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# СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK

# СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"...AS WE LEARN TO  
GO FORWARD TOGETHER  
AT HOME, LET US ALSO  
SEEK TO GO FORWARD  
TOGETHER WITH ALL  
MANKIND..."  
Richard M. Nixon

PIK LXXVI Ч. 59 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1969 ЛІЄТІВ 20 СЕНТС No. 59 VOL. LXXVI

### Dr. Padoch Elected President Of New York Fraternal Congress



Dr. Padoch, flanked by Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, (left) UNA Vice President and Mrs. Maria Demychuk, UNA Advisor (right), both of whom were official UNA delegates to the N.Y. Fraternal Congress.

NEW YORK (M.D.) — At the 68th annual meeting of the New York Fraternal Congress held at the Statler Hilton in New York City on Thursday, March 20, 1969, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UNA Supreme Secretary, was elected president of the New York Fraternal Congress. Dr. Padoch had served as first vice president and advisor for the past year, and as second vice president the year before. 51 societies are affiliated with the Congress.

After the meeting had been called to order by president Charles Bojanic, the first main-address was delivered by Michael F. Flynn, Director of Agencies, Knights of Columbus, who spoke on "New Developments in Fraternal Insurance." In outlining the training of salesmen, he stated that audio and visual teaching methods were being used during a three-year supervised period. Although agents now have great need for technical knowledge, salesmanship is still paramount. Mr. Flynn said "we sell dreams" and the emotional response is the reason for obtaining insurance, not sophisticated buying. Equities, mutuals and new products are no substitutes for life insurance. He said young people are seeking organizations to join and are motivated by social inequalities and the brotherhood of man, and that fraternalism have the vehicles to carry out these objectives, but we have to "sell" the youth by demonstrating our concern.

The theme of Stanley Weisleder, member of the Conference of Actuaries in Public Practice, was "Let's Get into the Pension Business," which some fraternalists have gone into but which has not been fully exploited by fraternalists as a whole. The purpose of pension plans is to provide financial security to members upon retirement. The U.S. helps fraternalists pay part of the pension plan bill. Harry D. Margulies of the Legislative Committee reported on legislation concerning conglomerates which are taking over insurance companies, discrimination in writing insurance for mentally retarded persons and the right to deduct up to \$1,000, instead of \$500.00 for burial of a member. After luncheon, the Hon. Theodore R. Ayer, General Counsel of the New York Insurance Dept. which regulates insurance fraternal societies, addressed the gathering. The Hon. Simeon Golar, recently appointed chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, made an impassioned plea for understanding between whites and blacks, for fraternalism and brotherliness for all mankind. An appealing speaker who established immediate rapport with his audience, Mr. Golar recalled the sad legacy of America in having the blacks brought here as slaves. After the Emancipation they took the language of the Constitution seriously and have been striving for their rights ever since. Blacks are escaping to northern cities at the rate of 100,000 a year from the south, where they are able to earn only \$50.00 or less a month. Mr. Golar said friction could be eased if both

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### Reflective Interface

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Student Art Show will be on exhibit Friday, March 28 (6-10:00 P.M.), Saturday, March 29 (2-10 P.M.), and Sunday, March 30 (1:10-6:00 P.M.) at the Ukrainian Literary Club, 149 Second Avenue, New York City. The exhibit, organized by the vice-president for cultural affairs of SUSTA, and sponsored by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York City branch, was first shown on

March 1, at the Ukrainian Institute of America during the new directors' meeting. The Student Hromada of Philadelphia then transported and organized the exhibit in Philadelphia, where it was displayed March 21 and 22, 1969.

The show now has 25 participants, art students from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. There are a total of 60 works, including oils, sketches, etchings and sculpture.

### SECOND DAY — A NEW YOUTH PAGE

In this issue of Svoboda, on the last page of its English language "Ukrainian Weekly," appears the first issue of "Second Day," a newspaper at the very active Ukrainian Student Hromada in New York. All materials, as well as their arrangement were prepared by the editors of that page consisting of Handzia Sawycka, Myrosia Kowaliv, Serhij Djatschenko and George Nitefor. This page will appear periodically. The Ukrainian National Association, which is commemorating this year its 75th anniversary under the banner: "In Tribute to Pioneers — with Eyes toward Youth!," and Svoboda, in greeting "Second Day" and its editors on the pages of the UNA organ, hope that this page, together with other pages devoted to youth, shall strengthen the voice of our youth in the life of our community and shall become a recurring and important bridge between the days of yesterday and tomorrow.

### Chicago UNA District Committee Holds Annual Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill. — On Saturday, March 1, 1969, the UNA District Committee of Chicago held its annual meeting in the "Levy" Club, of UNA Branch 399, at 2353 West Chicago Avenue. The District Committee embraces 34 UNA branches with a total of 9,619 members.

Among the 68 UNA members attending the meeting were also UNA Supreme Vice President Stephen Kuropas, UNA Supreme Auditor John Evanchuk and UNA Supreme Advisers Taras Shpikula and Mrs. Helen Olek. UNA District Committee president John Evanchuk opened the meeting and called on all present to rise in homage to departed UNA members from the district who died in 1968. Subsequently a presidium was elected to conduct the annual meeting, which included: Nicholas Olek, chairman, and Theodosius Nosievych, secretary, and UNA Supreme Assembly officers, Messrs. Kuropas, Evanchuk, Shpikula, Mrs. Olek.

After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting president Evanchuk and secretary Nosievych gave extensive reports on the activities of the Chicago District Committee in the past year. In 1968 the Committee held 4 organizational meetings, 14 meetings of the executive committee with the auditing committee, 5 meetings of the executive committee, an "inauguration evening" for newly-elected members of the District Committee as well as presentation of gold watches for veteran UNA members of the district, and a social in honor of Peter Puellio who became UNA Supreme Treasurer. In addition, the committee held 7 meetings on the matter of the 75th Jubilee anniversary banquet of "Svoboda," which took place on November 24, 1968. Treasurer Volodymyr Berezhn reported on Committee finances and adviser Shpikula, reported on behalf of the auditing committee.

After a brief discussion on the reports, the auditing committee proposed a vote of confidence which was given to the retiring executive committee. On the motion of Mykola Laba, chairman of the nominating committee, a new executive committee of the UNA Chicago District Committee was elected, as follows:

Nicholas Olek — president; Theodosius Nosievych — secretary; Ivan Kravchysyn and Stepan Fankiv — vice presidents; Olga Kozak, English secretary, and Volodymyr Berezhn — Ukrainian secretary; Peter Wrublivsky — financial secretary and the following chairmen: Lubomyr Kuzyk — organizational; Myron Kuropas — cultural and enlightenment; Mykola Laba and Trofym Marcyniuk, entertainment chairman; Theodosius Nosievych, Ukrainian press, and Helen Olek, English press. Members-at-large of the UNA District Committee are Messrs. S. Kuropas, J. Evanchuk, T. Shpikula and Mykola Tkachuk; the auditing committee consists of Mykola Lashenko, chairman, Ivan Melnyshyn, secretary, and Petro Pytel, member.

A number of inquiries concerning the delivery of "Svoboda," building a summer resort in the mid-west and other current matters were the subjects of a lively discussion. UNA Supreme Vice President S. Kuropas furnished replies and commentaries. He appealed to all to extend their efforts toward enlisting at least 1,000 new members into the UNA in this year.

