

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

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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

PHILADELPHIA 4. 10 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1971 ЦЕНТРИ 20 СЕНТС No. 10 VOL. LXXVIII

1970 Fund-Raising Campaign of UCCA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The office of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America reports that the fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund in 1970 brought a total of \$95,070.55, which is the highest amount collected in the past 16 years. Also a record is the sum of \$37,527.35, which was collected in the month of December, 1970 alone.

The UCCA further states that 20 communities contributed \$1,000 or more, and 30 communities from \$300.00 to \$1,000.00 each.

Credit for this successful campaign goes above all to UCCA Branch presidents and fund collectors in these communities, who spared no time

nor labor in this endeavor. The Executive Board of the UCCA extends its heart-felt gratitude to all those responsible for this successful achievement, and especially to those who work for the UCCA in 40 States of the Union and to those who contribute to the Ukrainian Fund.

First place in this campaign belongs to the Ukrainian community of Philadelphia, which collected a total of \$11,564.00, followed by the Ukrainian community of Greater New York, with \$10,011.00 to its credit.

A list of all other communities, which participated in the campaign, as well as their UCCA leaders, will be published in the press shortly.

"Chernyk" Sports Club Has New UNA Branch

DETROIT, Mich. — The Ukrainian Sports Club "Chernyk," one of the most active and popular on the Ukrainian scene, has joined the Ukrainian National Association family by establishing a branch of its own here shortly before the close of the old year.

"Chernyk" thus becomes the fifth Ukrainian sports club to have established a UNA branch of its own. The others are: the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, the Lions Ukrainian American Sports Association, the "Lviv" Sports Club of Cleveland, and the "Chornomorska Sitch" Sports Association of Newark, N.J.

Headed by Yaroslav Slywka, "Chernyk" has a fine record of sports activity in such fields as soccer, track and

field, volleyball, tennis, skiing, chess, bowling. Among other outstanding athletes, it has produced three-time Ukrainian national tennis champions, George Korol and Leo Worobkewych.

The new branch, founded through the efforts of UNA regional organizer and Supreme Advisor Eugene Repeta, elected Roman Maziar as its first president and Michael Shumylo as secretary. It will be known as "Chernyk" Branch 110. The center of the branch's activity will be "Chernyk's" own clubhouse in Detroit.

The club's members, including many young people interested in sports, can be found frequently at its center here, congregating for social functions as well as meetings and other activities.

Svoboda's Misses at Press Balls in U.S., Canada



Halyna Kozak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Halyna Kozak, of Philadelphia, and Hanusia Lantuch, of Toronto, will represent the Ukrainian daily Svoboda in the contests for "Miss Ukrainian Press" to be staged in conjunction with the gala press balls in the two cities. Both events will be held Saturday, January 30.



Hanusia Lantuch

Temple University majoring in languages. She was a Soyuzivka employee last summer and is currently chairman of the recently formed UNA youth coordinating committee in Philadelphia.

A graduate of Philadelphia's High School for Girls, Miss Kozak is a talented dancer. She was a member of the Soyuzivka dancing ensemble and is now dancing with the Philadelphia SUMA group. A member of the Ukrainian Student Hromada, Miss Kozak also teaches first grade at the Ukrainian Saturday school.

At Temple she belongs to the judo club and has recently won third place in the eastern women's intercollegiate competition.

First in U.S.

While the Toronto affair is by now an accepted social event of the year, the Philadelphia ball is the first of its kind ever held in the U.S. It is being sponsored jointly by the Association of Ukrainian Journalists in America and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations. The site is the auditorium of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic School in Philadelphia.

While the contest in Toronto is limited to one entry each from each Ukrainian publication, the Philadelphia event is unlimited as far as participation in the contest is concerned. By now, some 20 young ladies have entered the contest, according to the committee.

Miss Kozak, a 19-year-old brunette, is a sophomore at

Loves Acting

Miss Lantuch is a 16-year-old high school student in Toronto. Active in the Ukrainian Orthodox Youth organization of St. Andrew's parish in Toronto, she also studies ballet with Miss Anna Zavarychin. She plays piano and studies drama. A graduate of the Ukrainian school, she works frequently with children in staging and directing shows. She hopes for a career in acting.

Simas Kudirka Case: President Assures UCCA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Richard Nixon, in a letter to Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, assured the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America that he has taken steps to make certain that an incident like that involving the Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka "will not happen again."

President Nixon acknowledged the telegram sent by the UCCA shortly after the late November incident off Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. Simas Kudirka, who had jumped aboard the American cutter Valiant and asked for political asylum, was forcibly taken away from the ship by the Soviets. The incident aroused indignation and a series of protests across the country.

As a result of investigation, two high-ranking officers of the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as the cutter's captain, were suspended.

The UCCA was one of many

organizations that sent letters of protest to the President.

The full text of President Nixon's letter to Dobriansky, dated December 21, is as follows:

Dear Dr. Dobriansky:

This is just a note to acknowledge the telegram sent by the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America regarding the attempted defection of Simas Kudirka. Like the members of your Board, I was shocked when I learned how the defection had been handled, and I can assure you that I have taken steps to make certain that such an incident will not happen again. I am determined that America will live up to its proud tradition of guaranteeing the safety of refugees.

With my best wishes to you and to the members of the Executive Board,

Sincerely,
Richard Nixon

Michael Wloch, Editor of Vynnyky, Zvenhorod, UNIV

By Myron B. Kuropas

CHICAGO, Ill. — In 1959, Michael Wloch, a recent immigrant to the United States, became enamored with an idea — the publication of a book about Vynnyky, his hometown in Ukraine.

The idea for such an undertaking was not new. Many Ukrainian immigrants had dreamed of publishing books about their places of origin. What better way to preserve the truth and to pass it on to the next generation, especially when official "histories" published in Soviet Ukraine are such blatant fabrications. Few immigrants, however, were able to realize their dreams.

Others Also

This is not to say that books about Ukrainian cities and towns have not been published in the free world. They have. A classic example is "Lviv," published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the founding of this famous Ukrainian city. And that's the point. Such projects are usually undertaken by large, academically-oriented organizations, not by individuals.

But Michael Wloch is no ordinary individual. He was determined to realize his dream and to this end he was willing to contribute \$1,000 of his own hard-earned money and to devote over ten years of painstaking work. During this period, he was able to collect some additional monies and to include neighboring towns in his original project. In 1970, he had completed his book, a monumental 527-page treatise entitled "Vynnyky-Zvenhorod-Univ and Villages in the Vicinity."

Few publications can compare with Mr. Wloch's work in terms of workmanship and

detail. Attractively bound, the book has fold-out maps, some 50 illustrations, and over 200 photos, most of which were published for the first time.

In terms of scholarship and interest, the volume compares favorably with the best Ukrainian works in the free world have produced. Historical articles, most of which were authored by Mr. Wloch, contain information about the economy and culture of the region as well as ethnographic and biographic material and even a list of those local heroes who perished in Ukraine's War of Liberation.

All of Mr. Wloch's contributions to the volume are well documented and are based on Austrian, Polish, Ukrainian references and archival materials. In addition, the book contains a piece by Yaroslav Pasternak, the world-famous Ukrainian archeologist, biographies of famous Ukrainians from the region, memoirs, and original literary efforts by well-known authors who lived or were born in the area of Vynnyky, Zvenhorod, and Univ. The Ukrainian American community can be justifiably proud of this well-balanced and attractively rendered work.

Today, Mr. Wloch, in the twilight years of his life, lives alone in Chicago. He has made an outstanding contribution to Ukraine's freedom crusade but his efforts, alas, have gone largely unnoticed in our community.

A modest man, Mr. Wloch is not troubled by this. He is content in the knowledge that his work has been completed at last, and that it is a magnificent addition to the historiography of Ukraine. Still he should be recognized. A card from you, the reader, is a start. Mr. Wloch lives at 333 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Candidate Awarded Doctorate For Dissertation in Ukrainian

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A dissertation written in the Ukrainian language earned a Ukrainian candidate his doctoral degree at New York University here last December.

Semen Pohorilyj defended successfully his Ukrainian-language dissertation on "Unpublished Vynnychenko" before an examining committee consisting of four NYU professors and two outside scholars. The oral was held on Wednesday, December 16th.

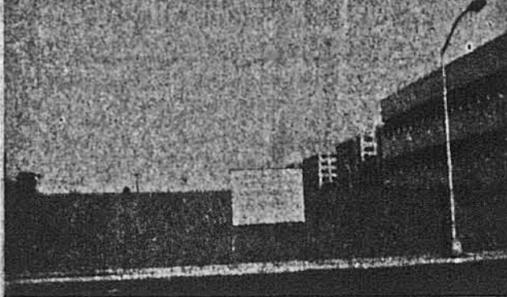
The acceptance of a doctoral dissertation in Ukrainian by an American institu-

tion of higher learning is said to be a precedent setting first.

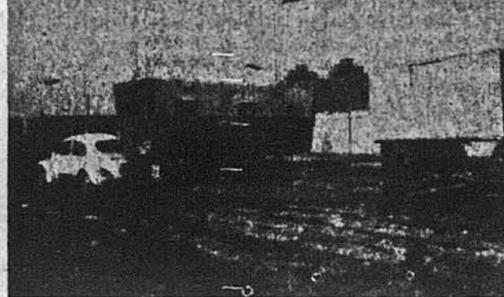
The committee included the following professors: L. Bzewsky, B. Unbegaun, Z. Yuriev, M. Frischak, all of NYU, J. Fizer of Rutgers University, and G. Kostiuik of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. Prof. Unbegaun, Yuriev and Fizer acted as official "opponents" of Dr. Pohorilyj's theses advanced in the dissertation.

