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СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

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Catholic, Orthodox Hierarchs in Priashiv Call For Cooperation, Mutual Respect and Assistance

PRIASHIV, Czechoslovakia — The leading prelates of the Greek-Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Czechoslovakia issued a joint appeal last month to the faithful of both Churches calling for "cooperation and mutual respect and assistance" in resolving problems which had emerged in the wake of liberalization and subsequent Soviet bloc invasion.

The document, made public here through authoritative sources, was issued in Koshytz in the Priashiv area, the largest center of Ukrainian settlement in this country, located in eastern Slovakia.

Banned in 1950

The Greek-Catholic Church was banned in Czechoslovakia in 1950 and its faithful subordinated to the Orthodox Church. As a result of liberalization in Czechoslovakia beginning in January of this year, Bishop Basil Hopko, the Church's titular head who had been imprisoned, was released and allowed to take initial steps toward restoration of the Church.

Another Ukrainian Bishop,

Peter Goydych, died in prison. The Catholic Church in the Priashiv area numbered some 300 parishes prior to its liquidation. Many of the Catholic priests accepted Orthodoxy, others assumed civilian occupation.

The Catholic faithful, deprived of the right to worship in their rite, adopted Orthodoxy, in many cases under the pressure of the regime.

Bitter Conflicts

Recent moves toward restoration of the Catholic Church led to conflicts in towns and villages of the area, where the Catholic priests and faithful sought to reestablish their right of worship, including the use of local churches.

In some cases this resulted in bitter controversies and even violence between clergy and faithful of both Ukrainian rites.

Moreover, local political authorities, not known for their sympathy toward religious worship as such, used the ensuing cleavage to close the churches altogether.

It was to avoid further conflicts that the heads of the

two Churches met in Koshytz last month and issued the joint pastoral letter. Also present at the meeting were leading hierarchs of the Roman Catholic Church in eastern Slovakia.

Normal Relations

The document was signed by Bishop Hopko, Dr. Stefan Ujheli, Dr. Jan Murin and Stefan Onderko for the Greek-Catholic Church and Metropolitan Dorothy and Bishops Nicholas and Cyril for the Orthodox Church.

The letter makes a strong appeal to abandon mutual recriminations and to establish "normal relations in the parishes based on respect for each rite, in accordance with the constitution of the Czech-Slovak Socialist Republic and in the spirit of ecumenism propounded by the Second Vatican Council."

The document called on the faithful not to take the law in their own hands, because this will "bring us into conflict with the law of the land."

The prelates appealed to the sense of tolerance and mutual respect that should "guide us in the resolution of the problems."

"Let Christian love and good will prevail among us in this land," concluded the appeal.

UCCA Marks "Prosvita" Centennial At New York Fete

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Members of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, its Policy Board as well as former officers of the Prosvita Society observed here last Saturday the centennial of the organization which made a vast contribution to the enlightenment of Ukrainian masses, resulting in the eventual rebirth of Ukrainian nationhood.

Discuss Accomplishments

Meeting at the Ukrainian Institute of America here on December 7, the assembled heard five speakers discuss the origin, accomplishments and diverse contributions of the Prosvita Society in the nineteenth and early twentieth century to the reawakening of the Ukrainian people. The meeting was held on the eve of the centennial anniversary of Prosvita, which was founded on December 3, 1868 in Lviv.

Opening this meeting were Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA president, and Joseph Lesawyer, its Executive Vice-President, both noting the purpose of this special gathering and greeting the many guests in attendance. Conducting the meeting and delivering one of the speeches was Very Rev. Myroslaw Charyna, UCCA Vice-President. Mr. Lesawyer noted that the meeting was held

on the initiative of UCCA chief administrator, Mr. Ivan Bazarko.

Speakers

Very Rev. Charyna discussed the role of the Prosvita Society in forging the spirit of national consciousness among the masses in Ukraine; Dr. Matthew Stachiw spoke on the Prosvita initiated network of social and educational activities among Ukrainian immigrants in this country; Mr. Bohdan Krawciw, former member of the Society's executive, dwelt on the history of Prosvita's development and some of the major figures associated with its activity; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, also former executive of the Society, related the events that preceded the last general meeting of Prosvita before its liquidation by the Polish authorities; and Mr. Julian Revay, former Prime Minister of Carpatho-Ukraine, who spoke briefly on the establishment of the Society in that part of Ukraine.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the UCCA and former Prosvita officers issued an appeal to the Ukrainian community calling for appropriate observances of this centennial which marks the establishment of one of the foremost and most influential organizations in the history of the Ukrainian people.

'MOCKERY OF JUSTICE'

UCCA Scores UN Award to Red Puppet

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has denounced the United Nations action in awarding a Human Rights prize to Prof. Peter E. Nedbailo, representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

General Assembly President Emilio Arenales announced on December 2 that Nedbailo was among the six winners "for outstanding achievements in human rights."

No Contributions

The announcement did not specify any notable human rights contributions by the Ukrainian SSR's delegate. He has been the object of attacks in human rights meetings here by representatives of the United States and Britain, among others, for having defended as not anti-Semitic a book by Trofim Kichko, "Judaism Without Embellishment," published by the Soviets in 1964.

The award to Nedbailo aroused indignation and protests in many quarters, notably among Jewish organizations in the U.S. Also, the New York Post criticized the U.N. editorial for choosing Nedbailo for the award.

Other winners of the first U.N. prizes are: Dr. Manuel Bachi of Chile, Rene Cassin of France, Mrs. Mehrangiz Manouchehri of Iran, Chief Albert Luthuli of South Africa and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of the U.S., the latter two posthumously.

Some diplomats at the U.N. viewed the selection of Nedbailo as an affront to the cause of human rights. They

believe that the only ground for picking him as a prize-winner was that of geographical representation, although this was not supposed to be a qualification.

"It is ultimate irony," said one diplomat, "that a representative of a Communist regime should find himself in the company of such great humanitarians as the late Eleanor Roosevelt or Rene Cassin."

In a telegram dispatched to U.N. Secretary General U Thant the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America lodged a strong protest stating "the U.N. Human Rights award to Prof. Nedbailo is a mockery of justice for which the U.N. should not stand." (Full text of the telegram appears elsewhere in this issue).

It further stated that Nedbailo "is not a true and genuine representative of the Ukrainian people, but that of an alien power which enslaves and oppresses the Ukrainian nation."

Strong Protest

The UCCA telegram, signed by President Lev E. Dobriansky, said that "the Communist rulers in Ukraine have been and are violating human rights in Ukraine on a scale defying human imagination."

It cited the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and the persecution of Protestantism, Judaism and Islamism.

Some 200 Ukrainian intellectuals, the telegram charged, had been arrested and tried in secrecy in Ukraine in gross violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"Prof. Nedbailo not only condoned these violations of human rights in Ukraine but defended the actions of the Soviet government in Ukraine, thus approving the infractions by a totalitarian regime against the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights," the telegram stated.

GREETING PRELATE IN UKRAINE

WINNIPEG, Man. — Gerard Peletier, Canada's Minister of Internal Affairs, in a warm gesture reflecting respect for both the person and his native tongue, addressed a message of greetings in Ukrainian to the Very Rev. Dr. Basil Kushnir on the occasion of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee president's seventy-fifth birthday.

Rev. Kushnir, who is also president of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, celebrated the event on November 16.

The telegram, one of many received by the UCC president, including one from Prime Minister Trudeau, read as follows:

*Вельмишановний
 Отче Прелате Кушнір!
 Дозвольте мені побажати Вам всього найкращого з нагоди Вашої 75-ї річниці з дня народження, яка відбудеться 16 числа цього місяця.
 Сподіваюся, що Ви щасливо проведете цей день разом з своїми рідними та друзями. Хай наступний рік принесе Вам щастя та здоров'я.
 З найщирішими побажаннями, Ваш
 Жерар Пелет'є,
 Міністер Внутрішніх
 Справ Канади*

UKRAINIANS IN ARGENTINA HOLD EIGHTH CONGRESS



The Ukrainian Central Representation of Argentina, a national coordinating body of all Ukrainians in that country, held its eighth congress in Buenos Aires November 30-December 1, with delegates from 20 organizations in attendance. The two-day conclave reviewed the progress and accomplishments of Ukrainians in Argentina and outlined plans for the future, among the most important of which is the completion of the Shevchenko monument being erected in Buenos Aires. Photo above shows the newly elected governing board of the Representation, headed by Basilio Iwanitzky, president (seated, third from the left). Among honorary guests attending the congress were: Very Rev. Borys Ariychuk, administrator of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Argentina (fourth from the left, seated), the Most Rev. Andrew Sapelak, Exarch of Ukrainian Catholics in Argentina (fifth from the left, seated), and Very Rev. Joseph Halabarda, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers in Argentina (seated, third from the right).

N.Y. BANQUET CANCELLED

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Hong Kong flu, which hit the eastern seaboard sooner than expected, led to the cancellation of the Svoboda and Weekly anniversaries banquet here.