### Issue of 'Ukrainian Quarterly' Features Timely Articles

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Winter 1968 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, carries a series of timely articles and book reviews, as well as "Ukrainica," a commentary on articles and news dealing with Ukraine. An incisive editorial "Socialist Commonwealth — Alias Russian Prison House of Nations," is a rebuttal to the "Brezhnev Doctrine." The feature article, written by Michael Sosnowsky and Walter Dushnyck, deals with the "International Human Rights Year," which is a detailed and able presentation of the problem, and the description of the Soviet-bloc countries position on the human rights. Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky's article analyzes some basic problems and thoughts confronting the Nixon Administration, and Roman Solchanyk dwells on the "Sophistication" of Soviet nationality

policy in Ukraine. Leonid Poltava describes the destruction of historical monuments in Ukraine, and Prof. Wasyl Shimonak discusses the linguistic policies of Moscow in Uzbekistan. The issue also includes a text of the UCCA Memorandum to the Human Rights Conference in Teheran. Among the book reviewers are Frank Sysyn of Oxford University ("Education in Soviet Ukraine"), Dr. L. E. Dobriansky ("Fifty Years of Communism in Russia"), W. Dushnyck ("Along the Roads of the New Russia"), Dr. A. Sokolyszyn ("Ethnic Minorities in the Soviet Union") and Joseph S. Roucek ("The Slavic Community on Strike," "The Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe" and "The Russians").

"Ukrainica" by L.E.D. deals with a variety of commentaries and articles on Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

### Gen. Stephen Malewch Dies

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Mrs. Maria Malewch, former supreme vice president of the Ukrainian National Association, reported that her son, Gen. Stephen Malewch, U.S. Army (Ret.), died in Brazil of a heart attack at the age of 58. He had spent 30 years in the U.S. Army as a professional soldier and reached the rank of brigadier general. During World War II he commanded an army unit in the Far East, was a participant in the famous "Death March" in Bataan, the Philippines,

and spent four years in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp. He retired five years ago and was employed as U.S. civil service official in Brazil. He will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

Gen. Malewch is survived by his wife, daughter and son, and two adopted sons, his mother, two married sisters and a brother. His father, the late Volodymyr Malewch had also served as supreme vice president of the UNA.

### 'THE WASHINGTON POST' AT IT AGAIN

NEW YORK, N.Y. (W.D.) — "The Washington Post," an outstanding American newspaper, well-known for its acerb anti-Ukrainian editorials before the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Washington in 1964, came out again with a powerful feature article casting a shadow of doubt on the Ukrainian liberation movement.

In his article, "The Ukraine: Questioning for Pride," Stephen S. Rosenfeld, staff correspondent (who also spent some time in Moscow a few years ago), starts off by stating that "the American black community has its counterparts in many places, and not least in the Ukraine, a 'state' in the Soviet Union..."

He then proceeds to throw in a mixture of some "100 national minorities" and the Great Russian fear of national disintegration at "the edges." He dwells on Ukrainian "nationalism" (always in quotation marks) and says that "the Ukraine" is the largest non-Russian republic. "Its culture and history offer the stuff of national identity for those who seek it." This means, according to him, that apparently, Ukraine has no objective basis for national statehood; he ignores the fact that the Russian Imperial Academy in Petrograd recognized the separateness of the Ukrainian language in 1908; that the Russian Provisional Government had recognized the Ukrainian Central Rada, and that the Soviet of People's Commissars recognized the Ukrainian Central Rada public in 1917, as did the Central Powers in 1918, and that Lenin always spoke of Ukraine, and Finland as two non-Russian nations which must be given freedom and national independence.

Then, Rosenfeld writes: "The Ukraine has not enjoyed a very high repute in the United States. For one thing, many Russian, Jewish and Polish immigrants brought to this country a condescending view of Ukrainians, formed on European soil. Moreover, the organized Ukrainian-American community is dominated by men with ties to the Western Ukraine. Washington's Lev Dobriansky, author of 'Captivity Nations Resolution,' is prominent among them. They tend to favor Ukrainian statehood, which would mean the dismemberment of the Soviet Union, and in pursuit of this goal they have practiced the harshest tactics of the cold war. Hence they have set themselves apart from the mass of Americans who, unconcerned with Ukrainian affairs per se, desire better relations with the Soviet Union..."

Again, Rosenfeld implies that only "men" from Western Ukraine, and their descendants favor Ukrainian statehood, thus disparaging against Ukrainians from Eastern (Soviet) Ukraine, whom he light-heartedly labels as "traditionally Russian-oriented," which historically is untenable.

Apparently, the writer knows little of the Ukrainian National Revolution of 1917-1920, and the fact that it was these "Russian-oriented" Ukrainians patriots who broke away from Russia and proclaimed the independence of Ukraine: Hrushevsky, Petlura, Vynnychenko, Doroshenko, Forah, Mikhnovskiy, Shvets, Makarenko, Hermaiz, Lototsky, Mazepa, Martos — and hundreds and thousands of them. That does not mean that Western Ukrainians did not play an important part in the general Ukrainian movement for national rebirth!

For good measure, Rosenfeld then proceeds to discuss the ferment among Ukrainian intellectuals, citing the writings of Karavansky and Oles Honchar ("Sobor"), and the protests of Ukrainian students from Dnepropetrovsk. It's all to the good. But as an "instant expert" on Ukraine, Rosenfeld contributes to the general confusion dominating our mass communication media by talking about the sanctity of "Mother Russia" and implies that 46 million Ukrainians should not aspire to the their God-given right to freedom.

In the matter of Ukrainian-Russian relations, British specialists are far more objective and are unbiased. For instance, "The Times" of London (January 30, 1969), in reviewing "The Chernovil Papers," wrote:

"The 'Away-from-Moscow' polycentrism — which has been manifesting itself not only in a vast and rich coun-

(Continued on p. 3)

### Prof. Simpson, Canadian Scholar And Friend of Ukrainians, Dies

WINNIPEG, Man. — Prof. G. W. Simpson, outstanding Canadian scholar and a dedicated friend of Ukrainians and their aspirations for freedom, died in Saskatoon, according to information received from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

For several decades he was a trusted friend and supporter of Ukrainians in Canada and elsewhere. He is the author of several pamphlets, dissertations and other scientific essays dealing with Ukrainian history, literature and culture.

In a telegram of condolences to Mrs. Simpson, signed by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir and Nicholas J. Mandziuk, President and General Secretary of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, respectively, it was stated:

"Professor Simpson, the greatest Ukrainian friend, has passed away. When help was needed, he never hesitated to take a firm stand on behalf of all Ukrainians in Canada.

"He was respected in and outside as the authority on Ukrainian problems, as he knew well our past and he understood best our present.

"He was a great scholar and educator and first of all a great Canadian who helped build a better Canada and his name will adorn forever the annals of our history.

"At this hour of sorrow we wish to express our deepest sympathy to you, Dear Madam, and to the members of the family in the name of the Ukrainian community in Canada."

people appeared in the "Winnipeg Free Press," "Winnipeg Tribune," "The Manitoban" — the Univ. of Man. student paper, and the Ukrainian papers "Progress" (both English and Ukrainian sections) and "The Ukrainian Voice."

During his Winnipeg lectures, Mr. Kolasky was introduced by such prominent individuals as Prof. D. Daycock of the History Dept. of the Univ. of Man., Prof. Bellan of the Economics Dept. of the Univ. of Man., Mr. London, Head of Academic Affairs at the University of Winnipeg and lawyer Vasyly Swatyn of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Men's Club. Mr. Kolasky's CBC interview was conducted by Mr. Bud Sherman, former member of Parliament.

The publicity that the problem of the Russification of Ukraine received during Mr. Kolasky's stay in Winnipeg is without precedent in Western Canada.

In addition to this one-half million audience, coverage of J. Kolasky's lectures attended by a total of about 500

Unprecedented Number  
Hear About Russification

WINNIPEG, Man. (O.R.) — According to official estimates of the local Winnipeg radio and television media, a total of about one-half million heard and saw, on this media alone, John Kolasky's powerful condemnation and elaboration of Moscow's planned Russification policy of all aspects of life in Ukraine.