After a thorough examination of the various aspects of the work, the candidate's dissertation was approved and he was awarded his doctorate.

UNA Skyscraper: Area Fenced Off, Digging Begins



The smell of fresh lumber and paint exuded last week around the area where the UNA skyscraper is being erected. The corner plot surrounded by Montgomery, Greene and Railroad Streets in Jersey City, N.J., has been fenced off in preparation for the start of construction. Photo above shows the



fence along Montgomery Street, with the UNA billboard attached to it. The interior of the area is being gradually filled by trucks and equipment of J.L. Muscarelle Company, the building contractor.

OUR MISS AT PRESS BALL CONTEST

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Joann Christine Pello, a statuesque, brown-eyed, 21-year-old blonde who is a secretary in UNA's recording department here, will represent The Ukrainian Weekly in the "Miss Ukrainian Press" contest to be held in Philadelphia January 30th in conjunction with the first Ukrainian press ball there.

The ball is being sponsored jointly by the Association of Ukrainian Journalists in America and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

Miss Pello, a resident of Jersey City, N.J., is a third-generation Ukrainian born in America who speaks the language of her ancestors as fluently as English. She is a graduate of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic school here and of St. Dominic's Academy. She has two years of Jersey City State College behind her now.

Active since childhood in the Ukrainian community, Joann is a member of Plast's "Chorlopolokhyy" kurin. Among her hobbies, she lists painting as the most pleasant diversion. She also reads a great deal in both English and Ukrainian.

A young lady with a pleasant and congenial personality, Joann is as charming in her personal relations as she is efficient in her work.



Joann C. Pello

If there is an extra gleam in her eyes these days, it is a partial reflection from the diamond on her left ring-finger where it was placed by Alexander I. Figol, a young Ukrainian from Woodbridge, Conn., who is currently serving in the U.S. Marine Corps. She and Alex became engaged during the last Christmas holidays.

"I am pleased to represent the Weekly, at this first Ukrainian press ball," said Joann, who has been a reader of the paper since her school days.

Aliens Must Register in January

WASHINGTON, D. C. — During the month of January 1971, more than four million non-citizens living in the United States will report their home address to the government.

Under a provision of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act, all aliens admitted for permanent residence who have not as yet been naturalized and aliens in the United States temporarily, must fill out an address card at the local United States post office or at the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and return the card (not mail it) to the clerk from whom received.

Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, noted that

"the only exceptions are: non-citizens in diplomatic status, and foreign representatives of international organizations of which the United States is a member, such as the United Nations."

It is also required that parents or guardians of alien children under 14 and legal guardians of aliens in custodial care should fill out address reports for such persons.

Any alien who is ill may send a friend or relative to obtain the Address Report Card (Form I-53) for him. After it has been filled out by the non-citizen, the report card must be sent back to the issuing clerk.

Aliens who are not in the U.S. during January must report their address within 10 days after return.

KALYNCH HEADS CITY COMMITTEE

IRVINGTON, N.J. — Lubomyr Kalynych, the Ukrainian architect who last year was reappointed to Irvington's planning board, has been named chairman of a special committee to review the city's site plans and structures.

The announcement of Mr. Kalynych's appointment to head the committee was made last December by William P. Huber, chairman of the Irvington planning board.

In accordance with the city's zoning ordinance, the committee "determines that the proposed site plans and structures compare favorably with community standards,

other neighborhood improvements and the properly intended and planned appearance throughout any street or neighborhood.

Mr. Kalynych, an active member of the Ukrainian community, is a graduate of the Minnesota University School of Architecture. A member of numerous Ukrainian and American professional societies, he has recently designed a spacious auditorium at the SUMA camp site in Ellenville, N.Y.

One of his hobbies is singing, which he puts to good use as a member of the "Ambassadors" male quartet.

Ukrainian Mathematician To Chair Society's Parley

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Prof. Volodymyr Bohun-Chudyniv, noted Ukrainian American mathematician, will first present a paper and then chair of the sessions at the American Mathematical Society's annual convention here Thursday through Sunday, January 21-24.

Program Announced

The convention's program was announced here last week by Prof. L. Gillman, secretary of the American Mathematical Society.

Prof. Bohun-Chudyniv, who is highly regarded in the American scientific circles, will deliver his paper at the convention's opening session Thursday. He will chair one of the sessions during the second day of meetings.

The Ukrainian mathematician, who has taught at several American universities, has authored some 40 scientific articles in the field of mathematics since his arrival in the U.S. some twenty years ago.

He has taken part in many scientific conferences and international congresses of mathematicians, including those held in Denmark, Sweden, England and, most recently, France.

At the latter congress, held in Nice last September, Prof. Bohun-Chudyniv chaired one of the seminars.

HROMADA TO HOLD FRIENDSHIP PARTY

NEW YORK — The New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada announced here this week that it will hold its second friendship party on January 23rd.

The friendship parties were started last year to permit Hromada members to become better acquainted with each other and to informally discuss the group's activities and plans. The party is gratis to members.

The second friendship party will be held at NYU Loeb Student Center starting at 8:00 p.m. There will be refreshments and a short film on last year's Hromada trip to Ukraine.

ator and Mrs. Paul Yuzyk and their daughter Vera of Canada, Maria Derkacz of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer and the UNA President's mother, Mrs. Anna Lesawyer, who were all spending a short vacation in sunny Florida.

Messrs. Lesawyer and Yuzyk, as well as their families, attended the church services in the morning at the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and called on the pastor, Rev. J. Rychkun.

Senator Yuzyk and family, and the Lesawyers also visited the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and met with the Rev. Mitrate Demetrius Sawka, pastor, and Mrs. Sawka. Subsequently, a luncheon was given by the parish and both Senator Yuzyk and Mrs. Lesawyer extended greetings on behalf of Soyuz.

Senator Yuzyk and UNA President Lesawyer also met with Mr. Wasyl Podubynsky, secretary of Branch 328 Miami. Later in the week, Mr. and Mrs. Lesawyer visited Mrs. Podubynsky who was recovering from a recent illness.

Ukrainians in Miami Stage Concert of Music, Dancing

MIAMI, Fla. — Some 300 persons, including many who came down here to escape the winter's icy grip up north, were treated to a concert of Ukrainian music and dancing, staged by Miami's Central Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations on Sunday, December 27, at the local Ukrainian American Club.

The featured guest artist during the concert's colorful program was Miss Alicia Andreadis, noted Ukrainian mezzo-soprano from New York.

Welcoming the local Ukrainians and the out-of-town guests at the opening of the concert was Stephen Kowalchuk, the committee's president.

Miss Andreadis was in fine form rendering several operatic arias and Ukrainian compositions. Each of her numbers was greeted warmly by the audience.

The program, arranged by Mrs. Tatiana Romanyshyn, included the following groups and individual performers: the "Lativka" ensemble, Andriy Demus and his singing family, the bandura duo of O. Warchenko and Y. Romanyshyn, the "Chornomoriti" choir, dancer Irene Balabar, humorous monologues by M. Kurman and R. Balaban.

Shortly before the intermission, Mrs. Romanyshyn introduced Mr. M. Reyes, nationally known broadcaster and commentator. Two Cuban girls, members of Miami's large Cuban colony, performed several native songs to the accompaniment of guitars.

During the intermission, Mr. Kowalchuk introduced some of the distinguished guests present, including Sen-

ator and Mrs. Paul Yuzyk and their daughter Vera of Canada, Maria Derkacz of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer and the UNA President's mother, Mrs. Anna Lesawyer, who were all spending a short vacation in sunny Florida.

Messrs. Lesawyer and Yuzyk, as well as their families, attended the church services in the morning at the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and called on the pastor, Rev. J. Rychkun.

Senator Yuzyk and family, and the Lesawyers also visited the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and met with the Rev. Mitrate Demetrius Sawka, pastor, and Mrs. Sawka. Subsequently, a luncheon was given by the parish and both Senator Yuzyk and Mrs. Lesawyer extended greetings on behalf of Soyuz.

Senator Yuzyk and UNA President Lesawyer also met with Mr. Wasyl Podubynsky, secretary of Branch 328 Miami. Later in the week, Mr. and Mrs. Lesawyer visited Mrs. Podubynsky who was recovering from a recent illness.

KLK OUTING AT SOYUZIVKA

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The annual winter outing and special get-together of the Carpathian Ski Club will be held today and tomorrow at Soyuzivka, according to Jaroslav Rubel, KLK's president.

A ski outing to the nearby Mount Cathalia is planned for Saturday morning. Skating and tobogganing is also part of the two-day program. A dinner-dance will be held Saturday night.

As in previous years, guests and their families are welcome.

ator and Mrs. Paul Yuzyk and their daughter Vera of Canada, Maria Derkacz of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lesawyer and the UNA President's mother, Mrs. Anna Lesawyer, who were all spending a short vacation in sunny Florida.

Messrs. Lesawyer and Yuzyk, as well as their families, attended the church services in the morning at the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and called on the pastor, Rev. J. Rychkun.

Senator Yuzyk and family, and the Lesawyers also visited the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and met with the Rev. Mitrate Demetrius Sawka, pastor, and Mrs. Sawka. Subsequently, a luncheon was given by the parish and both Senator Yuzyk and Mrs. Lesawyer extended greetings on behalf of Soyuz.

