole mess on the Director of the Selective Service System and Congress which has persistently refused to overhaul the entire conception of compulsory service and still others have demanded it on the conscientious demands of enlightened individuals not to be compelled to concern themselves with participation in the war in Vietnam and so feel that they should be left to go their own sweet way.

Others have called for a lottery or the establishment of a nation-wide standard with exemptions spelled out in detail by a central board in Washington, while others call this a mere device of the Establishment, whatever that is.

Principle of American Life

There is much to be said for each of these criticisms and there can be no doubt that Congress has declined to act consistently but it has always been a principle of American life that once Congress passes a law, it hates to amend it, even to improve it. So amid the normally conflicting interests, it does nothing until some new crisis arises and it urgently becomes necessary to scrape the entire fabric and start a new improvised system intended to favor that new class of the population which is most in the public eye.

As talk goes back to World War I, it is often forgotten that the much advertised goldfish bowl which drew the original key numbers did not offer in any way equalization of risks. Those men who had served in the pre-war National Guard were sent first to the Mexican border and then divided into various camps and the majority went to France in their own units

whether they had the ability to rise to officer rank or not were grudgingly used by the mass of early battles.

The Plattsburg Training System sponsored by General Leonard Wood and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt supplied a nucleus of officers who higher authority, the so-called ninety day wonders, although many of them well proved their training. As for the men who volunteered or were drafted, they all took their chance, although at times apparently by the sheerest accident and red tape plus the laws of chance, some found themselves in home jobs and others were thrown into the battle a week or so after they entered the army.

World War II Draft

In World War II, when the draft was seriously revived, the situation was somewhat better but its defects were very evident in the providing of men for the most complicated services, thus problems remained. This led after the war to the provisions for the education of veterans, a movement which contained much that was good and opened the way for widespread abuses by so-called schools which trained veterans over prolonged periods of time at government expense for all kinds of occupations which had been formerly held by men of little education or training. This in turn after the Korean conflict led to the present system of deferments which has been abused but no more than any of its predecessors.

Now the startling changes in the temper of the most vociferous of the American leaders and the call again to remodel education for the benefit of the so-called hard core of the unemployed has promised to bring to a dead end not only the movement for reforming education but the scrapping of all standards to aid in the promotion either of integration or of neighborhood control by untrained and often hostile people.

Criticize High Standards

Such an institution as the City College of New York which for over one hundred years has maintained a free education for all competent and available residents of New York is criticized for its high standards and there is a continual insistence that "water down its courses to make them palatable in the new era or compel the students to pay, while there is a proliferation of new colleges in the City University being planned for the most depressed portions of the city.

The burden of support is being removed from the city to the state and in the last analysis to the Federal Government which is being told that it is its duty to raise the standards of education and opportunity for all regardless of ability. Where the govern-

ment has been trying (sometimes ineffectively) to secure well-trained bodies of scholars in various fields, it is now criticized for doing so, while there is being built up a large body of intelligentsia which admits no obligations to any one including themselves and their nation, of which they do not feel themselves members.

Congress Considers Task

It is small wonder that at the present time, when the attention of the great majority of the population of all classes is being turned to the poor system of order in many cities, Congress can consider these problems rather than the more esoteric ones of the meaning of civil rights, of equal opportunities, and the task of remodeling the whole of society to suit those people who are objecting to everything that goes on.

The problems that confront the President and Congress are almost insoluble in the noise and confusion that is being created on all sides as new theories are being propounded not only as panaceas but as the logical results of the omissions of the past, while Presidential commissions are calling for new expenditures and the scuttling of all the American traditions which involve the cooperation of all sane elements of the body politic.

No Time or Inclination

There is no time or inclination to try to work out any general theory of education and it is casually overlooked that the complicated system of today was worked out over a long period of time during which there was no available test of standards to be applied. It was only gradually that the various elements, the local school, the local college, the newly developed universities and all the rest of the paraphernalia came into existence to meet a need. Yet to hear critics talk, one would judge that that system sprang fully armed and developed from the head of Jupiter as did the goddess Athena and should be exorcised like the devil in Faust or swept away like last year's leaves.