Brought to Winnipeg by Alpha Omega Ukrainian Students Society of the University of Manitoba during the latter part of February, Mr. Kolasky, author of "Education in Soviet Ukraine — A Study in Russification and Discrimination," made three television appearances (To-Day's World CJAY — TV, The Big News: CJAY — TV, Open Season CBC — TV) and two radio airings (John Harvard Show CJOB Radio, Evening Highlights of the John Harvard Show).

they were ethnic nonetities who had been misled into believing that there is something called "Ukrainianism," they finished the course unconverted to either his views on Ukraine or to his proposed panacea of an international community in which "love and brotherhood" reign supreme. While the former were too slanted to be credible, the latter are too intangible to warrant the sacrifice of a nation's aspirations to be free and independent. Besides, the attainment of universal peace does not necessarily preclude the realization of a people's dream to be a master in their own home. On the contrary, history has proven that the latter is a necessary prerequisite for the former.

That the good professor refuses to admit it does not make the claim any less valid. His admitted abhorrence of "nationalism" as such does not justify the distortion of facts, a precarious venture that no historian should allow himself to undertake. And Prof. Huttenbach reiterated more than once during the course that he is a historian. His assertion that he was merely trying to present a point of view served as a poor excuse for the myriad of half-truths and outright omissions in what was an otherwise interesting and obviously stimulating narrative.

An extremely able lecturer, with a typically British bent for understatement, Dr. Huttenbach, who is an assistant professor of history at the City College of New York, presented a condensed survey of Ukrainian history in an effort to find, as he put it, some unifying elements that would justify the existence of "Ukrainianism." He found none that would correspond to his criteria, though in his concluding remarks he voiced rather magnanimously the wish: "May Ukrainians continue to indulge in their splendid identity." He did sound rather facetious even if he did not mean to.

An articulate lecturer, Prof. Huttenbach possesses impressive knowledge of Ukraine's history and political aspirations. In his manner of presentation he oscillated between shocking disclosures and meek apologies. While the former irked the listeners, particularly those of the older age group, the latter sought to mollify them through a display of modesty. In both cases Prof. Huttenbach succeeded, though he need not have been apologetic for his mispronunciation of names and places, which was, with but few exceptions, remarkably correct.

Fallacies Exposed  
He was less apologetic when pinned to the ground by probing questions and equally penetrating comments

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### THEODOSIUS NOSIEVYCH, UNA LEADER, DIES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill. — Theodosius Nosievych, noted UNA member and Ukrainian social and political leader, died after a short heart illness at the age of 72. He was secretary of UNA branch 423, named after Col. Eugene Konovalts, and secretary of the UNA District Committee of Chicago. He is survived by his wife and many friends with whom he worked for so many years for the Ukrainian cause and the Ukrainian community.

As much as the lecture tried to convince them that

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The Senator Makes a Faux Pas

In his statement on March 21, 1969 dealing with U.S.-Chinese relations, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts made an unfortunate slip regarding Ukraine and Byelorussia. He proposed that the Republic of China, popularly known as Nationalist China (Taiwan) be given a new status in the U.N. and that it should be "an autonomous unit of China (Communist China)." He further added that this status by "analogy" should be similar "to the present status of Byelorussia and the Ukraine in the United Nations as autonomous provinces of the Soviet Union."

It is Senator Kennedy's privilege to propagate such views on U.S.-Chinese relations as he sees fit. But comparing Ukraine and Byelorussia to some undefined provinces of the USSR is another matter.

Somehow, Mr. Kennedy never gave the impression that he was keenly interested in the USSR and the non-Russian peoples in the present Soviet Russian slave empire. Unlike his late brothers, President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy who had in the past displayed a far more active interest in Soviet affairs, their younger brother, the Senator from Massachusetts, displayed no such interest.

Therefore, one is puzzled about his statement. Was it a simple boner of one of his speech writers, or is it the view of the Senator himself that these two countries, Ukraine and Byelorussia, are merely provinces of the USSR?

Status in U.N.

We all know how Ukraine and Byelorussia became charter members of the U.N. in 1945. But can we believe for a minute that if President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had considered these countries merely geographical provinces without any political substance and ethnic and cultural entity, that they would have agreed to accept on a par with other charter members of the world organization? Certainly not.

We grant that neither Ukraine nor Byelorussia are presently truly independent states but are ruled by a select clique of Russian communist stooges and agents. But they are not provinces in a sense that the Senator indicated. They possess three important prerequisites which, in the interpretation of international law, make them modern nations: 1) a compact territory 2) a distinct people possessing a common language, culture and historic traditions; 3) a will of the people to be free and independent.

The Ukrainian people have proved time and again their undying will to attain their free and independent state, as did the Byelorussian people. Their plight and aspirations to freedom are a matter of public record, a history.

To deny them this is contrary to our cherished beliefs in the self determination of all peoples. It would be the same thing if sometime ago we would have referred to Ireland as a "province of England," disregarding the heroic efforts of the Irish people to free themselves and to establish their own independent state. They succeeded because their former masters, the English, seeing that they could not break the will of the Irish people, gave in. The Russians are not so humane or understanding, to say the least.

We truly hope that Senator Kennedy's slip was just that, and nothing more. Perhaps he is not even responsible for the remark, but one of his aides may be having provided some material for the Senator's statement.

It would be unfortunate if Senator Kennedy believed what he said. He would certainly have broken with the known tradition and position of his late brothers who are on record as supporters of the right of the Ukrainians and other captive non-Russian nations in the USSR to freedom and independence.

Statements such as the one made by Senator Kennedy only strengthen the position of the Russian Communists, who, like their predecessors, the Czars, believe that they have a divine right to dominate over people and lands which do not belong to them.

Ukraine and Byelorussia, like Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkistan, are not provinces of the USSR, but the conquered colonies of imperialistic Russia. If Senator Kennedy does not know this, it is about time that he learned it now.

UKRAINE IN 1969: RUMBLINGS AND DISSSENT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The year, 1969 has opened on a confused and upset world. There is scarcely any portion which is not trembling on the brink of some kind of a catastrophe. There is the new era of uncertainty over the Soviet plans for Berlin with the renewed interference with the Autoban between West Germany and Berlin and the reported threats to Bonn by the Soviet authorities and the renewed charges against that country, which have been denied by the three Western Powers.

There has been the renewed talk about the "Brezhnev Doctrine" and the assertion by Moscow of its right to act as censor and guardian for the proper respect and definition of Communism among the satellite states and a denial of this by Czechoslovakia and Rumania and also Yugoslavia. There has been renewed agitation in the Middle East crisis involving Israel and the Arab states, in which the United States has tended to appear sometimes perhaps against its will as a champion of Israel, while Moscow is sponsoring and arming the Arabs.

There is the renewed Tet offensive in Vietnam and the protracted conference in Paris, in which the influence of Moscow is always exerted behind the scenes to arm the Viet Cong and North Vietnam still better. There are problems connected with North Korea and with the arms promised by Moscow to Peru in South America. There is the question over the arms treaties including the one against the spread of nuclear weapons now ratified by the Senate. There is the unrest in the American universities and colleges, the threats of an Afro-American Revolution, etc. There is the role of President Nixon and the debates of his partisans and opponents. In this whole mass of troubles, how can we speak of Ukraine as occupying an important place?

Official Vandalism

Yet there is one very striking fact. During the last few weeks as the general crisis seems to have deepened, the American press, including the "New York Times," seems to be paying more attention to the recent startling events in Ukraine. To take but a few cases, "The New York Times" saw fit to publish an account of the burning of the Ukrainian books, manuscripts and records in the Vydubetsky Monastery in Kiev. It has spoken of the supposed release of Chornovil, one of the most outspoken of the Ukrainian writers, who have ventured to protest the role of Moscow in that conquered land. It has reported the arrest of Archbishop Vasylychukovsky, one of the unfortunate victims of the annihilation of the Ukrainian

Catholic hierarchy who had been released and now is again in custody. It has reported an account of the poor conditions in the Western Ukrainian city of Terebovlia.

