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СВОБОДА SVOBODA



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

PIK LXXVIII Ч. 129 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1971 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 129 VOL. LXXVIII

IN MONTREAL

SOVIETS PROTEST DISPLAY OF UKRAINIAN FLAG

MONTREAL, P.Q. — With in 24 hours after protesting that the city had been something less than cooperative in providing workers to prepare its pavilion, the Soviet Union was reportedly involved in a second incident at Man and His World, according to the Montreal Star of June 30th. Main targets of the Russian protest were the displays of flags and crests in the Ethnic-Mosaic pavilion and at the Ukrainian Day at Place des Nations, which the Russians said falsely represented the nations now in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The incident began around noon Monday, June 28, before the Soviet Union was to open its pavilion. Ambassador Boris Miroschnichenko, and consul-general Vladimir Khorev, together with Andrei Ignatiev, commissioner general of the Soviet pavilion, inspected the Ethnic-Mosaic exhibit (located in the former Scandinavian pavilion). After their tour, they reportedly went to the office of Mrs. Margaret Dvorsky, the pavilion's curator, to make a protest, and threatened to take up the matter with the Canadian government. On Tuesday, a formal protest against the Russians' action was sent to External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp by the Canadian Citizenship Federation.

The Federation's letter gave a detailed account of the incident and requested "protection for the ethnic minorities in Canada."

UCC Meets

It was also reported that the Ukrainian Canadian Committee was meeting in Winnipeg, to file a protest with External Affairs Minister Sharp. During the incident, Ambassador Miroschnichenko, Russia's highest ranking diplomat in Canada, was reported to have engaged in an exchange with Mrs. Dvorsky. According to Mrs. Dvorsky, the ambassador demanded that the flags of Ukraine, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Poland, as well as their coats of arms be removed. "He also said we shouldn't sing the national anthems of these countries and that he was disturbed as well by the Ukrainian Day at Place des Nations on June 20, where the Ukrainian flag flew freely," Mrs. Dvorsky said. "He said all these flags should not be allowed to fly and that the only flags allowed should be the national flags of our origin," she said.

Mrs. Dvorsky, who is Canadian-born of Slovak descent, said she had replied: "This is a free country and this is an international exhibition devoted to culture not politics; our pavilion is concerned with ethnic folklore and culture."

Supplies Offered

She said the ambassador then offered to supply her with flags, records, films and other material of the Soviet republics, which she refused. Mrs. Dvorsky said she immediately contacted J.A. Teller, who is responsible for pavilion liaison at Man and His World, and that "he told me not to worry, that they have no right to interfere in any way." Mayor Jean Drapeau and Executive Committee Chairman Gerard Niding were unavailable for comment about the incident. Man and His World commissioner-general Georges-Emile Lapalme was also unavailable — he was on vacation. Paul-Emile Sauvageau, who shares the fair's direction with Mr. Lapalme, said he hadn't heard of the incident.

SUMA Rally Marks Centennials, Statehood Restoration

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — Over 4,000 guests, parents, campers and young SUMA members gathered at that organization's resort camp here over the fourth of July holiday weekend to mark two important anniversaries in the life of the Ukrainian people.

Evening Program

The weekend ceremonies began on Saturday, July 3, when some 1,000 people attended an evening program, marking the 100 anniversary of the births of three noted Ukrainian literary figures, Lesia Ukrainka, Vasyly Stefanyk and Les Martovych. Featuring the main speaker, Mrs. Luba Kolensky, a writer and a member of the Svoboda editorial staff, the program also included recitations of selected works of Lesia Ukrainka by SUMA members from various cities, a concert by the 65-member SUM orchestra "Baturyn" from Toronto under the direction of Wasyly Kardash, and the appearance of the "Zhai-voronyk" girls' choir of the New York SUMA branch, directed by Roman Stepaniak.

Bohdan Deychakivsky Named UNA Organizer in Lorain

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bohdan Deychakivsky, a noted Ukrainian community leader in Lorain, O., has been appointed permanent organizer of the Ukrainian National Association for Lorain and the Cleveland, O., district. Mr. Deychakivsky's appointment was announced here last week by the UNA Organizing Department.

One of the charter founders and several-time president of the Lorain branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mr. Deychakivsky has been a member of the UNA since 1950. He is also president of the local Ukrainian National Home and heads the Lorain committee of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund.

Born in Yamnytsia, Stany-slaviv county, Mr. Deychakivsky was an independent businessman in Ukraine and active in the cooperative movement. He completed the Stanyslaviv gymnasium, and was involved in the lumber industry. He left his native country in 1944, and lived in Germany, along with thou-

sands of other Ukrainian refugees, until his permanent settlement in the United States in 1949. A member of Plast since childhood, he was also active in the "Sokil" sports movement in Ukraine and scores of other Ukrainian civic organizations. He has continued in the same vein since his arrival in the U.S., as attested by his fine record of community involvement.



Bohdan Deychakivsky

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO SOYUZIVKA FOR JULY FOURTH WEEKEND

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Hundreds of cars, carrying thousands of Ukrainians from various parts of the country, wound their way last Friday and Saturday, July 3 and 4, to Soyuzivka, cozily nestled on the green slopes of the Catskills here, virtually flooding the place with humanity for what was the first long weekend of the summer season.

Warm Welcome

Soyuzivka, which had been priming itself for months in what was an intensive program of renovation under the supervision of manager Walter Kwas, greeted its loyal guests, including hundreds of young people, with freshly painted buildings, remodeled rooms, neatly mowed lawns,

newly resurfaced terrace and courts, a comfortably air conditioned bar — as well as the congenially smiling faces of its youthful employees catering to the guests' needs.

Blessed with beautiful weather, with temperatures hovering comfortably in the eighties and no trace of humidity, the UNA resort offered bathing, sunning, dancing, entertainment, a tennis tournament for the sports minded and a host of other socially convivial activities to the satisfaction of the dedicated throng of Soyuzivka-goers. From the first sounds of dancing Friday night, provided by Soyuzivka's own orchestra under the direction of Irene Biskup, to the lively voices of the guitar strumming youths clustered in groups at the Veselka Pavil-

(Continued on p. 2)

Ukrainian Courses at Rutgers Are Short on Students

NEWARK, N.J. — In terms of Ukrainian studies, 1970-71 at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J., was a landmark year. It marked the introduction of Ukrainian language courses thanks to the efforts of Ukrainian students and faculty members.

Elementary Ukrainian, Slavic Linguistics, Slavic Literatures in English translation, as well as a seminar on Russia and Eastern Europe were offered by the university on a credit basis within the inter-departmental program of East European and Soviet Studies.

Prof. Eugene Fedorenko, Myroslava Znayenko and Taras Hunczak taught the courses which were well attended by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian students alike.

Of the 80 students who had signed the petition for the introduction of Ukrainian language courses, 15 had enrolled in Elementary Ukrainian, 10 in Slavic linguistics and 10 in Slavic literatures. There were many more in Prof. Hunczak's history courses.

Only Six Register

This summer, early registration shows that only two students have enrolled in Elementary Ukrainian for the fall of 1971 and four have registered for Intermediate Ukrainian, a new course added

Soyuzivka Presents...

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Over 4,000 vacationers, the majority of them young people, helped kick off Soyuzivka's new summer season last weekend, when they swarmed to the UNA resort here, to relax and enjoy themselves in the unusually pleasant weather of the Fourth of July holiday.

Something for Everyone

There is always something for everyone at Soyuzivka, and this week will be no exception. Manager Walter Kwas has lined up a Saturday night show that will include the singing Suchenko Sisters, Katrusia and Marianna, and Soyuzivka regulars Raman Strotzky and his dancing group, and the vocal-instrumental ensemble with Irene Biskup, Walter Dobuschak, and the man who puts it all together, master of ceremonies, Wolodymyr Hentisz.

On Sunday, the husband and wife artist team of Lawro Polon and Oksana Lukaszewych-Polon will have a showing of their artistic works, and they will also present their illustrated montage on Mexico entitled "Mexico: The Land of Contrasts" at the Veselka auditorium in the evening.

Ukrainian Courses at Rutgers Are Short on Students

to the program for the academic year 1971-72, obviously in the light of encouraging results with the initial courses last year.

Unless more students register for what is an expanded program of Ukrainian studies at Rutgers this year, the university authorities may cancel the courses temporarily or even altogether.

"In such a case," said one of the instructors, "the hopes for further expansion of the Ukrainian studies program at this state university of fine standing might be permanently doomed."

Heavily Populated

Rutgers University, notably its Newark branch, is located in an area heavily populated by Ukrainians. It is estimated that there are some 200 Ukrainian students on the Newark campus.

"It is extremely important that more Ukrainian students register for the courses now so that we can continue to avail ourselves of this great opportunity to study Ukrainian language, literature, history on the university level," said one of the students who completed successfully the course in elementary Ukrainian last year and wants to go on to the intermediate level.