Senator Yuzyk and UNA President Lesawyer also met with Mr. Wasyl Podubynsky, secretary of Branch 328 Miami. Later in the week, Mr. and Mrs. Lesawyer visited Mrs. Podubynsky who was recovering from a recent illness.

СВОБОДА **SVOBODA**
UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07308
Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N.J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for by Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 — authorized July 31, 1918.
Subscription Rates for the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$4.00 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Editor: ZENON SNTLYK
P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07308

EDITORIALS

An Auspicious Accomplishment

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly there appears a brief report of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America regarding the results of the Ukrainian National Fund campaign in 1970. The sum of \$95,000.00, collected in the last year is gratifying, to say the least, because it is a record amount collected in the past 16 years. In December, 1970 alone, the campaign brought a total of \$37,000.00.

Of course, if we take into consideration that there are over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent in the United States, this sum is by no means a large one. But, on the other hand, our people cannot be classified as extremely affluent, and the UCCA fund is not the only target for which collections are being solicited. In the past year our communities were asked to contribute to such worthy causes as the Ukrainian Studies Chair at Harvard University, the "Church in Need," for the relief of our suffering brethren in Yugoslavia, and many other national and local needs, for which hundreds of thousands of dollars were collected.

What seems to be worthy of special praise in this case is the warm and enthusiastic response of UCCA fund collectors in several communities, who heeded the appeal of the UCCA Executive Board and promptly went into action.

The successful termination of the UCCA fund-raising campaign in 1970 also indicates the existence of a great reservoir of goodwill and faith in the righteousness of the Ukrainian cause. Also, it points out that each campaign, including one for the UCCA, needs solid preparation and organization, which was the case in the UCCA fund campaign in 1970.

A Farce: U.N. on Colonialism

Early this week the United States and Great Britain had withdrawn officially from the U.N. Committee on Colonialism, because it has been transformed, they said, into a world arena for Communist agitation against so-called "White imperialism." Regrettably, most representatives from the Asian and African nations have swallowed this Soviet canard hook, line, and sinker without any regard to the "white imperialism" widely practiced by Moscow upon the captive nations of Europe and Asia.

But, here, too, Western diplomats in the United Nations who, it seems, only now are beginning to see the light, missed many an opportunity to use properly the power and prerogatives of the said Committee. A year ago, the Committee issued a declaration on "the right to state independence of the colonial countries and territories," but none of them deemed it important to turn it against Russian communist imperialism and colonialism. It is true, however, that the U.S. delegation to UNESCO protested the program in honor of Lenin on the centenary of his birth in 1970, but on the whole, Soviet-supported Asian and African delegates in the U.N. had a field day in assailing Western colonialism, without moving a finger against Soviet Russian oppression and persecution of the captive nations.

Therefore, the move of the United States and Great Britain in resigning from the U.N. Committee on Colonialism should be regarded as an awakening to what Moscow and its subservient puppets are doing in the U.N.

A CHRONICLE OF RESISTANCE

By VALENTYN MOROZ

(The following article was published in English by the "Smoloskyp" Publishers of Baltimore-Paris. The English translation was prepared by Zirka Hayuk. Mr. Moroz, a lecturer in history at the Ivano-Frankivsk Pedagogical Institute in the Ukrainian SSR, was recently tried and sentenced to nine years of hard labor. He was accused by Soviet authorities of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," charges which the prosecution was unable to prove at the recent trial.—Ed.)

(6)
The art plunderer has always been around. But during the period of our mass culture he became a frequent occurrence. Even a special term was created for him: "collector-poacher." It is important to mention Paradzhanov because he is a classical example of a collector-poacher. He was known to steal everywhere... He would borrow an antique object from some Hutsul "only for a couple hours" and then would disappear completely. The name Paradzhanov became synonymous with "thief." ("Ah, you are from Kiev? Why don't you tell Paradzhanov to return my valuable antique belt?")
The poacher even developed a "theory" that valuable objects disappear and are lost in various parts of the country, while "we are saving

Sometimes, Silence Speaks Better Than Words

By Nestor M. Rzepecki

I find news items often terribly irritating. Either they are so frustratingly brief that they tell absolutely nothing, or they are just long enough to elicit an emotional reaction (often anger) without giving enough meat for your mind to mull over, to permit you to arrive at some sort of rational position on the matter at hand, either condemnation or approbation.

Letter of Fourteen

I read an item the other day, and it managed to get me angry. It concerned a letter sent by fourteen top Soviet scientists to President Richard Nixon, regarding the fate of Angela Davis, the black militant and a Communist accused of supplying weapons to other black militants, weapons subsequently used in the Great California Shoot-em-up.

The letter asked the President for safeguards for Miss Davis. It read, in part, "We feel it our duty to safeguard the right of the individual to fight for progress, therefore, we appeal to you as president of the United States to... safeguard the life of Angela Davis and give her an opportunity of continuing her scientific work."

I'm afraid that my word usage differs radically from that employed by the Kremlin. Progress is apparently synonymous with anarchy, and scientific work includes being an accomplice to murder, so long as the victim is either a capitalist, a fascist, or a pig.

The foregoing are three of today's most common emotionally evocative vacuities, so lovingly employed by modern revolutionaries of the pathetic. The judge murdered in California was a victim of a class struggle which Miss Davis is engaged in, an attempt to free those around her, through her "progressive" work, from the hideous system which has the North American continent by the throat.

My reaction to that whole line of unreasoning is quite unprintable.

Familiar Name

But what was equally interesting to the letter's content was one of the signatories. All signatories were Soviet members of either the U.S. Academy of Sciences, or the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

And one name was disturbingly familiar to most Ukrainians. The name of Pyotr L. Kapitza, Ukrainian physicist, who returned to the Soviets after the war. I am frankly surprised that the Soviets had the gall to send this missive. I am perhaps less surprised that Kapitza's signature appeared on it.

There are many people who will doubtlessly moralize at

this point about how Kapitza has abrogated his responsibilities to the Ukrainian people, or to the human race, to freedom. Some of them may jump into the name-calling game, and then spend hours trying to decide which of the gamut of epithets they've dreamed up is most applicable. And that's not the point at all.

We don't know Kapitza's motives. Perhaps even he doesn't quite know. Perhaps he really believes that Miss Davis is fighting for the "good of humanity" and that she really is trying to make progress in the face of terrible odds.

But I would like to ask a question. Why did not Kapitza choose a slightly different route, which would have merited applause in any circle where enlightened free men gather, and cost Kapitza relatively little? And that route would have been this.

Brilliant Mind

Objectively speaking, Kapitza is one of the top minds in Soviet nuclear physics, a scientist of world stature. At the same time he is not the only brilliant mind he possesses. And this puts him in a very fortuitous position. Because, although the Soviets would have asked him to sign the document, he is too important to hurt had he refused.

At the same time there are enough other Soviet scientists of world stature who, by signing the document, could make it equally impressive. Thus the Soviets would still have a document that satisfied them as to the weight they felt it carried, and Kapitza would have registered through his silence, a firm protest at the missive's contents. His signature missing would have been quietly noted and remarked upon.

Precarious Position

And Kapitza would have undergone little if any discomfort, and scored a blow for truth (or at least what we see as truth, and what we have seen as truth for thousands of years, that the only complete man is a free man).

But perhaps Kapitza didn't wish to register that protest. Or, just as easily, perhaps he didn't think of a way. Or perhaps his position is far more precarious than it seems, more delicately balanced than we have been led to believe.

So let's wait and see what he does next time.

Your move, Pyotr.

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

MANOR COLLEGE: A UKRAINIAN SCHOOL IN NEED OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

By LEONID POLTAVA AND GEORGE B. KRAWCIW

Has anyone heard of a Ukrainian girls' college here in the United States? Yes, it exists, operates and graduates young women professionals in various fields.

Manor Junior College, a school for girls is conducted by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. It is located some fifteen miles outside the city of Philadelphia. Quiet and secluded, it would seem that if there were a school of higher learning in the U.S. where there are no narcotics problems and no senseless demonstrations, then it would be here at Manor — as the college is called by its students.

The clean-lined, modern buildings of Manor are laid out in a large, uncommonly beautiful area.

The main building, Mother of Perpetual Help Hall, houses the chapel, administration offices, laboratories, the auditorium-gymnasium, class and lecture rooms, and the students dining hall and lounge. Another building, the Basilialad, holds administration offices, conference and meeting rooms and the Thomas More Library. The facilities of the 16,000-volume library include a reserve book room, reading rooms, carrels, stack areas, the rare book room and micro-media. The Josephat Hall dormitory has everything necessary for personal comfort, relaxation and home studies.

Despite the measures taken and the concern shown, the future of the college is not as bright as it seems. The dorms of Manor, for instance, could easily handle 90 girls in separate living quarters. There are only 45 girls in residence. The college could admit between 300 and 320 students for its two-year course of studies.

Under the supervision of a staff concerned with the cause of safeguarding the Ukrainian heritage and with keeping Ukrainian youth under the guiding wing of their own Church, the college has just about 20 Ukrainian girls. It was not very pleasant to hear Mr. Michael Kiczula, the finance officer, reveal that Manor Junior College operates in the red. It is true that this is the case with most colleges in the U.S. today, but \$500,000 does seem a steep figure for such a small institution as Manor. The college had previously received but one significant subsidy — from the federal government — for \$250,000. But it was used, as required, for purposes of construction. And, although expanded facilities do allow for a greater range of possibilities, they do not solve the school's financial problems.

It is also worthwhile to mention the superb science laboratories and the language laboratory, where modern equipment helps the students to master Ukrainian, English, French or Spanish.

