

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK 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

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FRATERNALS SEEK BROADER ACTIVITY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Thursday, April 17, 1969, representatives of the four Ukrainian American fraternal associations met in The New Yorker Hotel in New York City for the second conference dealing with a number of common problems and matters which are of concern to each organization. The first such conference was held September 21, 1968 in Philadelphia and was hosted by the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, while the second conference was hosted by the Ukrainian National Association.

Taking part in the conference were: Anthony Batiuk, president and Edward Popil, treasurer — Ukrainian Workmen's Association (UWA); Rt. Rev. Msgr. Myroslav Charyna, president, Rev. Constantine Berdar, spiritual adviser, Stepan Sprynsky, secretary, Mrs. Stephanie Wochok, treasurer, and Dr. Yaroslav Berhadyn and Adam Hordynsky, advisors — Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; Walter Masur, president, Lev Futala, vice president, and Mrs. Anna Krupa, treasurer — Ukrainian National Aid Association (UNAA); Joseph Lesawyer, president, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk and Walter Sochan, vice presidents, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, secretary, Peter Pucilo, treasurer, Dr. Walter Gallan, chairman, auditing committee, Stepan Hawrysz, advisor; Anthony Dragan, editor of "Svoboda," and Zenon Snylyk, editor of "The Ukrainian

Weekly." Ukrainian National Association (UNA). The conferences were welcomed by Mr. Lesawyer, who was also conference chairman, while Dr. Padoch acted as secretary.

Mr. Sprynsky of the "Providence" Association spoke on the "Attitude of the Ukrainian Community toward Life Insurance and the Stand of Ukrainian Fraternal Associations to the Same Problem." Mr. Batiuk, president of the UWA, delivered the second address on the "Ukrainian Youth and Life Insurance with Ukrainian Fraternal Associations," while Mr. Masur, president of the UNAA, spoke on the "Ukrainian Fraternal Associations and Their Role and Tasks in Relation to the Countries in Which They Operate, and to Ukrainians," and finally, Dr. Padoch, UNA secretary, spoke on the topic of "Ukrainian Fraternal Organizations and Fraternal Associations in America."

A lively and extensive discussion followed these addresses in which several important problems, common to all Ukrainian fraternal organizations in the United States were touched upon. All participants stressed the necessity for closer cooperation between Ukrainian American fraternal associations for the common good of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada.

The conference began with a prayer delivered by Msgr. Charyna and concluded with

one by Fr. Berdar. Mr. Lesawyer thanked all the representatives and invited them and their membership to take part in the observance of the 75th jubilee anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association this year. The conference also honored the memory of two participants of the first conference who passed away within the last year: John Kokolski, treasurer of the UNA, and Teofil Kulchycky, financial secretary of the "Providence" Association.

Decisions Adopted

The conference adopted the following decisions:

- 1) To establish a commission which would be charged with the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the conference, and which would prepare a program for the third conference to be held next year; J. Lesawyer, A. Batiuk, Msgr. M. Charyna and W. Masur, presidents of the four Ukrainian American fraternal associations, and E. Popil, L. Futala, Dr. J. Padoch, S. Sprynsky and A. Dragan; subcommittees will be named subsequently.
- 2) To recommend to all executive committees of the four fraternal Ukrainian American associations to actively support the present drive of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for the acquisition of a representative home in New York City. This support should be both financial and organizational.
- 3) To support the Home for Senior Citizens in Philadelphia, by informing and aiding members of the four Ukrainian fraternal associations to avail themselves of the opportunity to reside in the home.

Killed In Vietnam



Michael Melnyk

Lance Corporal Nicholas Melnyk 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ilko Melnyk, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was killed in action in Vietnam on April 5 while on a combat assignment. Born in Hamburg, Germany, Nick and his parents came to the U.S. in July 1949. He was a graduate of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic School and also a graduate of Linden High School in Linden. Upon graduation he completed two years at Union College in Cranford before enlisting in the Marine Corp. He planned to be an architect or state trooper after leaving the service. He was well known in St. Volodymyr Parish for his outstanding qualities and he will always be remembered for them. He also was a member of the Ukrainian National Association. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ilko Melnyk, two brothers, Walter 18, and Daniel 13, and two sisters, Irene 10, and Mary Anne 8, all at home. Funeral services were held at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, N.J., Saturday April 19, 1969.

Pioneer Memorial to be Dedicated in Shamokin May 31

SHAMOKIN, Pa. — A special meeting of the Ukrainian National Association branches in the Pennsylvania anthracite region was held in Shamokin Sunday, April 20, to finalize plans for the 75th anniversary celebration on May 31 and June 1, 1969 in Shamokin and Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pennsylvania.

The highlight of the Saturday, May 31, events will be the unveiling of a memorial in honor of the Ukrainian pioneers who settled in the anthracite region nearly 100 years ago and founded the Ukrainian National Association in 1894.

The celebration will commence with a church service at 3:00 p.m. in the Ukrainian Catholic Church at 303 N. Shamokin Street. Immediately after the services a bronze and granite memorial created by the well-known Ukrainian artist, Jacques Hladovskyy, will be dedicated at the corner of Shamokin and Clay Streets on the lot adjoining the church.

A jubilee banquet and concert is scheduled for the evening at the American Legion Hall on Independence Street. Guest speakers will include Mr. Adam Bovolack, assistant District Attorney of Schuylkill County, Mr. Michael Kitsock of Mahanoy Plane, and Mr. Stephen Kuropas, UNA Supreme Vice President.

Appearing in the concert will be Mrs. Mary Lesawyer, the Lehigh Valley Male Chorus, and the Pittsburgh Ukrainian Folk Dancers. Tickets for the banquet costing \$4.50 can be obtained from branch secretaries.

The Sunday June 1 festival will feature the all-girl chorus "Vesnivka" from Toronto, Canada, the St. Basil's College Chorus from Stamford, Conn., the Lehigh Valley Male Chorus, and the Osenenko Ukrainian Folk Dancers. Orthodox and Catholic church services will be held in the morning and early afternoon. The concert will be followed by dancing to the music of Billy Urban and his orchestra.

Lakewood Park is a popular picnic and amusement facility which can accommodate upward to 10,000 people. Admission to the grounds and automobile parking is free. The park is considered ideal for a family outing and picnic.