DR. DMOCHOWSKY GROWS CANCER VIRUS IN LAB

UKRAINIAN SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY MAY HELP FIND CURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among the group of scientists in Texas who recently announced that they were growing large amounts of virus from cells taken from a cancer patient suffering from a variety of the disease long suspected of being virus-caused, was a Ukrainian scientist, Dr. Leon Dmochowsky.

Dr. Dmochowsky, generally acknowledged as one of the world's major figures in modern virus-cancer research, had reported finding virus-like particles in specimens from human cancer patients as early as 1957.

Team

This most recent development in cancer research is the result of work done by cancer virus experts at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and the Tumor Institute in Houston. Dr. Dmochowsky is one of the members of the team which includes Drs. Elizabeth S. Priori, Brooks Myers and J.R. Wilbur.

Dr. Dmochowsky and his associates are members of the M.D. Anderson departments of virology and pediatrics, and are also authors of the brief report prepared for "Nature," a British scientific weekly, which made news of their findings.

About a year ago, doctors at M.D. Anderson Hospital succeeded in growing human cells from a specimen of fluid removed from an American child who was suffering from a form of lymphoma. After 120 days they discovered that the cells in the laboratory



Dr. Leon Dmochowsky (right) is shown with one of his research associates, Dr. Elizabeth S. Priori (left). The two are part of a team which recently reported important new developments in cancer virus research at the M.D. Anderson Hospital in Texas.

tissue culture were also releasing large numbers of virus particles in various stages of development.

Although it has not yet been proved, the characteristics and the discoveries of viruses suggest that they may be linked to the cause of many types of cancer. This research, supported by the

special virus-cancer program of the National Cancer Institute, is considered to be a significant new lead in the search for human cancer viruses.

Dr. Dmochowsky is an important part of that research. The son of Roman and Ludmyla Dmochowsky, his father was a lawyer and judge in Peremyshl. Dr. Leon Dmochowsky himself was born in Ternopol, Western Ukraine. He is a member of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and is also a frequent contributor to that organization's publication, "Medical News."

A Matter of Time

To date, no cancer has been directly linked to any virus, but with this finding many doctors believe proof is only a matter of time.

This new ability to grow large quantities of the suspected cancer virus will facilitate expanded research designed to pin down the viruses' role.

Name Instructor in Ukrainian

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Andriy Hornjatkevych has been appointed an instructor in Ukrainian language for the 1971-72 academic year by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University, it was announced here last week.

The first instructorship created in Ukrainian Studies within the Slavic Department at Harvard, Mr. Hornjatkevych's appointment came on the recommendation of the Committee on Ukrainian Studies.

Mr. Hornjatkevych received an M.A. degree in Slavic languages from Syracuse University. He has passed his

doctoral examinations in Slavic languages at the University of California at Berkeley and is presently completing his dissertation on "Generative Treatment of Ukrainian Verb Morphology."

His main interest lies in historical and descriptive Ukrainian grammar, and he possesses a knowledge of Ukrainian, Russian, German, Polish, Serbo-Croatian and Old Church Slavonic.

Mr. Hornjatkevych has taught Russian grammar and conversation courses at the University of California at Berkeley and at San Francisco State College.

Colchester Has First UNA Branch

COLCHESTER, Conn. — Colchester, Conn., one of many smaller yet active centers of Ukrainian life in the New England area, has its first Ukrainian National Association Branch.

Officially founded on June 20, 1971, the Branch chose the late Stepan Bandera as its patron and has entered the UNA network under the number 101.

Double Expected

The new Branch had 25 members at its founding, insured for a total amount of \$75,000. The newly elected executive committee of the Branch, as well as the charter members, have pledged to double the number of members by the end of the current year.

Initiative in the effort to establish a UNA branch in this community, known for its activism over the past ten years, emanated from Mask-sym Kocur, Bohdan Kacharowsky and Ivan Gulych.

It was UNA's Supreme Advisor and regional organizer Stepan Hawrysz who provided technical assistance and advice in initiating the new branch as an active unit with-



Photo above shows the first executive committee of the newly founded UNA Branch 101. First left is UNA Supreme Advisor and regional organizer Stepan Hawrysz.

in the 459-branch UNA system. Mr. Hawrysz was the principal speaker at the first election meeting which was held June 20th at the home of Mr. Kacharowsky in Salem, Conn. In addition to elaborating on the technical phases, Mr. Hawrysz suggested several ways of enlarging the membership of the newly-founded Branch in the forthcoming months. Elected to the Branch's

first executive committee were the following: Peter Kacharowsky, president, Maksym Kocur, vice-president, Ivan Gulych, secretary, Mrs. Sophia Kacharowsky, assistant secretary, Zenowij Tow-pash, treasurer; Wasyly B. Semchysyn, chairman of the auditing board, B. Kacharowsky and Peter Radynsky, members. The new Branch will serve the area of Colchester, Norwich and vicinity.

UKRAINIAN IMPORTANT

VOCTORIA, B.C. — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was questioned about progress on the language issue, according to the Canadian Press, as he was leaving the federal-provincial conference here Tuesday, June 15. "What language issue?" asked Mr. Trudeau. "Entrenching both languages in the constitution, was the reply. "I still think that Ukrainian is a very important language in Canada," said the Prime Minister, according to the account.

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METROPOLITAN SHARES VIEWS ON PATRIARCHATE

(Below is the translated text of an interview with Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, conducted by Dr. Michael Marunchak, of the National Council for the Patriarchate, and Zenon Krucko, of the Council's Winnipeg, Man., branch. The interview was held shortly before the Metropolitan's departure for Europe on June 6, 1971).

Your Grace: As reflected in the Ukrainian and English language press in the free world, our community, and particularly the Ukrainian Catholics, are very much disturbed by the tragic situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in our ancestral land and also by the complicated situation of our Church in the West at this time. We understand that your explanations would be very authoritative in such matters and could explain more than one of our questions.

Q. Would you tell us, please, how is one to understand the fact that the problems of our Church in Ukraine are being silenced in the Vatican (Roman Curia's diplomatic talks with Moscow)? According to Zagreb's bi-monthly newspaper, "Glas Koncila," Msgr. Casaroli did not even touch on the topic of our Church during his visit in the Kremlin.

A. It is obvious that the Holy Father, as successor of St. Peter and recognized head of Christ's Church, and together with him, the highest governing organ, the Roman Curia, are obliged today to protect not only Catholics of all denominations but all Christians in general against Communist oppression and persecution. Christ said to Apostle Peter and his followers, "Tend my flock." Therefore, if Msgr. Casaroli, in his talks with the Kremlin's representatives, protected the interests only of the Roman Catholics, keeping silent on the tragic fate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church which has already shed so much blood in defense of Christ and His sovereign rights, he has not only committed a grievous wrong to our Church, but has shown himself an unfaithful representative of the Apostolic See.

Q. Are there any possibilities that Cardinal Wyszyński, primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, under whose jurisdiction there are more than 200,000 Ukrainian brethren of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, might establish a hierarchy for this number of faithful, guaranteeing them a sufficient number of priests, open a seminary for theological studies, supply liturgical and prayer books, religious literature and so forth? What is our hierarchy in the free world doing in this matter?

A. According to the Concordat of the Apostolic See, which until now has not been revoked, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has the right to exist as a Church with its hierarchy and necessary institutions on the territory of present-day Poland. The establishment of new dioceses of our Church and the appointment of their bishops, belongs to the Apostolic See, in accordance with the Concordat and by agreement with

the Polish government. Today, in accordance with the resolutions of the Second Vatican Council, the decisive voice belongs to our Archbishop-Major together with his Archiepiscopal Synod. During the Synod, our hierarchy already discussed this matter with competent representatives and is still concerned with it. One great obstacle appears to be Moscow, which pressures the Communist government of Poland not to recognize the rights of our Church; another is the opposition of certain members of the Polish hierarchy. The Apostolic See is searching for a solution to this grave and (for us) poignant problem.

Q. It is apparent from press communiques and heated discussions that the letter of the Prefect of the Eastern Congregation, dated May 10, 1970, which, in the name of Our Holy Father and with His approval, informed Archbishop-Major Josyf that the project of creating the Kiev-Galician Patriarchate cannot be realized and, subsequently, that the proclamation of such a Patriarchate can not be considered has been received by our community as an exceptionally hostile act directed against the welfare of Our Church. What is your position, and that taken by the Canadian hierarchy in this very important matter?

A. If the question deals with the attitude of the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to the decisions of the sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches regarding the resolutions of the Archiepiscopal Synod of 1969 in Rome, our hierarchy wants to find a common stand in the form of a synodal decision in this matter. But this can be done only during Our Church's next Synod. For these reasons, on our part, no official answer has been issued as yet.

Q. There are many rumors of preparations for the next Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, including the designation of time and place. Your Excellency, could you inform our community as to how far these plans have been implemented? When is the next Synod of Our Church to take place?