We may admit that these events do not all stand on the same level but just the same it is an imposing list of extracts from a period when the general world situation is more complicated than ever before and events in the leading sectors are coming so rapidly that we would hardly expect Ukraine to be noticed if it did not in some way reflect unconsciously the chief problems of the day. Compared to these the serene platitudes of the agent of the Kremlin and the Muscovite Orthodox Church, Archbishop Nikodim, sound like soporifics for the American idealists and dreamers.

The Key Country

Yet in a very real sense Ukraine still holds the key to developments in an important number of questions. Before World War II, the poorly working alliance of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia did offer a barrier of a sort to Soviet aggression. Once those countries were open to Soviet exploitation, that barrier was gone for ever, and it was hopelessly shattered when to please its good friends in Moscow, Czechoslovakia turned over to the Ukrainian SSR Carpatho-Ukraine, which had never received justice or real support from Prague.

Now the Ukrainian passes in the Carpathians give Muscovite troops an easy access into the Hungarian plains and the possibility of penetrating further into the Danubian region which almost automatically means a large part of Southern Europe and perhaps, if necessary, a position to menace the Mediterranean end of the Straits. Long the goal of Russian diplomacy and aspiration with all that it means of prestige and power in the Mediterranean and ultimately the Suez Canal.

The Unconquerable Ukrainians

Yet there has developed one fly in the ointment which Moscow did not expect. The Ukrainians, although they had been the most oppressed of the captive and conquered peoples in the twenties and still more the thirties, and though they suffered most heavily during World War II, have raised up another generation which has been far more courageously protesting against Communist tyranny than any of the slight movements seen in the Russian SFSR itself, where the purges, though serious, were not so severe.

It is evident that the present wave of despatches from Ukraine, however they have

been inspired, has been caused by the failure of Brezhnev and Company to preserve the purity of Communism and to check in time the visits of foreign reporters and travelers to the country in question. Stalin did better, when he declared all Ukraine off limits to travellers during the artificial famine of the early thirties which the Ukrainian Renaissance was being suppressed and the population deliberately starved.

Dangerous Pitfalls

The Western world, if it becomes fully aware of this fact, will then see the role of President Nixon as something different from a mere negotiator. It will bring him face to face with the primary question presented by both Europe and Asia. In his proposed negotiations, is he going to fall into the trap set for many of his predecessors who sought to ally tensions by negotiating only on the peripheral questions, or is he going to insist upon a settlement on more substantial grounds.

To the Communist mind all questions are separate when they concern the negotiations with the free world. Interference with the routes to Berlin has nothing in common with the reduction in arms. Both are to be discussed separately, and a solution of one means nothing to the other.

If President Nixon has the courage and the determination to insist upon their connection, there will be hope that after many months, the way may be clear for a consideration of those real problems on which alone depends the ultimate hope of peace and freedom in the world and the removal of the atomic danger. Yet too many Americans still fail to see this vital fact and appreciate it and thereby are doing their best to commit national suicide and bring about a renewal of that genocide which marked the rise of both Lenin and Stalin. We can only hope that the new President will see the truth and appreciate the importance of Ukraine at the present crisis and the real danger lurking in the Moscow Aesopian language and mode of thinking.

Chornovil himself, born in 1938 and until his arrest in 1967, a journalist and member of the staff of Lviv television, was arrested and deported after refusing to appear as a witness in one of the numerous secret trials, particularly of writers and other intellectuals, which have been going on in recent years in Ukraine as also in Moscow, Leningrad and other places. He refused to give evidence on the ground that the secret trial was illegal in itself and that under the arbitrary application of Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, any expression of independent thought tented to be interpreted by the prosecution as a criminal conspiracy against the state and the social system.

THE WASHINGTON POST AT IT AGAIN

(Continued from p. 1) try like the Ukraine, with a population of more than forty million, but also in Georgia, Armenia and even "backward" countries like Bashkiria. Of course, "The Washington Post" has been on record as favoring freedom to only a few countries outside the USSR, and it has a particularly psychopathic antipathy toward Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

Moscow Versus Ukraine

(VYACHESLAV CHORNIVIL: "THE CHORNIVIL PAPERS," MCGRAW-HILL CO., P. 246)

It is generally believed that one of the most violent of the Moscow hawks who advocated the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last August was Pyotr Shelest, a member of the Moscow Politburo and head of the Ukrainian Communist Party. His great fear was that the spirit of independence shown by the Czechs since the previous January might well spread to Ukraine, among whose young intellectuals strong "Away-from-Moscow" moods had been developing for several years. Some of them even liked to invoke the Soviet Constitution of 1936, under which each of the fifteen republics had the legal right to secede from the Soviet Union and declare itself an independent state. But Moscow's answer to such aspirations has been simply: "Just you try!" Any claims to greater (if not complete) national independence in Ukraine, as elsewhere are dismissed by the Moscow authorities as dangerous manifestations of a "bourgeois nationalism."

There has been, in recent years, a very remarkable development in Ukraine: if in the past Ukrainian nationalism was associated with all that was most reactionary, Fascist, pro-Nazi, anti-Russian, anti-Polish and anti-Semitic in the country, there has lately developed in Kiev, Lviv, Odessa and other Ukrainian cities a liberal intelligentsia with aspirations for greater intellectual freedom who are increasingly hostile to the Russification of Ukraine, carried out in a variety of ways described in "The Chornovil Papers," being entirely contrary to Lenin's nationalities policy. They feel even more strongly about the Moscow-directed police terror which judging from "The Chornovil Papers" became particularly violent in Ukraine after the early months of 1965.

Chornovil himself, born in 1938 and until his arrest in 1967, a journalist and member of the staff of Lviv television, was arrested and deported after refusing to appear as a witness in one of the numerous secret trials, particularly of writers and other intellectuals, which have been going on in recent years in Ukraine as also in Moscow, Leningrad and other places. He refused to give evidence on the ground that the secret trial was illegal in itself and that under the arbitrary application of Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, any expression of independent thought tented to be interpreted by the prosecution as a criminal conspiracy against the state and the social system.

"The Chornovil Papers" consists chiefly of the memoranda, petitions and other documents written by Chornovil himself and some twenty other Ukrainian intellectuals who have in recent years been de-

ported to camps in the Moldavian Autonomous Republic, which seems to have become the principal area for the post-Khrushchev concentration camps.

As both Prof. Z. Brzezinski in his foreword, and Professor F. C. Barghoorn in his introduction point out, the nationalities problem is becoming an increasingly acute one in the Soviet Union, where Russian population scarcely exceeds 50 percent. The "Away-from-Moscow" polycentrism - which has been manifesting itself not only in a vast and rich country like Ukraine, with a population of more than forty millions, but also in Georgia, Armenia and even "backward" Muslim countries like Bashkiria, as well as in Leningrad, with its European and old anti-Moscow tradition - is one of the greatest nightmares of the Kremlin today. In a spirit completely contrary to Lenin's nationalities policy, it was Stalin who at the end of the Second World War, declared the Russians to be the "best" of the peoples of the Soviet Union, thus giving them a kind of "Herrenvolk" status in relation to the other nations of the multi-national country.

How, if ever, the non-Russian nationalities will acquire independence or at any rate a greater autonomy in relation to Moscow is one of the great historical questions of the next few decades.