June 1 has been officially proclaimed "Ukrainian National Association Day in Pennsylvania" by Governor Raymond P. Shafer. Lt. Governor Raymond Broderick will deliver a jubilee address at the concert.

The entire festival program 1:30 to 8:30 p.m. will be broadcast "live" over Station WMBT in Shenandoah.

New UNA Branch in Regina



Members of executive committee of new UNA branch, #421, named after St. Athanasius. Left to right, seated: J. Bilun, vice chairman; Judge B. L. Korchyński, secretary; M. Herysymuk, president; Rev. R. Lushnyj, chairman, auditing committee, and Wasyl Diduk, UNA Supreme Advisor and field organizer, who founded the branch. Standing, left to right: O. Mazurkevych, treasurer, Ted Riddell, member of auditing committee (other unidentified).

REGINA, Sask. — On March 25, 1969 the great family of the Ukrainian National Association was increased by the addition of a new branch, St. Athanasius Branch #421, which was organized by Volodymyr Diduk, UNA Supreme Advisor and district field organizer. Fifty-five new members joined the new branch, headed by Myron Herysymuk, well-known local Ukrainian leader. Other members of the executive committee are: Judge Bernard L. Korchyński, former provincial leader of the Liberal Party, secretary; Joseph Bilun, vice president; Orest Mazurkevych, treasurer, and Petrusia Ochitwa and Roman Lalach, assistant secretaries. The auditing committee consists of Rev. Rudolph Lushnyj, chairman, and Lidia Bzdel and Ted Riddell, members.

Mr. Diduk reported that the establishment of a new UNA branch in this distant but fast-growing city of Canada engendered a lively interest in the UNA and its various insurance plans available to Ukrainian Canadians. On the whole, the UNA and its close connections with community life in Canada are well appreciated in Regina.

UNA Supreme Advisor Diduk, in his organizational ad-

Ukrainian Women at Washington Conference



Shown at a reception during the Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D.C., on Monday, April 14, 1969, are, left to right: Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, UNA Vice President, who represented Republican Business Women of New York City; Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of U.S. Mint and conference chairman; Dr. Rita Häuser, U.S. Representative to United Nations Commission on Human Rights; Mrs. Ely Peterson, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee; and Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several Ukrainian women took part in the Republican Women's Conference held in Washington, D.C. from April 14-17, during which they attended a reception at the White House and were welcomed by the First Lady, Mrs. Patricia Nixon.

Attending the Conference were Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, UNA Vice President, who represented Republican Business Women, Inc. of New York City; Mrs. Katherine Halamar, of the Ukrainian American Council of Republican Women of Philadelphia, Mrs. Stephanie Wochok and several other members of the group.

The conferees were addressed on a wide variety of subjects and problems facing the nation. The speakers in-

Social Coordinating Council Created in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — On Saturday, April 19, 1969, a meeting of representatives of 11 institutions and organizations was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, which resulted in the establishment of a new Coordinating Council of Social Services under the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUAARC). The new body was created by a decision of UUAARC, adopted on March 8, 1969. One of the objectives of the council would be "to coordinate and plan charitable and relief activities of Ukrainian Americans in the United States and to become a center of exchange of information regarding social services."

The new body consists of a five-member committee as follows:

Mrs. Stephanie Pushkar, chairman, who is president of the Ukrainian Women's League of America; Lev Push-

Plan Rally of Ukrainians From U.S.A. and Canada

DETROIT, Mich. — On March 23 and 29, 1969 the meetings of representatives of the Ukrainian National Federation (UNO) of Canada and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) of the United States were held for the purpose of preparing and calling a rally of Ukrainians from both countries. The purpose of the rally is to mark the 40th anniversary of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and its struggle for the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian state. Such a rally will be held on August 1, 2 and 3, 1969 in Detroit, Mich. Dr. De-

Exarchate Recognized

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina. — "Visnyk Apostolskoho Ekzarkhatu," an official organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina, reported that the Argentine government, by its decree No. 92-M 8, of January 20, 1969, officially recognized the establishment by the Holy See of the Apostolic Exarchate for Ukrainians, with the Most Rev. Andrew Sapelak, as its first exarch. The decree was signed by President Juan Carlos Onganía of Argentina and Nikanor Costa Mendez, Minister for Foreign Affairs. According to the new decree, the Ukrainian Apostolic Exarchate in Argentina, in addition to the church and judicial status, receives now also an independent administrative status and can operate as an official church institution throughout the country.

Bishop Sapelak is a member of the Episcopal Conference of Argentina and chairman of its Episcopal Commission for the Eastern Churches in Argentina.

Ed Evanko — A Young Man on the Up and Up

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — One of the brightest newcomers to New York's theatrical scene is a young actor named Ed Evanko, Ed., Canadian born of Ukrainian descent, is currently appearing in the successful Broadway musical adaptation of Geoffrey Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

I met Ed Evanko one cloudy drizzly Wednesday afternoon. The sky seemed to rest its grayness on the tops of skyscrapers. However, the rain had no visible effect on the Great White Way, except perhaps to hasten the steps of the endless throngs of people block after block.

Neon signs and huge billboards screamed their messages to the damp world in vivid, violent colors. Movie houses enticed the crowds with their latest playing flick. Shops and restaurants were busy.

I made my way to the Eugene O'Neill Theater where Ed was appearing. In my pocket was a ticket to the matinee performance of the "Tales."

"Has Mr. Evanko arrived? I inquired at the stage door." "He had, 'Hello!', 'Hello!'"

He was dressed in a tan raincoat, with his shirt open at the collar. He had a head of thick dark brown hair, a dimpled chin and merry, laughing eyes.

In a nearby crowded luncheonette Ed munched a



Ed Evanko

with the Welsh National Opera, The English Opera Company, the BBC, ITV, and symphony orchestras all over Britain, in his free-lance operatic career.

Back in Canada in 1966, Ed was a mature talent ready for big things. And they came his way. He appeared on Winnipeg TV variety series, starred in the CBC-TV color special "Candide," and as the star of his own "Ed Evanko Show" on Canada's coast-to-coast TV network.

The handsome actor singer had become one of Canada's best known entertainers.

Ed made the Broadway scene with no sweat, as the saying goes. He was auditioned for the "Canterbury Tales" and signed for the part within an hour. Broadway was impressed.