The New York UNA District Committee, sponsor of the affair scheduled for Saturday, December 14, announced the cancellation after many ticket holders, including several honorary guests and main speakers, called to report that they had been stricken by the flu.

By the middle of the week, according to the New York City Health Commissioner, the disease, which was not expected to reach the east until January, had assumed epidemic proportions.

Manitoba Students Hear Professor Discuss Writer

WINNIPEG, Man. — On Sunday, Dec. 1, the Ukrainian Students Literary Circle of the University of Manitoba commemorated the 125th anniversary (1843-1968) of the death of Hryhoriy Kvitka-Osnovianenko, the father of modern Ukrainian prose, with a talk prepared by Prof. J. Rozumnyj of the University of Manitoba.

In presenting Kvitka-Osnovianenko's role in the development of Ukrainian literature, Dr. Rozumnyj elaborated on the writer's characteristic style, thematic, philosophy, and usage of language.

outstanding for its fine quality.

The speaker pointed out that Osnovianenko was a representative of classicism and sentimentalism in Ukrainian literature and was the first to employ the vernacular in Ukrainian prose.

Thematically, said Dr. Rozumnyj, Osnovianenko concerned himself with universal human motifs of a moralizing or didactic nature. His original narrative approach influenced Ukrainian writers up to the second half of the 19th century, the speaker stated.

A discussion by students followed.

Anna Chopek Elected To Fraternal Congress Post

BOSTON, Mass. — Attorney Anna Chopek, Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, was elected second vice-president of the New England Fraternal Congress at its annual meeting held on December 7, at the Hotel Lenox in Boston, Mass.

Mias Chopek will serve with Mr. Gerard A. Trepanier, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, who was elected president, Mr. John J. Donahue of Workmen's Benefit Fund, as first vice-president and William M. Duthie, Order of Scottish Funds, as secretary-treasurer.

Anne Remick, secretary of UNA Branch 238, and chairman of the public relations committee of the New England Fraternal Congress, reported during the meeting on the success of her committee in securing proclamations from the various governors of the New England States on the occasion of the Fraternal Week, and in securing newspaper publicity for the Congress.



Health Insurance

A feature of the meeting was a discussion on the various aspects of health insurance, and the advisability of the fraternal societies entering this field.

Mr. Lois Caron, president of the National Fraternal Congress, addressed the convention on the importance of reviving the fraternal spirit in America, and spoke about the 1969 National Fraternal Congress Convention which will be held in Boston in September.

Former Employees Have Reunion at Soyuzivka



First Reunion: Some of the former Soyuzivka employees attending their first reunion meeting at the UNA resort which was a home away from home for them during summers past. Many came with their families, this time as guests, for the reunion weekend.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — On Saturday, November 23, in the excitement of staging a "first of its kind," the former employees of Soyuzivka descended upon the resort, enjoying fully the role of guests at their first reunion, marking the 15th year of operation for Soyuzivka.

Those who arrived on Friday had a head start sharing news with old friends not seen for several years or meeting new friends through the common bond of a "Suzie Q. experience."

Break The Ice

In the brisk autumn air of Saturday afternoon, the men broke the ice by nearly breaking some bones in a football game played on the soccer field, now covered with leaves rather than cars.

At 4 p.m., the management of Soyuzivka called an informal meeting to welcome the workers and present the suggestion of instituting such a reunion on a regular basis.

By HALLA DUDA

After an introductory speech by Mr. Daniel Slobodian, Mr. Walter Kwas outlined what the diverse benefits of a regular reunion might be: an opportunity to revitalize cherished friendships; a perfect time for children to become acquainted with one another (plan ahead, Mother!), so that they can grow up with a circle of Ukrainian friendships and perhaps eventually even follow in their parents' footsteps; and a means of encouraging former employees to join and work for the UNA, slowly filling the vacuum in the higher posts as they are vacated by those retiring.

Ad Hoc Committee

The meeting was then handed over to a temporary committee consisting of George Steciuk, Ron Litelko, Myroslawa Hrab, Martha Bazarko, Victor Babanskyj, Ihor Charishezak, Marusia Proskurenko, Halia Duda, and headed by John Oduliak. The

workers unanimously voted in support of the members on the committee.

After some discussion, it was agreed that this committee would be responsible for organizing the next reunion and also for exploring the possibility of printing a brief news letter so that all former workers could share the warmth of the reunion and the exchange of news.

The meeting, encroaching upon the time allotted for cocktails, was then adjourned. At that time, the committee met with Mr. Kwas and agreed upon a date, April 25-26, 1970, for the next reunion.

Following an always-too-brief cocktail hour at Veselka, the guests were feasted with a banquet at the Main House. Grace was said by Father Lubomyr Husar, one of the first workers employed in the Soyuzivka office.

The evening agenda was continued at Veselka with a program of song, dance, and

MICHIGAN ELECTOR

John Panchuk's Vote Counts For 184,000

BATTLE CREEK, Mich. — John Panchuk, a lawyer by profession, a writer by avocation and an elector by choice, will travel to Lansing, Michigan's state capitol, on Monday, December 16, to cast his vote as elector from the 3rd Congressional District.

The district's voters cast 98,000 ballots for Richard M. Nixon, 68,000 for Hubert H. Humphrey and 18,000 for George Wallace.

But legally their votes all were entrusted to Panchuk, a Democrat, who is employed as general counsel for Federal Life and Casualty Company. He will cast his votes for Humphrey because the Democratic candidate carried the state by a plurality of 48 percent thus getting Michigan's 21 electoral votes under the winner-take-all system.

The 21 electors (one for each Congressional District and two at-large) will vote in behalf of 3.3 million persons who went to the polls in Michigan. Electoral College ballots of the state delegations



will go to a joint session of the House and Senate in Washington, D.C. on January 6 for official tabulation.

Electors are chosen at state party conventions. These unpaid posts go as honors to persons of demonstrated party allegiance and service. Mr. Panchuk, a loyal Democrat since 1930, was a delegate in 1960 to the party convention in Los Angeles which picked

John F. Kennedy to run for president.

Panchuk, 64, born in Manitoba, Canada, son of Ukrainian immigrants was one of the co-founders and first president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and an active leader of Ukrainian community life in America. He is the author of "Shevchenko's Testament," a book on the foremost Ukrainian poet, published by the Svoboda Press.

Although he is going to cast his vote for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket, Panchuk feels that the Electoral College system is in need of reform. He said he would favor selection of president and vice president by direct vote by the people, provided there were safeguards against counting delays, recount excesses or too much campaign spending.

He predicts it may take eight to ten years to rally sufficient Congressional and popular support in order to adopt the necessary constitutional amendment for changes in the electoral system.

(Continued on Page 3)

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EDITORIALS

A Mockery Of Justice

The awarding of a Human Rights prize by the United Nations to Ukrainian SSR's representative Prof. Peter E. Nedballo, who thus found himself to his own surprise in a select group of six recipients, is both an affront to that organization and a mockery of justice.

The announcement, made by the President of the UN General Assembly, Emilio Arenales, on December 2, did not specify any human rights contributions by the Ukrainian SSR's delegate. It could not. For with the exception of his unblushing accusations and scurrilous attacks against the United States, Portugal or South Africa, and his shameful defense of an equally infamous book, "Judaism Without Embellishment," authored by his quisling friend Trofim Kichko, Prof. Nedballo's record in human rights amounts, at best, to zero.

A professor of law in Kiev, the Ukrainian SSR's representative on the UN Human Rights Commission might be knowledgeable in the field of jurisprudence, for all that we know. But he has done little more than use whatever knowledge he has to defend the gross violations of all the moral, legal and constitutional rights by the Communist puppet regime that he represents. In doing so he has discredited the very name of Ukraine in the eyes of world public opinion.

And this at a time when hundreds of Ukrainian poets, writers, scholars and students have spoken out against the Soviet regime's inhumanity from the Mordovian prison camps where they have been confined by the Nedballos and others like him.

There is little that can be said about the UN Human Rights Commission that fails to hear the pleading voices of millions of captives behind the Iron Curtain. Perhaps it can hide its shame behind the great document that the declaration on human rights indeed is. But the people who make the selection of such as Nedballo are either cynics or ignoramuses. And they stand naked in the light of justice and human conscience.

Black Sea — A Free Sea

The Black Sea, which has seen the days of Kozak glory in Ukraine's past, is now the object of a dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States which seeks to reaffirm the universally accepted principle of the freedom of the seas.

By sending two of its destroyers, the Dyess and the Turner, through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, the United States let the Soviets know that no power has exclusive rights to international waters, which are freely navigable to ships under all flags. The State Department has rejected the Soviet charge that the dispatch of the destroyers constitutes a "provocative act" and a violation of the Montreux Convention. The U.S. Government asserted rightly that such sailings are routine and noted that the bores and mountings of the ships' guns are within limits set by the international accord.