For the present the prospects of the non-Russian nationalities being allowed to develop a "polycentrist" outlook are scarcely promising; for if such "polycentrism" in even a non-member of the Soviet Union like Czechoslovakia was intolerable to Moscow, one can imagine how many more tanks would be dispatched to Kiev, or Tbilisi, or Erevan if, by some miracle, the now Moscow-dominated Central Committees of the non-Russian republics of the Soviet Union were suddenly to elect to the highest party post to many Dubecks of their own men who would reflect the national aspirations of their own people, but would be totally unacceptable to Moscow. Or is it conceivable that a more liberal leadership will, in a more or less foreseeable future, gain control of the C.P.S.U. itself and bring about a genuine de-Stalinization, both in the national and in the ideological field? So far the "Heirs of Stalin" (wholly indifferent, it seems, to what the people of the non-Russian territories of the Soviet Union, or of Poland, Czechoslovakia, or Rumania, or the French and Italian communist parties think) seem more determined than ever to support a system under which Russian Great Power nationalism, but no other, is permissible.

(Courtesy: "The Times" of London, January 30, 1969)

Course on Ukraine...

(Continued from p. 1)

from the students, notably Mr. Wolodymyr Sawchak and Mrs. Anna Procyk, both of whom succeeded on several occasions in exposing the fallacies and correcting the rather subjective opinions offered by the lecturer. To Prof. Huttenbach's credit it must be said that he was generous in offering the listeners time to present their counterarguments and in admitting that he was either wrong or lacking in detailed knowledge.

Particularly on the question of Khmelnytsky, who, Prof. Huttenbach said, was "either a genius or out of touch with reality," the above named students had him hanging on the ropes. The fact that Prof. Taras Hunczak, of Rutgers University, came to his professional colleague's rescue helped little; they had them both hanging on.

Lack of Time For Discussion

On the question of the Peretyaslav Treaty, Prof. Huttenbach's assertion that there are some 14 interpretations of the agreement in Bickford O'Brien was immediately disproven by Mr. Sawchak who pulled out the monograph and cited only seven interpretations. Moreover, the lecturer's statement that it was Khmelnytsky who sought an alliance with Sweden was also shown to be wrong. Sources were cited to the effect that it was in fact Sweden which sent a mission to Khmelnytsky. This particular "confrontation" focusing on the key question whether Sweden was a power at that time, and whether the idea of a Kozak-Swedish alliance was a "blunder" as the lecturer had opined earlier in a rather cavalier manner, went to the students with Prof. Huttenbach beating a fast retreat. It must be stated in all fairness that the time element prevented an even more thorough discussion. The same applies to the students, however who would have like to probe more deeply into the assertion that "the registered Kozaks stood in the way of peasant freedom from serfdom."

Many Pitfalls

The pitfall of a half-truth was remorselessly exploited by the students almost every time Prof. Huttenbach sought to gloss over facts in support of his controversial statements. In an effort to justify his assertion that "Ukrainians desired a union with Muscovy," Prof. Huttenbach cited the work of Innocent Gizel, a seventeenth-century historian who sought to justify the annexation. The good professor was visibly flushed when Mrs. Procyk pointed out that Gizel's work was hardly representative of the times and, moreover, that it was commissioned by the authorities in Moscow. As such it could hardly be considered a valid source for the lecturer's sweeping generality. That he did make it showed both his bias and his failure to tell the whole truth. His apologetic tone after the confrontation with bare facts was far from sufficient to compensate for the earlier blunder.

The majority of the students, whose knowledge of Ukraine and its history was acquired either at home or in the Ukrainian Saturday schools, could not cope with Prof. Huttenbach's dexterity and knowledge. Most of them were awed and, hopefully, inspired by the young historian's superb command of the material at hand. They were also dismayed at their own deficiencies that prevented them from disputing the distortions or "interpretations," as the lecturer called them.

Also, the absence of many of the Ukrainian historians and social scientists (there are many of them in the area) at the lectures led to a rather one-sided expose devoid of stimulating repartees that would have shed more light on the real truth. Certainly, time permitting,

(Continued on p. 3)

UCCA PROTEST TO U.N. ON PERSECUTION IN UKRAINE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of the Memorandum of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sent to Secretary General U Thant on March 14, 1969 in protest against the arrest of Archbishop Vasylychukovsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Lviv, and against the burning of Ukrainian archives and libraries in Ukraine by Russian Communists. The protest copies, signed by UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, were also sent to every Mission to the U.N., every Embassy in Washington and to the American press.

(2)

Archives in Ukraine

All churches served the interests of exploiting classes. But the Uniate church (Ukrainian Catholic Church) played a particularly reactionary role. Uniate believers desired opposition between the Ukrainian and Russian nations; they wanted to see the countries quarrel; they attempted to isolate these friends from each other. But religious differences shook the foundation of Ukraine's national unity. Clearly, such editorials and commentaries in the Soviet official press organs can mean only one thing: the Soviet government is determined to eradicate all traces of Catholicism in Ukraine.

Another crime committed by the Soviet government in Ukraine which is the subject of our protest is the deliberate burning of Ukrainian archives, libraries and other centers of documentation of Ukrainian history, culture and ethnic heritage. On February 20, 1969 "The New York Times" in an article, entitled "Archive Fires in Ukraine Stirring Suspicious of a Plot," by Peter Grose, reported extensive fires in the 17th-century monastery in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, in which priceless Ukrainian and Jewish archives were destroyed. The same night, as fire swept through the Church of St. George in the Vydubetsky Monastery in Kiev, a mysterious fire was reported to have destroyed the Great Synagogue in the Ukrainian port of Odessa, destroying a library of Jewish documents. The fire at St. George's Church in Kiev was the second time in recent years that archives of Ukrainian history had been destroyed by a large fire of obscure origin. In the first fire, in 1964, documents of Ukrainian history and culture were destroyed in the library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The official version was that an employee named Pohruzhal'sky, an emotionally unbalanced person, set fire to the library; he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Dr. George Luckyj, professor of Ukrainian and Russian literature at the University of Toronto, was in Kiev at that time and witnessed the fire, which he subsequently described in the academic journal, "Problems of Communism" (July-Aug. 1968), published by the United States Information Agency (USIA). Among the manuscripts destroyed were re-

ords of Ukrainian folklore, literature and history, including documents of the short-lived Ukrainian government of 1918-1920. In the Vydubetsky Monastery fire on November 26, 1968, Ukrainian archives from the Czarist and Hapsburg past, when Ukraine was divided between Russian and Austro-Hungarian rule, were destroyed. The renewed religious persecution and archive-burnings in Ukraine by the Soviet government are another phase of the general assault against the Ukrainian nation to break down its aspirations for freedom and national statehood. In 1965-67 the Soviet government conducted several secret trials of Ukrainian intellectuals whose calls for cultural freedom are often blended with their pride in the Ukrainian national heritage. Russian Communist masters of Ukraine denounce this interest as "bourgeois nationalism," and incompatible with the Soviet ideology. The existence of nationalist dissent in Ukraine is ascribed by reliable Western observers and analysts as one of the main reasons why Moscow decided to invade Czechoslovakia and suppress the li-

beralization movement in Prague, before its influence and effects spread across the Carpathian Mountains to Ukraine. We appeal to you earnestly consider our protest against the consistent and barbaric violation of human rights of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet government, a member of the United Nations and its permanent Security Council. We cannot believe that the United Nations can remain indifferent to the persecution and oppression of the Ukrainian people by Communist Russia and still claim to be the organ of international justice and peace. In Ukraine, where the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights is considered to be a subversive and seditious document, where men and women who demand the right of their native language are put behind bars as dangerous criminals—the Soviet government commits enormous crimes against human rights daily and thus is guilty of violation of the U.N. Charter and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. The cause of international peace and justice would be served if you would look deeply into the matter of