Ed is totally absorbed in his career. His present assignment leaves little time for hobbies or outside interests. Off hours are spent in more work. The young baritone is now engaged in making vocal presentations to record companies and considering prospects for future television and motion picture roles.

A group of pilgrims, as varied an assortment of characters as you'd want to meet, are on their way to Canterbury one fine spring day, some-

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UNA Branch 494 in Dauphin Renews its Activities

DAUPHIN, Man. — The City of Dauphin is a rapidly developing center in Manitoba and the earliest of many Ukrainian settlements in this part of Canada. Dauphin is now the site of Ukrainian Festivals inasmuch as it is circled by many Ukrainian colonies, some of which were founded 75 years ago.

This year, too, a Ukrainian Festival is planned and it will be held jointly in connection with the observance of the 75th jubilee anniversary of the UNA. It is to be re-

called that Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, the UNA's second supreme secretary and second editor-in-chief of "Svoboda," celebrated the first Ukrainian Catholic liturgy in Dauphin. The Ukrainian Festival Committee envisions the erection of a Ukrainian museum, a project, which it is hoped, that the entire Ukrainian community in Canada will assist in realizing.

At the meeting of UNA branch 494 on March 30, 1969, it was decided to re-

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EDITORIALS

An Auspicious Beginning

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly is an extensive report on the second conference of the four Ukrainian American Fraternal associations. A third such conference will be held in the near future, presumably early in 1970.

There is little doubt that the conference was an important event. With the expansion of our society and the growth of the Ukrainian American community, new ways and means must be sought to coordinate effective programs, to give them a more meaningful purpose and to work for more prosperous goals.

Our fraternal associations were born at a time when our immigration was in its infancy. They were established for the mutual protection of our forefathers in an environment which was both strange and hard.

Admittedly, these fraternal associations to some extent have been and still are competing with each other. Each of them is justly endeavoring to encompass the largest possible number of our people; each of them is trying to excel in areas other than life insurance activities, such as social, educational and publishing endeavors, which is all to the good.

But, the time has come now to think of better and more effective ways of achieving our social and ethnic goals on the North American continent. We see that our fraternal associations, despite their individual growth from year to year, are relatively still small in number. All together they number some 125,000 members, which is far below what it should be. Compared to our total strength, the fraternal membership should be triple that figure.

In terms of their activities, too, there is much repetition and duplication of programs. Most of them face the same problems: expansion of life insurance protection, educating our youth, preserving priceless aspects of our national and cultural heritage, and the like.

In view of these conditions it certainly would be natural if our Ukrainian American fraternal associations would not only continue to cooperate but would also give thought to ultimate mergers, to create a more powerful organization, which would be able to perform bigger tasks more effectively and successfully.

In this respect and looking toward to a better future, we believe that the conference of our fraternal associations last week was a good stride forward. We hope that the conference will bring our fraternal even closer in their overall purpose for the maximum benefit of our people.

The "Brezhnev Doctrine"

Despite President Nixon's careful handling of U.S.-Soviet relations and the over-stress of his approach via "negotiation rather than confrontation" toward a workable "modus vivendi" with Moscow, the undertone of the new and aggressive "Brezhnev Doctrine" continues to becloud the political horizons. A toughening of Moscow's policy toward the heretic Communist regimes of Eastern and Central Europe, as indicated by the new Warsaw Pact "maneuvers" in Czechoslovak territory, has created renewed nervousness and jitters in Yugoslavia and Rumania about the possibility of Soviet armed aggression.

Washington, too, is disturbed by the relentless Soviet pressures on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Moscow poses a big question mark for the administration's policy-makers. Has the Kremlin properly understood President Nixon's oft-repeated stress on "negotiation"?

A Dilemma: Unconquerable Nationalism

The contest in Central and Eastern Europe goes on between Russian communism (basically, Russian imperialism) and the nationalism of the captive nations, including Ukraine. For many years our political writers believed the era of nationalism was gradually disappearing. They saw nationalism was dissolving into one or another super-national structure or framework.

But no such thing has happened. With the exception of the United States and England, nationalism has been on an upsurge everywhere. Significantly, the Kremlin has been artfully using local nationalism to its own political advantage. The Reds have exploited nationalism in Africa and Asia through the formation of "National Liberation Fronts," at once which are anti-Western and pro-Communist.

In Eastern Europe, the Russians cannot set up any subservient "liberation front," for such, by nature, would be politically anti-Russian. To keep the captive nations in check, Moscow now advances a spurious "Brezhnev Doctrine," which presumes to give the Kremlin the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of any "socialist country."

The U.S. position on these and other matters connected with Soviet policies is not uniform, to say the least. In Asia and Africa, the United States supports wholeheartedly "mature nationalisms," as a bulwark against aggressive communism. In Central and Eastern Europe, Washington takes no definite stance beyond the non-committal statement of belief in the right of all peoples to self-determination.

A pertinent commentary on the subject is provided by James Burnham in the April 8, 1969 issue of "National Review." The author is a well-known American political writer and friend of the Ukrainians, and mimes no words on the U.S. contradictory policy toward nationalism in Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

But the U.S. stand may come up for a test soon, if and when the Kremlin applies its "Brezhnev Doctrine" with respect to Rumania or Yugoslavia.

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

A New Soviet Offer For Peace

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Now that Moscow has succeeded in including a considerable number of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and of the American intellectual world to attack the present administration over its attempt to build an American Anti-Ballistic Missile System, even in a reduced form, it is already convinced that with the opening of a new session of the Disarmament Commission in Geneva, it can be free to go still further with the support of its naive believers. It has, accordingly, added to its proposals for disarmament a provision that no state can place any military material on the ocean floor.

It is a very plausible proposal in the interest of peace, but it is almost impossible to understand what it includes. It is likewise very difficult to decide what is meant by the ocean floor. In its broadest sense, the phrase might be extended to all areas beyond the lowest tidal mark in a given place, whenever recorded, or in a very narrow sense, it might mean only the area beyond the continental shelf, which varies in breadth and depth in many parts of the world. As we now know it may include the peaks of long sunken mountain ranges which rise through miles of depth to relatively shallow areas, which are accessible by submarines, even those which have only a moderate limit for their submergence. It may include any electronic devices designed to report the presence of enemy submarines in a given area or it may include a prohibition of any form of seabed necessary in oceanographic exploration. There is, therefore, small likelihood that the American government at the present time will be interested in discussing in detail all the various possible ramifications of the program, but we can be sure that the enemies of the free world will be more than happy to resume their open or covert sniping.