There is undoubtedly much still to be done. That cannot be done amid rioting or appeals to violence, love-ins, sit-downs, etc. The police and the military must be the producers of order. Much can be done to improve these services but basically, if the United States is to be preserved as a bulwark of freedom, there must be sober thought and careful improvement, rapid if possible but not by the system of destruction. That way lies the desire of all the enemies of the state and freedom and that desire must be thwarted without weakening the will of Americans to live and work together for the real freedom which is slowly but surely coming.

On November 7, 1917, the "Bolshevik" traitors led by Lenin and Trotsky smashed the Kerensky government, and re-established a dictatorship far worse than anything known under the Czar.

Nevertheless, on November 20, 1917, the Ukrainian Rada again proclaimed the official status of the Ukrainian National Republic, and sought recognition from the new Bolshevik Regime.

Finally, on December 17, 1917, the "Sovkarkom" (Soviet of People's Commissars) declared:

"The Soviet of People's Commissars of the Russian Republic recognize, without any limits or conditions, and in all respects, the national rights and independence of the Ukrainian Republic..."

At the same time, however, the cunning and conniving Lenin tied a string to the declaration, by demanding that Russian Soviet troops be stationed in Ukraine.

When this ultimatum was rejected by the Rada, Lenin

mal consideration, and a decision about publication, takes place when a final manuscript is received.

The nature of the revision so often referred to above requires some discussion at this point. There are two principal considerations to be heeded in the development of a book manuscript from a thesis. The first is the new and larger audience to be addressed and the second is the treatment of the material in the way which will best meet the needs and interests of this audience.

The new readers of a scholarly work may be imagined as 1000 or as 5000 in number. In general, however, whatever their number, the new readers will influence a revision in much the same way. The wider audience will, of course, include not just fellow workers in the subject, narrowly defined; many academic readers with many different interests will come to the book not because of a special interest in the writer's main subject but because what they happen to be working on or reading about touches this subject at a number of points. These readers, and sometimes others with even more general interests, will have to be persuaded

to do more than pick up the book and glance at the Index; the author has to think in terms of attracting their attention as he did not have to do with his small examining committee.

This means that he must at a very early stage answer the question how much background information he can assume in the book's audience. The answer will determine fundamentally how he must present his material. Two mistakes are possible: under-explanation (and under-documentation) or over-explanation (and over-documentation). It is never easy to find the safe and sensible course between the two; it is equally true that unless the need to attempt it is recognized, the conversion from thesis to book will be half-hearted and the result will lack force.

It is almost always true that a book prepared from a thesis requires an "opening out" of the topic beyond the often narrow limits appropriate to a thesis. A writer for a wider public must give his topic a context. He may extend the time span of the historical movement covered, he may include more writers or more influences in

the effort of literary criticism; or, if he is warranted in giving attention primarily to his original subject, he may support and illuminate it with a description of background which will add necessary perspective. In all this, he will aim at a manuscript which is more or less self-contained, that is, which does not depend on the reader's having full familiarity with an array of people, places, and events before he starts to read. The book manuscript should also lead up to the drawing of conclusions and inferences and should make judgments as it proceeds. The reader should feel that he has had the pleasure of listening to an informed person discussing a topic or a period and ordering it for his better understanding. This at once suggests another most important difference between thesis and book: the difference in tone.

A thesis tends to be a formal document which has a rigid structure and is written in academic prose. Its author is not under the necessity of establishing direct communication with the reader, although this is by no means forbidden. In a book there must be a sense of the author's speak-

ing directly to his audience. This in turn involves a commitment of the author to his subject. From its opening pages a scholarly work of analysis or criticism should impart to the reader the writer's conviction that his subject is worth writing about and worth reading about. The reader should want to go on. Successful persuasion, among other things, will be found to have a great deal to do with the manner in which the theme of the book is introduced. The introductory part of a book must not only lead logically to the heart of the study but lead the reader to it, and engage him in it.

Style is another element which can do much to increase a reader's sense that he is in direct communication with the author. The indirect and carefully impersonal style often considered appropriate in a thesis can give a chill to the pages of a book. Simplicity and directness should be the aim. Jargon should be examined sceptically. The author should prefer for his sentences the active and the alive to the passive and the unduly careful. He should endeavour to introduce light

BOOK REVIEW

"The Vulnerable Russians"

By PATRICK F. SCANDON.