Russian Communist colonialism and imperialism in Ukraine. Demand Investigation We, therefore, respectfully suggest that you, Sir, as Secretary General of the United Nations and the custodian of peace and respect of human rights everywhere, do the following: 1) Institute a Special Committee to Investigate the systematic violations of human rights and the persecution of the Ukrainian people and the national minorities in Ukraine by the Soviet government, a signer of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights; 2) Inform the representative of the Soviet Union at the United Nations that the continuation of Soviet Russian infractions against the U.N. Charter and the covenant of human rights in Ukraine, contributes to the denial of human rights to a nation of 45,000,000 people, which practice is not only contrary to the United Nations Charter and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights but against the constitution of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, which speak eloquently of the human and civil rights which allegedly

each citizen of the USSR and Ukraine is free to enjoy. Should you disregard our protest, you will certainly harm the prestige and purpose of the United Nations, to say the least, inasmuch as no nation or ethnic group in the world should be excluded from your consideration. For the continued abuse of power by Communist Russia in Ukraine would endanger the precarious situation behind the Iron Curtain, and would provoke further disorders and unrest which could lead to a world-wide conflict which is not in the interest of the United Nations or mankind at large. We are taking the liberty of sending copies of this protest to the U.S. Department of State and to each member of the United Nations. Respectfully yours, Lev E. Dobriansky UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC. The End

WE HAVE BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION! IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE! (Continued on p. 3)

### Course on Ukraine...

(Concluded from p. 2)

the class would have profited from the discussions, and Prof. Huttenbach would have learned more as, he said, was his avowed desire, though he did admit graciously that he "learned a great deal" in the course of the confrontations. There is little doubt that he did and that he will in the future. When he does, Prof. Huttenbach may be less willing to sacrifice Ukraine and her "nationalists" on the altar of an undefined, utopian "ism." Others — of vastly greater political stature — tried it in the past and are trying it now. Yet Ukraine survives — to the dismay of some historians and to the chagrin of many political leaders. Besides, as one student aptly pointed out at the last lecture, what guarantee is there that the new "ism" will not be as bad, if not worse, than the allegedly horrid "nationalism."

#### Lack of Balance

According to the announcement in the catalogue, the lectures were supposed to be "organized" in such a manner as to "provide an opportunity to assess the strengths and

weaknesses of Ukrainian nationalism." Regrettably, only the "weaknesses" were given full airing. Prof. Huttenbach's explanation that "catalogue descriptions are often misleading" was a poor excuse, not a valid reason for the lack of balance in the course. He also stated that the course was originally intended to embrace 12 lectures, but that "the authorities chopped it down to six." Whatever the case, historically and methodologically, a balanced treatment is always preferable to a presentation slanted to one point of view. Moreover, the classroom is an ideal place for teaching. It is not the best place for preaching.

Still, the New School of Social Research and Prof. Huttenbach deserve a great deal of credit for offering the course and for delving into the difficult — and not entirely popular — question of "Ukrainian nationalism." The lecturer's sincerely voiced hope that the problem of Ukraine can be explored in even greater detail in the future will undoubtedly find unequivocal support among all those who attended the course.

### Ukrainian Students Literary Circle in Winnipeg

In keeping with their purpose of studying and discussing Ukrainian literature in Ukraine and abroad, the Ukrainian Students Literary Circle of the University of Manitoba heard a paper on poet Vitaliy Korotych, presented by student Zorianna Hrychenko on December 17, 1968. A general analysis of his works was given.

On Jan. 31, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky was discussed in a talk on the life and works of the writer by graduate student, George Duravetz. In the discussion that followed, Prof. J. Rozumnyj elaborated on the impressionistic aspect of Kotsiubynsky's style, particularly dominant in his later works.

In conjunction with the Literary Circle's efforts in the translation of the young poet, Vasyl Holoborodko, student Sophia Kachor presented

a synopsis of various theories and aspects regarding the translation of poetry at the Circle's meeting on Feb. 21.

In a commentary prepared on the characteristics of Holoborodko's writing, Dr. Rozumnyj elaborated on the "animism" and "nature-philosophism" prominent in the poet's works.

Reading and critical discussion of student translations of V. Holoborodko's poems in English and French followed.

The 1968-69 executive of the Literary Circle consisted of Zorianna Hrychenko, pres., Yaropolk Radkevych, vice-pres., Sophia Kachor, sec., George Duravetz, treas., Vera Hrychenko, album. Advisor of the Circle is Prof. J. Rozumnyj, professor of Slavic Literatures at the University of Manitoba.

### Democratic Club in Linden Elects Officers

LINDEN, N.J. — On January 29, 1969 the Ukrainian American Democratic Club of Linden held its annual meeting at which Mrs. Christine Burke was elected president. Mrs. Burke is also secretary of the Linden Shade Tree Commission, secretary of the Ukrainian Democrats of New Jersey, and financial secretary of the Ukrainian National Home in Elizabeth, N.J.

Other officers of the club elected at the meeting, were: Harry Sousook — vice president; John Kocur — treasurer; Mrs. Jean Mulla-

ney — recording secretary. John Kucmyda chaired the meeting.

Mrs. Burke appointed the following committees: Bylaws and Constitution: Mr. & Mrs. Burke, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kucmyda and J. Kocur; Sunshine Committee: Harry Sousook; Gifts Committee: Mrs. Edward Burke; Historian: J. Kucmyda, and Program: Mrs. G. Burke.

Regular monthly meetings are held the fourth Thursday of every month at Big Stash's Restaurant. All Ukrainian Democrats are invited to attend.

### Malvina Leschok at Manor College

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Malvina Leschok, celebrated pianist, will give her second performance at Manor Junior College, in the college auditorium on Sunday, March 30, 1969 at 4:30 P.M. The college is located at Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkin-

town, Pa.

The program will consist of selections by Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Dremlyuga, Shamin, and Villa Lobo. Manor Junior College is conducted by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

### More Slave Labor Camps in USSR

ZURICH — "Der Bund," the Zurich newspaper, informed its readers recently that the number of concentration camps in the USSR has increased significantly since July 1966. The largest operating concentration camp is in Daria, in the Tobolsk region, which holds 15,000 inmates. In addition the camp has under its jurisdiction a number of smaller slave camps which hold some 500 prisoners.

An even more startling revelation is that the number of prisoners in the "old" camps of Vorkuta, Lata, Abex, Norilsk, and Tayshet has increased in recent years. The majority of the prisoners are citizens of the various Soviet satellites.

In 1953-56 a wave of strikes and violent uprisings hit the Russian concentration camps resulting in the release of many non-Russian prisoners and an easing of the camp regimen. In keeping with the reform of the concentration

camp system there occurred a general reform of the entire Soviet system, the so-called "de-Stalinization" process.

But after a period of 10 years, in the summer of 1966, Moscow once again began to build up its slave camp system, although, there are now no large camps of 200,000 or more prisoners. It was in these large camps that the strikes broke out and the Soviet government has since come to realize that the smaller camps are not only much easier to control but also much easier to keep under cover.

With the return of the slave camps the "de-stalinization" process came officially to an end. The men in power are all true-blue Stalinists of the old order. During the war L. I. Brezhnev headed the dreaded "Smersh" of the 18th Army which terrorized the people of Hutsulshchyna in 1944.

### Dr. Padoch Elected President

(Continued from p. 1)

sides recognized they had common problems. The flight to the suburbs of the middle class, both white and black, is increasing poverty in the cities. Decentralization of city school systems would involve more Negroes in the mainstream of city life, as blacks want the same things as whites — jobs, decent housing, police protection and good schools. Mr. Golar hoped that our people would join hands across this nation, rebuild the cities, lead decent lives and achieve peace and goodwill.