A. As is already known through the press the next Archiepiscopal Synod of Our Church is planned to take place during the visit of Archbishop-Major Josyf in Canada, more precisely, during his stay in Winnipeg, June 21-25, 1971 (The Archbishop-Major was prevented by the Vatican from making this trip. It was postponed indefinitely.—Ed.).

Q. Public opinion considers that the advice in the joint Easter pastoral letter of the Canadian hierarchy to merely unmask and denounce the false and deceptive propaganda against the Patriarchate is

too weak in view of the evident violation by the Eastern Congregation of our fundamental rights guaranteed by the Union of Brest and confirmed by the newest decree on Eastern Churches. Would it not be advisable to proceed with more radical action?

A. Our efforts for the establishment of a Kiev-Galician Patriarchate ought to follow the course where the fundamental difficulties opposing it arise before us. From the letter of the Prefect of the Eastern Congregation it is obvious that these difficulties are confined to three categories or sections of church life, namely, the canonical, eumenical and pastoral, where by, as is emphasized, difficulties of the canonical order remain the prime concern. Therefore our efforts should be directed to remove these difficulties. Other problems, though real, will be easily overcome.

Q. Why was the content of the letter of the Eastern Congregation of April 10, 1970, kept from the laymen for over a year?

A. This letter was sent to Our Archbishop-Major Josyf. All our other bishops received only a copy of it for their information. For this reason, the decision to publicize this document belonged to the Archbishop-Major. If he felt it necessary to delay the publication of this letter, we must believe that he had very important reasons for doing so.

Q. What is your stand on the subject of the nomination of new bishops which has already taken place since the adoption of resolutions at the Fourth Archiepiscopal Synod?

A. According to the resolutions of the Second Vatican Council and the declaration of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches (3/25/70) with reference to item seven (7) of the Council's decree on Eastern Catholic Churches, the appointment of both auxiliary bishops for the Metropolitan See of Philadelphia, even in today's abnormal circumstances within our Church, should have been made at least by agreement with our Archbishop-Major, if not with the Synod of our bishops.

Q. Your authority is often cited in discussions and statements relating to the stand of Metropolitan Senyshyn regarding the question of the Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Would it be possible for you to reveal the date, content, etc. of your discussions with him?

A. On the subject concerning discussions and statements relating to Metropolitan Senyshyn's position towards the Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, where I am often quoted, I would like to state the following:

(Continued on p. 3)

Soyuzivka. . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

tion in the relaxing twilight of Monday, it was a pleasant July Fourth weekend that set the tone for the summer.

"Kvit" Blossoms

The Saturday night entertainment program, the first in a series of attractions scheduled for the summer weekends here, featured selected scenes from the highly successful children's fairy tale ballet "Kvit Paporoti" staged and choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky. Introduced by Soyuzivka's master of ceremonies Wolodymyr Hentisz, the 25-member ensemble—only one-fourth of the original cast of some 100 youthful dancers—delighted the capacity crowd at the Veselka auditorium with some of the highlights of the ballet to the piano accompaniment of composer-arranger Oleh Lewytsky. Soloists Tania Zaulia, Ezya Pawluk and Roman Strotzky were in top form.

Sunday night, it was the 18-member Soyuzivka dancing ensemble under the direction of R. Strotzky and featuring Zirka Hloba, reigning Miss Soyuzivka and Mark Komichak, which performed three original dances for yet another capacity audience. Walter Dobuschak provided accordion music for the dancers. Sharing the spotlight was Orsya Cybriwsky, talented 17-year-old Ukrainian concert pianist.

In solemnly marking America's Independence Day Sunday night, the throng at the Veselka auditorium stood at attention as soprano Mary Lesawyer sang the American national anthem and Taras Kyzkyr read a part from the Declaration of Independence to the piano accompaniment of Mr. Hentisz.

Taking turns in providing dancing music for the multitude of vacationers under the Soyuzivka orchestra under the direction of Irene Biskup Friday and Sunday night, while the Amor orchestra, with crooner Ihor Rakowsky, took over the bandstand on Saturday.

For the sports minded crowd, it was the Open Tennis Tournament, staged by G. Sawchak and Z. Snylyk for the Soyuzivka trophies.

Campers in the Act

Even the girl campers, completing their second week at the "Lviv" site, got into the act: they staged a program of songs and recitations from the "Ivan Kupalo Eve" cycle Friday night at the swimming pool.

It was not until late Monday night that the weekend throng began to depart, hardly relishing the prospect of braving the city-bound traffic on the highways. Yet it was time to go. But not for the lucky Soyuzivka guests who were staying behind for another week or two of fun, and games, and dancing, and relaxation. No wonder they sat around the terrace and sang.

TUSM Students Hear Kolasky Discuss Dissent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — On May 14, John Kolasky, author of the well-known books, "Education in Soviet Ukraine" and "Two Years in Soviet Ukraine," spoke in Philadelphia on the topic of "Dissent in Ukraine."

The speaker, a high school teacher, was born in Canada of Ukrainian parents. Until his visit to Ukraine in 1963, he was a member of the Communist Party of Canada and various pro-Soviet "progressive" organizations.

Traveled to Ukraine

In 1963, he traveled to Ukraine as a member of the Communist Party and spent two years there. He returned to Canada completely disillusioned with what he saw. He collected a great deal of evidence on the systematic Russification, persecution and exploitation of the Ukrainian people.

However, despite this "darkness of despair," which he sees as the present state of affairs in Ukraine, he was encouraged by the hidden and open resistance to these practices by the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Kolasky's speeches — May 15 in Yonkers and May 16th in New York — were sponsored by the national board of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM). In Philadelphia, the speaker was introduced by...

duced by the World Executive Board president, Bohdan Kulchychyk, and the discussion was moderated by the head of TUSM's national executive board, Bohdan Futala. In his speech, Mr. Kolasky confirmed the existence of a growing protest movement in Ukraine. In the Soviet Union, dissent is caused by the government's economic problems, the regime's foreign policy, the desire for democracy and general disillusionment. Apart from these general causes of dissent, which are common throughout the USSR, said Mr. Kolasky, there is also a nationally based dissent in Ukraine and other Soviet national republics which takes on various forms. It ranges from resistance to Russification to demands of Ukraine's secession from the USSR.

Speaking of dissent in Ukraine, Mr. Kolasky mentioned the well-known literary critic Ivan Dziuba and his 1965 speech honoring the popular poet Vasyly Symonenko. Mr. Kolasky was present at this event, where besides Party officials there were many "undesirables" who got in unexpectedly through phony invitations, he said.

Publications

Mr. Kolasky told the audience that Ukrainian immigrants have done much, but not enough, to reinforce the protest movement in Ukraine. Most important, they should do what Ukrainians in their native country cannot do, mainly in the field of publication of the works which are forbidden there.

Mr. Kolasky stressed the importance of protest actions and called for further demonstrations here in defense of the Ukrainian patriots who are being persecuted, arrested, and exiled by the Russian Communists. Through such protest actions it is important to inform the free world about the situation in Soviet-dominated Ukraine, said Mr. Kolasky.

NEW RADIO PROGRAM IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The local chapter of the Society for the Promotion of the Patriarchal System for the Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor an hour-long program over radio station WPEN-FM in Philadelphia, Pa., beginning Sunday, July 11, according to an announcement made by the chapter's officers last week.

The program, beginning at 2:05 p.m. each Sunday, will concentrate on news and commentary concerning religious life of the Ukrainian community. It will be broadcast in both English and Ukrainian.

Called "Holos Myrian" in Ukrainian and "The Voice of the Ukrainian Community" in English, the program (102.9 on your F.M. dial) can be heard within a radius of 50 miles.

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

SUMA Rally. . .

(Concluded from p. 1) tions, the rally was chaired by Iwan Wynnyk.

The crowd of over 2,000 at the rally site was addressed by main speaker Stepan Halamay, World Congress of Free Ukrainians President Joseph Lesawyer, and from the Organizations of Ukrainian Liberation Front, Eugene Hanowsky.

Later the rallyites attended a Liturgy for the intention of the Ukrainian nation, celebrated by Rev. Ivah Mak, at the Catholic chapel, and commemorative services for the dead Ukrainian heroes at the Orthodox chapel, celebrated by Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylevsky.

In addition, to the appearances of the "Baturyn" orchestra and the "Zhaivoronky" choir, there were performances by others as well as recitations and speeches in celebration of the anniversary.

Plan Statue

Also, it was disclosed by writer Myroslava Lasovska, in behalf of the executive of the women's auxiliary of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine (ODFFU), that plans are currently being formulated for the erection of a second statue of Lesia Ukrainka in the U.S., in memory of her centennial.

that. Anyone who carefully examines. . .

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Not peace at any price. The Hon. the Speaker: Order, please. So that this debate may proceed in an orderly way, I would ask honorable senators when they rise — and they have, of course, the right to rise — to ask if they may put a question. Then it will be up to the honorable senator who has the floor to accept or reject the question. I hope honorable senators will co-operate with the Chair in this respect.