Youth concerts, sponsored by the Ukrainian Club of Manor, are staged occasionally and traditional Ukrainian religious and national holidays are observed in the main auditorium. It is not surprising, therefore, that students of non-Ukrainian ancestry — South American, Indian, Japanese, Philippine — are quite familiar with such terms as "Sviachene," "Velykyden," "Rizdvo," "Hahilyky," and many others. As a matter of fact, a Japanese girl who recently graduated from the college learned the Ukrainian language, songs and music. She had mastered the language so well that she now writes the Sisters from distant Japan in Ukrainian.

After World War II, the Order of St. Basil the Great focused its attention on higher education. Thus, through measures initiated in 1947, Manor, the first Ukrainian junior college, was established and accredited by 1959

under the tutelage of the untiring Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

Its primary goal was envisioned to be the education of young Ukrainian girls in the spirit of their rite and tradition. But the students of Ukrainian ancestry who enrolled were too few. A significant change had to be made in the by-laws to guarantee the existence and the further development of the college. The administration opened college to all girls without regard to ethnic background, race or religion. And the Sisters insisted that a Ukrainian spirit be maintained at the college. Sister Emelia echoed the attitude of the administration when she told the "Svoboda" representative: "We all worry about the future of our children. What will happen if we don't preserve our rite, our own Church? It is very important to us that Ukrainians stay together, that they retain their customs, language and culture. All this is not only allowed here but strongly encouraged."

How can these problems be solved? Hoy can the financial (Continued on p. 3)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More to Cook Book Than Meets the Eye

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the exchange of views on Ukraine between Dr. M. Kozak and Mr. Richard L. Williams of Life-Time Books.

Dear Mr. Edey:

Your very impressive looking book titled "Russian Cooking" I have read with a great deal of interest. I am certain this publication will be widely distributed and will find many readers. The book was compiled in such a way that those reading it will not only learn about cooking recipes, but also will be able to form certain opinions about the geographic and political structure of that particular area. For this reason, I would like to take the liberty of expressing a few critical remarks about the manner in which this book was edited.

The folder and the two books attached to it are titled "Russian Cooking." If the title indicates that cooking is Russian then why does the folder and one book so lavishly depict hand-decorated Ukrainian easter eggs — an ancient art developed by the Ukrainians? The Russians have their own art and it was in rather poor taste to usurp Ukrainian cultural heritage to decorate this publication with such a title.

The book also includes recipes from non-Russian nations such as Ukrainians, Balts and the Caucasians. By placing under the title "Russian" the culinary art of these people, who inhabit the territories which ethnographically do not belong to Russia, one confuses an important issue of nationalities of this area by forming an impression that these people are some kind of Russians and their territory is Russia. Estonians, Lithuanians, Latvians and the peoples of the Caucasus are not even racially related to Russians.

Ukrainians, on the other hand, are best characterized by the statement printed in your book. On page 121, in the chapter "Ukraine — Breadbasket and Sugar Bowl," the following is written: "Like the Russians, the Ukrainians are Slavs with a language, a literature, a culture cuisine very distinctly and proudly their own." This revelation is the best contradiction to the manner in which this book was edited.

Also on the same page, is the following statement: "Despite repeated occupation of their land by Mongols, Poles, Lithuanians, Turks and Germans — the Ukrainians have kept their independence of spirit and their national traditions." Now the question arises: Why Russia — oppressor with the longest record was omitted from the list of Ukraine's occupiers? This obviously covers up the fact that Ukraine is occupied by Russia and that Ukrainians are subjected to cruel Russification as well as economic, political and religious oppression.

Also on the same page, is the following statement: "Despite repeated occupation of their land by Mongols, Poles, Lithuanians, Turks and Germans — the Ukrainians have kept their independence of spirit and their national traditions." Now the question arises: Why Russia — oppressor with the longest record was omitted from the list of Ukraine's occupiers? This obviously covers up the fact that Ukraine is occupied by Russia and that Ukrainians are subjected to cruel Russification as well as economic, political and religious oppression.

How can these problems be solved? Hoy can the financial (Continued on p. 3)

In closing, I would like to add that the technique used in editing this publication follows the trend which treats this area according to the outdated thinking of the promoters of Russian imperialism.

It is rather disturbing that in these days, when the liberation struggle against all kinds of imperialisms has engulfed the most remote areas of this globe, in America various means are being used to confuse the issues in order to cover up the existence of Russian imperialism which oppresses many nations from the Baltic to the Black and Caspian Seas. Is there any wonder that many people, especially young people, are losing faith in our press, accusing it of bias, double standards and promotion of false or misleading information?

One wonders if they are not right more often than we are willing to admit.

Sincerely yours,

Michael J. Kozak, M.D.

REPLY

Dear Mr. Kozak:

Your letter of December 6th to Mr. Maitland Edey has been referred to me as the Editor of the Foods of the World series because not only Ukrainians, but also Balts and some readers from the Caucasus, have questioned our coverage in "Russian Cooking." I am eager to answer you.

I am sorry, of course, that you disapprove of our inclusion of Ukrainian subject matter in a book titled "Russian Cooking." However, it would have been a greater loss to our readers if we had left the material out of the book entirely, since there has never been any possibility that we would ever do a book on Ukrainian cooking alone.

I should add that much of the disagreement between us seems to be a matter of nomenclature. The extension of the word "Russia" to include all of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — like the restriction of the word "America" to the United States of America — is a matter of usage that we have learned to live with. Our own standard source, for example, Webster's Geographical Dictionary, indicates in its entry on the USSR that the full name is given "often popularly, Russia." We ourselves, in our Life World Library have treated all of the Soviet Union in a book called "Russia" without objection from our readers or reviewers. It is surely true, as you clearly feel, that these slippages and overlaps of geographical names are unfortunate, but the names are as real as the places they refer to and neither we nor any other publisher use them in a whimsical or arbitrary way. Let me join with you in the hope that all of us can use language with more precision some day.

I should add that much of the disagreement between us seems to be a matter of nomenclature. The extension of the word "Russia" to include all of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — like the restriction of the word "America" to the United States of America — is a matter of usage that we have learned to live with. Our own standard source, for example, Webster's Geographical Dictionary, indicates in its entry on the USSR that the full name is given "often popularly, Russia." We ourselves, in our Life World Library have treated all of the Soviet Union in a book called "Russia" without objection from our readers or reviewers. It is surely true, as you clearly feel, that these slippages and overlaps of geographical names are unfortunate, but the names are as real as the places they refer to and neither we nor any other publisher use them in a whimsical or arbitrary way. Let me join with you in the hope that all of us can use language with more precision some day.

Sincerely,
Richard L. Williams

number of decades and which was known far beyond the borders of Ukraine (the collection of the artist Sahaydachna in Kosiv). To steal there was even easier than from Dovbush's church. To steal from this half-blind woman would be possible for anyone. But not everyone was able to raise a hand to do so. Thus Paradzhanov holds the record. And how many younger brothers has he! Vasylyl Babyuk complained that in Kosmach it's almost impossible to find a real "Op-ryshky" pistol. Everything has been scattered and no one has asked: "Will Kosmach remain Kosmach, if everything is stolen from it? Will it not disappear as an artistic phenomenon? Will this unusual flower grow if the air which it breathes is taken away?" It doesn't matter if the Easter eggs or the embroidery which is produced now is taken away from Kosmach. But is it necessary to take away Dovbush's eighteenth-century iconostasis to Kiev — quite valuable and something Paradzhanov missed? Here one can see a classical example of bureaucratic centralization: everything that is really valuable must be located in the center. The peripheries must be satisfied only with the leftovers.

However, the administrative concept of centralization does not coincide with the concept of culture. Is it possible, from the artistic point of view, to call Kosmach or, for that matter, Yavoriv or Opishne, provincial? These are in fact the cultural centers of Ukraine, the fountain-heads without which Ukrainian art would suffocate. This, in fact, is the deepest part of Ukraine. This is where the artist from Kiev or Lviv can experience what Ukraine really is. National self-realization without such centers is simply impossible. If one has to find a holy place for a Ukrainian, then it will be in Kosmach and not in Jerusalem.

Stealing from holy places has always been punishable. But up to now, Ukrainians have permitted the stealing of their national relics from their Mecca without any reprisals. And in this, everyone is guilty. The Ukrainian of our day, being made insensitive to his past, cultural-ly devastated, driven to a stage of somnambulism, does not react to destructive blows. The apathy with which the Ukrainian intelligentsia accepted the robbery of Dovbush's church only aggravates the situation.

Even nations whose fate was more fortunate than ours do not have such pure springs and mighty bastions for resistance as Kosmach. Those that do exist are carefully guarded because they are not only invaluable but also very educational. You can travel widely in contemporary Ukraine and find that the oldest architectural monuments are "tea houses" going back to 1948, which are plastered on all four sides with grey cement — a classical example of Stalin's renaissance!

De-Christianization, collectivization, industrialization, mass migration from villages into cities — all this constituted unmitigated destruction of Ukrainian traditional values, unprecedented in the history of Ukraine. And the catastrophic results of this have yet to become fully apparent. However, even now one can see what an ailing, tired organism can produce:

Open up blue ocean
Open up in half,
Hide a maiden with her children
Into your depth.

Marusya, oh Marusya

Open up your eyes.
Marusya is answering,
Don't bother me, I am dead.

This is an example of "folk poetry." Lately there has been an attempt to "create" new traditions. This brought about word abbreviations and combinations which became more ridiculous as time went on: "the building of happiness," "the holiday of workers' spring"...