Obviously annoyed, the Kremlin bosses are desperately grasping at technicalities that do not exist while refusing to admit openly that they deem the Black Sea to be the sole domain of the Red Fleet.

Moreover, it is no secret that the Soviet Union is disguising its electronic spy ships as fishing trawlers in many waters of the globe while its submarines are in extremely good position to observe the activities on the shores of U.S. territory.

The presence of an increasing number of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean — a force estimated at some 35 vessels of various types — aggravates the already troubled Mideast situation that could easily erupt into an even more bloodier repeat of last year's war.

The two U.S. destroyers now sailing in the Black Sea are there to reaffirm the right of navigational freedom of long standing, one that the Ukrainian Kozaks used so deftly to their advantage. Now as before, the very mention of the word freedom — territorial, navigational or human — is an "annoying provocation" to the despots of Moscow.

A REPORT FROM THE BERIA RESERVE

(The following are excerpts from an appeal written by Valentyn Moroz, a Soviet Ukrainian political prisoner illegally convicted in Lutsk on January 20, 1966, to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. The appeal, dated April 15, 1967, was written from the prison in the Mordovian ASSR, where Moroz is serving his sentence along with hundreds of other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian prisoners. The excerpts are taken from a booklet titled "Voices of Human Courage," published in English in New York by the Association for Free Ukraine, Inc.)

In this lies the greatest crime: a man engenders thoughts on his own and does not accept them ready-made. One can do everything, but only when so ordered. One may drink only from that spring of distilled water which is common to all and which is strictly supervised; all other springs must be covered up even though the water in them does not differ in any way. In 1964, the representative of the Volyn Regional KGB, who had instructions to note the appearance of every thinking being in the local pedagogical institute and immediately light a warning signal lamp, questioned me importantly: "What is this association of thinking people?" The idea of creating an association of thinking people was expressed over a drink in the form of a joke, but the

KGB took it quite seriously. The Constitution allows formation of associations; the KGB knows this. But on the condition that the order to form an association comes from above. Then everything is in order — even if this association means to organize an earthquake. But if someone independently wanted to form an association for the preservation of horned cattle, the KGB would doubtlessly look into the matter.

Then how can this endless spontaneous movement of thought be stopped when it remains alive even after having passed through all stages of standardization and sterilization. There is one last resort: freezing it. Freezing it by means of icy terror. Building a giant refrigerator for human minds. Execution three days after the arrest.

THE TRANSITION OF POWER

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There may be still a few fanatic and optimistic supporters of President Johnson who cling to the forelorn hope that he will succeed in solving the problems of the United States in both foreign and domestic fields before he retires from office on January 20, 1969.

For the greater majority of Americans, whatever their party and their attitude and evaluation of President-elect Nixon, there will be a sense of relief that the government and especially the administration will be able to resume more or less normal activity at that time, for the United States is at present suffering a typical American form of interregnum between the two administrations.

It has indeed been slightly shortened by changing the date of the inauguration from March 4 to January 20, but with the increased speed of domestic communication and of international developments even this reduced period may seem too long.

Unique System

No country in the world has the same system of transition as the United States for it combines many of the features of the older monarchical system and the parliamentary system of government.

The old cry of "The king is dead, long live the king" expressed the one system. At the moment of the death of the ruler, his successor took over and either formed the government out of his supporters or fought for the succession. In the parliamentary system the death of the sovereign or president means relatively little, for the parliament remains and the interregnum exists only when the Prime Minister is defeated and is asked to form a caretaker government until the parties or the majority can map out a course of action.

Under the American system, the new successful candidate has to take office at the appointed date and be prepared to swing into action immediately, while the retiring President, after taking part in the inaugural exercises, beats a more or less dignified retreat. That is why we can expect no clear picture of Nixon's future course until his inaugural address, when in rapid succession, the new men take office and try with the least possible delay to develop an effective team.

Loss of Time

It is a system that on the whole has been successful since the changes have largely been concerned with domestic policies. Yet there has invariably been a loss of time and a period of hesitation and doubt.

So marked was this that in 1864, Lincoln, fearing a

defeat in the Civil War, resolved before the election that he would end the war before he left office. His fears were groundless for he won reelection, but the war was so near settled that it ended within a month with a Union victory.

Again in 1932, at the beginning of the depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt refused to cooperate with Hoover until he took office amid a growing bank crisis, so as to be sure that he could carry out his program without interruption.

More recently there has been a sort of briefing of the new President by the old, but it is rather to prevent the upsetting of plans during the last weeks of the old and it does not confer any powers upon the incoming man.

The campaign of 1968 has been unusual. From the first moment Senator McCarthy based his entire campaign against Johnson on the latter's foreign policy and the split was more evident in the Democratic Party than it was in the inter-party struggle, for Richard Nixon refused to tie himself to any foreign policy until he took office.

That was perhaps the real reason for his success. He has, it is true, been briefed and has had advisers to consult with the outgoing administration, but there has never been any idea that Nixon could or wanted to interfere with the policies of President Johnson who is ending his term of office with the Paris Conference on Vietnam, his desires to arrange another summit meeting with Prime Minister Kosygin, the desire to strengthen NATO and now a cruise in the Black Sea by two American destroyers under the threats of Moscow. There is also the internal crisis in the cities and many other problems.

Even if Nixon tries to choose among the internal policies, we can be sure that he will do it in the framework of his new administration and despite his early selection of a cabinet, none of these men can take office, while one after the other of the mainstays of the Johnson administration are beginning already to leave for private life.

Changes in Foreign Policy

Yet it will be in the foreign policy of the United States that the change will be most seriously felt, for both the friends and the foes of this country are in their own opinion well-informed about the course of events.

In Paris, it has already become clear that Averill Harriman will withdraw from the negotiations immediately after the inauguration and it is scarcely likely, even if Cyrus Vance stays a few days, that Hanoi, once it has procrastinated as it has, will come up

with any firm solution during these last weeks. Despite American hopes, the enlarged conference will not get started at all until the new American participants have been appointed and are assuming their posts.

This means at least another month of the present uncertainty with military operations proceeding on their present scale with perhaps new disappointments for those men who expected to be relieved early next year.

We find the same elements of delay elsewhere. The Korean crisis which was tentatively settled by President Eisenhower is now flaring up again and at the same time Communist China is trying to sound out Nixon for another of those meetings at Warsaw which have been going on intermittently for some years and have been summarily postponed during the last months of the present administration.

Moscow, taking a different tack, is seeking more meetings in the hope that Johnson's desires may lead him to arrange meetings and negotiations that, whether he will or not, cannot fail to hamper Nixon in whatever policy he adopts toward the Soviet Union.

NATO Anxious

At the same time the various representatives of NATO are anxiously awaiting the policy of Nixon and hoping that he can do something to heal the breaches and the anxiety caused by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the partial defection of France, though this last seems less pressing than some time ago.

In the meanwhile Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania, as an aide of Nixon, has been visiting the Near East to try to get for the new President an independent view of that crisis in Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

The most that we can hope for is that no new crisis will develop naturally or be fostered deliberately during this last month of the old term.

When that month ends and a new administration is installed, the way will be open for the adoption of a consistent policy which has been nullified by the electoral struggle within the Democratic Party over foreign affairs. We can only hope so for the good of the free world.

ARTISTS OPEN EXHIBIT

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The 15th annual exhibit of the Ukrainian Artists Association in America is scheduled to open tomorrow, December 15, at the Ukrainian Literary-Arts Club in New York.

The exhibit will be open weekdays from 5:30 to 8 p.m. and weekends 12:30 to 8 p.m.

THE LIGHT OF CHRISTIAN FAITH

(Statement from the Archbishop's Chancery on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See in the United States of America).

Praised be Jesus Christ:

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ:

In the Old Testament we read how God Himself led the Israelites for forty years to the Promised Land by using guideposts of clouds during the day and flaming indicators at night. Using this Scriptural background for a comparison with the Ukrainian immigration to the United States, we are grateful to Almighty God for the light of the Christian faith which has guided Ukrainians during their settlement in America. Our holy Faith, together with its Ukrainian traditions, served as a beacon which gathered Ukrainian Catholics into parish units under the spiritual guidance of their bishops, priests and religious.

Because of the fertile development of Ukrainian Catholics on both religious and cultural planes, the Holy See not only granted us dioceses with our own jurisdiction but also, in 1958, elevated the Apostolic Eparchy to the status of a Metropolitan Province with its See in Philadelphia, the site of the first bishopric for Ukrainians in the United States.

An event of such importance as the 10th anniversary of this Metropolitan See calls for a special expression of gratitude to God for His divine assistance in the development of our church and filial devotion to the Holy See for its kind solicitude towards us.

In order to preserve our Ukrainian Catholic Church and strengthen her ranks with religious and cultural leaders, it behooves each and everyone of us to observe the following mandates:

1. To base our personal, family and social lives on Christian principles. We must be practicing Christians observing the norms of Catholic morality both at home and at the places of our employment, as well as in the societies and organizations to which we belong.