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Mr. Speaker, I will abide by your ruling. I learned the tactic, actually, from Senator Martin. (To be Continued)

Courses Need Students

Over the past two years, a number of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada have been offering courses in Ukrainian language, history, literature and related subjects, depending on the interest of the students and the availability of teaching personnel.

This relatively new and most welcome development can be traced to a variety of causes — the revival of ethnicity on this continent, the growing importance of Soviet area studies including Ukraine both as one of the key republics and a country where the protest movement is assuming vast proportions, the growing number of Ukrainian scholars at American and Canadian universities, the encouragingly intense desire of Ukrainian students to broaden their knowledge about the country of their ancestors.

Many more factors could be cited, including the publication of English language works on Ukraine and the determined national drive for the establishment of a Ukrainian Studies Center at Harvard University.

Yet as is often the case, in our zeal to attain an objective we often neglect to assure its continued preservation. To maintain the courses in Ukrainian subjects at various universities — there must be students. To allow our faculty members to develop and expand these programs, Ukrainian students must be the first ones to support them.

These are new ventures and until they catch on among the non-Ukrainian students, our young people should both register for the courses for their own benefit and popularize them among their colleagues on the campuses.

Rutgers University is a case in point. Last year, thanks to our students and faculty members, three courses in Ukrainian language and Slavic literatures were started on a regular basis by the university. This fall, yet another course in Ukrainian language has been added to the program, but so far the registrar's office indicates only six students enrolled for the 1971-72 academic year. This is definitely not enough to assure the continuation of the program.

The irony of the matter is that Newark's Rutgers University is located right smack in the middle of one of the largest concentrations of Ukrainians in the U.S. Moreover, as a state university it attracts large numbers of Ukrainian students from the northern New Jersey area.

Yet here is a program, at no cost to the Ukrainian community, floundering on the verge of extinction after only one year because of our own negligence. We feel this need not, may, must not be the case. At Rutgers or anywhere else.

Young People Everywhere

The July Fourth weekend brought out thousands of our people to various camp sites and resorts in which the Ukrainian community abounds. Through nothing out of the ordinary, the fact that year in and year out our young people constitute the majority of the crowds at our popular gathering places is worthy of commendation.

For one thing, it is encouraging to find our youth flock to the places that their parents provided for them. And what is even more important, their behavior, boisterous and carefree though it is, seldom exceeds the bounds of civility. In the few isolated instances that it does, it is mostly young people themselves who take care of the troublemakers. There is little doubt that our youth, while staying with it, knows how to keep its cool.

A Debate That Was a Lesson

(The following is an official transcript of the Canadian Senate debate held Thursday, June 3, 1971).

Article 105 guarantees the freedom of speech. Article 14 of Section II goes so far as to state: "The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reserves the right of free withdrawal from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." These Ukrainian intellectuals in opposing the Russifications policy of Moscow in Ukraine and in defending the cultural rights in their country demanded their rights guaranteed in their constitution and in the charter of the United Nations. They were tried and sentenced in secret, closed trials and condemned for opposing the dictatorship of the Russian communist party. All democratic and freedom-conscious Canadians who oppose arbitrary law, sympathize with these brave Ukrainian intellectuals. The Canadian Government should come to their defense if it believes in the principles of freedom, truth, justice and the rule of law.

There is no excuse for Prime Minister Trudeau to be ignorant of the facts, particularly when he is dealing

with the largest imperialist, totalitarian police state in the world. He had received some time ago a booklet of documents entitled "Violation of Human Rights in Ukraine," published by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, composed of all the free and democratic Ukrainian organizations in the world. Such books as "The Chornovil Papers," published by McGraw-Hill, and John Kolasky's "Two Years in Soviet Ukraine," written by a Canadian communist leader who learned the bitter truth when he recently visited Ukraine, are in the Library of Parliament and were recommended to Mr. Trudeau before his trip to the Soviet Union.

Letters and telegrams have been and are pouring into the Prime Minister's office protesting against the insult. I wonder if Prime Minister Trudeau has the moral fortitude to apologize to the Canadians of Ukrainian origin, who treasure above all the freedom and democracy that is

guaranteed to all Canadians by our Constitution?

Hon. Paul Martin: Honorable senators, I followed with close interest the remarks of Senator Yuzyk. I think that in a matter involving the relations of Canada with one of the super powers, in this instance the Soviet Union, we are dealing with a subject of very considerable importance, one that not only affects our bilateral relations with that country but one that is related to our efforts, along with other countries, to bring about stability.

We do not serve the common cause of international collaboration when we exaggerate or misinterpret statements made, in this instance by the head of the Government of Canada. I do not want to traverse the ground I covered yesterday. The fact is, however, that what the Prime Minister of Canada did in the discussions he had with the Soviet Union was exactly what every other government in NATO has done over the period of about four and a

half years in its relations with the Soviet Union. Every foreign minister of the NATO countries has been to the Soviet Union; in some instances heads of government have gone; in at least one instance, that of France, the head of state went, and only the other day again General de Gaulle's successor, Monsieur Pompidou, went to the Soviet Union. It was agreed in NATO that this was a desirable thing to do. We join with other countries in seeking to establish closer relations with eastern European countries, including the Soviet Union. I think it was Monsieur Spaak, the former Director General of NATO, who was the first foreign minister to establish a series of visits as the foreign minister of Belgium.

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Do I understand Senator Martin is speaking a second time in this debate?

Hon. Mr. Martin: Yes. Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Or is Senator Martin replying to my speech?

Hon. Mr. Martin: No, I am speaking a second time. I am provoked to do so as a comment on the speech that has been made by Senator Yuzyk. Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Thank

you very much. I should like to reserve my right to speak a second time a little later.

The Hon. the Speaker: The honorable Senator Yuzyk does not have to reserve his right to speak, because under the rules he is entitled to speak a second time if he wishes to do so.

Hon. Mr. Martin: I do not want Senator Yuzyk to misunderstand me when I say I am replying to him. His speech provoked me to my feet. We have had a suspension of Rule 28, for this very purpose, until the end of the session. I do feel that in a matter of this importance some of the things Senator Yuzyk said today should not be allowed to go unchallenged. I am a member of the Government; I participate in the formulation of some of these policies. I have a responsibility, and I would now like to deal with these matters as quickly as I can.

What the Prime Minister of Canada did in his exchanges with representatives of the Soviet Union was in compliance with an established tradition of the Western powers who compose the NATO organization. What we did in the protocol was to establish a procedure for consultation on

a regular basis, just as we did in the case of the United States and Great Britain; just as Prime Minister Diefenbaker did with Japan; just as we have arranged to do with Mexico, Australia and New Zealand.

Senator Yuzyk said that before the Prime Minister discussed this protocol with the Soviet Union he should have come to Parliament and got the approval of Parliament. If that is the case, one should argue that Prime Minister Diefenbaker, before making an arrangement with Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan, should have submitted the decision of the Canadian Government to engage in annual consultations with Japan to the Canadian Parliament before agreeing to do so.

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Was that a formal protocol, as in this case?

Hon. Mr. Martin: You might call it a protocol. It was an arrangement made between two countries. It does not matter whether it was formal or informal. It was precisely the kind of arrangement that was made between Prime Minister Kosygin and Prime Minister Trudeau the other day. It should be clear that what was agreed to was

not anything that imposes an international obligation or a legal obligation on either side. It was an agreement to set up a regular schedule for consultation. Surely in this day and age, when we are trying to minimize the occasion of war, when we are trying to promote international collaboration, when we are trying to establish the rule of law, anything that will bring countries together through their heads of government is a desirable thing.

We are a member of the United Nations along with the Soviet Union. We are trying to get China, a country with whom we have diplomatic relations, into the United Nations. We do not agree with communism as established in China, or with communism as practiced in the Soviet Union. But these are states in the inter-dependent world we live in. All the head of the Government of Canada was doing in these discussions with Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Podgorny, Mr. Gromyko, and Secretary General Brezhnev, was taking part in exchanges that might lead to the maintenance of peace between the two countries and peace in the world. Surely no one will object to

Open Tennis Tourney Held at Soyuzivka

SAWCHAK, KUCHINSKY, FALINSKY, MRS. MYCHAJLUK WIN TROPHIES

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — George Sawchak, the methodical stroker from Philadelphia, won his second title in as many Ukrainian tournaments this year, while Borys Kuchinsky, of Maplewood, N.J., a perennial semifinalist or finalist, won his first tournament ever in the senior men's division.

These were the highlights of the second annual Soyuzivka Open Tennis Tournament, staged by Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk, at the UNA resort over the July Fourth weekend.

The three-day tourney, which saw 40 entries compete in four divisions, went off without a hitch, with final matches played on Monday under clear blue skies.