"The Vulnerable Russians," by Dr. Lev E. Dobriensky of Georgetown University, presents a very telling picture of Russian imperialism and colonialism. (Pageant Press, Manhattan, 454 pages).

It is the author's contention that 112 million Russians are holding 128 millions of other peoples in captivity by psychological warfare. He lists among the captives not only the nations taken into the Communist orbit after World War II but such segments of the old Czarist empire as Ukraine, Byelorussia, Cossackia, North Caucasia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkistan and the Far East Republic.

The growth of the Russian Communist Empire in its first 50 years — a short period in world history — has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of our time. From Moscow to the Danube, and Cuba in the west, and from Moscow to China in the east the progress has been astounding.

No one may say the Communists came to power in Russia through revolution, because they seized power after the revolution of Alexander Kerensky. Nor did they build their empire by conversion to Communism or love of Communism, but by fear.

In addition they were helped by those who should have opposed them the most, the anti-Communist nations including the United States. Karl Marx recognized the genius of the Russians in using others for the advancement of Russian aims. Marx wrote: "The Russian bear is certainly capable of anything, so long as he knows the other animals he has to deal with to be capable of nothing."

Dr. Dobriensky blames Woodrow Wilson and Frank-

lin D. Roosevelt for much of the rise of the Russian Empire. He condemns Wilson for failing to apply the principle of national self-determination to the many subjugated non-Russian nations, like Ukraine in the Russian empire. He blames Roosevelt for diplomatic recognition of Russia, for economic contributions, and for naive trust of the Russian word at Yalta and Tehran.

The United States, he finds, has allowed itself to be fooled and used by the Russian leaders with the result that it has been losing ground every day. He insists that the United States should fight in the cold war with the same weapons the Russians are using — psycho-political tactics.

Dr. Dobriensky launches into a point by point discussion of the ways Russian expansion can be halted by using their own tactics against the Russians. "It is only a question of time before further cumulation of evidence in rationalized failure, compromise and no-win psychosis will move sufficient minds to adopt this realistic policy," the author concludes.

In looking over back issues of "The Tablet" we are more convinced than ever that the continual and strong opposition voiced in "The Tablet" to Russian aid was absolutely right. The entrance of the United States into both world wars and our weak policies at the peace conferences, were tragic, the betrayal of democracy, justice and freedom made Soviet victories possible and helped plunge the world into today's horrors. Communism has always been the greatest threat to the United States. Today it imperils everyone despite all the so-called bridge building.

and Trotsky launched armed aggression against Ukraine, which was successfully resisted by the newly formed Ukrainian forces.

Failing in this attempt, the Lenin-Trotsky gang then inveigled the newly formed government of Poland to join in a military alliance against Ukraine — in return for Soviet recognition of a "free and independent Poland." Now forced to fight on two fronts — against Soviet troops in the East and the Poles in the West — by the summer of 1920, all Ukrainian resistance had been crushed. Although the freedom of the Ukrainian people had come to an end, the official "death certificate" was not signed until March, 1921, in the Treaty of Rada between communist Russia and Poland.

After Pearl Harbor, the United States gave massive military and economic aid to the Soviet Union in the war against Nazi Germany; a war which the USSR could not

have won without our help; and so, in keeping with its unchanging tactics, the communists are now repaying us for our friendly assistance by doublecrossing the United States.

It is said that the value of history is in the lessons it teaches, but there appears to be a few folk in Washington, D. C., who have learned nothing from the history of the Soviet duplicity and deceit, and still talk about "making agreements" and "building bridges" with Red masters of the art of the doublecross.

And so, just so that you won't be confused, draw a big black circle on your calendar around the date of December 17 — the day when the communists promised to respect "without any limits or conditions, and in all the respects, the national rights and independence of the Ukrainian Republic."

(Courtesy of: Herb Philbrick's News Bulletin, Washington, D.C., December, 1967)

and air into his prose, by varying the length and structure of sentences, by making less use of "It is important to note..." and "It can be concluded that..." by omitting formal summaries or else working them in more skilfully and informally, by cutting down sub-headings to the minimum in favour of smoother transitions in the text.