National Waters: Undefined

Yet it does bring out in a striking degree some of the defects of the old international definitions of national waters that had won wide acceptance and the difficulties that the Russians are making in regard to attempts to modernize and alter those standards. The defects are found in the change in the method of considering the distances from shore in terms of modern technology and practice. In the old days of sail, the three mile limit was somewhat roughly equated with a one hour sail from shore. With favorable winds a ship's progress might be greater. Against headwinds it might be less but it was a rough approximation. Later with the increasing use of motor-driven and gasoline-driven ships as well as oil, greater speeds could be covered as was well proved on both

shores of the United States by the speed boats of the rum-runners, some of which could easily pick up their cargoes much further out at sea and enter smaller and less well-known impromptu ports for unloading. It was because of such developments that there has gradually been noticeable a tendency to extend the national waters to a distance of twelve miles. Yet there are many indications that it will be impossible to secure international agreement on a twelve mile limit.

Conflict with Peru

The American tuna boats off Peru and Ecuador have been seized again and again because those two countries, among others, have adopted a limit of something over two hundred miles, largely to retain control of their local fisheries and also in part because they claim the ownership of islands at that distance in the Pacific Ocean and maintain that their control must extend to the furthest point of land claimed. They in other areas, Moscow has claimed especially in regard to the harbor of Vladivostok the right to draw a line extending from a peninsula sought of the port to the end of a peninsula north of it and thus include a large part of the Pacific Ocean. Sukarno went even further and claimed that the waters of Indonesia included all areas between the islands and claimed the established sealanes could not be used without his consent.

If this is the situation on the surface, that presented by the continental shelf is still more complex. In general the continent of North America has in most places a fairly wide shelf extending well beyond three miles, although there are occasional openings or chasms outside some of the main parts. On the other hand, most of the waters surrounding Western Europe are relatively shallow and offer good evidence that the land sank below sealevel in relatively modern times. That was one of the reasons for the success of the German U-boats in both World Wars, for the boats could rest quietly on the bottom of the sea until some ship announced its presence, except on the Atlantic coast of France. It was this that largely dictated the ports used by the A.E.F. in the First War and by the Allied landing in Brittany in the second. There have even been rumors that the Soviet submarines and spy ships are making use of devices dropped by Moscow for its own purposes, even while it calls for the removal of all defensive measures and implements from these areas and claims the right to fish at will without regard for American laws outside a narrow interpretation of the three mile limit.

Advance of Oceanography

Increased knowledge of the ocean currents and the more satisfactory tracking of their variations will do much to increase our knowledge of the basic rules of the migrations of fish and other marine life and of the amount of catch that can be taken with safety to the continual production of fish. But at the present time there can be no new code drawn up so long as one of the leading maritime nations insists that its will must be treated as final, while it throws out as aggressive all measures designed to ameliorate the evils that are already evident.

So far the Government of the United States, under various administrations and Presidents, has chosen to insist firmly upon the three mile limit and in its efforts to promote a uniform system of international law in the cause of peace has clung closely to that doctrine. It has never done more than agree with Moscow on certain limited changes in some areas that Moscow is fishing to death on the Atlantic coast and it has scrupulously refrained from any attacks or even legal punishments for Soviet trawlers, which have misbehaved in any section of the coast in either ocean. It has not sought a confrontation with Moscow when its ice-breakers have sought to go through international waters north of Siberia in the Arctic Ocean.

It is surely in order for the new administration to endeavor to pull together the real facts as they have been scientifically studied in the field of oceanography and other sciences today and talk seriously with the free world and the slave world about the real meaning of national waters rather than take the bait that another promise at the United Nations will solve all those problems presented to United Nations and the Disarmament Conference. This new Soviet bombast is merely another proof of the need for a new and serious consideration of a modern plan for a modern free world and not an obsequious bowing to the need of prominent persons indifferent to American suicide, national and international. We can only hope that this realization is included in the plans of our new President.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

NO DORECHNYJ

As a resident of New Haven, Conn., all my life I am writing in defense of the Ukrainian people of New Haven and to inform readers of "The New Star" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" that Mychajlo Dorechnyj IS NOT and WAS NOT ever a parishioner or an active member of the Ukrainian community in New Haven.

Mr. Dorechnyj is writing under an assumed name, therefore his statements do not represent New Haven nor the opinion of New Haveners, and since he is writing under this assumed name his facts are just "idle prattle." Mr. Dorechnyj's statements are based, however, on an opinion poll taken in New Haven by an unknown group of Ukrainian students in the summer of 1965 and brought up to date to include 1968.

We in New Haven organized our Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1910 with approximately 20 families. Today we have a new \$350,000 church financed by hard-earned 'old immigrant' money. At the end of World War II over 200 families were sponsored by New Haveners. True, a small percentage of the 'old immigrant' offspring are not members of our parish, because of mixed marriages, but we are still proud of our Ukrainian rite church and our Ukrainian cultural heritage.

Mr. Dorechnyj: "Roll up your sleeves and come to work for our Ukrainian settlement and parish of New Haven. Do not stand on the sidelines criticizing, 'Go me vsi osly kodaty na chotyrjoh korax'"

Wasył Gina
New Haven, Conn.

LECTURES DEFENDED

Having read your article, "Course on Ukraine; A Lesson in Half-Truths" which appeared in the March 29 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, we, students-participants in the lecture series "Ukraine: The History of a Nation" which was presented by Prof. Henry R. Huttenbach at the New School of Social Research, feel compelled to present our reaction to the lecture as well as to your article.

Dr. Huttenbach, a former Fulbright Scholar and State Department exchange student, dealt with Ukrainian history from a perspective undeniably unfamiliar to the majority of the students; he approached the subject from a social rather than a political-tactical angle. He dwelled on questions of nationalism, religion, literature, and culture as general areas of study rather than concentrating on specific events and dates.