The "creation" of traditions is just as ridiculous as the promotion of "cultural revolution." They are incompatible and conflicting phenomena. Culture represents a century-old maturation which is impossible to speed up. Any kind of revolutionary interference is destructive. You cannot create traditions. They are created by themselves through the centuries. You can call everyone to a clubhouse and announce some idiotic holiday of pig-tenders or milkmaids, instead of Easter, but it will never become a holiday. This creates another kolhosp meeting with another booze party to follow. In order to have a holiday, you have to have an atmosphere of some spiritual meaning, which takes centuries to create. The atmosphere of Christmas or Easter in a Ukrainian village has been mutilated and destroyed. It is even hard to remember what Christmas is like.

The creator of History — the people are playing domino until sunrise.

Now they want to fill the vacuum with such banalities!

Shchedryk, shchedryk, shchedrivonky,
the cows have calved,
they have calved on the farm
and the calves have been born.

We will take care of these calves,
to the farmer they're his wealth,
to the kolhosp they bring new revenue,
to the people they bring meat and butter too.

("Shchedrivky," Kiev, 1968).

This is truly cattle folklore. This cow-like image is seen everywhere. All you have to do is look at the grotesque presentations of "amateurs" wearing "Ukrainian" costumes. You have to travel a bit in this wasteland in order to understand the value of such an unspoiled entity as Kosmach. You have to see these holidays (weddings or birthdays) relegated to the level of ordinary drunken reveries in order to understand what a treasure a

(To Be Continued)

UYL-NA Corner
By WILLIAM M. DANKO

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America executive board met recently at the Jermyn Motor Inn in Scranton, Pa. Reports were given by new president Dan Bobeczko of Cleveland, O., plus all other board members present, plus a report in absentia.

President Bobeczko listed the new internal committees, and also received the resignation of Sports Director Ed Shewchuk of Syracuse, N.Y. Mr. Walter Bodnar of Newark, N.J., also submitted his resignation as "Trendette" editor, stating he had fulfilled his mission, with his editorial staff, of putting the UYL-NA monthly back on its feet and had rebuilt the subscription and address lists, and wanted to give the new president the freedom of selecting an editor of his choice. Mr. Bobeczko accepted both resignations but requested Mr. Bodnar to continue publishing the "Trendette" until the next board meeting.

A discussion on the 1971 sports rally and convention sites ensued and it was left open til the next meeting. Mr. Bodnar gave a report submitted from travel agent Frank Labiak of Jackson Heights, N.Y., on the advantages of a 2-week convention-vacation in London, England, with side trips to Paris, Copenhagen, Brussels, Rome, Berlin, etc. The sites committee was authorized to weigh all offers and choices and put forth their recommendations to the board.

The 1970-Syracuse sports rally committee submitted a preliminary financial report, and requested a complete audit of their report by the UYL-NA executive board audit committee. The 1969 Pittsburgh convention financial report will be given at the next board meeting by past-president Ray Karbiwnyk of Philadelphia, and Vice-president Pat Kochirka of Pittsburgh.

The UYL-NA sales manager, Rita Ann Struzinski of Philadelphia, will compile a list of all UYLLeague saleable items and will submit a flyer to the "Trendette" and publicity director for advertising same. Financial secretary Oxana Lenyk-Bobeczko will send out a flyer to all clubs to join UYL-NA, and will send a list of paid-up UYL-NA member clubs to the "Trendette" editor for listing in future issues.

Under old business, past outstanding bills were discussed and after some debate, the business was tabled, and the meeting was adjourned.

The UYL-NA Foundation meeting was held after the UYL-NA meeting, and a lengthy discussion was held on the future operations of the Foundation, including the selection of new officers. The next board meeting will see the new officers elected for 1971.

The UYL-NA and its cultural arm, the UYL-NA Foundation, will hold their next executive board meeting at the Townhouse Motor Inn on Mt. Hope Avenue (Route 15) in Rochester, N.Y. on Saturday, January 23, 1971 at 1 p.m.

All board members are requested to travel together from their respective areas and attend, as many important matters, including the 1971 sports rally and convention will be discussed.

Anyone wishing to receive a full-year's subscription to the monthly "Trendette" can do so by sending a check or money-order for \$2 to Editor Walter Bodnar, 414 South 10th Street, Newark, N.J. 07103. We also welcome any and all news items.

Ukrainian Briefs:

The final 8 teams to make up the NFL "Super-Bowl" football sweepstakes had a sprinkling of Ukrainians on their rosters. The Dallas Cowboys, my personal choice as the eventual Super Bowl winner (so mortgage the house and bet on Baltimore), have tight-end Mike Ditka (6'3"-225), and defensive end George Andrie (6'6"-260). The Baltimore Colts have backfield coach Dick Bielski, whose maternal grandparents were active in Ukrainian fraternal circles in Baltimore some years ago and who was honored as "outstanding Ukrainian college athlete" by UYL-NA in 1955. Running back Sam Havrilak wrote us that he is "Russian Orthodox from Monessen, Pa.

The Cincinnati Bengals had defensive tackle Steve Chomyszak (6'5"-265), a lad from Johnson City, N.Y. who has a tremendous appetite for food and for opposing quarterbacks. The Miami Dolphins had quarterback John Stofa (6'3"-215) and fullback Larry Cosnka (6'3"-235). The San Francisco 49ers had tight-end Ted Kwalick (6'3"-230), while the Minnesota Vikings had cornerback Ed Sharockman (6'0"-200) and offensive tackle Ron Yary (6'6"-260).

The Grey Cup winners, symbolic of the championship of the Canadian Football League, were the Montreal Alouettes, who had All-League wide receiver Terry Evanshen. Two Ukrainian coaches recently made the sports headlines. They were John Mazur, who made the 1949-50-51 "All Ukrainian" college grid teams compiled by my late father, while quarterbacking Notre Dame U., and Jim Valek, who made the 1952-3-4 "All-Ukrainian" college grid teams while playing end for Illinois U. Mazur, from Simpson, Pa. (Near Wilkes Barre), was hired as an interim coach at mid-season for the Boston Patriots of the AFC, and was re-hired for a one year period at the end of the recent regular playing season. His team will draft first (probably Jim Plunkett of Stanford U.), and may trade for Ted Kwalick of San Francisco plus another end or lineman. Valek made news when he was summarily fired at mid-season and his football squad went on a sit-down strike, en-masse, thereby forcing the Illinois U. trustees to keep season's end, at which point he was re-fired.

The 36th annual compilation of the "Ukrainian All American College Football Team" is being prepared right now. If any readers know of any Ukrainian or part-Ukrainian college football players, please send any information to: Al Danko, 350 Cator Avenue, Jersey City, N.J. 07305.

UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS: A FEAST OF PEACE AND PLENTY

Hundreds of Ukrainian families, who adhere to the Julian calendar, celebrated Christmas on January 7th. Like all Ukrainian religious holidays, Christmas is filled with age-old traditions which comprise the much cherished spiritual heritage of the Ukrainian people.

In communities throughout the North American continent, the January 7th observance of Christmas received a great deal of publicity in American news media. Newspapers, radio, and television carried interesting vignettes on the colorful Ukrainian celebration of Christmas.

UNA Scholarship Student

The St. Catherines, Ont., daily Standard — just to mention one — carried an amply illustrated article on the various customs and traditions of Ukrainian Christmas. The article was penned by Miss Lesia Hnatykiw, a freshman at the University of Ottawa who is studying journalism on a UNA scholarship. Miss Hnatykiw also provided the paper with photos of Ukrainian families preparing for the Christmas Eve supper.

Miss Hnatykiw reported that "the Ukrainian Catholic Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius and the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church of St. George were packed on January 6th for midnight services and on Christmas day for the traditional liturgy."

"Later today," the story goes on, "the children will carol from house to house, just as Ukrainians and others following the Eastern rite



Mykola Kobyleckyj tosses a spoonful of kutia to the ceiling as the family prepares for the traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve supper in St. Catherines, Ont. According to the old Ukrainian custom, if the kutia sticks to the ceiling, the year will be a prosperous one for the family. Looking on are, left to right, Mrs. Kobyleckyj, Michael, 8, Marusia, 13, and Anne, 17. (Photo by Lesia Hnatykiw)

have done for hundreds of years.

"But last evening was for eating. And it began with the traditional 12-dish repast. The entire meal was set on a religious tone with the various dishes symbolic of Christ and his disciples.

"Contrary to the universal custom of exchanging gifts Christmas Day, members of Ukrainian families have previously received their gifts on the feast of St. Nicholas, December 19th."

Miss Hnatykiw's article also explained many other Ukrainian customs observed at Christmastime.

Manor College...

(Concluded from p. 2)

ces be increased and more Ukrainian students attracted? Perhaps this would not be as hard as it seems if the Ukrainian community would pay more attention to the school. There is no need for a fund-raising drive.

It would only be necessary that Ukrainian parents become aware that a Ukrainian college exists and that they at least consider the possibility of sending their daughters there. Everybody stands to benefit from greater enrollment of Ukrainian girls at Manor. The girls can obtain both professional training and a worthwhile upbringing in the Ukrainian spirit which is indispensable to the preservation of our heritage.

And more students would help solve the financial problems of Manor Junior College. The well trained and experienced sisters of the college make every effort to make the girls of Manor become well educated citizens of this country and worthwhile members of the Ukrainian community. The college has a distinguished staff: the courses are taught by sisters with the highest academic qualifications and by invited scholars and professionals.

But again, the extent to which the Ukrainian spirit can prevail at the school depends largely on the parents of the Ukrainian community, for miracles cannot be expected with 20 Ukrainian girls.