Tense Semis

Sawchak first struggled through a tense semi-final match against Zenon Markewych, the net-rushing lefty who won the first set 10-8 before losing the next two 6-3, 6-3. The Philadelphian then defeated Dr. Zenon Matkivsky in the finals, 6-2, 8-6, to repeat his last year's triumph and win the second tourney in three weeks. On June 13, Sawchak won the SUAST-East tourney, organized by the Carnation Ski Club here.

For Dr. Matkivsky, who did not play in the easterns, it was a continuation of last year's agony when he was in two finals and two semifinals without being able to clinch a victory. In this tournament he outlasted Z. Snylyk in a three-set semifinal, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, and was on the verge of turning the match around in the second set against Sawchak. But it was his most reliable weapons — the serve and the overhead — which proved his undoing in the key fourteenth game: he double-faulted twice and hit an overhead into the net.

Deserving Win

For Kuchinsky it was a sweet and wholly deserving victory. The amicable chaser



Pictured above are the winners and runners-up in the Soyuzivka Open Tennis Tournament.

with an unorthodox, deceptive forehand beat two of the best in his field: in the semis, he won over the national and eastern champ, Bohdan Stopnycky, 6-1, 10-8, and in the finals he outstroked the tennis-elbow plagued, four-time national champion, Dr. Volodymyr Huk, 6-4, 6-2. In this tournament, Kuchinsky had simply too much for his wholly formidable opposition.

George Falinsky, a temperamental blaster from Utica, N.Y., took the junior title by defeating Andrew Lenec 6-4, 6-4 in the finals. It was George's second victory over the much improved Lenec in this tourney as both youngsters competed in the men's division. Falinsky took that match 6-1, 6-4, and gave Dr. Matkivsky a scare in the quarterfinals before giving in to experience, 7-5, 6-2.

In terms of sheer tennis ability, Falinsky looks definitely like a successor to John Durbak and Zynowij Jackiw, two of the best Ukrainian tennis players both of whom came out of Utica. But Falinsky is a victim of his own temperament and often makes a torment out of a match. He almost blew his victory against the persistent

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Tysowsky Scores In Solo Recital

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Volodymyr Tysowsky, bass, gave a solo recital on May 23rd at the Ukrainian Institute of America here. The program consisted of works by Barvisky, Hnatyshyn, Dankevych, Kytasty, Kosenko, Lysenko, Sonevsky, Stepyov, Fomenko, Verdi and Mozart.

Mr. Tysowsky has huge voice. Few basses can boast of having such volume and range as Mr. Tysowsky. To mention only one song, "On the Atlantic" by Ihor Sonevsky, where the artist reaches a high "fa" and concludes the song on a low "do." He also shows smoothness in changing from one register to another.

Temperament

Mr. Tysowsky controls his high register effortlessly which in other basses is a weak point. The artist's full temperament comes to the fore in such dramatic arias as Kryvonos's aria in "Bohdan Khmelnytsky," Fiesca's aria in "Simone Boccanegra" and in Sonevsky's song "Ukraine." In the above songs the artist's interpretation is convincing and technically effortless. However, there are a few reservations which one has about the artist, namely, his diction is not without fault and one would like to hear more pianos and "mezza voices" since these would give the artist more variety particularly in songs of a lyrical character.

Not Same

A solo recital is not the same as participating in an evening concert and performing two or three songs. A solo recital is one which qualifies the performer to the stature of a full-fledged singer-artist. Providing excellent piano accompaniment was composer Ihor Sonevsky who contributed to the success of the recital.

Lenec and went through agony in what should have been a rather routine win. But with Jackiw back from the Army and watching his friends on the courts last weekend, Falinsky should profit from his senior colleague's advice. If and when he does — watch out.

Women's Lib?

With only three entries in the women's division — which speaks poorly of the Ukrainian women's lib — Mrs. Anna Mychajluk, of Elizabeth, N.J., defeated Giga Sorochko, of Newark, N.J., and Mrs. Nadia Matkivsky, of Livingston, N.J., to win the round-robin. Mrs. Matkivsky's win over Miss Sorochko earned her the runner-up trophy.

Presenting the trophies to the winners and the runners-up were: UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, himself a participant in the tourney, SUAST-East president Dr. Michael Snihurowyč, KLK president Jaroslaw Rubel, and Roman Rakochy, Sr., member of USCAK tennis committee.

Speaking in behalf of the organizers, Mr. Snylyk congratulated the winners, thanked the participants and guests, and expressed gratitude to the UNA and Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas for their understanding and cooperation in staging tennis tournaments at Soyuzivka.

Seek New Forum

Among the hundreds of spectators who watched the matches over the weekend was Mr. Bohdan Rak, chairman of the USCAK tennis committee and director of the Labor Day weekend national tourney. Sunday night Mr. Rak met with other officials and players to discuss plans for the big tournament September 4-6. The committee is looking for a new format to avoid overcrowding of matches during the three-day tourney.

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St. Basil's Prep Grad Receives Commendation

By George Wirt

STAMFORD, Conn. — Oleh Dzydzora, who was recently graduated from St. Basil's Prep here, was designated as the recipient of the first annual Fairfield County Medical Association Commendation for Scholarship in the Biological Sciences.

At commencement ceremonies Saturday, May 12, it was announced by Bishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk of Stamford, who presented the plaque, that Oleh had been chosen as winner of the Medical Association's Commendation.

The award was presented to Oleh in view of his outstanding achievements in biological sciences during his four years at St. Basil's Prep, and was given to him by the county association, "in hopes that it (the commendation) would inspire a career in medicine."

Aside from his excellent grades at St. Basil, Oleh was also active in many of the school's extracurricular programs. A basketball letterman in his junior year, he was president and member of the Biology Club, vice-president of the Ukrainian Club, and a member of the staff of the school paper, "The Beehive."

Oleh was also a four-year member of the Drama Club. He was active in the Tutoring Club and was a member of the St. Basil's Prep Choir. In addition, he served as an infirmary, assisting the ill in the school's hospital.

The son of Marta and Peter Dzydzora of Jersey City, N.J.,



Oleh Dzydzora

Oleh's younger brother Orest is presently a freshman at St. Basil's Prep. Oleh himself is a graduate of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic grammar school in Jersey City, where he and his family are communicants of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic parish and members of UNA Branch 170.

His sister, Mrs. Olga Tchir, is a former teacher at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic grammar school, as well as at the Jersey City Saturday school of Ukrainian subjects. A graduate of St. Basil's Academy in Fox Chase, she is currently studying for her master's degree and is teaching mathematics at St. Peter's College summer courses.

Oleh's future plans include St. Peter's College, where he intends to major in biology next fall.

Metropolitan Shares...

(Continued from p. 2)

a) In a conference with Metropolitan Senyshyn (4/10/70) in Ottawa, we reached a decision that Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn will send a letter to His Holiness with the statement that he is adding his signature to those of other Ukrainian Catholic bishops on the matter concerning the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate, and that a copy of this letter will be sent to the Archbishop-Major. This copy he was supposed to mail to the Archbishop-Major or deliver through me, since in a month's time I was to go to Europe and meet with the Archbishop-Major in Rome.

b) News concerning Metropolitan Senyshyn's decision to add his signature to those of Ukrainian Catholic bishops on the matter of the creation of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate was publicized in the Ukrainian press.

c) Time passed but I did not receive a copy of Metropolitan Senyshyn's letter to the Pope on this matter. Equally, the Archbishop-Major, as he revealed to me, received no such letter.

d) Such was the situation until March 27, 1971. However, on March 27, 1971, during my visit with Metropolitan Senyshyn in Philadelphia, I became acquainted with the copy of Metropolitan Senyshyn's letter to His Holiness, dated May 15, 1970, in the presence of I. Billinsky, WCFU secretary, in which the Metropolitan states that he is adding his signature to those of other Ukrainian Catholic bishops on the matter of creating a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate. About this fact I informed the president of the secretariat of the WCRU during its deliberations that very day in Philadelphia. To the question as to why a copy of this letter did not reach the hands of the Archbishop-Major, I have no precise answer.

Q. From Your appearance before an English-speaking audience in Winnipeg, on February 15, 1971, which later was commented in the "Progress" weekly (28/2/71), some people are under the impression that the Ukrainian bishops cannot convene an Archiepiscopal Synod, because of the lack of a definitive territoriality of the Archbishop-Major. What is understood under territoriality in the interpretation of the Eastern Congregation and how does the Ukrainian hierarchy understand it?

A. The article by Rev. S. Izyk, dated May 2, 1971, which appeared in "Progress" (Ukrainian section), under the title, "Is the Patriarchate Without Territory?" properly fills in the incomplete reporting of my speech before the English public on Feb. 15, 1971, in Winnipeg. In other words, patriarchates do exist without the so-called definitive territoriality.

Q. Is it true that at the Canadian Conference, despite Your Excellency's election by an absolute majority vote as a member of the Eastern Congregation, Bishop Rusnak of Toronto was appointed to this congregation in your place?