The final guest speaker was William Vaughn of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, stock brokerage firm, who went out on a limb and offered some predictions. The economic imbalances should be brought under control with the transition of political power, and by early 1970 things should be booming, with a pickup starting in the latter quarter of 1969. The new administration will try to reduce inflationary pressures and the interest rate should slide downward. The recent heavy volume of stock market activity was due to heavy speculation which should be guarded against by the ordinary investor. Mr. Vaughn said even if the war ended in Vietnam, military spending will not be cut as the government plans greater preparedness, with military restocking and buildup, and, and more troops to Eu-

rope and perhaps the Middle East.

Pres. Bojanic in his closing remarks warned that the menace of Communism must be overcome. He said fraternalism build better citizens, help develop the American way of life and add to the dignity of man. Mr. Bojanic was presented with a citation for his services as president of the New York Fraternal Congress.

The incoming president, Dr. Padoch, spoke briefly on the role of "Fraternal Societies in Changing Times." He expressed a hope our fraternal benefit system will continue to expand for the good of its membership and our society in general.

Dr. Padoch introduced the two UNA official delegates and reported on the 75th Jubilee year of the Ukrainian National Association, observed this year in the United States and Canada.

UNA delegates at the all-day session were Mrs. Mary Dulshnyk, UNA Vice President, and Mrs. Maria Demvchuk, UNA Advisor. Also in attendance was Mykola Chomanczuk, secretary of the UNA N.Y. District Committee. Present at the luncheon, in addition to the above-mentioned, were UNA Vice President Walter Sohan, UNA Treasurer Peter Puclo, Michael Piznak, Esq., former UNA Vice President, and Dr. Wasyl Palidvor of the UNA N.Y. District Committee.

### SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Swodnia



### "In August You, Tonight We"

For weeks before the start of the current World Ice Hockey championships in Stockholm, Sweden, the match between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, two of the toughest teams in amateur hockey, was expected to be a blood-bath.

Originally, the World Championships were scheduled to be held in Prague but, after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, officials feared that they would be unable to control the crowds and provide safety for Soviet players, and so the games were switched to Sweden.

On March 21, for the first time since the invasion, Czechoslovak and Soviet athletes met in a contact sport. And, although there was no "blood bath" as many had predicted there would be, Czechoslovakia walked away a clear victor, scoring two goals, and set off demonstrations among fans at the rink and in Prague.

As the game ended the pro-Czechoslovak crowd roared "Dubcek, Dubcek." One fan ran out onto the ice with a huge sign hanging on his neck which said: "We are not afraid of the Russians. We have beaten them in hockey and we'll repay them for August."

According to newspaper and news agency reports, Czechoslovak players embraced one another "deliriously" and the previously undefeated Soviets stood with bowed heads. A spectator ran into the middle of the rink waving a large Czechoslovak flag.

Czechoslovak players and supporters sang their national anthem, "with faces turned toward the Soviet team," then refused to shake hands with their opponents, adding insult to injury.

In the crowd throughout the game fans, mostly pro-Czechoslovak Swedes, held up banners reading: "Tonight, even tanks will not help" and "In August you, tonight we." Experts termed the victory "one of absolute determination" on the part of the Czechoslovak squad. They took charge of the hard-hitting game from the start and held it all the way through.

The Russians, on the other hand, seemed to go to pieces once they realized they were in real trouble.

The first score came at 12:56 of the first period when defenseman Jan Suchy easily lifted the puck into the Soviet net from close range. The second goal came at 6:23 of the third and final period from the stick of Josef Cerny who skated around one defender and beat goalie Victor Zinger with a backhand shot.

With the victory Czechoslovakia tied the Soviet Union and Sweden for first place lead halfway through the two-week tournament.

#### USC Out of Cup Play

New York Ukrainian Sports Club is out of the National Open Challenge Cup competition by virtue of its lopsided, 5-0, loss to the Greek Americans last Sunday at Schuylken Park, North Bergen, N.J.

This was a repeat game of the one played two weeks ago when the teams had tied 1-1.

Greek Americans led 2-0 at half-time and then opened up for three more goals to bring home a convincing victory.

It will now be two Greek teams playing in the New York Cup finals since Hellenic advanced defeating Gottschee, 1-0, also last Sunday.

### Ukrainian Film

#### To be shown in Passaic

PASSAIC, N.J. — The film production company of Yaroslav Kulynych is sponsoring this Sunday, March 30, 1969 a showing of the Ukrainian color film, "On the Path of the Kozak Glory," at Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N.J. The showings will be at 5:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M.

The film includes "The Life of Taras Shevchenko," as portrayed in his own paintings; "Shevchenko's Illustrations to His Written Works"; "Shevchenko Monuments in Ukraine"; "Unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument in Winnipeg"; and "America Hails Ukraine's Champion of Freedom in Washington." The narrators are Olga Kyrychenko and Ihor Shuhan, with music arrangements by Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky. Mykhailo Moroz was artistic adviser.

### Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

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new york city ukrainian student hromada newspaper

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Calendar of Events

- MARCH 29. — "College Days" — Conference for High School students... MARCH 30. — "The Total Educational Effort" — Conference on Ukrainian Education... APRIL 19. — Saturday, "Spring Equinox" — sensational dance... APRIL 27. — Conference on Ukrainian Economics... MAY 2. — General Meeting — Loeb Student Center...

3 УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МУДРОСТІ

В гурті робити, як з гори бігти. Врехлий чоловік — як вугіль; хоч не спалить, то оморить. Голова без розуму, як літар без світла. Добра рада, як готові гроші, а лихал — готове нещастя. Життя, як колоча мива: не пройдеш ніз не вколочивши. Близька сорочка тілу, як рідна тітка. Високий, як дуб, а дурний як пеня. Дивитися, наче тарілку проковтнув. Гриве його, як іржа залізо. Газета для людини, як вікна для хатини. Вік пройшов, як багатом ласку. Дивитися, як кіт на сало. Дячина, як тіль: ідеи за нею — вітак, від неї ідеи — дожанк. Живемо, як птінці: де сядемо, там і ночуємо. Гарний, як спить та ще й лицем до стіни лежить.

"In Place of an Editorial"

The Ukrainian Student Hromada hopes, striving to be useful to our Ukrainian community, to realize one of our most cherished desires, and to initiate a milestone in education, — the NEWSPAPER UNIVERSITY, — the first of its kind in the world. It is a modest beginning, yet it is the first attempt to bring knowledge, arranged in an organized manner, to an entire people.

It is a pioneering experiment in mass education over a very large geographic area and it forms an important part of our Education Conference, being held today and tomorrow, which we have called THE TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EFFORT. We felt, for example, that far too many Ukrainians did not avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the stock market, because, besides the myths they have, they know very little about it.

The rest of the page is devoted to our Hromada. Our Hromada in itself is a great educational tool, whose significance has yet to be fully appreciated. In school we only learn about things, in our group, those who work on its projects learn also how to do things.

Toward a Ukrainian Economics

Is there such a thing, — or can there be such a thing, — as a Ukrainian Economics in America? Can we treat the Ukrainian Community as a unified economic entity? What kind of state would this entity find itself? ... could we look at the Ukrainian Community here in America as a "developing country" within a country? In what ways would it be similar? Where would be the differences? What institutions do we need which would help, systematically, to increase and expand Ukrainian economic position and wellbeing?

Several students of the New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada, several young Ukrainian businessmen, and recent graduates, have formed a committee and are beginning to take a good look at the possibilities that are suggested by these questions. They are calling together a conference on April 27, to discuss these and other points with the greater Ukrainian community.

Economics Committee

Beginning with April 5, the Economics Committee will meet regularly every Sunday, except on Easter, at 2:00 p.m. in the Student Hromada Office, Room 43, at the Ukrainian National Home. The meetings will last only one hour and will be wholly devoted to planning the logistics for the NYC USH Conference on Ukrainian Economics which will be held on Sunday, April 27. Interested students and all Ukrainians, especially businessmen, economists, sociologists, and people who have plans and ideas are welcome to attend.

