

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
81-83 Grand Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303  
New York Telephone:  
BArelay 7-4125  
Tel.: HENDERSON 4-0237  
Ukrainian National Ass'n  
Tel.: HENDERSON 5-8740

PIK LXXV Ч. 61. SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1968 15 CENTS — 15 ЦЕНТІВ No. 61 VOL. LXXV

### UNA Auditors Conduct Annual Scrutiny



Seen at work during the annual audit of UNA resources, accomplishments and organizational status is the Supreme Auditing Committee, in the UNA home office in Jersey City. From left to right are: Peter Puclo of Chicago, vice-chairman of the committee; John Evanchuk, Chicago, English secretary; Dr. Walter Gallan, Philadelphia, chairman; Ivan Iewryk, Winnipeg, Ukrainian secretary, and Ivan Washchuk, Detroit, member. The week-long scrutiny of UNA progress, which began March 25, included a joint meeting with UNA executive officers, a study of Svoloda publishing activities and a look at the UNA estate Soyuzivka near Kerhonkson, N.Y. The audit precedes the yearly deliberations of the UNA Supreme Assembly, scheduled this year for the week of May 13.

### Society Appeals For Action At Human Rights Conferences

NEW YORK — The Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States has asked Secretary of State Dean Rusk to bring to the attention of the United Nations Human Rights Commission the "violations committed upon the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government."

The appeal, made on behalf of the Shevchenko Society by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, the society's president, and Dr. Basil Steciuk, secretary, was sent to Mr. Rusk on March 12.

It requested Mr. Rusk to instruct U.S. delegations to raise "pertinent questions" during discussions at the World Assembly for Human Rights, which was held in Montreal March 22 to 27, and at the International Conference for Human Rights which will convene in Teheran from April 22 to May 12 under the auspices of the United Nations.

The questions listed included violation of academic freedom, arbitrary imposition of

Communist dogmas upon Ukrainian history, linguistics and philology, falsification and "re-editing" of Ukrainian classics, systematic repression of Ukrainian literature, arts and music, and systematic destruction of old Ukrainian architectural monuments.

These "repressive measures" constituted the violation of human rights of the whole 45-million Ukrainian nation, the appeal pointed out.

It also noted that between 1965 and 1967 the Soviet government arrested over 200 Ukrainian intellectuals, including members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and research institutes, as well as teachers, professors, poets, writers and journalists, many of whom were sentenced to several years at hard labor.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society represents Ukrainian American scholars and university professors, all of whom are U.S. citizens.

### Saturday School Graduates To Get County Certificates

By Marta Baczynsky

CHICAGO — Len Albano, Cook County assistant superintendent, praised youngsters of the Ukrainian Saturday School here for their dedication and their desire to enrich their educational horizons.

"You are more American than your American friends. When you finish these courses you will have more to offer than your friends. You will feel at home in two cultures and you will know the best of both," he said.

Mr. Albano's visit marked the second time in less than a year that an official of the Cook County superintendent's office has observed the Ukrainian school in action.

The Cook County official paid the visit at the request of Robert Hanrahan, Cook County superintendent of schools, and Myron B. Kuropas, president of the American-Ukrainian Republican Association of Illinois. His primary purpose was to discuss the format of a proposed certificate of merit which the superintendent's office will award to all Saturday School

graduates in June. Agreement on this unprecedented step was reached during Mr. Albano's visit.

Saturday School Principal Adam Antonowycz said: "we are finally beginning to move in the right direction in our desire to gain greater recognition for our Ukrainian courses. This is a first step. Perhaps someday we will be in a position to convince other governmental agencies that our school is performing a vital task for the American nation. With millions being spent to organize language schools at various universities, I've often wondered why the Federal government is so negligent of so vital a national resource as our Ukrainian schools."

Mr. Albano pledged his full support in all future endeavors of the Ukrainian school. "I never realized that this was such a big undertaking. Thanks to the work of people such as Myron Kuropas, our educational system will continue to respond to some of your needs," he told the principal.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON CALLS FOR "STILL-FAIRER" AMERICA

ADDRESSES FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS EDITORS  
AT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Lyndon B. Johnson, speaking to some 150 editors and publishers of the foreign language press in the United States, called for firm resolve in overcoming the "wars America fights with itself" and a joint effort in building a "still-greater, still-fairer America."

The President received the representatives of the foreign language press at a special conference in the White House Thursday, March 28. Included in the group were Dr. Matthew Stachiw, editor of Narodna Volya, Mstyslav Dolnycky, editor of America, and Antin Dragan, editor of Svoloda.

#### Acknowledges Contributions

In acknowledging the vast contributions of various ethnic groups to the economic growth and cultural development of the nation, the President appealed for help in resolving the most urgent problems of foreign and domestic policy citing the personal experience "that many of your

readers have had" in overcoming poverty and political tyranny.

"They have seen nations enslaved and tyrannized," said Mr. Johnson, "they have seen that tyranny is a contagious disease that can reach epidemic proportions if it is not halted."

Accompanying the President was Mrs. Johnson and a score of his personal aides. Preceding the White House conference was a special session at the State Department, at which the ethnic press editors were briefed on foreign policy developments by Secretary Dean Rusk and other members of the Department.

Full text of President Johnson's remarks appears below.

An observer of the American scene in 1938 wrote that America was fighting wars with itself:

- The rich versus the poor.
- Isolationists versus internationalists.
- Catholic versus Protestant.
- Gentile versus Jew.
- White versus Negro.
- Old-stock Americans versus immigrants.
- And immigrants against one another.

I don't think anyone in 1938 could imagine how much headway we would make in 30 years—on some of these issues. The frictions between religions and between nationalities, the discrimination against ethnic groups—these have been eased, in many instances almost to the vanishing point.

But some of the issues are still very much with us. And so we in government address ourselves to the problems that remain. As we do, we ask the help of those who have known the problems at firsthand.

The problem of poverty still exists. Many of those who were poor in 1938—perhaps some of the 5 million readers of your newspapers—are now among the privileged—and so are their children. But for some of your readers, poverty is as real as where next month's rent money will come from—just as poverty is real for Americans in Appalachia, and for Americans in the ghettos, just as poverty or the threat of poverty is real for aged Americans who need more social security and Americans on fixed incomes who must be protected against inflation.

I am pleased to announce today one federal project that will help fight poverty. It is a Department of Labor grant of \$189,000 that will enable ethnic fraternal organizations in Pittsburgh to train household workers for industry. Women who were earning \$8 to \$10 a day will be able to earn \$18 or \$20 a day—and we expect that this will only be the first of many such programs.

The race problem, too, is still with us. In 1938 it was noted that "The dice are loaded against the colored people." Today we seek to unload those dice. And we ask for help and understanding from other Americans who themselves once faced the loaded dice of discrimination and prejudice.

The split concerning America's role in the world—the split between isolationism and internationalism—also still exists. In 1968—as in 1938—some Americans are asking, "Why does it matter to us whether some far-away little nation retains its right to self-determination?" Once again, I think many of your readers have had personal experiences that may help them—and help us—to answer that question. They have seen nations enslaved and tyrannized; and have seen that tyranny is a contagious disease that can reach epidemic proportions if it is not halted.