Finally, a word about footnotes. These are omnipresent in theses, because they are largely the guarantees of the accomplishment of proper research. A great deal of this proof can be assumed for the purposes of a book — we do not need footnote references to the Canada Year Book for standard items of information about Canada, or dates and a brief biography for Voltaire when he first appears in a work of literary criticism. We do need references for quotations of fact presented for the first time or in a new light. All discussion of a point raised in the text should be given in the text unless there is justification for including in a footnote a remark which is genuinely — and briefly — parenthetical. A sequence of

quotations from the same source running through a paragraph of text need have only one inclusive reference. The date of a newspaper editorial or of a debate in the House of Commons or the line numbers of a selection of poetry can be worked into the text and the footnote dropped. If there is to be a bibliography it can be responsible for all the bibliographical details of works cited, and the footnotes can therefore be briefer and still useful.

In making the change from a thesis to a book manuscript, there may be a very great deal to do or there may be comparatively little. Nevertheless each thesis must be rigorously subjected to the questions about audience and style set forth above. In finding the right way to address his proper audience, an author may well discover that the farther he leaves his thesis behind him, mentally, and physically, the better book he will write and the more people he will persuade to read it. A thesis should, in short, be a quarry from which, a new structure is built.

The End

Palydowycz is Coach of the Year

LEADS CLIFTON BOOTERS TO NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Severin Palydowycz, 29-year-old, teacher and coach at Clifton, N.J., High School, was the "toast of the town" last fall as his soccer team won the New Jersey State Championship by defeating East Brunswick, 4-1, in the finals.

The feat was particularly noteworthy, since the school renewed soccer only four years ago under Palydowycz, after it had been discontinued shortly after World War II.

Played Basketball

Palydowycz, who played basketball at Yale before being graduated from the University of Bridgeport, saw his first Clifton team fashion a 4-5-3 record in 1964. Next year the team showed considerable improvement in compiling a 9-3-4 record. In 1966, the Clifton booters were 12-1-1 for the season. Last year they were undefeated in and won the state honors.

Palydowycz, who is married and the father of two children, has to be the most flu-



Severin Palydowycz

ent soccer coach around. He speaks five languages (English, German, Polish, Ukrainian and Russian), teaching Russian and German at the high school.

Proficient in Languages

His proficiency in languages, second only to his soccer savvy, comes in handy. The composition of his team requires it, as there are sev-

eral nationalities represented, including Ukrainian boys. Moreover, by imparting instructions from the sidelines in a language other than English, Palydowycz is certain that his opponents will not guess the plays. By the time they do crack the code, his boys will have scored a goal. Equally successful in tennis (his team went undefeated in 13 matches) Palydowycz has been named Coach of the Year in soccer by The Morning Call, Clifton's largest daily. Bob Whiting, the newspaper's sports columnist, devoted an entire column to the Ukrainian coach for his excellent achievements at Clifton High.

Praise Exploits

The Newark Sunday News has also carried several stories on Palydowycz, penned by Harry Robinson.

All of them have been praising the coaching exploits of Severin Palydowycz and wishing him much success in the future.

Newark Youth Aims For N. J. Wrestling Championship

NEWARK, N.J. — Taras Olesnyckyj, a muscular 230-pound senior at Vailsburg High School who is co-captain of the wrestling team, is first seeded in this city's wrestling championships.

Under the tutelage of coach John Allen, Olesnyckyj last year achieved the rank of seventh in New Jersey as a heavyweight.

If he maintains his winning ways, Olesnyckyj will go on to the district championships, then to the regionals and finally to the state competition.

Olesnyckyj, who is said to have a tremendous sense of balance, determination and an uncanny knowledge of his craft, is noted as a two-way performer on the high school gridiron. He is given an excellent chance of toppling the New Jersey state high-school shot put record this spring. The young athlete, who maintains a B-average in



Taras Olesnyckyj

school, comes from a family of athletes. His mother is a member of Newark's Chornomorska Sitch volleyball team, his older brother Nestor is a former high-school basketball stickout and volleyball player, and his younger brother Lubko shines on the basketball court.