Your article states that Prof. Huttenbach distorted facts. But facts were also distorted when you quoted the professor as saying that Bohad Khmelnytsky was either a genius or a man out of touch with reality, at the

Letters to the Editor

same time neglecting to give the reasons for this statement or the context in which it was presented. According to Prof. Huttenbach, Khmelnytsky was the only Hetman who succeeded in uniting all the Cossacks. Also, one of his plans following the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654 was the partitioning of Poland with Sweden. Because of Sweden's weaknesses in the second half of the 17th century, it was unrealistic. However, this undertaking was feasible in the next century. Therefore, he could conceivably be called both a genius and at the same time out of touch with reality. Prof. Huttenbach's claim that Khmelnytsky and the Orthodox Cossack movement had only partial popular following (as opposed to your paraphrasing "no popular following") against Catholic Poland, was based on the fact that they lacked support from the 4 million Uniate Catholics among Ukraine's population.

Rightly you praised Mrs. Anna Procyk and Mr. Wolodymyr Sawchak in correcting some of Prof. Huttenbach's erroneous statements, especially those concerning Innocent Gizel and Otaman Petliura. Innocent Gizel was commissioned by the Tsar to justify the union of Ukraine and Moscow; Otaman Petliura, as was pointed out by Mr. Sawchak, was not anti-Semitic but promoted the cause of better Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

But Mrs. Procyk might have erred when she implied that the differences between Russians and Ukrainians were somehow inherited (since Kievan times, Ukrainians have been individualistic, whereas the Russians were autocratic). Prof. Huttenbach stated that individualism existed in Ukraine only when there was a lack of a strong, central authority, but it quickly divided under a Cossack or Tsarist government.

Stimulated by the arguments presented by both Prof. Huttenbach and the counter-arguments of the other participants, we came back week after week. Although some of his interpretations were critical of Ukraine, Prof. Huttenbach did not alienate us from our culture; on the contrary, he stimulated us to further thinking and probing into our own identity.

It was indeed a rewarding experience to learn about the Ukrainian past from a non-Ukrainian's point of view, to be introduced to new personalities, such as Mohyla and Skovoroda, and to have old concepts presented in a new, thought-provoking light.

We search for the whole truth about Ukraine, its strengths as well as its weaknesses, be it from Ukrainian or non-Ukrainian historians. Thus, we strongly protest your journalistic attempt to discredit the scholarly Prof. Huttenbach, accusing him of "half-truths" "omissions,"

"glossing over" and "distorting facts," because his interpretation of Ukraine's history differs from yours.

Respectfully,
Irene Demchynska
Daria Czajkowskyj
Yarko Koshiv
Andrei Kulyk
John Hysiak
Amastasia Bilous

READER DISPUTES EDITORIAL REPORT

I wish take issue with two items in The Ukrainian Weekly of March 29, 1969: the editorial entitled "The Senator Makes a Faux Pas," and the front page article "Course on Ukraine: A Lesson of Half Truths."

I fail to see why Sen. Edward Kennedy committed such a faux pas, when he compared "autonomous provinces of the Soviet Union," namely Ukraine and Byelorussia to Taiwan. I think the analogy is striking.

Surely you are aware, that the Chinese are a minority in Taiwan, and that they rule over the majority Taiwanese (Formosan) population. The editorial's statement that "neither Ukraine nor Byelorussia are per se truly independent states, but are ruled by a select clique of Russian communist stooges and agents," can equally be applied to Taiwan, by substituting "Chinese Kuomintang" for "Russian communist." But then, of course, you will find that the editorial end up the proverbial creek without the paddle, because our friends in Taipei don't appreciate such epithets.

Poor Sen. Kennedy called Ukraine a province. You call it a colony. What's in a name? What was Algeria before its independence — a province (department) of France, a colony, or, to quote your international law principles, "a compact territory... distinct people (with a) will to be free and independent"? Or take Quebec, which is a province. But would you not agree that its prerogatives are much broader than those of the U.S.S.R. with its United Nations charter membership?

In short, I think the editorial on Sen. Kennedy's speech missed the point completely. Sen. Kennedy added a broader foundation to the so-called two-China policy, now officially pursued by the Canadian Government, and quietly by the United States (I mean, of course, our Embassy in Taipei on one hand, and meetings with Peking representatives in Warsaw, on the other. The scheduled Feb. 29 meeting was not cancelled by the new Nixon Government, but by the Chinese, please note).

When it comes to the article on Prof. Henry Huttenbach's lectures at the New School, all I can say is that (Continued on p. 3)

SPACE EXPLORATION

It is barely two weeks since the three American astronauts, in preparation for a landing on the moon, returned to Houston for debriefing as the next step in the preparation of the crucial flight which is tentatively set for this summer. This time they added to the knowledge of space exploration by trying out the capacity of the machine which is assigned to ferry them from the space capsule to the moon's surface and which is to return them to it at the end of a prescribed time. All engaged in the operations felt a real sense of relief when two of the three men moved the bug or whatever the chosen name may be away from the capsule and fastened it in the appointed place and then succeeded in entering it through the hatch, casting off and operating the device independently for some time and then re hitching it and resuming the flight in the capsule and bringing that safely back to earth and making a perfect drop into the Atlantic where it was picked up and returned to land.

Outstanding Feat

It was an impressive performance and it certainly bodes fair for the success of the entire enterprise which started almost as a chimerical dream in which few believed. It shows the tremendous progress that is being made in technological advances over the control of the forces of nature and the ability of trained men in widely separated fields to combine their interests in a joint cause. It has been widely advertised as an example of American efficiency but at a tremendous cost.

That cost is not only in the material outlay of money but of men for it now seems more than probable that the unknown strains on the human organism have rendered it inadvisable to use the astronauts for more than one or two of these probing missions which must be greatly multiplied in number, if man is ever to be as sure of his actions in outer space as he is in the ordinary conditions of life on this planet where God and nature placed him. But it is very evident that

tors is equally limited with regard to the earth itself, as is well shown by the disastrous oil leak which dumped tens of thousands of tons of oil on the beaches of California and did untold damage to the flora and fauna of the neighborhood, not to speak of the material loss to the owners of shore property which was damaged or destroyed.

Secrecy of Moscow

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, keeping its progress in the regions of outer space secret, seems to be endeavoring to proceed rather in a greater number of space shots for various undisclosed purposes despite all the promises that it has given to make an exchange of data known to the scientific world as soon as possible. There are few scientists who are willing to accept these promises at their face value in view of the Soviet data already exchanged voluntarily and the general level of credibility that Moscow has won for its honesty in keeping its word on some of the more mundane and practical questions of the day.