So we ask for your help. We have seen over thirty years that America can resolve the wars it fights with itself. We can live with each other and build greatness here. You have helped build this greatness in America through your newspapers and through your community services. You have done it, we have done it—and with your help we will all continue to work toward a still-greater still-fairer America.

### Voice of America Airs Interviews

The Voice of America is currently broadcasting to Ukraine a series of interviews in which former UNA Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian gives an account of his life, activities and accomplishments in the United States.

The interviews with Mr. Slobodian, now 78 and an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, were conducted by Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme vice-president.

Interviews five and six in the series will be beamed by Voice of America today and tomorrow between 10 and 11.

### Ukrainian Leaders Meet Secretary Rusk



U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk poses with Ukrainian representatives at a State Department reception for leaders of national non-governmental organizations, held in Washington March 19. From left to right are Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee; Antin Batiuk, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President; Dean Rusk; Dr. Walter Dushnyk, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; the Very Rev. Myroslav Charyna, president of the Providence Association, and Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, Providence treasurer. President Johnson, making an unscheduled appearance at the reception, told the gathering that the enemy in Vietnam aims to break the American will and maintained that "there is no resigning from world responsibility." The Ukrainians were among 200 NGO representatives attending a two-day foreign policy briefing by State Department officials.

### Chornovil Book Subject of Talk

PITTSBURGH — Vyacheslav Chornovil's book "The Crime of Thought" will be the subject of a talk here tomorrow by Dr. Michael S. Pap, professor of history and political science at John Carroll University.

Sponsored by the Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic, Dr. Pap will speak at 3 p.m. in Carnegie Lecture Hall, Oakland.

The book, published in Ukrainian by a French company and soon to be published in English by McGraw-Hill Inc. of New York, reveals the harsh treatment and inhumane living conditions to which Ukrainian writers, poets and intellectuals have been subjected.

Dr. George Kyschakevych, who helped organize Dr. Pap's visit, said Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks and Hungarians will attend the lecture to tell of the treatment of their countrymen.

The program, which is free and open to the public, was co-ordinated by Michael Komichak and Michael Korehynsky, members of the Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic.

### Second Volume of Encyclopedia To be Published Early in 1969

TORONTO — The second volume of the Concise Encyclopedia of Ukraine will be published early in 1969, it was disclosed here last week following a meeting of UNA representatives with officials of the University of Toronto Press.

Publication of the volume, the work of Dr. Volodymyr Kubijovych and numerous associate editors, is planned to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. Costs of the book, as with the first volume, are being underwritten by the UNA.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Svoloda editor-in-chief Antin Dragan and Dr. George Luckyj, member of the book's editorial

board, discussed details of publication with the U of T officials.

The new volume will incorporate 13 sections. They are: 1) law, 2) churches, 3) scholarship, 4) education, 5) publishing, press and radio, 6) archives, museums and libraries, 7) arts and architecture, 8) music and dance, 9) stage and cinema, 10) national economy, 11) public health, 12) armed forces, and 13) Ukrainians abroad.

In addition to numerous black-and-white illustrations, the book will have color maps and several pages of color illustrations, mainly of the arts. It will have a larger number of pages than the first volume, which was published by the UNA in 1963.

### Canada's Ethnic Groups Plan Assembly Re Cultural Rights

OTTAWA — In a communique issued here recently, Senator Paul Yuzyk urged Canadian ethnic leaders to "make their voice heard" that the Canadian Identity must embody the cultures of all the peoples who have con-

tributed to the building of Canada.

Pointing out that the Federal Provincial Conference held in Ottawa early in February had recognized French language rights in most of the provinces outside Quebec but had "forgotten or ignored" almost one-third of the Canadian population, Senator Yuzyk said that Canadians and particularly the political leaders of Canada in Ottawa must be made aware that Canada is not bicultural but in fact multicultural.

"In the interests of unity, democracy, justice, harmony and progress, Canada must accept the principle of partnership of all the component peoples and the recognition of their language and cultural rights," he declared.

Senator Yuzyk revealed that a non-political National Assembly of the Third Element ethnic groups will be convened "in the near future."

A Thinkers' Conference sponsored by prominent Canadian institutions is being held this month to define the problems and demands of ethnic groups in relation to the Canadian constitution.

### RBW Officers Greet Speaker



Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, who addressed the Republic Business Women of New York City last week on the topic "Let's Review U.S. Policy Toward the USSR," was greeted by RBW president Mrs. Helen Gunther (left) and UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyk (right), the club's first vice-chairman and program chairman. Dr. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, told a gathering of over 100 RBW members and guests that it was imperative to examine and assess old and present-day "illusions" about the USSR, and answered questions put to him by his listeners.



FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Subscription Rates for The UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$3.50 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1130 of Act of October 8, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY. Editor: ZENON SNYLKY P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editorial

New Directions

University and college students from a number of schools of higher learning in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania are gathering today at the Ukrainian Institute in New York to analyze the Ukrainian community in America.

Convinced that our community is in trouble and that "major transformations" are necessary if we are to survive as an ethnic entity, the students are taking a hard look at our Ukrainian heritage in a modern setting, at Ukrainian institutions and at the goals of the Ukrainian community.

The examination of many problems which confront the Ukrainian community will be made in several seminar sessions. Small groups, led by a student moderator, will examine problems, and possible solutions, informally and openly.

The conference, which is seen as the initial step in a search for new directions — a new ideology, as the students put it — was initiated by the recently-revitalized Ukrainian Student Hromada of New York City.

Among the topics which the conferring students are being asked to ponder are such questions as — "What is meant by Ukrainian culture (in America)? Is the meaning identical to that of one generation ago? If not identical, how has the meaning changed? Can Ukrainian culture be preserved in this alien land? How? What modifications, if any, are necessary? Does the use of the English language imply a rejection of Ukrainian cultural values? Should our traditional "akademiyas" be modified?

They will also discuss our community leadership — where has it succeeded or failed, and why? They will analyze the cultural and parental pressures on students, and examine the youth organizations (have they achieved their aims; if not, why not; what modifications would be beneficial?). They will ask themselves what services students can offer the older generation, and what help the elders can give the young people.

Under the students' scrutiny will come also the "generation gap" — that ever-present problem: who will take over our Ukrainian institutions? And, what modifications are necessary for their survival?

The conference will probe the role of the Ukrainian community in American society. Should that role be political, cultural, informative? What approaches are actually possible?

The term "Ukrainian cause" will come under review. What does the term mean at the present time? What did it mean 20 years ago, and what will it mean 15 years from now? Our relationship to modern Ukraine will be studied.

Finally, the student conference will dissect our youth organizations and consider the aims and goals of student groups.

These are serious and weighty questions, indeed, questions which have been brought up and explored (but not resolved) by many organizations and citizens in our community for a good many years.

The New York Student Hromada has set itself a difficult task. It hardly seems likely that one day of seminars, of discussion and analysis, can bring forth the hoped-for solutions and conclusive answers. Nevertheless, the students are to be highly commended for their initiative in taking definite action in matters that deeply concern many Ukrainians.

We look forward to their conclusions and summaries with great interest and wish them success!