2. To develop our homes according to the Christian spirit of our Ukrainian ethnic traditions connected with Christmas, Easter and other christological and mariological holy days according to the prescriptions of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

3. To teach our children from earliest infancy religion and prayers in our homes. The most effective teaching (including the good example it brings) is when parents themselves pray to God and His Holy Mother both morning and night.

4. To educate our children in Ukrainian Catholic schools, whether they be elementary, evening or Saturday schools. This will give our youth an opportunity of learning about God, the Ukrainian Rite, about our liturgical and cul-

tural music, the Ukrainian language and about the history of our Church and people. Children who are educated in Ukrainian schools should know their prayers before they enter school. The prime responsibility of rearing children always remains with the parents. The Church and school are, at best, helpers in this tremendous duty of rearing our children as responsible people.

5. To help with our labors and sacrifices the Ukrainian Catholic Church in her work in building centers of learning and charitable works. To assist pastors in their work of leading and training the young. To take care that cultural youth centers are established under the guidance of pastors. The young men and women of today are our hope for tomorrow. They are our future parishioners and citizens.

6. To take an active part in church services, especially the Divine Liturgy and other rituals on Sundays and holy days. In the past, our liturgical music depended, to a great extent, on choir-directors and cantors. But their number is ever decreasing. It is recommended, therefore, that parishes do undertake a program of educating the young in the field of liturgical music. Such programs should follow directives from the Metropolitan Chancery Office. Music is international. If the Divine

Liturgy or other services are sung in a befitting manner, then they automatically condition a person to pray, whether he is of Ukrainian or of another ethnic extraction.

7. To participate in our communities according to the directives of the Second Vatican Council. This Council, under the direction of the Holy Father, Pope Paul VI, desires that the PEOPLE OF GOD, this naturally includes Ukrainian Catholics, help their bishops and priests in their apostolic work. The fields in this type of activity are many and varied. They need people from every profession; and walk of life. Every Ukrainian Catholic should subscribe to Catholic newspapers and publications and to worthwhile Ukrainian publications.

8. To avoid devastating compromises because of modern slogans and propaganda which are hostile to Christian-Catholic faith and morals. There is little challenge in going with the tide; however, it does take courage to swim against a destructive tide. An informed Ukrainian Catholic will be acutely aware of those things which undermine and ruin the faith of people who accept the authority of Christ's Church, her bishops and priests.

9. To remember the enslaved Ukrainian Churches (both Catholic and Orthodox) in Ukraine who are suffering be-

(Continued on p. 3)

Human Rights Award Denounced

(The following is the text of the telegram dispatched on December 7th by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, signed by its president, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, to Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant).

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, speaking for over 2 million American citizens of Ukrainian descent at its monthly meeting, held on December 7, 1968 in New York City, decided unanimously to dispatch to you the following resolution:

It was announced by Hon. Emilio Arenales, President of U.N. General Assembly, that among the first winners of U.N. awards for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights is Prof. Peter E. Nedballo, delegate of the Ukrainian SSR to U.N. Human Rights Commission.

Our Executive Board lodges a strong protest against awarding such an honor to Prof. Nedballo, for the following reasons:

Prof. Nedballo is a delegate of the government of the Ukrainian SSR which is not a sovereign government of the Ukrainian people, but a puppet regime imposed upon the 45-million Ukrainian nation by Communist Russia.

The Communist rulers of Ukraine have been and are violating human rights on a scale defying human imagi-

nation. The Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches have been destroyed; their hierarchies murdered or imprisoned; other religions such as Protestantism, Judaism and Islamism are harassed and persecuted.

For the past few years on orders from Moscow, over 200 Ukrainian writers, poets, literary critics, professors, students, journalists and other intellectuals have been arrested and tried in camera for demanding the application of human rights to the Ukrainian people; some of them received sentences of 15 and more years at hard labor. Despite the alleged independence of the Ukrainian SSR, Moscow forces Russification on the Ukrainian people, discriminates against the Ukrainian language and culture, and denies all human rights to the Ukrainian people and the national minorities, although these rights are guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as in the Ukrainian SSR and Soviet constitutions. The plight of Ukrainian intellectuals has been made public throughout the world by Ukrainian political prisoners, such as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Svitlychny, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Ivan Dzyuba, Valentyn Moroz, Ivan Kandyba, Yuriy Shukhevych, Volodymyr Horbovy and many others whose books and special appeals are now available in English and other languages.

Prof. Nedballo not only condoned these violations of human rights in Ukraine but defended the actions of the Soviet government in Ukraine, thus approving the fractions by a totalitarian regime against the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

Therefore, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, wholly acquainted with the violation of human rights in Ukraine by Moscow and its puppet regime in Kiev, views the U.N. Human Rights award to Prof. Nedballo as a mockery of justice for which the U.N. should not stand.

As Americans tied to Ukraine by the link of blood and national and cultural heritage we would be exceedingly proud if your U.N. Human Rights Award would be presented to a representative of a true and genuinely sovereign government of the Ukrainian people, but not to a representative of an alien power which enslaves and oppresses the Ukrainian nation.

(To Be Continued)

a mysterious disappearance in the middle of the night, execution for failing to fill the quota, Kolyma from which no one returns — these are the bricks from which Stalin constructed his Empire of Terror. Terror filled both days and nights. Terror was in the air and one mention of it paralyzed one's thought. The goal was reached: people were afraid to think, the human brain stopped producing criteria and norms on its own and instead, accepted it as normal to adopt them ready-made. Despotism begins its chronology from the time when people stop thinking of compulsion from above as evil and begin to explain it as the normal state of things. ("The authorities confuse the issues. Well, so what? They are authorities just so they can confuse them.") A whole generation of people grew up in fear and on the ruins of individuality there was constructed —

An Empire of Cogs

Stalin did not believe in cybernetics. But he made a great contribution to this branch of learning; he invented the programmed man. Stalin is the creator of the cog.

There were cases when, after reading Solzhenitsyn, people said: "One wants to remove oneself to a corner and do nothing to draw attention to oneself." It is not difficult to imagine how much stronger this desire was twenty years ago when people were eyewitnesses to mass executions and other horrors and when no one knew in the evening where he would be by morning. The desire to become completely indistinguishable, to somehow lose oneself in the mass, to look like someone else in order not to draw attention to oneself, became all-embracing. This meant a complete leveling of individuality. At one time the separation of the individual from the mass of matter meant the birth of life, the origin of the organic world. Now the opposite process has begun: the blending of individuals into a grey mass, a return to a solid non-organic, non-individual existence. Society has been overcome by the spirit of 'grey facelessness. It is considered a crime to be an individual. "What do you think you are — a special personality?" I have heard this dozens of times both before and since my arrest. Team-methods have seeped even into poetry

and produced such a phenomenon as a collective poem. In 1937 there appeared a collective poem, "Ivan Holota," which was signed in alphabetical order as in a telephone book: Bazhan, Holovanivsky, Johansen, Kulyk, Pervomay-sky, Rytsky, Sosyura, Tereshchenko, Tychnyna, Fefer, Usenko, Ushakov. But even this proved inadequate; a year later there was an order to write the "Duma About Ostap Nechay" which had twenty signatures under it. This probably set a record.

Here are some impressions recorded by a past member of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine, who was arrested five times on the border in Poland and who after 1939 finally found his way into Eastern Ukraine about which he had dreamed for years. "The train crossed the line of the no longer existing border. The first stop was at Zhytomyr Oblast. A crowd had gathered at the station. The first thing that caught my attention was the unusual uniform greyness of the people, dressed in singlets. A woman in a red coat looked like an exotic flower, strange and even out of place here." But then clothes can become colorful, even gaudy, and the

greyness will not disappear. It does not originate in the clothes. And in spite of how cogs advertise themselves, and how they shield themselves with tapestries, hired from the warehouse for the coming of a delegation, a bystander will always notice the greyness — it is carried in the air, people breathe it, they cannot imagine themselves without it. It has become their daily bread.

Universal Standard

Lastly, the ruling group lays claim to the universal standard — "intellect, honor, and conscience" of the whole society — and as a result, it ceremoniously proclaims the "moral-political unity of society." The eternal question, "Where shall I go?" is transformed for the cog into the formula which requires no strain of the intellect. "Wherever they lead me." A human being deprived of the ability to differentiate independently between good and evil, becomes a sheep which burns with anger only on orders and sees only that evil which is pointed out to it. Cogs read in newspapers that black people are forbidden to live in Capetown or

Uniondale Parish Blesses Ground For Ukrainian Cultural Center

By HELEN P. SMINDAK

UNIONDALE, L.I. — The congregation of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here observed its patron saint's feast day Sunday, November 24, with the blessing of grounds for a new \$250,000 Ukrainian cultural center that is expected to be ready for use by St. Michael's Day next year.