Yet, if the United States is going to hold together its various teams of scientists, it must effectively make its plans now as to the next step that it is to take and it cannot be satisfied with any easy or smooth assurance that sooner or later all the reports of Soviet space discoveries will be filled in the United Nations or any of its numerous bureaus and cooperating academies and institutions. Its dealings with UNESCO is proof of that and so have been the experiences of the American diplomatic and military personnel stationed in Moscow and other Communist capitals on official business. They all have had the same experience of a type of honesty that scarcely differs from what the Western world knows as duplicity or double dealing.

Communist Double-Talk

Without that all excusing word of Communism and the Communist community of nations, free to accept the will of Moscow or... the West might come to believe that truth means the same as in the West, despite the open threats of Khrushchev in his more ebullient moods that he

will bury us with our absurd ideas of liberty in a bourgeois state whatever that may mean. It is that same mood that has led even two-thirds of the American Senate to ratify the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons and even in past time to ratify without question the Charter of the United Nations whereby Moscow obtains a permanent veto in the Security Council and is able to nullify at will any measure that it may consider harmful to its own or future interests.

Justification of the Sentinel Missile

It is this aspect that has led to the emphasis laid by the new administration on the deployment of the automatic Sentinel anti-ballistic missile, although it has changed its plans on the immediate scope of that system to one that is more obviously defensive in character. Yet the same forces and cohorts in Congress and elsewhere which opposed many of the wiser plans of President Johnson are now getting ready in the name of the same slogans to try to hamstring all efforts of President Nixon in the name of their

consciences and relevance.

That we are passing into a new phase of development is very obvious. What is forgotten is that every change in historical periods has had a reaction. Many who were prominent before in the old order sank into insignificance and others rose and this was as true of nations and institutions as it was of men. The discovery of America, the introduction of steam as a source of power, the use of interchangeable parts, the use of electricity and atomic power all have changed conditions and not always for the better. Yet those nations and institutions which survived were those that made an intelligent use of the new without endeavoring to annihilate all that existed previously.

In the past the United States has been able to control these changes and to reap the profits from all which have been constructive. We can only hope that the present leaders or sufficient of them will be able to regain control of the situation and to inspire in their followers the same moral which marked the astronauts in carrying out their dangerous mission in outer space.

Year of Progress at Manor Junior College

By DR. NATALIE PAZUNIAK

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The growth of an institution — professional, business or educational alike — is frequently a direct result of the creativity and high qualifications of its leaders in all its ranks. As the personal accomplishments and abilities of these men grow and deepen, so do the ambitions and potential of their institution. A fine example of such a growth is Manor Junior College.

The academic community at Manor College recently joined hands in congratulating its President, the Rev. Mother M. Jerome, OSBM, who marked her many years as a professional educator with the attainment on May 27, 1968, of a Ph.D. degree from the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D.C. Mother Jerome's dissertation, titled "The Role of the Laity on the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning in the United States," was the product of intensive and lengthy study, particularly in light of the new interpretational developments at the Second Vatican Council. The Rev. Mother Jerome developed her thesis with regard to the increasingly critical role that the laity plays in the constitutional and functional operations and growth of all institutions, including those of a denominational nature. She found the influence of this enlightened laity particularly apparent in the task of manifesting and promoting within the general community those particular ideologies of their institutions that seek to find a new perspective in the formation of a highly and morally cultured and responsible human being from each student. The most recent academic achievement of the President of Manor College is, likewise, one of several indications of the continuing development of demanding and high standards in this academic community.

Recently another success at Manor College has made its mark. At a conference, held in October, the Rev. Mother M. Bohanna, OSBM, instructor and head of the Division of Natural Sciences, commanded sufficient recognition and abilities to be elected chairman of the Conference for the Study of Chemistry at Two-Year Colleges, which was held in Massachusetts. This conference was established to implement desirable and acceptable standards of study and curriculum development in chemistry departments at Junior colleges throughout the entire country.

In addition to the growth in established quarters, Manor College has also strengthened its curricula through the inclusion of several highly qualified and enthusiastic young teachers. Among them are Miss Ann Horstmann, a 1967 graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D.C., who is teaching English, journalism and speech; and Miss Carol Seyler, a graduate of Indiana University, instructor in stenography and typing. Two offerings of the regular business practices program in the Division of Secretarial Studies. Also coming from Temple is Mr. Harry Finlayson, who teaches psychology and is also studying for a doctorate. As part of a new

program in religion education, a special course in Comparative Religions was introduced this year, and is divided into three parts, each taught by an expert in that particular theology. Thus, a Catholic priest, a Protestant minister and a Rabbi share the responsibilities of presenting the course. In addition, teaching business law is attorney Leonard Goldman, while Mrs. Toby Grosswald conducts courses in medical, legal and business secretarial studies and stenography.

Among the new and promising faculty at Manor College is Mr. Andriy V. Szul, a young man of Ukrainian descent, who has brought with him great enthusiasm and excellent qualifications: 8 years (piano scholarship) of study at New York's Juilliard School of Music, as well as degree studies at Rutgers University, Brooklyn College, of the City University of New York, and the Temple University Graduate College of Music. At Manor College, Mr. Szul teaches courses in choral music, music theory and history and, by virtue of his interdepartmental appointment, classes in English literature and writing. He is advisor to the Manor Theatre Workshop and the college literary journal, and his earnest zeal for teaching, combined with an impeccable command of several languages (including Ukrainian)

UNA Branch in Dauphin...



Seated, left to right: D. Shanovska, P. Chornobay, new branch president; UNA Supreme Advisor and district organizer Volodymyr Diduk; Mrs. M. Bialobzyska and Prof. V. Bialobzysky; standing, left to right: D. Shanovsky, M. Roznovsky, P. Prociuk, secretary, and W. Wasurehak.

(Concluded from p. 1)

organize the branch by initiating a vigorous membership campaign. At this meeting, presided over by W. Wasurehak, UNA Supreme Advisor and district organizer Volodymyr Diduk spoke on the overall activities of the UNA in the United States and Canada, stressing not only its role in the field of life insurance, but also its cultural and social activities.