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

NOVOTNY'S RESIGNATION

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is far too simple to group together the tumultuous events and actions of the students in Warsaw, Krakow and the other universities of Poland, and the rather surprising developments in Czechoslovakia where Antonin Novotny was first removed from his post as the leader of the Communist Party and now has resigned for "reasons of health" from his post as President of the Republic.

Throughout the years (even before the Communist takeover), the differences between the two states have been reflected in the past as well as during the period of independence — between the wars, when time and again they failed to present a common front against an outside enemy, whether that enemy was Germany, Hungary or the Soviet Union. We might almost sum it up by saying that it would cost the Polish mind dearly to make a small gesture, while it would be equally obnoxious to the Czech to make a grand one.

The model satire for the Czech has been Schvebi, the Good Soldier. The man was clever up to a certain degree but he left his ability in doubt by his careful devotion to rule and his ability to turn any order of the Hapsburg regime into a joke by a strict performance of his duty. It was almost like the very frequent slowdowns caused in American factories by the workers' careful fulfillment of all the safety regulations that are set forth in a book of rules.

Adapted to Policy

On the other hand, the Czechs had an outstanding man who was largely above the party struggle as a national leader, in the person of Thomas G. Masaryk, a professor of Prague with a large following among the students and responsible leaders. He was by birth a Moravian Slovak from the old kingdom of Bohemia, married to an American, and he proved able to adapt himself to American policy during World War I. Of his two chief assistants, Edouard Benes was a Czech with a typical Czech seriousness but trying to be a big figure in the then new world of Europe. The other was a Slovak, Milan Stefanik, an aviator and astronomer who was well known in France. Unfortunately, Stefanik had scarcely crossed the Slovak border on his way home, when his plane crashed and he was killed.

The Slovaks as a mass had been under the rule of Hungary and the Hungarian system, and many of the Slovak leaders believed that he had been killed by order of Benes. During the Republic there had existed a party of Slovak separatists which sought in every way to free themselves from the influence of Benes

after the increasing old age of Masaryk compelled him to take a less active part in the affairs of state. Up to the time of Munich plans for the reforms of the state and its conditions were more or less slurred over in Slovakia as Benes became more powerful.

Welcomed Advances

In the northwest there were the Sudeten Germans, who had been included against their will, and their continual agitation led them to welcome the advances and lures of Hitler. Finally there were the Carpathian areas known as Carpatho-Ukraine or Podkarpatska Rus which had been brought into a precarious union with promises that no Prague government tried to carry out.

We may add also that there was a much stronger pro-Russian party in the pre-war period than in any other non-Russian area, since many of the intelligent and trained leaders had looked to St. Petersburg for protection from the Germans and Austrians. They willingly took part in the Panslav gatherings held in St. Petersburg and their influence was so strong that in World War I there were formed the famous Czechoslovak Legions of deserters from the Austrian army which played an important role after the Russian Revolution.

On a different plane there were also such men as Zdenek Fierlinger, a Colonel in the Legions and later a popular Czechoslovak Minister in Washington. For some reason he was soured by Washington and when he returned for treatment in Moscow, he expressed to some people his desire to see the Czechs break entirely with the United States. He was in at the death of the old Republic and for quite a while figured behind the scenes.

System Restored

It is very possible that the Soviet army was given the task to "liberate" Prague as a Slavic city but the old leaders — the Benes regime — were able to return without the deprivations that characterized the Soviet "liberation" of other capitals. The old system came back in to play and both the democratic system and Western conceptions of industry and business were restored. The Communists obtained control of the ministries dealing with internal order and it was three years before they felt themselves able to force the regime out of power and send Benes into exile. The son of Masaryk, Jan, was found on the pavement under his windows in the foreign ministry. In other words, Czechoslovakia became the first example of a country to adopt Communism without a military

N.Y. Times Writer Underscores "Selective Terror" In Ukraine

NEW YORK — Ukraine is the area where "selective terror" in the USSR has been applied most intensively under Brezhnev and Kosygin, says a leading article in the March 24 issue of The New York Times Magazine.

The article, entitled "This Is the Winter of Moscow's Dissent," was written by Patricia Blake, a former correspondent in Moscow who has edited four collections of Russian writing in translation.

Miss Blake writes that in Ukraine aspirations for intellectual freedom are mixed with demands for cultural autonomy, sometimes shading into Ukrainian nationalism.

Reviewing the situation in Ukraine, Miss Blake says the wave of arrests began in January, 1966, when more than 200 university professors, students, journalists, writers and scientists were secretly tried for having distributed pamphlets in defense of Ukrainian culture and of the use of the Ukrainian language in the Ukrainian Republic.

Public protest demonstrations took place in various cities in the wake of these trials, continues Miss Blake. In Lviv, a crowd outside the courtroom showered the van carrying prisoners with flowers.

Miss Blake notes that the main point made in one letter

of protest by a Ukrainian intellectual, Vyacheslav Chornovil, was to be echoed later by defendants at the Moscow trials — i.e., that the freedoms guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution are precisely those that are held to be criminal offenses in court: freedom of press and assembly, and freedom to hold demonstrations.

She quotes Chornovil, who wrote of judicial procedure: "The secret trial reminds one of a boa constrictor to which a rabbit is thrown for the boa's breakfast, the rabbit having first been granted permission to present the hungry beast with arguments to prove his innocence."

After detailing other recent trials and the intellectual unrest in the USSR, Miss Blake concludes that "how Brezhnev and Kosygin will deal with this critical situation is still unclear."

"On the surface it would seem that a brutal showdown is at hand. Yet the Soviet leaders may be borne by the force of inertia and indecision that has determined their handling of other crises, both domestic and foreign."

"If so, we may be certain that the aspirations of the liberal intelligentsia, rising now for more than a decade, will continue to confront the leadership in irreversible and irremediable conflict."

confrontation and the triumph of Soviet troops.

The system that was brought in was singularly unimaginative and for years a typical Stalinist system was applied without arousing any violent outbreak even in the turbulent years of 1959. As was only natural, there were many unjust decisions by the regime but these were largely countered by the peculiar Czech attitude and it is very doubtful if the number of victims even approximated those in Poland and Hungary. Still, there were some, as the new managers of the factories and plants tried under the rules to recover their former markets and to serve more than their appointed role as a manufacturing country in the Soviet complex. Perhaps the most striking case is that of the ex-Russian tourist agent who made a permitted exit from Moscow but whose plane was sent to Prague where he was removed as a Czech war criminal. This led to intervention from Washington and a threat to halt all contact with the country. This and the strange death of an American-Jewish Philanthropist and some other cases seem to have startled the regime.

Novotny Replaced

Amid the rumblings and the demands for a freer life, Communist officials decided

that Novotny should go. They replaced him as head of the Party by Alexander Dubcek, a Slovak. It is still too early to know what will happen in the new situation. Apparently the circle around Novotny has been losing in power rapidly as some Czechs aim quietly for a new freedom more or less of the type that they had previously enjoyed. Dubcek will have to be very cautious in steering his new course and he has served warning that any attempts at liberalization must be within bounds set by the Party. "The revitalization process of the society is not determined by certain extreme tendencies and deviations, nor by local instances of attempts to give vent to non-Socialist moods. The party will not allow itself to be taken in by attempts to legalize these moods under the guise of democracy or rehabilitation."