Ski Clubs To Compete

GREENWICH, N.Y. — Members of six Ukrainian ski clubs plan to meet at the Easton Valley Ski Resort here March 9 and 10 for competition in men's and women's skiing, slalom, grand slalom and combined events.

Taking part in the ski weekend, which is sponsored by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York, will be clubs from Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Competition will begin following registration at the Easton Valley lodge at 8.30 a.m. March 9. Awards will be presented at a dinner that evening.

The Dr. W. Wrecona Memorial Cup will be given for first place in the men's competition. Reservations for lodgings are being made directly with the resort, and further information is available from Jaroslaw D. Rubel, 211-05 29 Avenue, Bayside, N.Y. 11360, bined competition.

Silver Jubilee Testimonial For Rev. Emil Manastersky

Very Rev. Emil Manastersky, Vicar General of the diocese of Stamford, Conn., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination February 11.

Father Manastersky, the son of Mrs. Anna Sozonski Manastersky and the late Leon Manastersky, was born on August 25, 1919 in Jeannette, Pa. He received his elementary education in the public schools in Ambridge, Pa. Following the completion of his primary education in Ambridge, he was enrolled in St. Basil's Preparatory School in Stamford, Conn. where he spent two years. He completed his high school education at St. Veronica's High School in Ambridge.

Upon graduation from high school, Father Manastersky entered St. Joseph's Pontifical Seminary in Rome, Italy. He then studied philosophy and theology at the University of the Propagation of Faith in Rome. On March 25, 1942, he was ordained a deacon in Rome. During the summer of 1942 he, together with other Americans left stranded in Europe by World War II, were evacuated to the United States. Father Manastersky then completed his theological studies at the Catholic University of America in Washington. He was ordained to the priesthood on February 12, 1943 by the late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky in Philadelphia, Pa. His first Solemn Mass was celebrated in St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ambridge on February 21, 1943.

Father Manastersky's first assignment was as assistant pastor at the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia. At the same time he was also appointed secretary to the late Archbishop Bohachevsky. In September 1943 Father Manastersky was sent by the Archbishop for graduate studies at the Catholic University of America. He enrolled in the Department of Library Science and received a Master of Science in Library Science. Father Manastersky was then appointed Librarian of St. Basil's College and Preparatory School, where he also held the position of instructor in Latin at the Preparatory School.

Between 1944 to 1948 he served as week-end assistant in St. John's parish in Newark, N. J., Holy Ghost parish in Brooklyn, N. Y., and St. Michael's parish in Yonkers, N. Y. He was also enrolled in the Graduate School at Fordham University where he completed graduate studies in philosophy. In 1948, while still holding his position at St. Basil's College, Father Manastersky was named pastor of St. Vladimir's parish in Stamford. At present besides his diocesan position, Father Manastersky is Associate Professor



Rev. Emil Manastersky

of Philosophy at St. Basil's College.

Father Manastersky also served as Secretary to the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Diocesan Consultant in Stamford and is a member of the Directorate of Stamford Diocesan Organizations. In September 1962 Bishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk appointed Father Manastersky as his Vicar-General. The jubilarian was the chaplain of the Stamford Catholic Library and is now chairman of the Book Selection Committee of the library.

The professional organizations to which Father Manastersky belongs include the American Philosophical Association, American Library Association, Association of Ukrainian Librarians of America, Catholic Library Association, the College Theology Society and the National Catholic Educational Association.

On February 11, 1968 Father Manastersky celebrated a Mass of Thanksgiving in the Chapel of St. Basil's College in Stamford, Conn. Bishop Schmondiuk presided. Assisting Father Manastersky were Msgr. Michael Bohachevich, a classmate and pastor of St. John's parish in Detroit, Mich., and Very Rev. Alexander Krochmalny, pastor of St. Peter and Paul parish in Ambridge. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Walter Paska, Vicar-General of St. Nicholas Diocese of Chicago, Ill.

The administration and faculty of St. Basil's College tendered a testimonial dinner in honor of Father Manastersky at St. Benedict's Center in Stamford.