A. I regret that on this question I cannot comment, since I am bound under the rules of secret balloting.

Q. Recently our community has been discussing the latest orders of the Eastern Congregation, which is contrary to the tradition of our Church. We mean the prohibition for Ukrainian bishops to ordain married men as priests. Is not a regulation of this sort contrary to the spirit of the decision of the last Vatican Council?

A. The letter of the Holy Congregation (2/2/71) which forbids Ukrainian Catholic bishops in Canada to ordain married candidates for priesthood is only a reminder of the prohibition of August 18, 1913. This prohibition is not in accordance with the Eastern Church's tradition and, according to the resolutions of Vatican Council II (Eastern Catholic Churches, no. 6), it should be revoked.

Q. What has been done to date by the commission which was called for the codification of laws of the Eastern Churches, in the spirit of the decisions of the last Vatican Council?

A. As evident, the Pontifical Commission created for the codification of the new canonical law of the Eastern Churches, in the spirit of the decisions of the Second Vatican Council, unfortunately has done nothing. This is one of the reasons for the many difficulties encountered by the Eastern Churches and, above all, for our Ukrainian Catholic Church in implementing the resolutions of this Council.

Q. What action do you intend to initiate in reply to the refusal to permit the departure of Cardinal Josyf to Canada? It is being said that having been a prisoner in Siberia Cardinal Josyf has become a prisoner of the Vatican.

A. This problem is extraordinarily painful and complex. It will be necessary to discuss it first with Cardinal Josyf and the officials of the Vatican Curia.

UAVeterans News

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Since the last convention, the UAV national executive board has been quite busy. It held ten meetings at such far away places as Troy, N.Y., New Britain, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Spring Valley, N.Y., and Passaic, N.J.

Activities

The members of the national executive board (M. Wengryn, Commander, Passaic, N.J.; W. Harrison, Senior Vice Commander, Spring Valley, N.Y.; R. Bednarsky, Junior Vice Commander, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Drabyk, Finance officer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vasyi Luchkiw, Adjutant, Spring Valley, N.Y.; G. Yurkiw, Judge Advocate, New York City; F. Nakonechny, Quartermaster, Passaic, N.J.; E. Polche, Chaplain, New York City; M. Boyko, Historian, Passaic, N.J.; E. Prestash, Welfare officer, New Britain, Conn.; W. Dubetz, Immediate Past Commander, New York City) represented Ukrainian American Veterans at such local and national functions as memorial services for Gen. T. Chuprynk in New York; the Nineteenth Conference of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), Ellenville, N.Y.; Annual Communion Breakfast of the Catholic War Veterans in New York; "Zeleni Sviata" Services at Glesh Spey, N.Y.; memorial services at the unveiling of the memorial to the Ukrainian Unknown Soldier at South Bound Brook, N.J. and others.

One of the highlights of the social life of the UAV was the winter carnival, held at Lake Minnewaska, N.Y. Those UAV members and their families who attended the carnival will attest that it was a tremendous social success, and the credit for it is due to the chairman of the carnival, Mr. F. Nakonechny.

The next social event to be sponsored by the UAV national executive board is an outing at Sea Bright, N.J., on Saturday, July 31. M. Wengryn, chairman of this affair, has informed the national executive board that he is expecting a large turnout of veterans and their families, and is assuring us that all will have an excellent time.

The board hopes that all UAV members will take advantage of this seashore resort and spend a pleasant afternoon not only with their own families, but with the entire UAV family.

Convention

The national convention is one of the most significant events of our annual activities. This year the national convention of will be held at Lake Minnewaska, N.Y., during the weekend of September 17, 18, 19. The convention committee (W. Harrison, chairman, Vasyi Luchkiw, co-chairman), together with all the subcommittees, is working very hard to assure the membership of a successful convention in all respects.

"School of the Forest"

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (GP) — Deep in the Catskills, halfway between Lexington and Prattsville on Route 23A, there is a flurry of activity. Uniformed figures are carrying knapsacks down a steep slope, wading through a river and then disappearing into the forest.

Curiosity leads to inquiry. In answer, a walkie-talkie equipped sentry replies that this is the "School of the Forest" where the Ukrainian Plast members spend two weeks in training to become counselors and camp commanders.

This year's "School," under the leadership of Andriy Mycio is the eighth annual. The curriculum includes: anatomy, athletics, bookkeeping, camping, campfires, commissary, cooking, first aid, hiking, map making, nature study, pioneering, singing, signaling, survival, telecommunications, and tracking.

The instructors are: A. Durbak, Taras Liskeyvch, Bohdan Hanushevsky, George I. Pawliczko, Roman Procyk, George Sajewycz, Adrian Slyvockyvi, and Myron Spolsky.

Rev. John Zuck, Pastor Of St. John's in Buffalo, Dies

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A celebrated pontifical Requiem Liturgy was offered June 26, in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo for the Rev. John Zuck, 80, pastor there, since 1923.

Father Zuck died Tuesday, June 22, 1971 in the Brothers of Mercy Sacred Heart Home, Clarence. He was the longest-resident priest in the Ukrainian Catholic Church Diocese of Stamford, Conn., which includes Western New York.

Born in Hirche, Lubachiv county, in Ukraine, he attended schools there, then studied for the priesthood at the University of Lviv and the seminary.

After marrying the former Jane Faranowski in 1918, he was ordained in the Cathedral of St. George in Lviv and served a church in Lubcha.

The Rev. and Mrs. Zuck came to the United States in 1921. Father Zuck first served a parish in Berwick, Pa., then moved to Pittsburgh. In 1923 he was assigned to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church in Buffalo.

In 1969 he celebrated his 50th year in the priesthood. He also served the mission churches of St. Mary's Church of the Byzantine Rite in Niagara Falls and the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic in Laekawanna. He was a member of UNA Branch 304.

Surviving besides his wife are a son, Eugene M. Zuck; a daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Seitz of Orchard Park; three sisters, Mrs. Anastasia Grushetzky of Lancaster, Mrs. Pauline Swist of the Town of Tonawanda, Mrs. Mary Zurawel in Poland, and two great-grandchildren.

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(9)

ЗВІТИ ЧЛЕНІВ ГОЛОВНОЇ РАДИ

(Продовження)

В звітах з діяльності Окружних Комітетів подаю про Окружні наради, а таких відбулося в усіх Окружках в звітному році 22, і я був присутній на 17 нарадах. Слід згадати і те, що я провадив широку кореспонденцію з відділовими урядовцями та іншими особами у союзних справах, і на протязі звітного року вислав 267 листів. Рівнож належить згадати і те, що в звітному році здобув, або допоміг здобути 300 членів, і з того записав на інших осіб 180, а на себе 120.

План праці на 1971 рік

1. Приготовити і відбутися по 2 рази Окружні наради в усіх Окружках моєї території. 2. Відбуваючи Організаційні наради в Окружках, рівночасно відбувати і секретарсько-організаційні курси. Практичні поради зацікавлюють слухачів і більше їх буде приходити на збори. 3. Якщо не відбудеться Центральний Курс весною на Союзівці, то дуже радо погоджуватися, провадити секретарський курс в Окружках, які не належать до мене, а головню там, де нема обласного організатора.

4. Буду намагатися замінити неактивних секретарів гакими людьми, які посягають себе більше союзною праці. 5. Відділи малі і неактивні, де буде того вимагати konieczність, буду зв'язувати з гакими, де є продуктивні секретарі. 6. Буду докладати всі зусилля, щоб приналежити до моєї території Окружні моїх вихованців приїжджали й мого, як вони. 7. Якщо знайдеться потреба, то відіду до західних степів а головню до Каліфорнії, для встановлення контактів з церковними громадами українських свавельців. 8. Планую заснувати в біжучому році 4 нові Відділи. Закінчуючи мій звіт на пості обласного організатора стверджую, що активність, в Окружках була різноманітна. Були такі секретарі та відділові урядовці, які докладали всіх зусиль, щоб конвенційний рік був вдалим. Були такі, що пробували щось робити і мали добру волю, але, не жаль, були і такі секретарі, головню конвенційні делегати які дістали гарну дієгу, але про вступлення нових членів взагалі не дбали.

Були і такі конвенційні делегати та делегатки, які перед конвенцією писали статті до „Свободи“ даючи різні поради — як провадити Окружні Комітети як підприємства нових членів, як запровадити бібліотеку на Союзівці та інше. І що сталося? Ці, які так багато радили, самі нічого не робили, а писали тому, бо хотіли бути популярними, щоб бути вибраними під час конвенції до Головного Уряду УНС. Програми вибори повернулись до своїх місцевостей і замість виконати те, про що писали, „погнівалися на Союз“ і поминали його.

Одначе більшість секретарів та відділових урядовців працюють чесно і віддано, нерідко з ентузіазмом, й тому з великою приємністю та рефектом згадую ці Окружні яких голови та всі відділові урядовці докладали зусиль щоб не допустити до упадку членства в УНС, а навпаки розбудувати його до 100.000 членів.