It remains to be seen exactly what this will mean in practice. It is still too early to decide what methods of revitalization and the naming of new chiefs will amount to in the near future. The Western world must be on its guard to see whether the movement will be crushed in a new form of suppression or whether it will open new vistas for the Czech and Slovak people in their aspirations to join the free nations.

Regional Council Discusses Ways to Finance UNWLA Home

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

NEW YORK — "One of the greatest faults in Ukrainian organizations is the conviction that good will and desire to work on the part of its members are chief qualifications for the assumption of any post in its leadership," said Mrs. Iwanna Rozankowskyj at the 28th General Meeting of the New York Regional Council, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

Speaking to more than 90 women, 40 of whom were delegates representing 14 branches of the UNWLA, Mrs. Rozankowskyj said that many problems of organizations become "chronic" and unsolvable, because in analysis the symptoms are tackled while the cause is neglected.

Mrs. Rozankowskyj, who is the UNWLA Program planning chairman, outlined several major causes of organizational ills and suggested discussion of them as a kickoff for improvement.

New Regional Council members were elected for 1968. President at the proceedings was Mrs. Irene Padoch, UNWLA vice-president; and recording them were Mrs. Nadia

Popel and Mrs. Lesia Kurshak of Branch 82.

Under debate at the meeting was the plan to build a UNWLA building in New York. A preparatory committee was established to study the matter and propose ways and means of financing this project. Also discussed was the upcoming 15th UNWLA Convention, scheduled for the July 4th weekend in Chicago.

Mrs. Oksana Rak, who was re-elected president of the New York Regional Council, initiated a lottery which was resolved at the meeting. Prizes consisted of paintings by Ukrainian artists, Mychajlo Moroz, Ludmilla Morozova and Natalia Stefaniv. Proceeds from the ticket sales were donated to the UNWLA Folk Art Museum in New York.

A "philanthropic fund" in connection with the museum was started, and branches were asked to become permanent supporters of the exhibits by pledging a yearly sum of \$50 or \$100.

Aiding Mrs. Rak in arranging the meeting were Mrs. Rosalie Polche, Maria Rzepel-sky, Halyna Hoshowska, Maria Sawchak, Pola Knysh and Anna Kostiw.

I Bravely Fought

My heart beat gaily at the march I really was a citizen, carrying a flag for my nation with recognition.

Leaving no trace of myself in the world I bravely fought in battle and was amazed and shocked by all the roaring and rattle.

I marched with courage into the world fearing no enemies in sight but giving honor to my nation which was happiness and light.

Vera Hortenzia Shumylowych

Iryna Shumylowych's Poems Published In Second Book

NEW YORK — A collection of lyric poems by Iryna Shumylowych — her second book of poetry — has just appeared in print here. Entitled "Transparent Candela," the book includes a selection of poems exemplifying modernism in contemporary Ukrainian lyricism, permeated with symbolic meanings in the sphere of religious thought.

Ukrainian poet and essayist Vasylyl Barka says the poems reveal a "deep poetic truth" as though of personal confession. Mr. Barka states that maturity and true originality are shown in the techniques of versification.

Mrs. Shumylowych's first collection of poetry — "Sunday Morning" — was published in 1962. A collection of

short stories entitled "The Singing Light" came out in 1959.

The poetess is the wife of Taras Shumylowych, an artist who recently took part in a group show of American painters sponsored by the Murray Hill News. The show and sale, held at the Hotel Lancaster, included 30 works by Mr. Shumylowych.

Among numerous visitors to the show was R.H. Godfrey of Piermont, N.Y., who said later that the "simple and clear statements by this artist are very satisfying and his work continues to please."

The couple has a young daughter, Vera Hortenzia, who has already demonstrated poetic abilities. Her poem "Before Spring" was printed in The Ukrainian Weekly last week.

THE CHORNOVIL PAPERS

By GABRIEL LORINCE

The world learned of the jailing of Sinyavsky, Daniel Ginsburg and other Moscow writers only hours after sentence was passed. But hardly anything is known about a wave of secret trials in Ukraine in 1965-1966, mainly because the Soviet provinces are more isolated and the victims are men unknown to the outside world. Now, however, a White Book on the trials has been smuggled out of Ukraine to provide irrefutable proof of the continued persecution of national minorities in Russia.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the man who compiled the document on the fate of scores of Ukrainian intellectuals sentenced to long-term imprisonment for their defence of their language and national identity, was himself jailed after a secret trial in Lviv last November. The 29-year-old TV journalist had attended the trials of 'bourgeois nationalists' in Odessa, Lviv and Kiev in an official capacity. But when he saw the flagrant violations of socialist legality, the coercion and KGB terror, he protested. He began

to gather material — transcripts of secret trials, letters from prisoners and petitions from those whom he considered to be innocent.

As a former Pioneer leader and Young Communist secretary, Chornovil was called upon to give evidence against Mykhaylo Osadchy, a Lviv University lecturer, arrested for alleged "anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda." But he refused to testify. He writes: "When I declared that I would not give evidence at a closed trial, because I did not wish to participate in a flagrant violation of socialist legality, the state prosecutor jumped up and called me an enemy who had no right to speak of socialist legality. The guards were ordered to remove me from the court."

After his own experience with KGB interrogators and Stalinist prosecutors, he felt he had to write down everything in order to "warm against the repetition, even if under different labels, of the terror of the 1930s which bled the Ukrainian people white and reduced to fiction the Ukrainian state." In his book,

Portraits of 20 'Criminals,' Chornovil stresses that none of the condemned men and women were anti-Soviet, but pro-Ukrainian — and the two are far from being mutually exclusive.

The cases of Ivan Gel, student, Ivan Svitlichny, critic, Mykhaylo Ozerny, teacher, Yaroslav Hevrych, student, Bogdan Horyn, art critic, Oleksander Martynenko, engineer, and two lecturers at Lviv University, Mykhaylo Osadchy and Mykhailo Kosiv, are basically the same. Held in pretrial detention for five to eight months, they were sentenced at secret trials to from two to six years' imprisonment on charges of anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda and agitation. Most of them are 27-30 years old, come from peasant or worker stock, were brought up under the Soviet regime and reached maturity in the post-Stalin period. Svyatoslav Karavansky, a poet-translator, is one of the exceptions, and his plight made Chornovil devote a special chapter to the infringement of Soviet laws in his case.

Sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment in 1944, Karavansky was amnestied after 17 years in the Arctic slave-la-

bor camps, when the maximum prison sentence in the USSR was reduced from 25 to 15 years. He returned to Odessa, went to university and became a translator of Shakespeare and Byron.

In February 1965 he sent a well-documented petition to the Ukrainian State Prosecutor complaining that the Republic's Minister of Education condoned discriminatory regulations governing the admission of Ukrainians and Jews to high schools and universities. A copy of his petition was later discovered in the possession of a Canadian communist who was studying at the Higher Party Academy in Kiev. A few months later Karavansky was arrested in an Odessa street by the KGB and, without trial, was sent to a Mordovian labor camp to serve the remainder of his 25-year sentence — another eight years and seven months.