As parishioners watched, the Very Rev. Nestor Stolarchuk, St. Michael's pastor, performed the ceremony of blessing at the building site on Front Street between Maple and Newport. The church choir under the direction of George Gural provided choral music for the outdoor service.

The day's program also included Divine Liturgy in St. Michael's Church in the morning and a banquet at St. Paul's Greek Orthodox Church in Hempstead in the afternoon.

Over 150 church members and friends gathered for the annual feast-day banquet and dance, and contributed close to \$17,000 in donations and pledges toward the center's building fund.

Largest single contribution came from Sts. Mary and Olga Sisterhood, which made a donation of \$1,000 and pledged an additional \$3,000. The donation was presented by Mrs. Hanyia Pyszcymucha, the sisterhood's president.

Another large donation was from Long Island artist Ivan Kuchma, who gave a painting of a Ukrainian Christmas scene to be sold or raffled in aid of the building fund.

Ralph G. Caso, presiding supervisor of Hempstead, commended the parish for giving thought to the upbringing and cultural development of

its young people and urged parishioners to continue their good efforts on behalf of the community.

The Very Rev. Artemy Selepyna, dean of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the eastern United States, brought greetings and good wishes from Archbishop Mstyslaw, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory in the U.S.A.

Other guest speakers included the Very Rev. Peter Melech of Carteret, N.J., Hempstead attorney Walter Atlas, Ivan E. Zukowskyj of New York, architect for the new center, Serge Neboshynsky, parish president, John Berweky of Jersey City, N.J., and Father Stolarchuk.

Among the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Irvington, N.J., the Rev. Serhiy Neprii, New York, Mrs. Atlas, Mrs. Selepyna, Mrs. Melech, Mrs. Neboshynsky and Mrs. Stolarchuk.

Mr. Gural, who is chairman of the building committee as well as director of the church choir, served as master of ceremonies.

St. Michael's parish plans to break ground for its new center sometime in March. The L-shaped, one-story building will house a main hall that will accommodate 550 persons for concerts and 350 for banquets, a stage and dressing rooms, two classrooms, a library, bridal room, kitchen, cocktail lounge and bar, and a billiard room.

The present parish, numbering about 75 families, unifies two congregations: that of St. Michael's and the congregation of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Westbury, L.I., which merged in 1967.

Pearson Booboo

NEWARK, N.J. — Syndicated columnist Drew Pearson, who is noted for his frequently controversial articles, said that President-elect Richard M. Nixon owns a painting by Jacques Hnizdovsky, "a Russian-American artist."

The statement, appearing in Mr. Pearson's November 28th column which discussed Mr. Nixon's interest in art, was attributed to Donald I. McClelland of the National Collection of Fine Arts. The institution was reportedly asked by Mr. Nixon to decorate his temporary offices in Washington with modern American paintings.

Mr. McClelland was reported by Mr. Pearson as having said that "What I've collected are chiefly landscapes painted by American artists from all walks of life. There is one by a Negro, one by a Russian-American, and one by a Japanese-American."

"There is a typical American scene, 'The Road to Santa Fe' by John Marin," Mr. McClelland went on. "There is also one by Jacques Hnizdovsky, a Russian-American artist, called 'Winter Landscape'..."

Jacques Hnizdovsky, 53, was born in Ukraine and came to the United States in 1949. He has gained international renown particularly for his great mastery of the woodcutting technique. His paintings, woodcuts and graphic pieces are on exhibit in many leading galleries of the western world.

Mr. Hnizdovsky's paintings enjoy great popularity among Ukrainians in the free world. Since 1950, he has held over a dozen one-man shows in the United States, Canada and France.

His most recent exhibit was sponsored by St. Basil's College Seminary in Stamford, Conn., November 3-24.

Ukrainian Players Excel at New Jersey School

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Columbia High School soccer team, powered by six Ukrainian boys and guided by coach Eugene Chyzowych, also a Ukrainian, advanced again to the New Jersey State championships this year.

The six Ukrainian students at this large and highly ranked school here are: John Rij, Peter Korduba, Jerry Lamega, Yuri Bihun, Walter Kuzan and Andrew Stefaniwsky.

Former Player

Mr. Chyzowych, formerly a top notch soccer player at Temple University and with several Ukrainian teams in the U.S. and Canada, is a physical education teacher at Columbia and coaches soccer and track and field. Since coming to Columbia four years ago, he has produced winning soccer teams and state champions in track and field. Last year's manager of the Newark Chornomorska Sitch soccer team, he is now vice-president of the American Soccer League, one of the strongest in the country.

This year, Columbia's kickers compiled a respectable record of 7 wins, four ties and two losses.



Ukrainian Tandem: Co-captains John Rij (left) and Yuri Bihun flank their coach Eugene Chyzowych.

For the first time in the school's history, two Ukrainian players have been selected co-captains of the 1969 soccer eleven. They are John Rij and Yuri Bihun. Both play also with the Sitch junior team.

Rij, a high scoring forward, was selected to the Essex County and Big Ten all-star teams this year.

Bihun, a fast and tricky winger, has set a school re-

cord for assists. Lamega is an aggressive fullback, who is also a standout on the school's wrestling team. Kuzan is another strong fullback who excels in wrestling. Stefaniwsky, the team's center-forward, has speed and imagination.

Top Scholar

Korduba, a forward who notched winning tallies in two games this year, is one of the school's top students. Peter is in the upper tenth of his graduating class.

"I am proud of these boys," said Mr. Chyzowych, "because they are not only fine athletes but also excellent students. Brought up in fine Ukrainian homes, they are equally active in school and in Ukrainian youth organizations."

Like Mr. Chyzowych, the boys and their families are all members of the Ukrainian National Association.

Soyuzivka Reunion

(Concluded from p. 1) humorous reminiscences, Mr. Slobodian and Mr. Kwas uncovering many a long-stilled plot to the chagrin of some in the audience.

Reminiscence At Kiev

A variety of dance music was provided by an upstairs group called "The Jolly Five." The end of the music was hardly the end of the evening, for after a quick check to see if the tots were still sleeping, many strolled over to Kiev, there to relax in the glow of the fireplace and happy memories.

Liturgy was celebrated at the usual time, 11:00 a.m., the next morning. Father Husar delivered an inspirational and forceful plea for unity and harmony among Ukrainians, especially those who foster division on the basis of religion. A group picture was taken immediately after Liturgy, the biggest attraction being the tiny, front-row guests — and future employees.

As they were leaving, the guests of this weekend expressed great satisfaction and eagerness to spread the good word about a bigger and better reunion in the spring of 1970.

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SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadnub



USC Has That Dizzy Feeling

Although the German-American Soccer League table of current standings does not show it, the New York Ukrainians are the hottest team in the loop with four straight victories and a promise of more of the same to the chagrin of its opponents.

The USC, who started out poorly dropping four straight and tying one, has caught fire and captured the imagination of their followers. Their recent success is creating that certain "dizzy feeling" within the club itself as it reaches for the highest honors.

Eliminates Hota

USC's latest triumph came at the expense of another top GA League team, Hota, last Sunday. Hota, which is in second place in the standings lost, 2-0, to the Ukrainians in the National Open Challenge Cup, creating the possibility that USC may be the eventual winner.

The Ukrainian squad appears to be strong enough to repeat its performance of 1964-64 when it captured the Challenge Cup, beating Hansa F.C., of Chicago, by an aggregate score of 5-2 from two matches.

Last Sunday's game between USC and Hota turned out to be a high-level affair, except for the fact that the referee didn't show up and a linesman had to sub for him.

Tough Battle

The first half, which ended in a 0-0 tie, was a tough duel with both clubs coming close to scoring on equally good chances.

After only ten minutes of play in the second half, half-back Charlie McCully put the Ukrainian squad on the scoring sheet when he turned Ted Purdon's pass from a free kick into a goal. Purdon, who is doing a fine job as a playmaker and scorer, was responsible for the second goal as well when John Kerr converted his pass from close in.

The inexperience of the referee and the confusing rules concerning the way a goalie is to take out the ball after having made a save, cost both clubs a goal each. The Ukrainians and Hota scored goals when a mixup occurred during this process but both were disallowed.

Confuses Head with Ball

During the game a bit of tit-for-tat developed between some USC players and the Hota goalie, Bob Feger. It appears that Feger was a bit too enthusiastic in his clearing attempts and did not distinguish well between the ball and a player's head.

Ted Purdon was one of the victims of the "clearing" and required four stitches to close a cut. Another Ukrainian player was nearly knocked senseless. But finally Feger fell victim of his own tactics as his face came in contact with a Ukrainian player's hard head. He was taken off the field and rushed to the hospital.

Sitch Beats Hartford

In the American Soccer League, which reportedly already has a champion in the Washington Darts, Newark Ukrainian Sitch defeated Hartford by a score of 4-1.