The dinner was attended by some 400 guests. It included greetings by the Most Rev. Joseph Schmondiuk; the Hon. Bruno Giordano, Mayor of Stamford; Rev. Stephen Grinvalsky, pastor of St. Benedict Parish. Guest speakers were Dr. Myroslav Borysiuk, Professor of St. Basil's College, and Elmer Koczarski, Class of 1945. In addition to the above, the following were introduced: Joseph Lessawyer, UNA President, and Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, Treasurer of the Providence Ass'n. The dinner program also included selections by the St. Basil's Prep and College Choirs under the direction of Prof. Alexander Bernyk.

St. John's Youth Organization In Newark Elects New Officers

NEWARK, N.J. — Orest Tkach has been elected president of St. John's Parish Youth Organization of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Other officers for the coming year are: vice-president, Anna Spas; secretary, Joanne Czap; treasurer, Luba Gensior; sergeant-at-arms, Victor Mackiewicz.

Rev. Jaroslaw Dybka, CSSR, moderator of the organization, appointed these committee chairmen: spiritual, Christine Czap; social, Luba Spas; cultural, Lydia Mandzy; charities, Oksana Ferens, and sports, Orest Bortnyk. The Very Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn, CSSR, is pastor of St.

John's Church. Members of the organization have just completed a very successful "Christmas Caroling" project visiting the homes of parishioners. All contributions received have been turned over to the Church Building Fund.

Plans have been completed for a "LEAP-IN" dance to be held in the school auditorium February 24. The Parish Youth Organization, which includes young parishioners of high school and college age, hopes that in the coming year every young member of the parish will enroll in the organization.

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WILLIAM KURELEK — UNIQUE ARTIST

(The article below was written by Wendy Michener for the Globe Magazine of the Toronto Globe and Mail. Supplementing the article in the January 20th issue was a series of Mr. Kurelek's recent paintings, including a full cover-page reproduction of a Ukrainian picnic scene).

"Still trying to follow the Christian precept Honor Thy Father and Mother, I decided to dedicate this latest project to my mother." Thus William Kurelek on his fifth major series of paintings, 20 of them on show at Toronto's Isaacs Gallery.

Kurelek, now 40, is a unique Canadian painter, one of the few to deal with landscape and historic incident in a realistic way, recreating the pioneer experience in scenes of his western childhood. And he is exceptionally successful. His prices have risen since 1962 from \$600 maximum to \$3,000 — and he sells almost every painting as it's finished.

Service to God

Most remarkable of all, he sees his whole life and work in terms of service to God. It was only after his conversion to Catholicism in 1957 that he found the strength of purpose to paint, though he had longed to since he was a child growing up painfully in a Ukrainian farming district in Alberta.

Young William, to his father's dismay, turned out to be hopeless at farming, a dreamer and a natural draftsman. Kurelek's boyish drawings of devils and goblins were no comfort to a man who had left Ukraine to make a good life in Canada and looked to his first-born to help achieve his dreams.

But Metro Kurelek — in spite of himself, was an inspiration to his son, with his vivid stories of devils and of life in the old country. What the father described, the son tried to draw — only to provoke his father's anger.

Earned Education

Forbidden to draw, the boy found comfort in reading about the hard lives of famous artists and musicians. Later, on graduation from the University of Manitoba, he struck out on his own. Rejecting his father's advice to get into a "respectable and profitable" profession like teaching or medicine, he earned himself an education in art — first at the Ontario College of Art, later in England. But he was plagued by pain in his eyes whenever he tried to paint, and his inner conflict brought him close to suicide. With his conversion came some relief. At last he began to paint, and within four years he had found critical acceptance.

Even today his parents are only half convinced that he did right to become a painter, though he earns roughly \$12,000 a year (a "fantastically good income," as it seems to William) and has sold paintings to Lester Pearson, the Museum of Modern Art and the National Gallery, among others. His Isaacs Gallery show was 90 per cent sold before opening.

At his studio, an abandoned-looking store in a depressed area of downtown Toronto, Kurelek says quietly, "My father has never actually said that he's pleased with my success, though I think he is. My mother says, 'It's not too bad, but do you think it will last?'"