Karavansky did not lose heart and continued his fight for his own freedom and the rights to the national minorities from the camp. He wrote to the Odessa Court to remind it that it was unfair to jail someone twice for the same crime, especially as the 25-year sentence had since

been abolished. As a former member, he petitioned the Union of Journalists on behalf of men and women who have been in prison for more than 20 years. Among them he names Andreyev, who had testified to an international commission in 1942 that he had witnessed the alleged mass execution of Polish officers by the NKVD in the Katyn forest: "Why sentence a human being to 25 years of solitary confinement for giving false evidence in his youth?" He also mentions three women, Yekatarina Zarkitskaya, Odarka Gusyak and Galina Didyk, who are serving 25-year sentences in Vladimir prison for organizing Red Cross aid for the anti-fascist Ukrainian underground during the war.

Even though he is punished with solitary confinement and short rations every time he sends a petition to the authorities, Karavansky has kept up his crusade. In a petition addressed to the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet — the Upper House of Russia's parliament — he urges "the removal of the vestiges of racial discrimination which still linger on in our society." He

calls for an end to discrimination against Jews

"because the attitude of a society towards Jews is the litmus paper of its conscience. In order to appease public opinion abroad, Krushchev rehabilitated the innocent Jewish intellectuals executed by Stalin. But he went no further. Where are all the Jewish theatres, publishing houses, newspapers and schools? In Odessa, where there are 150,000 Jews, there is not a single Jewish school. Although 25 per cent of the town's population is Jewish, they make up only 3-5 per cent of the student body."

He also recalls the deportation of Crimean Tartars, Volga Germans, Kalmuks, Karachais and Chechen-Ingush. How, he asks, can entire nations have been expelled from their homeland for 'treason against the Motherland' committed by individuals? When their statehood was once again restored, members of these minorities found that they had no means of securing their return as, according to the accepted order, the confiscated homes

and property of exiles were not handed back to them:

In 1958 when the Chechen and Ingush returned to their native land they were greeted by the new Russian population of Grozny with such banners as 'Long Live Stalin's Nationalities Policy' and 'Chechen and Ingush, Get Out of the Caucasus!'

Karavansky also complains about the systematic settling of Russians, mainly retired army officers and former KGB officials, in the cities of Ukraine and other national republics. Ukrainians, forced into low-salaried menial jobs in their own country, have no choice but to seek employment in the Russian Federation. In protest against the continued Russification campaign and the repression of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, Karavansky has now appealed to the Polish leader Gomulka for help:

"The charges of bourgeois nationalism against Ukrainian intellectuals, which are repeated every five to 10 years, are incomprehensible phenomena... Can the desire to see the development of national culture, language or even the development of a separate state be termed bourgeois nationalism?"

In order to solve these questions, he suggests the calling of a round-table conference of world communist parties to condemn anti-semitism, anti-Ukrainian measures and discrimination against national minorities.

In an article marking Human Rights Year Izvestia recently said the UN declaration had become the generally accepted basis for man's political, social and economic rights:

"But in the conditions of capitalism the declaration's basic tenets remain unfulfilled to this day. The bourgeois democracies, which serve the interests of imperialist monopolies, have turned the rights and freedoms assured by their constitutions into a farce. Thanks to the unstinted efforts of the Soviet Union... the UN has taken a series of measures aimed at restoring the independence of colonial people, the ending of all forms of racial discrimination, and signed conventions condemning racialism and genocide. However, much remains still to be done."

Quite so; but not only in the bourgeois democracies, it seems. Courtesy of New Statesman London, England.

# Panorama

of the UKRAINIAN SOCIAL and CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

In spring, it seems, artists' fancies turn to thoughts of exhibits, art shows and displays of their work. That's the case with Ukrainian artists, at any rate.

In Winnipeg, last month, an exhibition and sale of paintings and other works of art by Ukrainian American and Canadian artists at St. Andrew's College, University of Manitoba, attracted more than 650 people.

Sculptor Leo Mol formally opened the exhibition, consisting of 110 exhibits by 66 artists. The Rev. Dr. S.W. Sawchuk, principal of St. Andrew's, explained that artist Mykola Czorny of Jamaica, N.Y., made the project possible. He pointed out that participating artists had donated their work to St. Andrew's "with the understanding that proceeds from the sale of the exhibits will be credited to its creator as his or her donation to the college."

On show were several paintings of the pioneering days in Canada, including a painting of the first Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Gardenton, Man.

Among those whose work was shown were Canadians William Kurelek, Kateryna Antonovych and Steven Repa, and American artists Jacques Hnizdovsky, Thomas Shepko, Bohdan Borzemyky, Nadia Somko and Bohdan Tytla.

A one-man show of prints, drawings and paintings by Wolodymyr Pylyshenko (who signs his work "Mirko") was held at the Tomac Gallery in Buffalo. The Ukrainian-born artist, who spent considerable time in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany before coming to the United States in 1950, reflects in his work the various influences and cultures which have touched him, wrote art critic D.K. Winebrenner in the Buffalo Express.

Mirko graduated from the Rochester Institute of Technology and teaches evening classes there in addition to

his position as assistant professor of art at Brockport State College.

The fourth annual display of Ukrainian arts and crafts presented by the Trident Club at the University of Windsor featured paintings and drawings of Walter Swyrydenko of Cleveland, who was graduated from Kent State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in art education. Swyrydenko's past exhibits have included the National Academy of Design and the American Water Color Society in New York.

Oil paintings by Clement Trofimenko, a 70-year-old artist who started to paint at the age of 45, were shown earlier this month at the Community Art Gallery in Philadelphia.

An exhibit of water colors and graphic art by Anatole Kolomayets was held in mid-March at the Ukrainian National Home in Chicago.

The New York Branch of the Ukrainian Artists Association in the U.S. sponsored an exhibit of some 50 paintings by Zhdan Lassovsky of Brooklyn, a 1966 graduate of the School of Visual Arts in New York.

Simultaneously, UNWLA Branch 64 in New York held a showing of some 70 works by the late Olena Kulchytska, who died last year in Lviv at the age of 88. The artist, who was proficient in several art media, was also an illustrator of books and, with her sister Olya, developed the arts of embroidery and of kilim weaving with folk motifs.

The Lassovsky exhibit was held at the Ukrainian Literary-Art Club, while the Kulchytska work was shown at the National Home.

A spring showing of work by Kiev-born Ludmila Morozova was held at the Literary-Art Club following the week-long exhibit of Lassovsky's work.

A special art show presented at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Detroit from March

## Rev. W. Pylypec Dies at Age 66

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Rev. Wolodymyr S. Pylypec, a Ukrainian Catholic priest and one-time pastor of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church here, died March 6 of cancer at Georgetown University Hospital, at the age of 66.



Rev. W. Pylypec

Born in Skalat, Ukraine, in 1902, he finished his secondary education in Ternopil and his university studies of philosophy and theology in Lviv, capital of western Ukraine, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1927 by the late Metropolitan Andriy Sheptycky, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. During the revolutionary war of 1918-1920 for Ukraine's independence, he served as a lieutenant-pilot in the Air Corps of the Ukrainian Army.