The Light of Christian Faith

(Continued from p. 2)

hind the Iron Curtain. Our brothers and sisters behind the Iron Curtain are unable to appeal for help. However, we are in a position to tell the world that the rights of these people have been denied them. We in the Free World know the importance of public opinion and what it can do and undo.

10. To encourage vocations to the priesthood and to the religious life. Vocations to the priesthood present one of the most pressing problems of our times. The answer lies with our youth of Ukrainian descent. At the present time, there is a dire need for at least one hundred young men to fill our seminaries. We need missionaries. The Basilian Fathers, the Redemptorists and the Franciscans will gladly accept candidates who wish to follow the call of Christ. Our schools are crying for more religious sisters. The Basilian Sisters in Fox Chase, Pa., the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in Lansdale, Pa. and the Mis-

sionary Sisters of Mother of God in Stamford, Connecticut invite qualified candidates to their Order and Congregations to help in the apostolic work of teaching within the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Dear! beloved in Christ! I earnestly appeal to you for your help by employing your talents, dedication and prayers for a brighter future for the Ukrainian Catholic Church and our people under the sacred mantle of the Most Pure Mother of God, whose Feast of the Immaculate Conception we are observing today. May God's blessing descend and remain with you.

— Ambrose, Metropolitan

CORRECTION

In last week's story on the 40th anniversary banquet of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU), the speaker identified as Mr. Oleh Riznyk was actually Mr. Walter Riznyk. We apologize for the error.—Ed.

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NOTICE To U.N.A. Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home Office of U.N.A. must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon, of DECEMBER 31, 1968

Money received later cannot be credited to 1968. Therefore we appeal to all members of the U.N.A. to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1968.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

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СТОРІНКА Т. У. В. А.

АНТИВНІСТЬ ТУБА ЗРОСТАЄ

На запрошення президента Головної Ради НТШ і голови НТШ Америки проф. д-ра Романа Смал-Стоцького, ТУБА взяло участь у Світовому Конгресі Української Вільної Науки (СКВУН) 14-15 листопада 1967 р. в Українському Інституті Америки в Нью-Йорку, з чотирма доповідями.

На засіданні Ради Директорів УККА 2 березня 1968 р. затверджено рішення Екзекутиву УККА прийняти ТУБА в члені УККА, як центральну організацію в ЗСА. Представником від ТУБА до УККА є член гол. управи ТУБА мгр. Іван Кобаса.

Головна Управа ТУБА листом з 7-го березня 1968 р. повідомила управу Українського Термінологічного Центру (УТЦ) в Америці, з осядком в домі Української Культури при НТШ в ЗСА, про призначення в членство та визначила свого представника в УТЦ — д-ра Ол. Соколюшина, члена Гол. Управи ТУБА та голову Відділу ТУБА в Нью-Йорку.

Адміністративний директор Українського Інституту в Америці Юліан Ревей листом з 26 лютого 1968 р. повідомив Гол. Управу ТУБА, що ГУ Українського Інституту в Америці на засіданні 7 лютого 1968 р. на внесок їх Організаційної Комісії, ухвалила прийняти ТУБА до членів Українського Інституту Америки в категорії товариств. Голова ТУБА д-р Роман Верес з 2 березня 1968 р. подякував Українському Інституту Америки за те і назначив зв'язковим між ТУБА та Українським Інститутом Америки члена ТУБА д-ра О. Соколюшина. Вкладку 25 дол. ТУБА вклала до УІА.

Відносно Українського Бібліографічного Довідкового Центру Америки в Нью-Йорку, який ТУБА спільно з Українським Інститутом Америки задумав створити, буде незабаром подано до відома підписана ними угода.

У зв'язку з виданням покажчика предметних збірок книжкових (книгозбірня) фірмою Р. Р. Бовкер 1967 р. в Нью-Йорку, ГУ ТУБА звернулася в нашій пресі із закликом реструвати українські бібліотеки в ГУ ТУБА, щоб назвати їх у черговому покажчику тієї фірми.

Від двох років ТУБА є членом Конференції Українських Академічних Професійних Організацій Америки та бере участь в її працях. Представником ТУБА в ній є д-р Ол. Соколюшин та його дорядники, в особах мгр. Івана Кобаса та мгр. Вол. Кульчицького, активних членів ТУБА Нью-Йоркського Відділу.

Голова ТУБА д-р Р. Верес став членом Центральної Картопки Українського Публіцистично-Наукового Інституту (УПНІ) в Чикаго, Іл., створеного 2-м З'їздом делегатів УПНІ, відбутого 10-11 жовтня 1967 р. та ГУ УПНІ, укомплектованого 7 жовтня 1967 р. Центральною картопкою УПНІ керує комісія, а референтом Центральної Картопки при ГУ УПНІ є д-р Ігор Микитюк з Чикаго, Іл. УПНІ на основі Центральної Картопки, де будуть позбирані певні інформації відносно України, планує видавати щорічник "Україна в світовій опінії" для ширшої публіки про Україну чужими мовами у вільному світі.

Філологічна Секція НТШ в Америці при співпраці ТУБА задумав відновити видання бібліографічного журналу "Українська книга", який виходив у Львові за редакцією С. Ю. Пеленського в 1937-39 роках та в Кракові в 1943 р. Редагуватиме його Колегія в складі: проф.

д-р Василь Лев — голова, мгр. Роман Данилевич та мгр. Микола Кравчук, члени. Президія НТШ в Америці дала згоду на це видання. Член ГУ ТУБА д-р О. Соколюшин був єдиним українським-українцем на "Норд-терн Конференс оф де Америкен Асоціейшен фор Адвансмент оф Славик Стадіс", відбутій в приміщенні Стейтського Університету Нью-Йорку в Олбані 19-20 квітня 1968 р. Головою конференції обрано проф. Марка Філда з Бостонського університету, устійнено вкладку 3 дол. річно та відбуття чергової конференції в травні 1969 р. в Бостоні.

Комунікат Президії СКВУ повідомляє, що між світовими конференціями окремих ділянок українського збірничого життя у вільному світі, дня 14-го листопада 1967 р. в Українській Інституті Америки в Нью-Йорку відбулася конференція українських бібліотечників Америки і Канади, яка вивела резолюції, зміст яких було включено в загальні резолюції СКВУ в обороні вільного розвитку української науки і культури, нищеної совєтами в Україні.

Конференцією провадила президія під головуванням заст. голови ТУБА мгр. Дм. Штогрин за університету Урбана. Від канадійських українських бібліотечників містоголовував мгр. Андрей Григорович з Торонтського університету.

Містоголовою ТУБА мгр. Д. Штогрин взяв участь в конференції керівних органів Американської Бібліотечної Асоціації 8-13 січня 1968 р. в Бел Гарборі (Маямі Біч) на Флориді, зокрема в засіданні Екзекутиву Слов'янської і Східно-Європейської секції, де він є містоголовою та обраний головою на 1968-69 рік. З тієї нагоди українські бібліотечники: мгр. Д. Штогрин, д-р Б. Винар, д-р Л. Винар, д-р Анд. Турчин, мгр. Е. Петрівський та інші відбули зустріч із обговорення ряду професійних питань. Мгр. Е. Петрівський з університету Колорадо був запропонований на одного з кандидатів на містоголову та голову секції на 1968-69 та 1969-70 роки.

Член ГУ ТУБА д-р Василь Луців почав видавати журнал бібліотекознавства та бібліографії "Українська Книга" в місцевості Стей Коледж, Па., перше число якого появилось весною 1968 р. Крім оригінальних статей в журналі поміщені передруки рідкісних статей наших київських піонерів з тієї ділянки та оголошено ряд видань самого видавця, як перевидання Галицького Волинського Літопису; П. Тичини "Золотий гомир"; М. Гнатюка "Історія української літератури"; М. Зерова "До джерел"; Ол. Сивявського та ін., також видання М. Денисюка: Б. Лепкого "Мазепа", повне видання творів Т. Шевченка та інші.

Головна Управа ТУБА підписала проголошення Двомісячника Української Дитячої Книжки (ДУДК) заціноване Об'єднанням Працівників Дитячої Літератури (ОПДЛ) та переведене вже в грудні в листопаді 1967 р. в Америці. Містоголовою ТУБА мгр. Р. Ільницький, працівник Слов'янського відділу Нью-Йоркської Публічної Бібліотеки влаштував там виставку, присвячену 350-річчю Києво-Могилянської Академії — Першого Українського Університету, 1617-1967. Заснована Метрополітом Петром Могилою 1617 р. проіснувала до 1815 р., коли її Москва зликувала. За гетьмана Івана Мазепи було побудовано його коштом нове приміщення.

ЗАПИСКИ ГОЛОВИ ТУБА

ЧИ ТРЕБА НАМ ТУБА ТА УБДЦЕНТРУ?