Girls who have completed their high school education with good grades and an outstanding record of behavior are the very ones sought by the administration. They may be of any religious persuasion: the college has Ortho-

dox, Jewish and Moslem students. The costs for one year of study is \$2,400, including room and board. Thus, the two-year program costs roughly \$5,000. If the student commutes to the college, the tuition including library and laboratory as well as other fees, amounts to \$1,200 a year.

Manor Junior College, furthermore, has \$12,000 annually available in scholarship funds for outstanding students who need financial aid. Scholarships may also be obtained from other sources.

There are two main programs of study at Manor. The Liberal Arts program offers Associate in Arts degrees with concentrations in chemistry, education, early childhood education, English, languages, library assistant and social science.

The Secretarial Science program offers Associate in Science degrees in the general executive, legal and medical fields as well as in business administration. Such graduates have every opportunity to find well paying jobs, since their general education and their high level of culture gives them an edge over graduates of the more limited, strictly professional schools.

"We urge that Ukrainian parents find time to visit this institution, and eventually, to make Manor the place of higher learning for their daughters," said one of the Sisters.

The invitation is not only extended by the administration but also by the Ukrainian students who are always happy to greet Ukrainian visitors, young and old, on the premises of their Alma Mater.

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

MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR

WANTED

for SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate Kertchonson, New York

- Must have building repair and maintenance experience.
- Permanent position with attractive salary and other benefits including pension.

Apply:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303
(201) 435-8740 (212) 227-5337

One of Country's Best

CHICAGO, Ill. — Vickie Miller-Melnyk of East Leyden high school has been cited as one of the outstanding high school students of English in the country.

The National Council of Teachers of English has named her a 1970 national winner in its annual achievement awards competition.

Last Spring a committee of English teachers from the high school nominated Vickie to represent East Leyden High School in the competition.

The school was allotted one entry from the junior class for every 500 students in the total school enrollment, according to Miss Ruth Stickle, the English department chairman.

After nomination each student submitted samples of his best writing, including an autobiographical sketch; completed two standardized examinations on general English knowledge and skills and on literary awareness; and wrote a one-hour impromptu essay. These materials were evaluated and scored by state judging teams of highly qualified college and high school

teachers directed by state chairmen.

The nation's schools participating nominated almost 8,000 juniors for the NCTE citation. Of that number, only 872 finalists were chosen. They represent over 600 schools from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and American preparatory schools abroad.

In announcing the winners, Robert F. Hogan, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, said that the Council recommends these students, now seniors, for college scholarships in 1971, should they need such assistance. The names of these students are sent to every college and university admissions officer and English department chairman in the country. In previous years 99 percent of the awards winners entered the college of their choice. Approximately 80 per cent of those applying for scholarships received them.

Vickie, an active student, is a member of UNA Branch 221.

Likes Film Review

Dear Sir:

As a reader I must express my appreciation to you for publishing Danile Shenko's review of the Canuk-produced film "I Shall Never Forget." (The Ukrainian Weekly, Jan. 2, 1971).

For a number of reasons, reviewing this particular film was no easy task, but Danile Shenko came through admirably. She produced a knowledgeable and balanced piece of film criticism while at the

same time displaying a good deal of sensitivity towards the feelings of the pioneering filmmakers and the Ukrainian community as a whole. She gave us a constructive essay and managed to avoid the pitfall of malice.

This was the first time that I have come across Danile Shenko's by-line, but I do hope we'll see more of her pieces in the future.

R.L. Chomlak
New York City

Readers Voice Views

(Following are letters of our readers written to other publications on matters of concern to Ukrainians).

Tell It All

Editor, Paterson News:
Reading The News on Dec. 26 I thought to myself: "What wonderful coverage of the Jews' trial in Russia. I marveled at the littlest details and the gigantic headlines.

But sir, why don't they tell it all, as it really is? Russia has so many satellites which are all unwilling to be under their control. Why don't they tell the people of the free world all about those millions of Ukrainians, unjustly put on trial, then sentenced to death, simply because they wanted freedom for their own country? Hundreds of millions of people are ruthlessly being persecuted by the Communist Russian empire.

Why don't we ever hear about all this? Is it because this struggle for freedom has been going on for so long that it's old news? Is it all being taken for granted? I don't think so. Any high school student, such as myself, can see this. Who are they afraid of?

It just isn't fair.

Chris Hryca
Paterson, N.J.

(Miss Hryca is a 15-year-old student and a member of SUMA).

MOSCOW'S PROBLEMS

Mr. Harry Schwartz
New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schwartz:
We are most happy to write to you and to congratulate you on your fine article that was published on December 28, 1970 entitled, "Moscow's Problems." It is our long-time wish, as you so well illustrated, that Ukraine achieves "genuine independence" and not "colonial status."

It is our observation that the plight of Ukraine and its manifest desires for freedom and independence have been kept hidden too long from the American public by the mass media. Recently, for example, a great Ukrainian writer Valentyn Moroz, was arrested and sentenced to nine years of hard labor. Seemingly nothing was heard about this matter. Presently, we are hoping that through your example these valiant deeds will be exposed so that the free world becomes responsive to said acts of injustice.

It is indicative that your outstanding article did well to arouse a genuine interest, with the hope that such matters will continue to be exposed.

Best of wishes.

Petro Diachenko
Chairman
Ukrainian Student Political Science Ass'n.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwaduk



'You Will Not Stem Anymore, Please!'

The youthful Austrian ski instructor looked skeptically at the two new arrivals and then said, to neither in particular, "you will not stem anymore, please." The next moment he was half-way down the hill with the rest of the class trying frantically to keep up.

To me and my friend George this morning had been of special importance. In a moment of abandon the previous day, we had asked to be transferred from a lower ski class to this one — generally referred to on the mountain as the "hot-shots" — and were now faced with the real possibility of being relegated should we fail to keep pace. Oh, the shame of it all.

At the start of the ski-week George and I had been placed in a class — instructed by a girl — which seemed a bit slow and not quite up to our ability. We yearned to be part of the top class which we saw only briefly as it whizzed by occasionally, leaving behind clouds of snow.

"That," we said, "is where we belong!" And that was when we reached the decision to ask for the transfer. And now we were racing down the mountain with complete abandon for life, limb or any kind of style. If only we could make the grade, we thought.

Nature didn't cooperate either. Several inches of new snow had covered the mountain overnight and, skiing on powder snow for an Easterner is no easy task. It was the first time I hated snow. George, I felt, had similar feelings. Before the day was half finished, I was grateful for the powder that had cushioned a number of unexpected collisions with the mountain, however.

I recall, with some difficulty, that I hit the ground very close to the tree line about two minutes after we started the initial run. I don't think I have ever felt as helpless as I did then, unable to get up because of tangled skis and deep snow that afforded little solid surface for bracing. The class meanwhile, including George, disappeared around the bend. "That is it," I thought.

I saw myself finally getting down that mountain, being approached by the instructor and, with a subdued but full-or-meaning voice, being told that I was not yet ready to be a member of the hot-shots. "You will try next season, please," I heard him say.

With that possibility in mind, I got myself up and went down that hill to where the class was waiting. Seeing a quizzical look on the instructor's face, I pointed assuredly to my boots and said "bindings let go," as if that was the most natural thing to have happened. He shook his head and my pride was saved.

Before the day was over, I had picked myself up several times and saw George disappear in a cloud of snow as he came down. Being much taller, George has a greater distance to cover on the way down and at the same time he creates the impression that a mere mortal could not survive a similar thud.

On several occasions I also saw the best skier in the class, a boy of about 19, take solid falls which made most of us feel fairly good. For some reason, however, he would always fall near the instructor and often take him down with him.

Near the end of the class, on our last run, we stopped not far from our previous class. The girl ski instructor asked our Austrian, "how are they doing?" Before he answered, which seemed a long time, I stopped breathing, but then I heard George say in a loud and clear voice: "we graduated."

It was over. We made it. We were the hot-shots of the mountain. What the instructor answered, I found out later, was that we were OK, except for some "binding trouble."

And that is how it came about that on that Wednesday morning, a week before Christmas, on top of mountain in Vermont, I felt like a schoolboy once again. I couldn't wait for the two of us to get down the mountain, and meet our wives. I knew we would strut like a couple of peacocks. When asked how it was up there, I knew we would say, "not bad. Not bad at all."

UCCA Washington News

• The Moscow periodical International Affairs was just received in Washington and contains an article blasting Captive Nations Week and the UCCA President in particular. The article on "US Anti-Communism," written by A. Borisov in the November 1970 issue, presents a lengthy, scathing attack against the Week and sharply criticizes Dr. Dobriansky and also his book on "The Vulnerable Russians." The author of this vindictive scrawl literally falls over himself, attempting to prove that the Soviet Union is invulnerable in the national spirit," writes Borisov. He in part continues, "This preacher of fascist ideology, repeating the hackneyed propaganda theses of Goebbels' ministry, openly advocates a preventive war against the USSR. The American ultra, wasted no time in latching on to Dobriansky's book."

• Following the news of the forced repatriation of the Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, on November 23, the UCCA President urged numerous Congressmen to express their indignation over this incredible incident and pressed at both the White House and the Republican National Committee for constructive action in the matter. The case is being probed, and the disclosures are being followed closely before the next step beyond initial protest is taken.

• On November 25, Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois introduced into the Congressional Record an appropriately timed article on "The Genocide Convention." Written by the UCCA President and published in the autumn issue of The Ukrainian Quarterly, copies of the Record have been brought to the attention of Senators considering the ratification of the treaty.