His last parish in the Ukraine was in Bili-Oslawy, where in 1944 he became a widower — the result of a Russian bomb. During his escape in the summer of 1944 from the approaching Russian armies, he attended to the religious needs of Ukrainian war refugees in various parts of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Following World War II, Rev. Pylypec settled in a U-

krainian displaced persons' camp in Augsburg, Germany. During the 1945-1950 period he was pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Augsburg, dean of the Augsburg Deanery supervising some 30 priests, counselor to the Archbishop, an honorary member of the Roman Catholic "Dom Kapitula" and later European director of "Caritas," a Vatican-sponsored refugee assistance organization.

Upon arrival in the U.S. in the fall of 1950, he was appointed by the Ukrainian Archbishop of Philadelphia as pastor of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington. In 1955 he was named pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Frackville, Pa., and subsequently to his last parish, Holy Trinity, in St. Clair, Pa., where he served from 1963 until being hospitalized in mid-January of this year.

Known for his dynamic and zealous personality, Rev. Pylypec will also be remembered for his patriotic spirit and his expertise in both the liturgical fields of the Eastern Rites of the Catholic Church and church art. He made numerous contributions towards the ecumenical movement of the Church, which he had begun more than 20 years ago.

Rev. Pylypec is survived by a daughter, Sonia Krul, two sons, Myron and Nestor Pylypec, and six grandchildren, all residing in the Washington area.

Funeral services were held at the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church here and interment took place March 16 at the Ukrainian Cemetery in Bound Brook, New Jersey.

## LUC Rally

BALTIMORE, Md.—Harry Kany, chairman of the 1968 Sports Rally of the League of Ukrainian Catholics, has announced that the rally will be held here May 30 to June 2 at the Holiday Inn, North Joppa Road and Loch Raven Blvd. The St. Christopher Council is the host council.

**SEARCH**  
Seeking brothers OLEKSA and SEMEN LYNDA, who emigrated to America with their parents as children. Their father Ilo lived in Zzercky Colony in Volyn. Anyone knowing their whereabouts, or they themselves, are asked to contact:  
Ksenia Klaban  
1813 Main Street  
Alliquippa, Pa. 15001

## SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadinsk



### And Then There Was One

If you borrowed money to purchase tickets for an all-Ukrainian eastern final in the Open Challenge Cup competition — give it back and forget all about it.

Last Sunday proved to be a disaster for two of the three Ukrainian hopefuls in that series. The Newark Ukrainian Sitch, who had won the New Jersey final a few weeks ago, was forced to replay and lost. New York Ukrainians also lost so that there is only Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals to look forward to.

From a Ukrainian standpoint, last Sunday's demise of two of the three teams is regrettable but from the point of view of a soccer buff it may be quite different.

There is no doubt — or very little — that Philadelphia currently represents one of the best teams, if not the best, in the American Soccer League. Their possible opponent, the Greek American Sport Club, holder of the Cup, is a formidable team as well and a meeting between the two, provided it is on a good field with plenty of police protection, should be worth the money.

### Forced Replay

Sitch was forced to replay the match, which it had originally won 1-0, because Elizabeth Soccer Club protested the use of John Butenko. It seems that Butenko had not received an official release from Sitch's second team and, according to the rules, he was ineligible.

Sitch scored the first goal of the game when Walter Chyzowych banged a 25-yard free kick into the corner of the net when Sitch was playing against the wind. It looked as if another victory was in the making, but then Elizabeth tied on a shot by Heinz Teska who intercepted a short kickout from the Ukrainian defense.

The situation was still not critical for there was another 45 minutes of play left, with the wind. But, as it turned out, Sitch could not put the ball in while Elizabeth did. And that is what wins games. Jimmy O'Donnell raised the count to 2-1 and Teska concluded the scoring with his second goal of the match.

In the New York Ukrainian-Greek American Cup match there was, as in the New Jersey contest, a third partner on the field — the wind. It is no excuse, however, as each side had the wind at its back in one or the other half. USC had difficulty breaking through the solid Greek defense and when they succeeded, Peter Hannoway, Ukrainians' top goal getter, was unable to find the goal.

The Greeks made no such mistakes as Bob Hantzop put the ball in at the 27-minute mark of the second half followed by goals from John Kosmidis and Denis Nanos.

### Nats Down Generals

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals always knew it and now they proved it. Last Sunday, in an exhibition match the Nats defeated the New York Generals of the new pro soccer loop, 1-0, before a windswept crowd of 1,500. The only goal came in the first half when Serafin Marolla blasted a cross pass from teammate Lou Passache after 35 minutes of play.

To many qualified observers, the outcome of the match was not unexpected. It would be a surprise if a team which had been playing for some time lost to a team, no matter how publicized, that had only 10 days of training together.

That is not to say that the Generals did not have chances. They did. And they played well. And that is the way it should be for a team made up of players who do not work but train, as opposed to the Nats who are not able to maintain a fully professional side.

One wonders what kind of team the Philadelphia Ukrainians would have, with its present staff, if they could afford to pay the kind of money that would keep their players training full time.

## SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y. is accepting applications for

## THE CHILDREN'S CAMP

open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

BOYS: June 22 — July 13, 1968  
GIRLS: July 14 — August 4, 1968

Address all applications to:  
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE  
Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

## Easter Egg Class Set For April 4

LINDEN, N.J. — The Linden Recreation Department is offering classes in Ukrainian egg dyeing to provide residents with an opportunity to learn an unusual skill that could develop into a lifetime hobby, reported the Newark Sunday News of March 24.

The classes, each two hours long, were scheduled for March 28 and April 4 in the Community Center Building in S. Wood Avenue.

The department has sponsored the classes for the past 20 years, attracting about 20 participants to each session.

Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, who is instructing the classes for the second year, told the Sunday News that the eggs make "lovely gifts and Easter decorations, and anyone can learn. It doesn't take great artistic ability, just patience and a steady hand."

## Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.

August 5, 1968

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Member of UNA Branch: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight  fair  good   
Enclosing deposit of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Total fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

## St. George Ukrainian Post 401 Catholic War Veterans

cordially invites all Veteran Posts, organizations and friends of New York City to its

## ANNUAL COMMUNION BREAKFAST

on Sunday, April 7, 1968

9:00 A.M. MASS at St. George Ukr. Catholic Church, 22 East 7th Street, N.Y.C.  
10:30 A.M. BREAKFAST at Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Avenue, N.Y.C.

Speakers:  
Rev. Innocent Rychkun, O.S.B.M.  
Joseph Lesawya  
Supreme President U.N.A.  
Vietnam Veterans Be Our Guests. Public Invited.

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION THIRD NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Saturday - April 27, 1968

THUNDERBOWL LANES and LOUNGE  
4200 Allen Road — Allen Park, Michigan (Detroit)  
Phone: Area Code (313) 928-4688

(2 minutes from Edsel Ford Expressway (1-94) exit at Southfield)

MEN AND WOMEN'S TEAMS — DOUBLES AND SINGLES TO COMPETE FOR GRAND PRIZES

MUST BE ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS — TOURNAMENT GOVERNED BY ABC AND WIBC RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### Tournament Schedule

Singles and Doubles — 8:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m.  
Teams — 1:30 p. m. and 4 p. m.