З того місяця висловлюю моє найщиріше признання всім головам Окружних Управ за їхню дружню та приятельську співпрацю. Я є свідомий того, що, коли б не має допомоги від Окружних Комітетів та поодиноких секретарів, то я ніколи не міг би виконати того, що подав у звіті. Моє щире спасибі всім.

REPORT OF SUPREME ADVISOR TARAS G. SZMAGALA

This is a brief outlined report of my activities and accomplishments at the start of my second four-year term as Supreme Advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, May 1970 through May 1971. This report is outlined in four general categories:



- A. Official representation of the Ukrainian National Association; B. Unofficial representation of the Ukrainian National Association; C. Activity in the Ukrainian and American community; and; D. Items which I have stressed during my tenure on the Supreme Assembly and remarks for the good of the Organization.

A. I was officially appointed to represent the Ukrainian National Association at the following:

- 1. The Ohio Fraternal Congress — Cleveland, Ohio; 2. Organizational meetings Cleveland District, Cleveland, Ohio, and Youngstown District, Youngstown, Ohio; 3. Annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly — Soyuzivka; 4. Meeting of the Building Committee of the Ukrainian National Association — Jersey City, New Jersey; 5. Meeting of the Education Research Committee — Jersey City, New Jersey; 6. Annual meetings of District Committees — Cleveland District, Cleveland, Ohio, and Youngstown District, Youngstown, Ohio; 7. Various other branch problems and functions.

B. I participated in the following functions relating to the Ukrainian National Association:

- 1. Branch Secretary of Branch Number 251; 2. Activity in the Cleveland District Committee; 3. Organization of members; 4. Contacts with various fraternalists; 5. Chairman of the Convention Committee 1970 Ukrainian National Association Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. Believing members of the Supreme Assembly should be engaged in civic endeavors in the American as well as the Ukrainian community, I was active in the following:

- 1. United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland, branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; 2. Trustee — Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation; 3. Executive Board of the Ukrainian Professional Society of Ohio; 4. Executive Committee, Cuyahoga County Republican Party; 5. National Treasurer of the Ukrainian-American Republican Federation; 6. President of the Ukrainian American Republican Club of Ohio; 7. State Nationalities Chairman, Robert Taft, Jr., for Senate Committee; 8. Member of various political, civic and professional organizations.

D. I feel strongly that each member of the Supreme Assembly must participate in the direction and guidance of the Association. Throughout my years on the Supreme Assembly, I have attempted to do this. Listed below are a series of ideas, most of which you have heard before. Some have been considered and supposedly studied, but no concrete answers, programs resulted. Others have been passed as resolutions and not implemented. I will list them again, and again attempt at this Supreme Assembly meeting to make them part of our overall operation.

1. The major advantage of fraternal organization over an insurance company is fraternal benefits. Our Association must continue to increase our fraternal benefits. Our venture into our new fifteen story skyscraper, of which by the way I am wholeheartedly in favor, has made it financially difficult for us to consider some of our previous benefits, such as mortgage loans, etc. However, I feel strongly that we must, somehow, set aside funds for such things as mortgages, and low interest student loans. Orphan coverage, as outlined in several of my past reports, is a benefit which was to be studied and reported on. Hopefully, this report will be given by the Supreme Executive at this meeting.

2. The lifeline of our Association is the organization of new members. We must:

a. Produce effective visual aids and effective programs for organization of members. I think that we must admit that we have not done a good job in this area. Perhaps, we simply do not have the talent at the home office to do what must be done. In this case, we should consider hiring professional public relations people and professional management or sales people who can give our organization proper guidance. I feel that if we do not do this, our present downward trend will continue and eventually our organization's position of strength will be jeopardized seriously.

b. Our organizational plan must be geared toward the organization of youth. As I have said before, the new generation is highly sophisticated and economically able to buy large amounts of insurance. Only if we can properly describe our product to them will they buy.

c. The point system which I originally proposed five years ago has still not been properly implemented and I will continue to push for its proper use.

3. The Association must continue to improve on the internal workings of the main office. We must not wait until we get into the new building to start making changes. I will make a formal resolution at this meeting to make payments to our organizers and secretaries for both the collection of dues and organization of members on a monthly basis. I feel this should greatly aid a more business like approach to our entire organization.

In conclusion, I hope that the strength of some of the statements that I have made does not reflect negativism towards the Association. On the contrary, I feel very positive about the Ukrainian National Association and its ability to adjust and to grow with our times. We have changed. Perhaps not as quickly as some of us would like. Nevertheless, we have changed and we have progressed and I feel confident that we will take the necessary steps to assure our continued progress and growth.

ЗВІТ ГОЛОВНОГО РАДНОГО БОГДАНА ФУТЕЯ

Обов'язком головного радного УНС є працювати для Окружні, яка рекомендувала його на цей відповідальний пост. Беручи це до уваги, дня 21-го березня 1971 р. на Загальних Зборах Відділу УНС, Клівлендської Окружні, я погодився очолити Окружний Комітет Відділу УНС. Окружний Комітет на своєму засіданні в дні 2 квітня 1971 р. передискутував проект праці, пропонував мені, і рішив заквітлувати всі Відділи нашої Окружні для збільшення членства і для їх активної участі в союзному громадському житті. Спеціальну увагу рішено присвятити молоді, приєднуючи її в члени УНС, втагати її в члени Управ поодиноких Відділів, а також організувати для неї окремі Відділи.



- Для кращої ідентифікації Окружного Комітету Відділу УНС серед нашої громади запланували на найближчий час такі імпрези: 1) Панель, п. н. „Наркоманія“. Участь в панелі візьмуть лікарі і інші фахівці. Панель відбудеться в дні 8-го травня 1971. 2) „Союзний день“ під кличем „в пошані до піонерів“, в дні 10-го жовтня 1971 р. 3) Концерт молодих талантів. Дату буде призначено пізніше. 4) Важливість і konieczність життєвого забезпечення і

недопінювання його нашою громадою. Громадське Віче, дата буде усталена.

5) Активна, організаційна і матеріальна, участь в будові, Українського Громадського Центру для Клівленду і околиці.

Я заступав УНС в слідуючих імпрезах:

- 1) З'їзди СУМА — Захід, на Оселі „Хортиця“ біля Клівленду, в дні 5 і 6 вересня 1970 р. 2) Конвенції Братських Організацій, стейту Огайо в дні 12 і 13 жовтня 1970 р. в Клівленді. 3) Конгресі Союзу Українських Товариств Америки СУСТА, 21 і 22 листопада 1970 р. на Союзівці. Крім згаданої діяльності я брав участь у Народах Головного Уряду УНС в дні 18, 19 і 20-го вересня 1970 р. на Союзівці. При уконституційованні Комісії я увійшов до слідуючих: — Голова Комісії Молоді, Секретар Дослідчо-Виховної Комісії. Від Головної Ради член Культурної Комісії.

Рівнож я брав участь в спеціальних нарадах Дослідчо-Виховної Комісії, в головній канцелярії УНС, в дні 22-го січня 1971 р.

Від Комісії Молоді, як її голова, пропоную для розгляду і вирішення, Річним Народам Головного Уряду, слідує:

- 1) Збільшити стипендійний фонд, для студуючої молоді, членів УНС, головню тієї, що студіює українознавчі предмети. 2) Видавати безпроцентові позички, для студуючої молоді, на час студії і 6 місяців по їх закінченню. Після того часу сплата догву, місячними ратами при 4% річно відсотків. 3) Перевести статистичні студії української молоді в аспекти ділянки нашого суспільно-громадського, економічно-господарського, політичного і наукового життя. 4) Літні курси українознавства на Союзівці, приміняти до сучасних вимог молоді. 5) Окружні Комітети УНС, повинні zatrudniti в час літніх місяців (ферій), за фінансовою винагородою, бо-дай одного студента, студентку, для виконання суспільно-громадської праці в даній Окружці. 6) Окружні Комітети повинні організувати Відділи Молоді в своїх Окружках і втагати молоді до Управ Відділів, бо це найкраща запорука росту і праці УНСоюзу.

ЗВІТ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ГОЛОВНОГО РАДНОГО АНАТОНА ДОРОШЕНКА

Перед звітування, користуючись нагодою, щоб подякувати Делегатам 27-ї Конвенції УНСоюзу, за їх довіру я виявляю в виборі мене головним радним УНСоюзу.



Завданням головного радного, так, як я зрозумів це, беручи участь в минулорічній Конвенції та в Надзвичайних Народах Головного Уряду, є дбати за ріст УНСоюзу та працювати на громадській ниві для досягнення намічених цілей української суспільності. Від успіху цієї праці залежить дальший розвиток УНСоюзу і у своїй чергу УНСоюзу, а зокрема його урядовців, мусять відіграти важливу роль, в збереженні української ідентичності, як на еміграції так і в Україні, та в боротьбі української спільноти за самостійну Україну.