• The forthcoming new book by Dr. Dobriansky on "U.S.A. and the Soviet Myth" is receiving advance publicity. The December 1 issue of the National Review mentions it and "how to think about current Russian imperialism." The important Publishers Weekly of November 30 also describes it in part as providing a "realistic analysis of the population of the USSR with particular attention to Ukraine."

• Scores of responses have been received to the UCCA President's congratulatory messages to victors in the recent election. Congressman Buchanan of Alabama, for example, writes "Thank you, too, for your continued work on behalf of the captive nations. You may rest assured that I shall continue to do all that I can on their behalf, as well." Senator Hugh Scott says "You may be sure of my best efforts in the future." Senator Henry M. Jackson states, "It was terribly kind and thoughtful of you to send such a wonderful message." Governor Williams of Arizona writes, "As we have in the past, we will work together in the future." Governor Rockefeller of New York says "I assure you that I shall continue to cooperate with you with regard to Captive Nations Week." And there are dozens of others.

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ІСТОРИЧНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО

Любомир Виняр

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ІСТОРИЧНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО І РОЗВИТОК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ІСТОРИОГРАФІЇ

Українське Історичне Товариство подало в березні 1965 року з основним завданням об'єднати розпорошені сили українських істориків і дослідників допоміжних історичних наук та сприяти розвитку історичної бібліографії, яка буде поєднувати періодично. Крім того заплановано цілу низку монументальних історичних досліджень в українській і англійській мовах. До речі в справах англійських видань маємо договори з американськими видавництвами — так, що розповсюдження тих видань по канадських, американських і європейських університетських і інших бібліотеках є забезпечено. На окрему згадку заслуговує також планування публікації „Словника української історії“. Як бачимо, за цих коротких п'яти років УІТ зуміло твердо стати на „видавничо-науковий“ ґрунт.

Не зазедано також співпраці з американськими науковими установами. В першу чергу скріплено співпрацю із славістичною асоціацією (АААСС) так, що в березні 1971 року відбулася на форумі річного з'їзду АААСС конференція УІТ, а також виставка історичних видань, присвячених Україні, а в 1972 році в Тексасі УІТ вже має об'єднати окрему відкрити сесію присвячену історії України. Тепер робляться старання нав'язати співпрацю з Американським Історичним Товариством й іншими науковими установами. Участь українських вчених в наукових конференціях з доповідями присвяченими історичній тематиці України — це справа першорядної ваги — тому УІТ надає цій справі особливу увагу.

Тепер кілька думок відносно подальшого розвитку української історіографії поза межами України. На нашу думку, подальший розвиток буде зумовлений гармонією і конкретною співпрацею між українськими науковими установами й осередками при американських, канадських і європейських університетах, в яких є певна програма українознавчих досліджень і студій. Сьогодні жадний науковий осередок, активна одиниця, яка пліає і бажає причинитися до розвитку українознавчих наук, не може прийняти за собою „сам собі велосипед“ і „самостійно“ проводити певні акції. Серед нас немає наукового Грушевського — геніального організатора наукової праці, щоб все зосередити в одних руках. Але і Грушевський мав здібність привертати до конкретної наукової праці цілу низку науковців, які деколи не поділяли його поглядів на суспільно-громадські справи — але ставали до наукової співпраці. Крім того Грушевський не обмежував своєї науково-організаційної діяльності до одного університету, одного наукового товариства — він брав до уваги цілість українського наукового життя і сприяв його розвитку.

Таку засаду повинні прийняти теперішні організатори українського наукового життя і спільно накреслити прецизний план подальшого розвитку українознавчих дисциплін у вільному світі. При добрій волі, відкинувши зайві особисті амбіції, взаємній співпраці і пошані між поодинокими установами і науковцями, ми зможемо такий план накреслити. На нашу думку за всяку ціну треба в короткому часі скликати загальну нараду наукових установ і науковців, які мають безпосереднє відношення до українознавчих досліджень і ці справи ґрунтовно обговорити. Тут не йдеться про „святоточні декларації“, а про конкретний план праці подальшого розвитку українознавчих наук.

В основі ми не можемо прийняти твердження, що, напр., в Америці немає українських істориків, лише вчені, літературознавці, які не могли б вчити в американських чи канадських університетах. Це помилкове твердження, яке не витримує жадної критики у світлі статистичних даних. В Канаді і Америці навчає на університетах понад двісті українських професорів, багато з них має за собою поважний науковий доробок, деякі займають важливі адміністративні позиції в наукових організаціях і університетах. Вистачить тільки заглянути до солідного біографічного довідника і побачити цілу низку українських вчених, які дають свій вклад у славістику. В Європі маємо також Український Вільний Університет і Український Католицький Університет, які видають поважні наукові видання. Отже є в нас значні сили — але немає потрібної співпраці і координації наукової діяльності.

Для ілюстрації наведемо кілька прикладів. Багато українців навчалося в американських університетах на загалі прийняті російська схема історії Східної Європи. За винятками декількох університетів, це твердження відповідає правді. Гіазагал американська наукова опінія була під впливом праць російських істориків і тому американські історики ігнорували або у багатьох випадках негативно наслідували українській історичній процес. Цього стану не вдалося змінити доки на політичних університетських бібліотек не появляється фундаментальні історичні праці з історії України, зокрема в англійській мові. І тут не йдеться лише про „причини“ або передумки лотрибних старших видань. Йдеться про фундаментальні студії, які були б пристоупні американським викладачам і студентам. Звичайно деякі американські вчені мають до деякої міри опановану українську мову і можуть користуватися українськими науковими працями. Але це винятки, а нам йдеться про загальну програму українознавчих досліджень і студій. Сьогодні жадний науковий осередок, активна одиниця, яка пліає і бажає причинитися до розвитку українознавчих наук, не може прийняти за собою „сам собі велосипед“ і „самостійно“ проводити певні акції. Серед нас немає наукового Грушевського — геніального організатора наукової праці, щоб все зосередити в одних руках. Але і Грушевський мав здібність привертати до конкретної наукової праці цілу низку науковців, які деколи не поділяли його поглядів на суспільно-громадські справи — але ставали до наукової співпраці. Крім того Грушевський не обмежував своєї науково-організаційної діяльності до одного університету, одного наукового товариства — він брав до уваги цілість українського наукового життя і сприяв його розвитку.

Таку засаду повинні прийняти теперішні організатори українського наукового життя і спільно накреслити прецизний план подальшого розвитку українознавчих дисциплін у вільному світі. При добрій волі, відкинувши зайві особисті амбіції, взаємній співпраці і пошані між поодинокими установами і науковцями, ми зможемо такий план накреслити. На нашу думку за всяку ціну треба в короткому часі скликати загальну нараду наукових установ і науковців, які мають безпосереднє відношення до українознавчих досліджень і ці справи ґрунтовно обговорити. Тут не йдеться про „святоточні декларації“, а про конкретний план праці подальшого розвитку українознавчих наук.

В основі ми не можемо прийняти твердження, що, напр., в Америці немає українських істориків, лише вчені, літературознавці, які не могли б вчити в американських чи канадських університетах. Це помилкове твердження, яке не витримує жадної критики у світлі статистичних даних. В Канаді і Америці навчає на університетах понад двісті українських професорів, багато з них має за собою поважний науковий доробок, деякі займають важливі адміністративні позиції в наукових організаціях і університетах. Вистачить тільки заглянути до солідного біографічного довідника і побачити цілу низку українських вчених, які дають свій вклад у славістику. В Європі маємо також Український Вільний Університет і Український Католицький Університет, які видають поважні наукові видання. Отже є в нас значні сили — але немає потрібної співпраці і координації наукової діяльності.

вдається цю ділянку ожити. Під кінець кілька слів про українську історіографію на Рідних Землях. Українська історична наука й історики в Україні мусять придержуватися в своїх дослідженнях партійної лінії і тому багато їхніх праць має політично-пропагандивний характер. Деякі історичні періоди української історії ними не досліджуються. Тут в першу чергу треба згадати українське середньовіччя, яке є у великій мірі доневоле дослідів російських істориків. Проте, не зважаючи на політичні утиски і шантажі час до часу в Україні появляються цінні праці, звичайно з відповідною даніною сучасному режимові. На нашу думку праці наших істориків поза межами України мають значний вплив на курс сучасної соціалістичної історіографії і викликають відповідний фермент і реакцію. Через невідрадне становище української історичної науки в Україні, перед українськими істориками у вільному світі стоїть подвійний обов'язок — творити нові вартості, а зарекомунікувати і виправляти та доповнювати праці совєтських істориків.

Те саме відноситься до праць європейських і американських дослідників, які прийняли російську схему історії. Українські історики повинні звернути також увагу на вивчення закордонних джерел до історії України. Наше перебування в різних європейських державах і Америці дає нагоду безпосередньо вивчати архівні матеріали.

Друге важливе завдання це впорядкування термінології, що відноситься до історії Східної Європи. Хаотична і неправильна термінологія у працях американських і європейських істориків щодо України безпосередньо впливає на фальшиве висвітлення українського історичного процесу в їхніх працях. Вже давніше ми сформулювали думку, що цією справою повинен зайнятися Гарвардський комітет українознавчих студій і інші наукові установи. Цієї справи не можна відкладати. Синтетичні і аналітичні дослідження української історії, усіх її періодів — є основним завданням українських істориків.