Prizes will be awarded same evening at Banquet to be held in the banquet hall of Thunderbowl Lanes at 7 p. m.

Bowlers from all UNA Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate. For further information write to the National Bowling Tournament Committee, Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303, or:  
John Evanchuk, Supreme Auditor, 9312 Shermer Rd., Morton Grove, Ill. 60053 — (312) 965-4247  
Helen B. Olek, Supreme Advisor, 2151 N. Lorel Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60639 — (312) 237-9662  
Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor, 15 Sands Avenue, Ambridge, Pa. 15003 — (412) 266-2686

We, at SHIPKA TRAVEL AGENCY, 1968

are pleased to announce our

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

## TOUR PROGRAM TO UKRAINE

5 TOURS  
22 DAYS

\$ 899.00

CHILDREN  
(Under 12)  
\$499.00

FROM NEW YORK

UKRAINE: Kiev, Lviv, Kaniv, Ternopil; Sochi, & Chernivtsy (optional)

AUSTRIA: Vienna ITALY: Venice, Rome

UKRAINE: Kiev, Lviv, Kaniv, Ternopil, & Chernivtsy (optional)

POLAND: Warsaw ITALY: Rome

Tour rate includes: Jet Air fare, Hotels, meals in most cases, Sightseeing, Transfers and baggage allowance.

Available space is limited, therefore we urge you to place your deposits (\$100.00) early. Deposits are refundable if cancelled 30 or more days prior to departure date.

**SHIPKA TRAVEL AGENCY INC.**

5434 STATE RD., CLEVELAND, OHIO 44134 (216) 351-1700

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON APPROVES VISITS TO RELATIVES

JOIN OUR 8th ANNUAL 22 DAY JET GROUP TOURS TO UKRAINE IN 1968

Tour No. 1968/1

via KLM Airlines

June 3

Moscow  
Lviv  
Yalta  
Kiev  
Vienna

Tour No. 1968/2

via Lufthansa Airlines

July 11

Helsinki  
Leningrad  
Lviv  
Kiev  
Berlin

Tour No. 1968/3

via Swissair

July 22

Moscow  
Kharkiw  
Poltava  
Kiev  
Vienna

Rate: \$865.00

Tour No. 1968/4

via Pan American

August 8

Moscow  
Lviv  
Yalta  
Kiev  
Paris

Tour No. 1968/5

via Scandinavian Air

August 28

Moscow  
Lviv  
Yalta  
Kiev  
Rome

\$899.00\* Per Tour From New York City

Apply to:

**KOWBASNIUK TRAVEL AGENCY**

ESTABLISHED 1920

Telephones:

ALgonquin 4-8779/8780

Area Code: 212

286 East 10th Street

Vera Kowbasniuk Shumeyko

New York, N. Y. 10009

Anthony Shumeyko

TERNOPIL or CHERNIVTSI may be included on all tours at small additional cost.

Special Feature: All tours include a hydrofoil trip along Dnieper River to visit memorial in Kaniv dedicated to famous poet Taras Shevchenko.

Tour Inclusions: Hotels, transfers, meals, sightseeing and transportation. Exception: Lunches not included in Vienna, Berlin, Paris or Rome.

All tours personally escorted.

\$100.00 deposit required which will be refunded in event of client cancellation before 30 day departure period.

Early registration advisable due to popularity of tours.

# GUARANTEE YOUR CHILD A COLLEGE EDUCATION

FOR AS LOW AS \$9.00 PER MONTH OR AN \$850.00 LUMP SUM INVESTMENT YOU WILL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR YOUR CHILD'S COLLEGE EDUCATION

THE CANADIAN OFFICE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION is pleased to announce that it has been designated as the exclusive sales representative of the



# HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION IN CANADA

TO SELL SCHOLARSHIP SAVINGS PLANS TO UKRAINIAN FAMILIES WHICH WILL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN

### Facts About the Foundation

THE HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION is a government chartered, non-profit corporation organized in 1966 by prominent, public-spirited Ukrainian Canadians who desired to promote higher education for all Ukrainian children. Serving without compensation, their sole purpose is to encourage Ukrainian families to plan early in life to send their children to a college or university and to make financial provisions to cover the necessary costs of such an education.

- Any child under eight years can be enrolled.
- On behalf of that child you sign a Scholarship Agreement, and you deposit a small monthly or otherwise arranged sum into a special Educational Trust Account, opened in your name at one of Canada's leading financial institutions — Canada Permanent Trust Company.
- The sums you deposit are always yours, and they remain under your personal control. They may be withdrawn at any time, should you desire not to continue the Plan. At maturity, the total deposits will enable that child to attend the first year at university or college and qualify for scholarships from the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation.
- You have agreed to donate the interest on your savings to the Trustee of the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation, who is the Canada Permanent Trust Company, to provide the scholarships awarded under the Higher Education Scholarship Plan.
- The money you save is yours to pay for the first year of University. If the student passes first year at university prior to or during the year in which he or she would normally be expected to do so, then he or she is automatically entitled to a scholarship awarded from the Higher Education Scholarship Fund for the second, third and fourth years as long as he or she continues to pass each year.
- Scholarships are paid to the university for normal academic expenses such as tuition, registration, laboratory and library fees, room and board, books, etc. (Should the student live at home while attending university, an allowance based on current local cost for room and board can be paid to you).
- A conservative estimate, based on recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures, is that a student qualifying for University or a College scholarship may receive \$1,500 to \$1,600 per year for three years from the Plan.
- Returns like this are possible because in the Higher Education Scholarship Plan, you are not saving alone. It is a mutual plan in which thousands of parents, guardians and relatives are saving together.
- The student may attend any university in the world approved by the HES Committee, and may take any course that awards a degree upon completion of not less than three academic years of prescribed study.
- In the event that your child received a scholarship or financial assistance from any other source, he or she is still entitled to participate in the scholarships available under the Plan to the same extent as other participants.
- The enrolment fee is one hundred and fifty dollars, which is deducted from your regular deposits. This covers the initial administration costs. In the event that the child becomes ineligible to receive a scholarship and the subscriber has fulfilled all of the terms of the Scholarship Agreement, the enrolment fee of one hundred and fifty dollars will be refunded.
- The Trustee of this Plan is Canada Permanent Trust Company, the largest Trust and Loan complex in Canada with branches stretching from coast to coast.