Одержую часто листи, адресовані часом до Українського Музею в Чикаго, а в більшості до Товариства Українських Бібліотечників Америки. Якийсь професор з Міннесоти пише: "Роблю дослідження над Нестором Махном. Може маєте якісь матеріали та інформації". Другий запитує, де можна дістати книжки з історії та географії України. Університетська бібліотека просить інформації, де можна дістати книжки, які не можна дістати вже на книгарському ринку. Бібліотекар Філіп Українського Католицького Університету в Аргентині (не-професійний) просить поради, як приступити до упорядкування та провадження дорученої йому бібліотеки. Шеф одного з департаментів бібліотеки на ун-ті Чикаго (не-українець), який вчителює в Бюлетені Конгресової Бібліотеки, в заціці про доповідь мгра А. Феєнка на Конференції українських бібліотечників у Нью-Йорку, про проект організації УБДЦентру, просить його адресу, а описав в другому листі ясно: "Якщо йде про книжки (українські), видавані в ЗСА, то з огляду на брак якогось органу, що інформував би про останні видання, боюся часом, що можемо не завважити чогось. По-друге, ми не знаємо адрес видавництва та установ. Чи існує якийсь бюлетень, що інформував би про українські публікації в ЗСА?".

Недавно на адресу Головної Управи ТУБА дійшов після блукання лист від співробітниця угорського видавництва в Будапешті, яке видає переклади з європейських літератур і планує в цьому році видати антологію перекладів української поезії та новель на угорську мову. Вона одержала адресу нашого товариства від українця, професора у Братіславі, та просить нас про надіслання еміграційних українських видань як текстів, так і студій про українську літературу, щоб використати її в антології.

Очевидно, що у всіх тих випадках старалося допомогти по моїх силах. Думаю, що не лише я, але й чимало інших мали нагоду бачити "Довідник предметних збірок в бібліотеках ЗДПА та Канади", виданий фірмою Бовкера в 1967 р. В ЗСА і Канаді є сотні українських бібліотек і українських колекцій, не раз навіть з тисячами і десятками тисяч томів, але в тім Довіднику є зареєстрованих всього 7 українських бібліотек та українських книгозбірень.

Про що кажуть нам ті всі листи, які зачитував? Вони є доказом того, що ми твердили цілий час: потрібна наша професійна організація та її еманация — Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр. Вони є доказом, що нам потрібно бібліографічний, індексний, каталогічний та інші публікації, агенції для збуту українські американським бібліотекам.

Довідник Бовкера доказує, що нам потрібно реєстру наших бібліотек і бібліотечних колекцій, бо коли б ми такий реєстр мали, тоді могли б прямо запропонувати видавництву Довідника повний список українських бібліотечних збірок, могли б його запропонувати редакторам довідника слов'янських збірок, який підготував слов'янська секція АЛА.

ТУБА співпрацює з усіма іншими українськими установами, що працюють в ділянках української культури, науки та інформації. Для того ми нав'язали співпрацю з Українським Публіцистично-Науковим Інститутом в ділянці організа-

ції Центральної Картопки інформації про Україну в чужих публікаціях. Автор цих рядків увійшов у склад Комісії для справ Картопки за згодою Головної Управи. Комісія звернулася до всіх українських бібліотечників з закликом до співпраці, умовлено обмін інформації між Центральною Картопкою та УБДЦ. Важно, щоб у нашому спільному інтересі українські бібліотечники допомагали в праці Центральної Картопки тим більше, що інформація потрібна і для УБДЦ, і для Центральної Картопки, а їх можна в більшості збирати привагідно при нашій професійній праці.

Дуже важливою подією в житті української громади в діаспорі є угода, складена з Гарвардським Університетом в справі створення Інституту Українства та Інституту Українських Студій. Не потрібно доводити того, що існування тих кафедр і Інституту в рамках найповажнішого американського університету введе українську науку у вільному світі на світовий форум. Я хочу тільки підкреслити, що факт застосування тих кафедр підтверджує це за потребу Українського Бібліографічно-Довідкового Центру. Жадна поважна наукова установа не може існувати без бібліографії. Проф. О. Прицак виступив під час своєї конференції з членами президії Головної Управи ТУБА, що оскільки бібліотечники не організували б Центр Української Бібліографії, то такий Центр мусіли б організувати для своїх потреб кафедри українознавства.

На конференції, що відбулася при нагоді недавнього побуту д-ра О. Прицака в Чикаго, обговорено справу співпраці між Товариством Українських Бібліотечників Америки, згл. Українським Бібліографічно-Довідковим Центром та Катедрами Українознавства чи Української Інститутом. Проф. д-р О. Прицак сподівається, що скоро заангажує українського бібліотекара до українського відділу гарвардського університетської бібліотеки. В публікаціях українських видань кимало місяць буде введено на біжучу бібліографію українців в Україні та у вільному світі, і завданням українських бібліотечників буде ту бібліографію опрацювати.

Є можливість, що деякі з наших бібліографів, які роками лежать недруковані, зможуть бути видруковані в українських серіях Гарвардського університету. З тих причин бажано, щоб українські бібліотечники підтримали організацію кафедри українознавства не тільки фінансово, а й співпрацюю.

Крім видавничих можливостей в рамках кафедр українознавства при Гарвардському університеті, для українських бібліотечників відкриваються широкі можливості наслідком співпраці ТУБА з Науковим Товариством ім. Шевченка.

Зараз ведуться розмови між ТУБА і Філологічною Секцією НТШ про відновлення книгознавчого періодика "Українська Книга". Українська Книга мала б бути спільним виданням ТУБА та НТШ. Це дало б українським бібліотекарям великі видавничі можливості. Завдяки тим видавничим можливостям, як співпраці з Катедрами Українознавства так і з НТШ, треба сподіватися, що українські бібліотечники поживлять свою працю на полі бібліографії та книгознавства, бо тепер буде більше нагод видавати неопубліковані бібліографічні праці.

Д-р Роман Верес

Участь українських бібліотечників у СКВУН та перша конференція українських бібліотечників ЗСА і Канади



Президія Конференції Українських Бібліотечників Америки і Канади в рамках СКВУН 14-го листопада 1967 р. в Українському Інституті Америки Нью-Йорку, під час СКВУ. Зліва: п-на мгр. Христина Блаженко, мгр. Андрей Григорович з Канади, мгр. Дмитро Штогрин, голова конференції, мгр. Іван Кобаса — член ГУ ТУБА і секретар Відділу ТУБА в Нью-Йорку — писар, о. монс. Еміль Манастирський, організатор конференції д-р Ол. Соколюшин — голова ТУБА, Метрополітальний Відділ Нью-Йорку.

У світовому Конгресі Української Вільної Науки (СКВУН), організованому за ініціативи НТШ в рамках СКВУ в листопаді 1967 р. в Нью-Йорку, відбулась Конференція Бібліографічної і Бібліотечної Комісії з участю українських бібліотечників.

14-го листопада в Українському Інституті Америки в Нью-Йорку відбувся Конференція голова Відділу ТУБА в Нью-Йорку д-р Ол. Соколюшин і попросив до президії містоголову ТУБА мгр. Дм. Штогрин на передізнання та мгр. Ів. Кобаса, члена Гол. Управи ТУБА та секретаря Нью-Йоркського Відділу ТУБА, на писаря, для керування Конференцією.

На Конференції виголошено доповіді: д-р Ол. Соколюшин: "Причини до Шевченкиани жидівською мовою" та "В 450-річчя появи слов'янських друків доктора Скорини"; мгр. Д. Штогрин — "До джерел української вільної науки (українська бібліографія, її сучасний стан та прогнози на майбутнє)" і д-р Р. Верес — "Завдання українських бібліотечників у вільному світі", яку в його несприятливості прочитала мгр. Анна Кобрицька. В Конференції взяло участь біля 25 осіб. Доповіді в скороченні поміщено в окремому виданні. Іх текст оголошено в виданій програмі в двох мовах: англійською та українською, спільно з усіма доповідями СКВУНауки.

Вечером того ж дня відбулась і Перша Конференція — зустріч українських бібліотечників ЗСА і Канади, яку відкрив ініціатор її д-р О. Соколюшин привітанням присутніх коло 20 бібліотечників та покликав о. монс. Еміль Манастирського до проведення молитви. Опісля вибрано Президію Конференції: мгр. Дм. Штогрин — голова, заступники голови п-на мгр. Христина Блаженко з Америки та мгр. Андрей Григорович з Канади, секретарем мгр. Івана Кобаса, о. монс. Е. Манастирського та д-ра Ол. Соколюшина. Наряди велися над наступними справами: Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр Америки, співпраця ТУБА з Філологічною Секцією НТШ відносно відновлення видання книгознавчого журналу "Українська Книга", сторінки ТУБА в "Свободі" та в журналі "Овід", співпраця ТУБА з УВАН, УТЦ тощо.