Тут також треба наголосити на потребу розбудови „Українського Історика“. І цьому випадку це справа не лише істориків, але цілої української громади. На зовнішньому відтинку української історії повинні взяти участь в організованому науковому житті в їхніх країнах поселення. Публікація наукових українознавчих статей в чужомовній періодичній, активна участь в конференціях і з'їздах славістичних та історичних товариств — все це належно спонукає українського проблематику на міжнародному форумі. Ми вважаємо також, що впровадження предмету української історії в програму навчання канадських, американських і європейських університетів — це тривалий план здійснення. Отже, як бачимо, є багато можливостей. Віримо, що українські історики виконують свій обов'язок перед українською і світовою наукою та своїм народом. Українське Історичне Товариство завжди буде стояти на сторожі української історичної правди.

ІНІЦІАТОРИ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ІСТОРИЧНОГО Т-ВА

Відзначаючи п'ятнадцять існування УІТ, бажало пригадати перших ініціаторів нашого Товариства. Ініціативна Група УІТ остаточно оформилася з початком листопада 1964 року і нараховувала 17 членів. Подасмо їх в поазбучному

Александр Домбровский

„УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ЖУРНАЛ“ І „УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ІСТОРИК“

(Порівняння й висновки)

Сучасна українська історична наука має два зовсім різні обличчя. Поневолена на Рідних Землях, вона є пасивною висушеною в вульгарні рямці марксизму-ленізму, надмірно соціологізована при ігнілюванні ставленні до історичної правди та запряжена до вола московського імперіалізму й довінізму, що криється за маскою під плащиком комунізму. Відзеркаленням незалежного стану української історичної науки в умовах підсовєтської дійсності являється публікований домісця в Києві „Український Історичний Журнал“ — орган Інституту Історії Академії Наук УРСР, Інституту Історії Партії ЦК КПУ України — Філіалу Інституту Марксизму-Ленізму при ЦК КПРС. Отже подана на першій сторінці вказка УІТ представляє його науково-ідеологічне обличчя.

Як усі пропагандивні публікації, так і УІТ є призначений передусім до відзначування різних роковин, „соціалістичних досягнень“ і прославляння совєтських ідолів крикливою статтями гину партатітки. Рік 1970 — був роком Леніна. Тому тематика статей у УІТ в тому році була майже тотально присвячена Ленінові: значення Леніна в політиці, суспільстві, економі, науці, філософії, мистецтві і т.д. Автори поодиноких статей перелічувалися в панах на честь Леніна. Бракувало тільки, щоб якийсь „наш“ Гнучкошиско дослідив, скільки разів Ленін пхичнув і кє капітальне значення мало це на, скажімо... розвиток революційної думки трудящих України. Червона Молва витискала з „життєвої радянської України“ кров і останні соки, а в рекомендації за те підсував її великодушно ідолопоклонний ульт „Владіміра Лліча“.

Іа підставі тематичні статі і дописів у УІТ можна і дійти до висновку, що історія України почалася щопро... від „Жовтневої Революції“. Все, що було передім, — це, мовляв, буржуазно-націоналістичні „предзасудки“. Звичайно, до тієї ематичі доходить статті про вплив „російських проресистів“ на українських ультурних діячів, мовляв, „старший брат“ наводив нас та путь прогресу й досягнень соціалізму.

На особливу увагу заслуговує стаття відомого комуністичного „подвижника“ на „українському ґрунті“ — Скабі (А. Д. Скаба). Про створення багатотомної історії „Української РСР, УІТ за беззезень, 1970, стр. 21-26). Жаба подас проект операційного десятирічного історії України. Він говорить: „Український народ, як і інші народи СРСР, нагородився іагатрощий досвід боротьби проти глоблення і експлуатації, захисту країни від зовнішніх і внутрішніх ворогів, практики соціалістичного і соціалістичного будівництва. Іа величезному матеріалі історії України автори повинні переконатись розкрити дієвсть марксизму-ленізму і теорії нашої партії з практикою будівництва комунізму... Глибоке ознайом-

порядку: Марко Антонович, Богдан Виняр, Любомир Виняр (голова Ініціативної Групи), Ілля Вітанович, Олександр Домбровский, Василь Дубровський, Михайло Ждан, Ігор Каменецький, Роман Климевиц, Петро Куриний, Михайло Міллер, о. Іриней Назарко, Олександр Обглодин, Савген Овчарук, Ярослав Пастернак, Наталя Полонська-Василенко, Микола Чубатий.

До сьогодні відійшли від нас в засвіті такі члени ініціативної групи: проф. Василь Дубровський, проф. Михайло Міллер і проф. Ярослав Пастернак. Головним об'єктом дослідження з історичним шляхом українського народу переконості в правоті і непереможності великої справи комунізму... На сторінках видання буде розкрито роль В.І. Леніна... як основоположника теорії і практики соціалістичного будівництва, засновника і керівника комуністичної партії першої в світі держави робітників і селян. Автори на великому фактичному матеріалі покажуть, як під керівництвом ленінської партії трудячі України здійснили свою запобігальну мрію про створення суверейної (!!!) — О.Д.) Української Радянської держави“.

З ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ УІТ

ВІДДІЛИ УІТ

Кожна установа проходить на протязі свого існування окремі етапи розвитку. Українське Історичне Товариство з успіхом пройшло свій перший організаційний етап, що позначився зростом індивідуального членства Товариства. Веручи до уваги даліш завадання УІТ, вирішено також оформити окремі відділи - клітини УІТ в місцевостях, де перебувають наші члени, які мають можливість організувати окремі відділи.

Перший відділ УІТ постав в Денвері, 10 жовтня 1970 р. Управа УІТ в Денвері складається з таких осіб: голова — проф. Богдан Виняр, заст. голови д-р Савген Петрівський, секретар-скарбник — інж. Л. Виковський. Вільні члени Управи: пані Марія Галуц Влох, мгр. Р. Кузьмич, Відділ УІТ в Денвері буде господарем першої конференції УІТ на форумі річного з'їзду АААСС. Крім того поклали ініціативні групи в таких місцевостях — Монреаль (д-р Марко Антонович), Оттава (проф. В. Кисельський), Торонто (мгр. В. Верига), Огайо (проф. Л. Виняр).

В міжчасі оформилося окреме Представництво УІТ в Австралії в наступному складі: інж. Пилип Гріц — голова, д-р Лев Зозуля — секретар й інж. О. Теодорович — скарбник.

Потрібна допомога українського громадянства

До Управи УІТ приходять інколи листи із запитом про можливість допомоги в нашій праці. Тепер бажало коротко обговорити це важливе питання. Українська громада й українські установи в ЗСА і Канаді можуть і повинні допомогти в праці УІТ. Тут треба в першу чергу підкреслити потребу збільшення передплатаників „Українського Історика“ — це одна з найважливіших справ. Річна передплата вносить і всього 10 дол. річно і ми віримо, що є багато любителів історії, які можуть передплатити наш журнал і тим самим причинитися до його росту.

Друга можливість допомоги — це меценатство „Українського Історика“ і інших публікацій УІТ. Меценатство індивідуальне вносить від 50 до 100 доларів. Для установ від 100 дол. вгору. Ми маємо різні підприємства, банки тощо, які могли б нам допомогти. Якщо ми всі бажало, щоб наші історики дали і себе максимуму праці — тоді мусимо також забезпечити і допомогти в розповсюдженні і видачі УІТ. І вкінці остання можливість допомоги у формі окремих збірок або імпрес призначених на видавничий фонд УІТ.

Думаємо, що кожний свідомий громадянин-любитель історії може в Новому році стати передплатником У.І. або скласти добровільний внесок. Для улеглення цієї справи на іншому місці долучаємо окремий листок-замовлення на „Українського Історика“.

Членство УІТ

Насьогодні УІТ об'єднує 185 членів. В основі є дві категорії членства: звичайні члени — до цієї категорії належать науковці, які активно працюють і досліджують історію України, а також допоміжні історичні науки. Другу категорію становлять члени-прихильники, які є любителями української історії. Річна членська вплата складає 12 дол. і включає передплату „Українського Історика“ і „Бюлетеню УІТ“. Докладніші інформації можна одержати від Секретаря УІТ. Просимо писати на адресу Редакції „Українського Історика“.

Пожертва Спілки Українських Журналістів в Канаді

З приємністю і щирою подякою відчуваємо щедрий доток СУЖ-у в Канаді в сумі 750 дол. на видання Українського Історичного Бюлетеню. Ця дотація допоможе значно прискорити вивчення значного дослідника його друку. СУЖ в Канаді може стати прикладом розуміння праці УІТ. Тому це раз ще дякуємо. Віримо, що інші установи підуть шляхом СУЖ-у і допоможуть нам зrealізувати цілу низку задумів. Для інформації подасмо, що видання ретроспективи о і о бібліографічного довідника коштуватиме біля 2500 - 3000 дол.

Видання останньої праці проф. Ярослава Пастернака

До друку підготовляється остання праця бл. п. проф. д-ра Ярослава Пастернака п. г. „Ранні слов'янські історичні та археологічні дослідження“, яку передали для УІТ пані М. Пастернак, Микола Покійного зважаючи на цінний дослідження етногенези слов'янських народів у світлі археологічних розкопів і наукової літератури. Цією дорогою зберегаючи до наших установ і меценатів уможливити нам швидше видання цієї монографії. Просимо надіслати свої пожертви із званням „Фонд Я. Пастернака“. Прибутки з розпродажу цієї книги й плануються передати на подбудо пам'ятника на могилі бл. п. Я. Пастернака, нашого невідатного археолога. Пожертви просимо висилати на адресу Редакції „Українського Історика“.

The Ukrainian Historian, P.O. Box 312, Kent, Ohio 44240.