Film Committee

Members of the Film Committee which is doing a movie on Kozak history were recently privileged to visit a Kozak museum. This little known museum is private and visits are only by appointment. The members saw a few of the rare and interesting historic documents, letters by famous generals, and copies of treaties and historic agreements. The film committee has recently acquired the use of a 16mm camera. It is planning to make also some candid films of Ukrainian life in the East Village and expand its contacts with Ukrainian and American film makers.

Karate and Sports Team

A special meeting of the NYC USH Karate and Sports Team will be held on Thursday, April 24, at 400 Riverside Drive (at 112th Street — use IRT Broadway Local only) Apartment 6-A at 8:00 p.m. We will discuss putting on an exhibition of karate, fu, tai chi chuan, kendo and judo, and discuss ways of expanding the team. Again, all Ukrainian students are welcome.

Investment and Common Sense

By JOHN G. STARR

From the first day that an individual feels he should start saving some of his earnings he should be planning a three fold investment plan.

- 1) Savings Account — For emergencies and available extras. 2) Insurance Policy — For assistance at a time of need, also to fight deflation. 3) Stock Market or Real Estate — For capital gains and to provide against inflation.

Nowhere, in no other business, does the average person have the opportunity to increase his capital and the return on his principal, as he can do in the stock market.

Inflation is a fact of life, and putting all of one's money into fixed returns, such as banks, insurance policies, etc., could leave one losing the value of his principal to inflation. Secondly, those that give you the fixed returns use your monies themselves to invest in securities, bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, etc. Why shouldn't you be the one to reap some of the benefits of your hard earned money especially by increasing your capital gains? A 4%-5% return on your monies looks good, but do you know that some of the largest steel, paper, cement and other basic necessary industries give you a 5% dividend return, and as an extra bonus, if the stock goes up, a per share increase also in your basic investment.

Sure the stock market goes down, and your stocks will go down also, but when you examine where stocks were in 1949 and where they are today, it sure opens your eyes. Since 1949 we have had six drops in the market where one might have seen his stock go down, and if you had the faith in the growth of this nation, and the patience to bear through the rough spots, your return on your original investment could have been dramatic.

Real Estate I

When FORTUNE Magazine a few months ago, published a list of the richest men in America and in what fields they had made their money, it was not surprising that real estate was one of the most frequently mentioned. Indeed, there are many advantages which make investing in real estate one of the most simple, concrete and least worrisome ways of increasing one's capital worth for many people.

The most important advantages are that it requires little attention, provides valuable tax advantages, which enables you to keep more of your money, and can be carried on by some very simple and basic principles that can be easily understood by any man of average intelligence. Perhaps its greatest appeal lies that in rent producing income property the element of risk, which goes with every type of investment, is usually negligible.

Most people, especially those who have bought their own homes, already know how simple are some of the real estate transactions, and how easily within reach of the average individual. All we need to do is bring them into sharper and clearer focus and we can easily see how real estate investment, not only is a good way of increasing our fortune, (one of the few ways left of making a million dollars,) but also a way of raising oneself and one's children out of everyday drudgery and into a better style of life.

Let us look at the field for a moment and see some of the possibilities. We have an example of a group of men who got together \$7500 and in one year turned it into \$250,000. (Vell Pass, Colorado) Another man, starting again with very little, was able to raise himself to the position where he built whole towns. (Thornton, Colorado) These are sophisticated operations. The common example is however, of the man who borrowed \$3,000 & systematically, persistently, by following simple, basic, everyday real estate principles, principles such as we will be dealing with in this column, — bought his first little house and in only 17 years built his fortune to \$3.5 million. (Denver, Colorado)

Although later in this column we will also deal with some of the more complex

When the literatures of the social sciences a fair amount of material exists to describe and document the structural and functional attributes of "The Family" as a base unit of society. Information about "The Ukrainian Family" is not as plentiful as about that of other ethnic groups. One reason for this may be its great similarity to what is currently the mode in American society. Nevertheless, a feature not explored at all in any of the available literature is that of current structure and function and especially of attitudinal constitution toward itself. A recent research study addresses itself in this very question (Luba Danylyshyn, Hunter College, 1969).

A demographic inventory questionnaire and an attitude questionnaire were administered to twenty-five individuals at large in the New York City Ukrainian community, whose ages ranged from 36 to 66 years. The participants' understanding of an attitude toward the structural and functional attributes of the "Ukrainian" family (of pre

real estate operations, such as syndicates, commercial real estate and land development, we will begin with the very simplest principles. We will begin with the way most people get their start in Real Estate: Buying the first home: How and where to look for it; how to select it; how to avoid the pitfalls; how to raise the needed money; how to buy it; how to protect yourself by taking simple legal steps. In short — just about everything you'll need to know. If you already have your first home, you're that much more ahead.

Later we will tell you how to buy your second, bigger home, with the money you have saved by buying your first home. We will explain to you the principle of "borrowed money" which you used and which you will be able to use even more effectively, and add to it the principle of "pyramid growth" which is one of the key principles that has enabled real estate investors to escalate their earnings at an ever increasing rate.

You may wish to save these articles and collect them for reference at a later date. Later they will come out in booklet form.

Sociology

By MICHAEL T. KOSTRYBA

Family activities does so. Family decisions have become more equitable in America. In Ukraine 72% claimed that family decisions were made by both husband and wife whereas 24% claimed that the husband decided alone. In America 88% claimed that family decisions were made by both. This may be because more women are working to provide an income for the family and this necessitates the recognition of the wife's opinion. Also, many of the decisions to be made are new to both and thus they have to rely on common, united judgement. Housework is more of a cooperative endeavor in America such that 0% claimed to not help around the house whereas 32% did not help at all in Ukraine. Nevertheless, in both Ukraine and in America 50% agreed that the husband helped a little around the house.

In the Ukraine, 90% of the sample considered that possession of a family house was important, whereas only 72% of this same population felt this is important in America. The reasons for this shift are many and varied and cannot be exhausted here. But, any exploration would need to consider that the driving force for individualism in America has many more ways in which to manifest itself and also that the meaning of "family house" is different in the two frames of reference. Raising of children is no longer the primary task of the mother in America, such as it was in Ukraine. The joint responsibility has increased from 16% in Ukraine to 44% in America while the mother's responsibility has decreased from 76% in Ukraine to 44% in America. This may be due to the fact that when both parents are employed (during different shifts usually) it is necessary to alternate in the care of children. Also, the husband, working only eight hours, has more leisure time to devote to his children. Disciplining is still more of a male function but has decreased by 20% for the father while increasing by 12% for the mother. Children in the Ukraine feared the father very much as stated by 84% while only 8% feared the father in America. It is interesting to note here the decreasing trends in America of the father's influence during adolescence, his declining role as disciplinarian, and the lessening of fear of his authority. This change in attitude toward the father may be influenced by the different style and demands in life here in America. Ukrainian children who are raised in America, have to certain American standards, in order that they may partake of the opportunities in education, good jobs and status. Sometimes these factors in themselves are causes of change in attitude or belief. Children may feel, their parents are incapable of advising them through school or career. Thus, the youth disregards the father, and makes his own decisions most often.

In social activities, the Ukrainian youth also accepts the American dating patterns, for he feels his parents are old-fashioned, having arrived from the "old country." However, there is still a strong agreement by the older generation (93% in Ukraine; 86% in America), that youth should go out in groups versus single dating.

The greatest changes seem to have occurred in family functions while its structure still remains a nuclear type with individualistic ideals. There has evolved a greater tendency toward equality between the husband and wife. Family decision making and raising of children in America has increased the responsibility of both parents. However, the care of children is still delegated to the mother.

SVOBODA & NYC UKRAINIAN STUDENT HROMADA

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