Звітуючи про працю в УНСоюзі слід підкреслити наступне:

- 1. Зорганізував 22 членів у минулій каденції. 2. Робив заходи, разом із головним радним Є. Рететого, для організування Відділу в Форт Вейн, Індіана. Хоч перша наша спроба була неуспішна, всеж-таки маю надію, що в біжучому році спроможемо це виконати. 3. Будучи заступником голови Окружного Комітету Відділу Чикаго, був вибраним на голову Студійної Комісії, при Окружці, якої завданням було підшукування нових ідей та нових підходів для успішного розвитку Окружні та УНСоюзу. Рекомендації Студійної Комісії були прийняті як план праці на цей рік, на перших нарадах нововибраної Окружці. Ці рекомендації такі: а) опрацювати план для започаткування пропагування УНСоюзу через радіо та пресу; в) влаштувати містечківський фестиваль; г) поновити „Союзівці Дні“ — пікніки. 4. Брав участь, як член Виховно-Дослідчого Комітету в його нарадах які відбулися в січні ц. р. в Головній Канцелярії УНСоюзу. 5. Репрезентував УНСоюз на Конвенції Української Православної Ліги в Мінеаполіс, Мінеота; на храмові свята української православної катедри св. князя Володимира; на посвяченні храмової площі української католицької церкви св. Володимира і Ольги; на ювілейній бенкеті в честь настоятеля української православної катедри св. князя Володимира, о. Ф. Віленького; на річних зборах Іллінійського Братського Конгресу.

Відвідав табір СУМА в стейті Висконсин та ознайомився із його виховною працею. 7. Брав участь в річних загальних зборах чотирьох місцевих Відділів УНС, як також був вибраним заступником голови 114-го Відділу та головою Окружного Комітету Відділів Чикаго на біжучий рік.

З моєї загально-громадської праці уважаю потрібним подати таке:

- 1. Допомога збирати фонди для Українського Вільного Університету, з нагоди 50-ти літнього ювілею. 2. Займаючи пост референта зв'язків при Товаристві Українських Інженерів, Відділ Чикаго, роблю заходи для фінансової допомоги Катедрі Українознавства при Гарвардському Університеті. 3. Будучи заступником голови Українського Республіканського Клубу, працював для вибрання п. О. Забрючного на конгресмежа ЗСА. 4. При українській православної катедри св. князя Володимира займаю пост заступника голови Парофійної Управи, голови хору „Боян“ та заступника голови Парофійної Шкільної Ради. На закінчення бажано подати слідуєчі рекомендації, які вважаю потрібними для дальшого росту УНСоюзу: 1. Головний Уряд повинен підкреслити пріоритет УНСоюзу, як братської і громадської установи, з основним обов'язком допомагати членам та всій нашій громаді. 2. Головний Уряд повинен уложити та схвалити обов'язки головних радних для поліпшення ефективності їхньої праці. 3. Головний Уряд та зокрема Екзекутива повинні виконати резолюції з 27-ї Конвенції УНСоюзу. 4. Головний Уряд повинен розглянути всі прийняті резолюції на минулорічній Конвенції та їх належно вирішити. 5. Головний Уряд повинен схвалити бюджет для пропагування УНСоюзу через радіо та несоюзну пресу і передати належну суму для диспозиції Окружці. 6. Головний Уряд повинен схвалити бюджет для допомоги виховно-молочечам організаціям, школам та спортивним товариствам.

ЗВІТ ГОЛОВНОЇ РАДНОЇ АННИ ГАРАС

В місяці травні 1970 року, під час 27-ї конвенції УНС в Клівленді, мене вибрано головою радною найстаршої української установи в діаспорі, а саме УНС.



УНС для мене не був чимось новим тоном, що ще в 1949 року, по приїзді на вільну землю Вашингтона, я вступила в члени 47-го Відділу ім. Ольги Басараб в Бетлгемі. Там сповняла обов'язки касира, а відтак, від 1953 року, була вибрана секретаркою Відділу і на тому пості залишилася по сьогоднішній день. Не залежно від того, почавши від 1965 року, виконувала обов'язки секретарки Окружного Комітету Відділів УНС Ліга-Велійської Окружці, а в 1970 році і поновно 1971 р. була вибрана головою згаданого Окружці.

Маючи за собою довголітню практику, як в Відділі так і Окружці, лишень на цій підставі, я зваяжилась кандидувати на пост члена Головного Уряду так поважної установи, як УНСоюз.

Як голова радня я, з доручення Екзекутив, брала участь 13-го червня в організаційних нарадах Окружці Твердого Вугілля Шамокіно, відтак 28-го червня, у „Союзному Дні УНС Пенсильвійського Стейту“, який відбувся в Лігайтоні заходом всіх Окруж Пенсаівенції.

Щоб познайомитися відвідала 16-го червня Головну Канцелярію УНС, де того самого дня був у відділчанх Владика Орест.

26-го липня відбувся в місцевості Лейквуд, На, традиційний „Український День“ шамокіній Окружці, в якому я взяла участь.

17, 18, 19 і 20-го вересня 1970 я брала участі у спеціальних нарадах Головного Уряду.

Рівнож в дні 10-го і 11-го жовтня була присутна на Окружних Народах Окруж Вількіс-Бері і Скрентон. — Як в Шамокіні так і в Вількіс Бері та Скрентоні на нарадах був присутній головний радний та обласний організатор Степан Гавриш.

Як голова Окружці, я старалась бути в контакті зі всіма Відділами Окружці, а при цьому старалась, щоб Окружці була активною в усіх ділянках її завдань.

28-го серпня відбулись організаційні збори нашої Окружці, отримавши з секретарським курсом, яким провадив обласний організатор Степан Гавриш. Заплановані матеріали були доступні, слухачі були задоволені і тому рекомендували такі курси іншим Окружкам. В тих зборах брала участь і заступниця головного предсідки п-ні Марія Душиняк.

17-го жовтня заходом Окружці відбулись вільна забава з танцями на це, щоб здобути фінанси на Фонд Катедри Українознавства при Гарвардському Університеті.

Коли говорити про організаційну працю Окружної Комітету, то Окружці здобула в звітному році 83 члени, що було рекордним числом, за час існування нашої Окружці.

Коли говорити про технічну поміч Відділам, то позитим, що я відвідувала поодиноких секретарів та давала їм технічні поради, я допомогла впрядкувати 435-й Відділ в Істоні, де секретаркою обрано молодшу учительку панну Евгєнію Прашич.

На вступі я згадала, що виконую обов'язки секретарки 47-го Відділу. Відділ вийде з кожним роком збільшуватись. Тому 15 років він нараховував заледви 30 членів, а тепер має понад 170. До зросту Відділу помогло і це, що я вже 5 років належу до „Клубу Заслужених Союзівців“, даючи по 25 і більше членів річно. В минулому році цей Відділ здобув 33 члени.

Незалежно від праці для УНС не занедбую інших ділянок праці, а головню праці в жіночих організаціях. Належу до головної управи ОЖ ОЧСУ, з заступництвом голови місцевого Відділу ОЖ ОЧСУ в Алентаві, є членом 91-го Відділу СУА в Бетлгемі. Рівнож від років беру активну участь в Відділі УКК Ліга-Велійської Окружці, де я раніше сповняла обов'язки секретаря, а тепер є членом управи.

Реасумуючи мій звіт з праці на пості головної радної, голови Окружного Комітету і секретарки Відділу, я є свідомою того, що можна б мати кращі успіхи в організаційній діяльності, але для того потрібно ввести деякі зміни в підході до нашої молоді. Тому пропоную звернути увагу на студуючу молоді, а головню молоді шкільно-українознавства при ріжних організаціях та церквах. Ми знаємо, що там де є церква, там є діти й є молоді.

Рівнож пропоную звернути увагу на літні табори молодечих Організацій як СУМ, Пласт, ОДМ, Зарєво та інших організацій, як в Америці так і Канаді, а коли потрібно, прийти їм з поміччю.

Справа нашої Союзівки. — Союзівку ми всі любимо і гордимось нею, одначе прийшов час, щоб там ввести деякі улпшення, а головню запровадження охолодження в Ідальні і концертний зал „Веселці“. Рівнож пора застановитись над приміщенням для гостей, і тому належить опрацювати план побудови модерних кімнат для гостей. Коли це занедаємо, то не можна буде розраховувати на поважну фреквенцію гостей.

Коли згадую Союзівку, то дозволю собі заторкнутися справу побуду наших молодих працівників, zatrudnених там під час літа. Ми зчаста говоримо, що молоді то наша майбутність. Якщо так, то ми повинні нею відповідно заопікуватись. Маю на увазі це, щоб молоді хлопці і дівчата, які там працюють, мали відповідні приміщення, бо теперішні обставини їхніх мешкань є жалюгідні. Також пропоную, щоб zatrudnени на Союзівці дівчата мали свою опікунку яка б була їхньою товаришкою і допомагала їм практичними порадами. Це повинна бути жінка середнього віку, яка є обаяннена з ментальністю молодих дівчат.

(Продовження в наступному числі)

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