### Higher Education Scholarship Foundation - Savings Schedule

	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 6	6 - 7	7 - 8
AGE	Under 1	1yr old	2yr old	3yr old	4yr old	5yr old	6yr old	7yr old
MATURITY IN MONTHS	206	194	182	170	158	146	134	122
Equivalent Years & Months	17-2	16-2	15-2	14-2	13-2	12-2	11-2	10-2
LUMP SUM	L 0	L 1	L 2	L 3	L 4	L 5	L 6	L 7
No. of depositors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amount of deposit	850.00	900.00	950.00	1000.00	1100.00	1200.00	1300.00	1400.00
Amount available for 1st year	700.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	950.00	1050.00	1150.00	1250.00
ANNUAL	A 0	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5	A 6	A 7
Min. deposit with application	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	170.00	200.00	230.00	265.00
Number of additional deposits	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
Amount of additional deposits	100.00	110.00	130.00	145.00	170.00	200.00	230.00	265.00
Amount available for 1st year	1600.00	1650.00	1820.00	1885.00	2060.00	2250.00	2380.00	2700.00
SEMI-ANNUAL	S 0	S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4	S 5	S 6	S 7
Min. deposit with application	53.00	53.00	68.00	75.00	88.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Number of additional deposits	33	31	29	27	25	23	21	19
Amount of additional deposits	53.00	58.00	68.00	75.00	88.00	101.00	117.00	148.00
Amount available for 1st year	1652.00	1706.00	1890.00	1950.00	2138.00	2323.00	2457.00	2812.00
QUARTERLY	Q 0	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7
Min. deposit with application	27.00	30.00	34.50	39.00	45.00	52.50	63.00	76.50
Number of additional deposits	67	63	59	55	51	47	43	39
Amount of additional deposits	27.00	30.00	34.50	39.00	45.00	52.50	63.00	76.50
Amount available for 1st year	1688.00	1770.00	1920.00	2034.00	2190.00	2370.00	2622.00	2910.00
MONTHLY	M 0	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7
Min. deposit with application	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	17.50	21.00	25.50
Number of additional deposits	205	193	181	169	157	145	133	121
Amount of additional deposits	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.00	15.00	17.50	21.00	25.50
Amount available for 1st year	1704.00	1790.00	1943.00	2060.00	2220.00	2405.00	2664.00	2961.00

Based on present statistics the anticipated amount of Scholarship to be received by students in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year of college is \$1,500 per year

4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

## SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT

This Agreement made as of the date of Application attached hereto between  
**H. E. S. FOUNDATION,**  
 a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario,  
 and  
**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
 being the person or persons who signed the application attached hereto,  
 and  
**CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,**  
 A Company subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

WHEREAS H. E. S. FOUNDATION has been established for the purpose of providing scholarships to students and other assistance to Universities and other institutions of higher learning.  
 AND WHEREAS the Subscriber wishes to make monies available in order to assist H. E. S. Foundation in carrying out its purpose and, in order to do so without limiting the generality of the foregoing, wishes in particular to provide the child hereinafter nominated with the opportunity of obtaining university education if such child should qualify under the terms of this agreement;  
 AND WHEREAS the Subscriber has made application to enter into this agreement which Application forms an integral part of this agreement;  
 AND WHEREAS Canada Permanent Trust Company has agreed to act as and to perform the obligations of the Depository as defined and described in this agreement;  
 NOW THEREFORE, H. E. S. Foundation and the Subscriber, in consideration of the terms and agreements hereinafter provided, hereby covenant and agree as follows:

**SECTION 1 — DEFINITIONS**  
 In this and in any scholarship agreement:  
 1. ACADEMIC YEAR is a University year held approximately from September in one year to May in the next year.

11. SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT is an agreement in this or in a similar form which has been executed by H. E. S. Foundation  
 12. SUBSCRIBER is a person, including any member of the public, a corporation, partnership, club, society, estate, trustee or foundation who enters into a scholarship agreement and his or her successors, assigns, or personal representatives.  
 13. TRUST DEED is the Deed of Trust dated the 6 day of April, 1968 between H. E. S. Foundation and the Canada Permanent Trust Company which is available for inspection at any time during normal business hours at the principal office of Canada Permanent Trust Company in Toronto.  
 14. TRUSTEE is the Trust Company acting from time to time as Trustee under Trust Deed.  
 15. UNIVERSITY is any University or College which is a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges or any comparable educational institution of higher learning in Canada or elsewhere approved in particular cases by the Trustee after consultation with the H. E. S. Foundation (see paragraph thirteen under Section 2 hereof).  
 16. UNIVERSITY EXPENSES are tuition fees, room and board, academic fees, including registration, laboratory, library and graduation fees and an allowance for books and academic equipment which are payable in the normal course of events to the University attended by a student and any expenses approved in particular

### MEMBERS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Senator Paul Yuzuk (left), President of the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation, and Joseph Lesawyer, Foundation Vice-President and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, look at the document which gives the UNA Canadian Office exclusive rights to disseminate the plan among Ukrainians. Other members of the Board of Directors are: Dr. Paul Ochitwa, 2nd V.P., Bohdan B. Zarowsky, secretary, Bohdan Zorych, assistant secretary, Dr. Joseph Bouko, financial secretary, John Kokolski, assistant financial secretary, Volodymyr Klisz, Nicholas Plawick, Anthony Dragan, and Dr. Michael Kushpeta, directors.



## HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP PLAN

**APPLICATION**

**CHILD NOMINATED:** First names \_\_\_\_\_ surname \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_  
 Relationship to Subscriber \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBSCRIBER:** First names \_\_\_\_\_ surname \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

The undersigned hereby makes application to HES Foundation (HES Plan) for a scholarship Agreement, and agrees that the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to be credited to His/Her deposit schedule, and agrees that this application, including the particulars to be completed by HES Foundation (HES Plan), shall form an integral part of such Agreement when issued by HES Foundation (HES Plan) and the undersigned agrees to accept each and every term thereof.  
 The undersigned subscriber further acknowledges to have read the terms and conditions on the reverse side hereof and accepts the same including the charges referred to therein without reservation as part of this Application and there are no warranties or representations expressed or implied other than as expressed herein.

Effective Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

Date Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Scholarship Advisor \_\_\_\_\_ Subscriber \_\_\_\_\_  
 Please make all cheques payable to Canada Permanent Trust Company "add exchange" to all cheques.

Part of the application for the Higher Education Scholarship Plan is shown in the photostatic copy (reduced) above.

**If**  
 YOU MAKE REGULAR PAYMENTS INTO A SAVINGS ACCOUNT REGISTERED IN YOUR (OWN) NAME (REGISTERED WITH THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY) FROM NOW UNTIL THE CHILD REACHES UNIVERSITY AGE

**Then**  
 LEAVE THE INTEREST FROM YOUR SAVINGS IN THE SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND DURING THAT TIME

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENS  
 YOU'LL FIND THAT YOUR SAVINGS ALONE WILL PAY FOR THE FIRST YEAR AT UNIVERSITY.

HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION  
 PAYS FOR THE 2nd, 3rd, and 4th YEARS!

### BEST ASSURED!

ALL SAVINGS IN EXCESS OF FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY COSTS BELONG TO YOU UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

**You**  
 MAY WITHDRAW YOUR SAVINGS AT ANY TIME YOU WISH.

**You**  
 MAY BORROW AGAINST SAVINGS AT ANY TIME.

**And**  
 IF EVENTUALLY, THE CHILD DOES NOT ATTEND UNIVERSITY, ALL SAVINGS DEPOSITED WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL.

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.  
 Mr. Bohdan Zorych, Canadian Director  
 18 Leland Avenue  
 Toronto 18, Ont., Canada  
 Tel.: (416) 233-5762

Please send me more detailed information on the Higher Education Scholarship Foundation and its plans.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ No. of children up to 8 yrs of age \_\_\_\_\_

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. Bohdan Zorych, Canadian Director  
 19 Leland Avenue  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 Canada  
 Tel.: (416) 233-5762

cut off and mail