A new executive committee of UNA Branch 494 was elected, as follows: Peter Chornobay, president; Peter Prociuk, financial secretary; Mrs. Maria Bialobzyska, assistant financial secretary and treasurer, and W. Wasurehak, chairman of the auditing committee.

The election of the new executive committee, composed of well-known and active citizens, gives assurance that the reorganized UNA branch will soon increase its membership and will become an active force in the Ukrainian community in Dauphin.

UCCA Editor Speaks in Colchester

COLCHESTER, Conn. —

Dr. Walter Dushnyk, editor of UCCA publications, was the guest speaker at two events held jointly on Sunday, April 20, in Colchester, Conn. Immediately after the 10:00 A. M. Liturgy, a traditional "sviachene" was held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Parish hall in Colchester, in which some 120 parishioners took part. The program was opened with a prayer and the blessing of the "paskha" by the Rev. Peter Ohirko, pastor, who spoke of the need of keeping our church traditions a part of our religious and national heritage.

Dr. Dushnyk outlined the importance of our role in the pluralistic American society. He stressed the closeness between the ideals of the captive Ukrainian people with traditional American support of self-determination for all peoples in the world, and called for unstinted support for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its activities. Rev. Andrew Nazarevych, Ukrainian Catholic pastor of Willimantic, Conn., was a guest at "sviachene" and spoke briefly on the necessity of our working for the church and national ideals.

Subsequently, Mr. Daniel Sokolski, president of the UCCA Branch in Colchester, opened the annual meeting of the branch by giving a brief report on its activities. He called on Mr. Maksym E. Kocur, first vice president, to present a general report on the activities of the branch which, incidentally, was organized only a year ago. Mr. Zenon Towpasz reported on financial matters and Mr. Peter Kachorowsky reported for the auditing committee and proposed that a vote of confidence be given to the executive committee, which the meeting did.

Speaking on behalf of the Executive Board of the UCCA in New York, Dr. Dushnyk, presented a broad outline of the activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its role in the United States and in the diaspora as well. He especially underscored the UCCA as a representative organ of Americans of Ukrainian descent to which other Ukrainians in other parts of the

world, including those in captive Ukraine, look for guidance and inspiration. He called for firm support of the UCCA, its publications and its educational and political activities.

On the proposal of Fr. Ohirko, a slate of UCCA Branch officers in Colchester was elected for the current year as follows:

Daniel Sokolski, president; Maksym E. Kocur and Myron Tychelevets, first and second vice presidents, respectively; Bohdan Kachorowsky, secretary; Zenon Towpasz, treasurer; Ivan Gulych, organizational chairman; Miss Irene Choma, educational chairman; Michael Dyky, public relations chairman, Mrs. Stephanie Balatska, press chairman, and M. Parashchuk, Ukrainian National Fund chairman.

Andrew Radynsky, Peter Kachorowsky and Julian Yospenko were reelected members of the auditing committee, and Ivan Kryvonis, Ivan Lishchynsky and Dmytro Finty — members of the board of appeals.

The immediate task of the UCCA Branch in Colchester is the coordination of activities in a dispersed area and collections for the Ukrainian National Fund and other programs which fall into the scope of UCCA activities.

Ed Evanko (right) and Sandy Duncan as they appear in "Canterbury Tales".

(Continued from p. 1)

time in the fourteenth century. To keep the time from dragging, they decide that each one tell a story.

This then, is the setting for more than two hours of hilarious entertainment in the musical version of "Canterbury Tales."

The play is a tasteful blending of present day rock and rhythm, medieval garb and philosophy, and the ever fascinating interplay between man and woman.

Translated into modern English by Prof. Nevill Coghill, this presentation of bawdy Chaucerian tales has been a great hit in England and is now packing the O'Neill Theater in New York. Ed Evanko plays many parts in the show. He is the dashing young squire at the

UKRAINIAN OFFERED AT MANITOBA U.

WINNIPEG, Man. —

The Ukrainian language courses (52.091 and 52.222) will be offered during the 1969 University of Manitoba Summer School Sessions from July 2 to August 15, 1969, according to an announcement of the University of Manitoba.

The first course (Introductory Ukrainian), which is equivalent to high school Ukrainian 300, could be used as a University language requirement and can be substituted for French, German, or Latin for University admission. It will be taught by J. Petach, M.A.

The second course (Intermediate Ukrainian Language and Composition) will center on Ukrainian history and culture from prehistoric to present times, including pre-Christian, Kievan Rus, Renaissance, Reformation, Baroque and Modern times. The course will be given by Prof. J. Romynnyj.

Students who do not have a prerequisite (52.091) for this course, should contact the Slavic Department for written permission to register for the second course. Both courses will be fully accredited.

Applications may be sent to: Director of Summer Sessions, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 19, Man.

Ed Evanko — A Young Man...



Ed Evanko (right) and Sandy Duncan as they appear in "Canterbury Tales".

(Continued from p. 1)

outset of the action and later frolics and leaps his way through three of the four presented tales, as a witty student plotting and scheming in the game of love. Ed sings and dances and delivers his naughty lines with ease and enjoyment.

During intermission I discussed the play with a woman sitting next to me. We spoke of the scenery, costumes, what would Chaucer think of it if he was around, the music and the actors.

"You know," she said, "I think they are all pretty good. Darn good, in fact. But that young actor, the squire, he's got that something that makes me wish I was 18 again." She adjusted her plump matronly hands and sighed.

"I grinned.

Record Insurance Policy in UNA

BOHDAN ZORYCH, UNA Supreme Vice President and Director of the UNA Canadian Office (second from left), presents to Mrs. Marusia Borovsky of St. Catharines, Ont. the \$20,000 policy certificate. On Mrs. Borovsky's left is her husband, Michael Borovsky, and their daughter, Lesia, who took out a \$100,000 UNA policy. First from the left is Peter Diakiv, UNA district organizer and secretary of UNA branch 427, who organized the family into the branch. Mr. Diakiv is one of the most successful organizers, with 36 new members in 1968 to his credit. He especially tries to organize members for largest possible insurance plans, as these provide full security for the insured and their families alike. (We apologize for erroneously identifying Mr. Diakiv as Mr. Borovsky in the April 19, 1969 issue of "The Ukrainian Weekly")



GERULAK STAGES ART SHOW
NEW YORK, N.Y. — Slava Gerulak opens her art show today, Saturday, April 26, 1969 at the Ukrainian Literary and Art Club, 149 Second Avenue, New York City. Exhibited will be her ceramic sculptures, drawings, theatrical masks and rugs. Her exhibitions have been held in Paris, Chicago, Montreal, New Rochelle, and in the art galleries of New York City. The show will be opened from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. Saturday; from 1:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Friday, May 2, and from 1:00 to 7:00 P.M. on Saturday, May 3. The final showing will be from 1:00 to 7:00 P.M. on Sunday, May 4, 1969.