Still Trying

Kurelek is "still trying," through he has never found it easy, to honor his father and mother. He painted tribute to his father in his second farm series in 1964 and now has done so to his "mama" and, by extension, to all Ukrainian women. He was encouraged in the project by the Association of Ukrainian Women of Canada, who were anxious to have illustrations of their history and commissioned several paintings in the series.

Kurelek's mother, Mary, was born in Canada in the Willingdon-Vegreville district of Alberta, which was almost entirely Ukrainian at the time. It was her father who sponsored Metro Kurelek's passage to Canada. During his two years' work on the present show, Kurelek came to appreciate a couple



William Kurelek

of things that had escaped him when he was a boy hiding behind the wood-pile from his mother to escape the endless chores. "The biggest thing in our lives was work, W-O-R-K," he says, with one of his rare grins. "It may seem a bit grim, but it was a relationship..."

"My mother and father had more kinship than my wife and I, because I have a work that is pretty well separate from her. My mother was part of everything, even more than a modern farm wife."

A farm wife in the early days of the west did everything. She fed the men, kept the home, looked after the animals, reared the children, shot game and worked in the fields. "Some may regard such a wife with a sneer as a 'work horse,'" writes Kurelek in his detailed notes for the show, "yet it is by the sweat and toil of thousands of such unknown people across the agricultural west that the country was developed..."

More Honest

Kurelek researches each subject in detail and even then is rarely satisfied. "I try to be as faithful as possible because then it will be more honest, more true to the memory."

His farm paintings, at their happiest, are reminiscent of the Flemish painter Brueghel the Elder, but many are shot through with a sense of impending doom — just as Ukrainian folk songs are colored by a peculiar wailing tone. In this, Kurelek was probably influenced by a terror of his father. "Even today I'm depressed by bad weather, if I'm on the farm. In bad weather father was always in a bad mood and would take it out on me or the animals."

Recently Kurelek has been possessed by an apocalyptic vision of atomic destruction. Convinced that World War III will come in his lifetime, he is trying to build a bomb shelter, despite the protests of neighbors, in the backyard of his east end Toronto home. Kurelek is married, has three children and one foster child living at home and also supports three children in other countries.

Impending Doom

For him, materialism is a false god, whose worship will bring destruction. So Kurelek lives modestly. "I keep having to struggle against letting things become my master. If

it weren't for this vision that I have, I wouldn't be so concerned. Each added comfort; now is like an added burden when the system is disrupted."

His vision appears in the final painting of the series, "as suggested by my father, illustrating the material advancement of Ukrainians settling in Canada." It is a story painting, since the younger Kurelek also has the storytelling urge, but one with a moral. Outside there is a wedding, while inside the family, is getting ready for the celebration.

"The person facing the audience is the granny or baba, the only original pioneer still living and resting satisfied now to see her children, even her great-grandchildren about her. In one lifetime she remembers as a small girl the family trudging into their homestead where there was no civilization whatever, just bush, bears, mosquitoes and wild grass. Now the fields are lush and productive, symbolic of this land of plenty. All the latest gadgets and furniture fill the house..."

"Only the children seem to notice the portentous cloud on the horizon, and communications media turned down and forgotten for the moment, broadcast too late the nemesis of mere materialism."

The nemesis paintings are just about the only ones by Kurelek that don't sell easily. "People don't want to live with them," he says. But that doesn't stop him. If he is to paint at all, he will paint what he believes in and let art look after itself.

"If you have art in you," he says, "it will come out."

CORRECTS ERROR

Following is the text of a letter sent to the International Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians by Antin Rudnytsky, well-known Ukrainian musician and composer, asking the editor to make some fundamental corrections in Mr. Rudnytsky's biographical note:

Dear Sir: My attention was called to the biographical notice on myself, in the Intern. Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, 9th Edition, 1964, p. 1852. While thanking you for including me in the Intern. Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, I would greatly appreciate the correction in your next edition of certain errors in said biographical notice. 1) The spelling of my name is Rudnytsky, not Rudnitsky. 2) I am not a "Russian-American composer..." but an Ukrainian-American (as rightly stated in the "World Biography," p. 4116)

3) I conducted the State Opera of Kharkov in Ukraine, of which Kharkov was then the capital-not in Russia. Sincerely yours, Antin Rudnytsky

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