Схвалено доповнену резолюцію проф. д-ра Богдана Винара, директора Бібліотечної Школи в Дженеї, Н.І. в обороні українських бібліотек в Україні перед їх паленням совєтами в Києві та проти жакливого русифікації бібліотечних шкіл і видань в Україні під сучасним пору. "Порушено справу видання українських бібліографів, без яких жодна нація не може існувати. Висловлено признання працівників Бібліотеки Конгресу ЗСА Андрієві Феєнкови за його виступлення монументальної праці "Українка в Бібліотечі Конгресу ЗСА" та підтримано його задум видати її друком. В тій справі мають допомогти наші організації та меценати.

В дискусії виступали: д-р Б. Винар, д-р Р. Кос, мгр. Рожанковська та ін. Конференцію-зустріч фотографував Оєні Старостяк. Резолюції передали Президії СКВУ для включення їх в загальну резолюцію СКВУ. Конференція завершила молитвою о. монс. Е. Манастирського.

Юрій Дон

Довідкові показники бібліотечників та нові довідкові видання

Бібліографічний покажчик слов'янських і східноєвропейських бібліотечників. — зладив мгр. П. Гой. (A Bibliographical Directory of Librarians in the Field of Slavic and East European Studies. Compiled by P. Goy and L. H. Miller. Chicago, A.L.A., 1967, 80 pp) Вперше в Америці зібрано, старанням члена Гол. Управи ТУБА мгра Петра Гоя біографічні дані майже про всі бібліотечників, що працюють в ділянці слов'янської та східноєвропейських студій: біля 315 з Америки і Канади, тобто майже половину їх усіх під сучасну форму. Видала цей довідник Американська Бібліотечна Асоціація в Чикаго 1967 р. Автором включив понад 120 українських бібліотечників, які виповнили вислані ним запитники з належними даними. Майже половина українських бібліотечників на кількакратні пригадки навіть не відгукнулася, і тому їх тут немає. Довідник радо прийняли дослідні інституції та видавці. Він вже цілком розійшовся. Уже робляться заходи щодо другого, доповненого його видання. ТУБА закликає всіх українських бібліотечників більш уважно поставитися до того видан-

ня, прислати всі свої дані, бо то буде доказом нашої сили та показником для чужинців українських бібліотечників. Знаючи українську справу, знаючи українські справи, майбутні дорядники в закупі і джерелах українознавства у вільному світі. Справа важлива і до неї слід відповідно поставитися.

Показник членів Американської Асоціації для Поширення Слов'янських Студій за 1968 рік. (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies: Directory of Member, February 1968. Compiled by Agnes W. Wilson. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1968, AAAS, 133 pages.) В лютому 1968 р. появилася заходом п-ні Агнес В. Вілсон Довідник членів ААПСС на 133 сторінки. В ній знаходимо дані про українських бібліотечників, коледжових та університетських професорів, як також працівників дослідних інституцій з тієї ділянки, в абетковому порядку. Вкінці подано прізвища спеціалістів з певних ділянок, що робить довідник дуже корисним для дослідників славістики. Для більшого нашого впливу слід наше членство там збільшити.

До українських бібліотечників в Америці

Дня 22 січня 1968 р. Президія Наукової Ради Фонду Катедри Українознавства (ФКУ), Голова Екзекутивної ФКУ та Головна Управа СУСТА повідомили українське громадянство про черговий великий збюток для української спільноти у вільному світі: того дня в Кембриджі, Мас., Президент Гарвардського Університету погодився на заснування при тій університеті Українського Наукового Центру в Америці. Це великої ваги для ширшої публіки про Україну подія стала в п'ятдесяті роки проголошення державної незалежності України з 22 січня 1918 р.

Найбільше радість з того приводу українські бібліотечники, організовані на території Америки в Товаристві Українських Бібліотечників Америки (ТУБА), які в своїй щоденній праці та практиці не раз переконались, як мильно поінформований про українську визвольну справу та як мало знає про героїчний післотний змаг української нації за самостійну, соборну українську державу американський світ.

Започаткований Український Науковий Центр в Америці, в складі якого мають бути: катедра історії України, катедра української літератури, катедра українського мовознавства, як також Науково-Дослідний Інститут в Америці, будуть запорукою науково-об'єктивної правди про Україну та авторитетною трибуною ширшої публіки про Україну.

Товариство Українських Бібліотечників Америки (ТУБА) віддавна змагає за створення, спільно з Українським Інститутом в Америці в Нью-Йорку кінцевого Українського Бібліографічно-Довідкового Центру, який вкортці завершиться, ТУБА обіцяє всесторонню співпрацю своїми фаховими кадрами — українськими бібліотекарями та бібліографами, тілі новоствореній інституції Українського Наукового Центру в Америці.

Тому Головна Управа ТУБА закликає всіх українських бібліотечників до всесторонньої моральної та матеріальної підтримки Українського Наукового Центру в Америці.

За ГУ ТУБА: д-р Р. Верес, голова мгр. Е. Васюк, секретар

Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр в Нью-Йорку

Після майже дворічних підготовчих переговорів між Товариством Українських Бібліотечників Америки та Українським Інститутом Америки обидві установи спільно погодилися створити Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр. Він буде спільною установою обох інституцій, буде міститися в домі Українського Інституту Америки в Нью-Йорку.

УБДЦентр — започаткує свою працю:

1. Над зведенням каталогом українців в американських та канадійських бібліотеках, також у приватному посідданні.
2. Над збиранням українських бібліографів та індексів.
3. Над бібліографією української бібліографії.
4. Над індексом української біографії.
5. Над індексом тем і дисертацій на українській темі.
6. Над індексом започаткованих наукових праць (включно з магістерськими тезами та докторськими дисертаціями) на українські теми.
7. Над реєстрацією праць українського інтелекту (колекція бібліографії українських науковців та письменників, без огляду на яку тему, якою мовою писані чи друковані).
8. Над картопкою українських часописів, видавничих та книгарень.
9. Над реєстрацією українських бібліотек та збірок українців у вільному світі.
10. Над списком знавців поодиноких аспектів української проблематики.

В міру потреби та спроби будуть започатковувати і розбудовувати інші ділянки УБДЦентру. Всі ми свідомі того, яке величезне значення для української вільної науки, для дослідників української проблематики та для нашої інформації матиме добре поставлений Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр. Але він потребує з одної сторони грошей, а з другої співробітників. По фінансову допомогу та про співпрацю звертаємося не лише до українських бібліотечників у вільному світі, але й до ширшого кіла нашого громадянства та до наших установ. Грошей пожертви можна скласти на конто ч. 4269 в Кредитовій Кооперативі "Самоміміч" в Нью-Йорку при 98 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Прохасмо наших громадян в Нью-Йорку, як бібліотечників так не бібліотечників зго-

лосуватися до співпраці в УБДЦентрі. Прохасмо зголошувати свою поміч при складанні зведеного каталогу українців (бажані були б відписні каталоги українців, поодиноких українських бібліотек та колекцій українців) й інших запроєктованих нами бібліографій та індексів. Зголошувати українські бібліотеки, колекції українців, українські видавництва, книгарні та періодики в поодиноких місцевостях вільного світу. Зголошувати теми започаткованих наукових праць (включно з магістерськими тезами та докторськими дисертаціями) на українські теми. Просимо українських науковців та письменників надсилати нам бібліографії своїх праць, друкованих чи недрукованих, без огляду на мову чи тему. Просимо особи чи установи, які мають колекції збірок чи матеріали, що входять в обсяг запроєктованої діяльності УБДЦентру, щоб надіслали чи зголошували ці матеріали до УБДЦентру. Просимо українських бібліотечників, які живуть поза Нью-Йорком, зголошувати на координаторів праці для УБДЦентру, виконуваної не-бібліотечкарями. Просимо всіх громадян, які можуть допомогти в праці УБДЦентру в інший спосіб, непередбачений цим повідомленням, зголошувати свої проєкти та пропозиції. Матеріали, надіслані до Головної Управи Товариства Українських Бібліотечників Америки на наш попередній заклики в справі УБДЦентру, будуть передані до УБДЦентру так, що немає потреби їх висилати поновно. Просимо надіслати всі зголошення та матеріали та всі запити в тій справі на адресу:

Український Бібліографічно-Довідковий Центр c/o Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc. 2 East 90th Street, New York, N.Y. На ту ж саму адресу просимо теж зголошувати бібліографічні та інші інформації, які можуть мати значення для започаткування нами бібліографії, індексів та реєстрів. Навіть найменша допомога окремих осіб може мати вартість для цього важливого проєкту.

За ГУ ТУБА: д-р Р. Верес, голова мгр. Е. Васюк, секретар

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ БІБЛІОТЕКАР В АМЕРИЦІ

СТОРІНКА ТОВАРИСТВА УКРАЇНСЬКИХ БІБЛІОТЕКАРІВ АМЕРИКИ (ТУБА) Рік II. НЬЮ ЙОРК Ч. 3 Редагує: Д-р О. Соколюшин Адреса: Association of Ukrainian Librarians in America 2453 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60622, U.S.A.