READER DISPUTES EDITORIAL, REPORT

(Continued from p. 2)

I once again shudder at the power of the press. There were less than 50 students in the class, but there are 20,000 copies of The Ukrainian Weekly, and there can be no doubt that Prof. Huttenbach will now go in history as the master of half-truth, as yet another evil force out to get the poor Ukrainian nation, and to confuse our poor, defenseless youth.

One thing Prof. Huttenbach did show in his lectures — and I think it was most significant, because it stimulated the minds of those who had attended without prejudice — was that despite the lack of common religious faith to unite all Ukrainians, despite the lack of a common language (not every Ukrainian speaks Ukrainian, why, there's even The Ukrainian Weekly published in English!), despite the lack of a distinct culture, or any other common denominator, U-

kranianism does exist, and there are people on this planet who feel they are Ukrainians, who say they are Ukrainians. And that is quite enough!

Of course, one could argue with Prof. Huttenbach's interpretations of historic events. Historians always differ. Prof. Omeljan Pritsak differs with the late Prof. Mykhaylo Hrushevsky. Likewise, Mr. Volodymyr Sawchak differed with Prof. Huttenbach at the lectures, but I am not so sure, as you put it so colorfully, who was left "hanging on the ropes."

I also wonder how many of those who attended all six lectures agree with your highly interpretative reporting of these lectures. I certainly don't. But no matter. There are those 20,000 copies of the newspaper, mailed all over the world.

Sincerely
R. L. Chomiak

UNA Branch in Dauphin...

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Summer Jobs For Students

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The N.Y.C. Ukrainian Student Hromada has announced that interested Ukrainian students might still be able to get an interesting summer job on Wall Street through the help of Hromada member, Mr. George Urban, a young stockbroker with Bache and Co., top investment firm.

At this late date, two types of jobs might still be available: 1) Clerks, typists — for college students, at about \$100.00 a week; 2) Executive trainees — college graduates, at over \$120.00 per week.

Interested candidates for these jobs should write a letter to Mr. Urban immediately, giving their name, address, phone, age, height, weight, draft status, type of job desired, educational and employment backgrounds and the names of two references. The letter should be sent immediately to: Mr. George Urban, 305 East 86th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028.

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GROUP DEPARTURES:
June 5th - July 8th
Visiting: Moscow, 3 days; Lviv, 7 days; Kiev, 5 days; Vienna, 3 days; Amsterdam, 2 days.
Optional — Excursion to TERNOPIIL.
TOTAL COST \$799.00.
June 8th - July 7th - August 3rd
Visiting: Warsaw, 2 days; Cracow, 3 days; Lviv, 7 days; Ternopil, 3 days; Poland (visiting relatives) 5 days.
Optional — Excursion to KIEV. Total Cost \$700.00
INCLUDED: Round trip Air Transportation, First Class Hotel, Meals, Transfers, Sightseeing, etc.
EARLY RESERVATIONS PREFERRED!
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WHERE THE UNA WAS BORN

The Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary PRESENTS

A TWO-DAY PROGRAM OF FESTIVITIES

in Shamokin, Pa., the heart of the Anthracite Region and the place of UNA's birth

PROGRAM:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1969
5:00 P.M. LITURGY and PANAKHYDA For Ukrainian Pioneers and UNA Deceased Ukrainian Catholic Church Transfiguration of Our Lord 301 N. Shamokin Street
4:00 P.M. UNVEILING OF MONUMENT to Ukrainian Pioneers in Anthracite Valley in Pennsylvania who founded UNA
5:00 P.M. RECEPTIONS: Church Hall Ukrainian Brotherhood Club American Legion Hall James Madison Hotel
6:00 P.M. BANQUET American Legion Hall Independence Street
Festival proceedings to be broadcast "live" from Lakewood Park over Station WMBT Shenandoah, Pa.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1969
Lakewood Park, Pa. State Highway No. 45 (near Mahanoy City)
June 1st — Proclaimed UNA Day in Pennsylvania by Governor Shafer
A.M. CHURCH SERVICES Catholic Orthodox
2:30 P.M. CONCERT Toronto Girls Chorus "Vesnivka" Lehigh Valley Male Chorus Osenenko Ukrainian Folk Dancers Ed Evanko, soloist Guest Speaker Lt. Governor Broderick
5 to 9 P.M. DANCING Billy Urban Orchestra

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N.Y.
August 3-27, 1969

Name: _____
Address: _____
Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____

Ability to speak Ukrainian:
SLIGHT FAIR GOOD

Enclosing deposit of \$ _____
(Total fee for the Courses is \$120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

Ukrainian National Association

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 75TH JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

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THE NEW AND ORIGINAL OPERA

ANNA YAROSLAVNA

BY ANTIN RUDNYTSKY

LIBRETTO BY LEONID POLTAVA

Premiere Performance:

Saturday, May 24, 1969, at 8:00 P.M.

at CARNEGIE HALL in New York
Seventh Avenue and 57th Street

Director and conductor: ANTIN RUDNYTSKY

Cast (in order of appearance):

LEO REYNAROVYCH	MARTA KOKOLSKA
ALICIA ANDREADIS	IWAN HOSCH
ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY	EUGENIA WASYLENKO
PETRO ZACHARCHUK	ORYSIA HEWKA

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Musical preparation of the Chorus — ROKSOLANA HARASYMOWYCH

Choreography — ROMA PRYMA-BOHACHEVSKY

Costumes — ROSALIA KOHUT and MARIA SOKIL-RUDNYTSKY

Set Decorations — VASYL DOROSHENKO

A CAST OF OVER 120 PERFORMERS

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N, MAIN OFFICE - 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

ARKA - 48 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

SURMA - 11 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003