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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

PIK LXXVIII Ч. 192 SECTION TWO SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1971 ЦЕНТІВ 20 CENTS No. 192 VOL. LXXVIII

Pierre Trudeau Pledges Federal Support to "All Cultures"

UFU JUBILEE

CONGRESSMEN FLOOD, DERWINSKI TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES



Congr. Daniel J. Flood

Congr. Edward J. Derwinski

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Congressmen Daniel J. Flood, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Edward J. Derwinski, a Republican from Illinois, will receive honorary degrees from the Ukrainian Free University in recognition of their innumerable services to Ukrainian culture in the free world.

The ceremony will take place on Saturday, October 23, during the jubilee banquet, to be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in New York City.

The presentation of the honorary degrees will be made by Prof. Wolodymyr Janiw, Rector of the UFU, who will come from Munich for the occasion. Accompanying him will be the delegation of the UFU in the United States, headed by its chairman, Prof. Wasyl Lew, and consisting of Prof. Basil Steciuk, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Prof. Joseph Andruschkiw, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, and Prof. Roman Hoydysh.

Senate's Choice

The decision to bestow honorary degrees upon these American legislators was made by the UFU Senate on the recommendation of Ukrainian American leaders.

The jubilee banquet is being sponsored by some 48 organizations which constitute the honorary sponsoring committee under the presidency of Roman Huhlewych, president of the Committee of United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater New York.

The honorary sponsors include His Eminence Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, Archbishop-Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Most Reverend Mstyslaw Skrypnyk, Archbishop and President of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, and the Most Reverend Ivan Buchko, Archbishop and Apostolic Visitor for Ukrainian Catholics in Western Europe.

The implementation of the banquet and the symposium is in the hands of the jubilee committee, headed by Dr. Roman S. Holiat, with the following members: Dr. Ivan Dorozynsky, vice-chairman; Dr. Petro Goy, secretary; Mykola Turecky, treasurer; Dr. Walter Dushnyk, press and information; Dr. Ihor Sonevsky, musical program; George Honezarenko and Michael Saldan, banquet chairmen, and members-at-large: Roman Hoydysh, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Miss Kvitka Semanyshyn, Theodore Wolanyk and Dr. Wasyl Wyszynany.

Ethnic Representations

Among the foreign and ethnic representation at the banquet will be a Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany, and representatives of Czech, Polish, Lithuanian, Jewish, Latvian and other American ethnic groups.

The chorus "Dumka" of New York, consisting of 70 members, will participate in the program, under the direction of (Continued on p. 2)

Chicago, Philadelphia Mark Anniversary of Synod

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of faithful, led by their clergy, joined in impressive festivities during the first weekend of October to mark the second anniversary of the Fourth Archbishoply Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was held in Rome in 1969 under the leadership of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj.

Sunday, October 3, saw multitudes in Chicago and Philadelphia observe the anniversary with solemn religious services and special afternoon programs which combined speeches by lay leaders of the movement for the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate and appropriate concert-type performances by individual artists and choral groups.

Church in Need

In line with the proclaimed observances, a fund-raising drive for the "Church in Need" is being conducted throughout the country in the form of "banquets that will not take place."

The concept, devised by Dr. Bohdan Olesnycky of Irvington, N.J., a civic-minded physician who has been involved in many phases of Ukrainian community life, involves the sale of \$10 tickets as if for a fête which, however, will not be held. The money thus collected will be placed at the disposal of Cardinal Josyf. Committees in individual localities anticipate that the fund-drive, which will continue through early November, should net in excess of \$10,000 each.

Chicago

In Chicago, Solemn Liturgies were celebrated at St. Nicholas Cathedral by the Very Rev. William M. Bilinsky, vice-chancellor, in the presence of the Most Rev. Jaroslaw Gabro, Bishop of St. Nicholas Diocese here, and at the Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church by the Very Rev. P. Dzilynsky, with Revs. M. Butrynsky and I. Kropec, co-celebrants.

Dr. Olesnycky was the principal speaker at the afternoon observance which saw a throng of over 1,000 fill the Chopin school auditorium here. Messiares of blessing from Cardinal Josyf

and Bishop Gabro were read by Mrs. Liuboslava Shandra. After performances by a "Surma" mixed choir and a recitation by Roma Turiansky, the festivities concluded with the reading of special telegrams to Cardinal Josyf and Archbishops Ambrose Senyshyn and Maxim Hermaniuk, asking that the three hierarchs, currently attending the World Synod of Bishops in Rome, hold a presynodal conference and announce the date of the Fifth Archbishoply Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Philadelphia

In Philadelphia, the Solemn Liturgy was offered by the Rev. Wasyl Holowynsky assisted by the Revs. David Clooney and Isidore Sochokiv, at the capacity filled Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The principal speakers at the parish hall program following the religious services were: Myroslaw Nawrocky, chairman of the "Church in Need" fund-raising committee, and Prof. Mirosław Labunka, vice-president of the Council of Laity.

Both speakers pledged loyalty to the Archbishop-Major and called for continued efforts for the attainment of autonomy in the form of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate.

Hold UNA Day in Conn. Tomorrow

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. — An afternoon program, capped by a banquet with American and Ukrainian civic leaders attending, will comprise the UNA Day festivities here Sunday, October 17, staged by the Connecticut state UNA District Committee.

The announcement was made following a meeting of the District Committee, headed by Prof. John Teluk, who is also UNA Supreme Vice-President. The UNA Day committee is headed by Wasyl Olijnyk, secretary of UNA Branch 387.

The principal speaker at the banquet will be Supreme Advisor and regional organizer Stepan Hawrysz. City mayor and councilmen are expected to attend, as well as local Ukrainian clergy and community leaders.

Featured in the entertainment program will be the SUMA vocal trio "Soloveyky" from Philadelphia, under the direction of Prof. Zoya Markowych. Also appearing on the program will be Hartford's SUMA dancers under the direction of Nadia Kraviec.

Cocktails, beginning at 12 noon, will precede the 2 p.m. program at the local Ukrainian National Home. Dancing will follow the banquet.

PRIESTHOOD DEFLECTIONS

ROME, Italy. — A survey commissioned by the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith has revealed that the number of Catholic priests leaving the priesthood has grown from 563 in 1964 to an estimated 2,000 in 1970.

The survey confirmed the common belief that the majority left because of mandatory celibacy, according to "L'Avenire," a Catholic newspaper.

Catholic Bishops Plead For 'Silent Church' in Ukraine

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — In an appeal entitled "Defense of the 'Silent Church,'" five Ukrainian Catholic Bishops of the U.S. called upon world leadership to intercede through their respective governments and church hierarchies on behalf of the persecuted people and Church in Ukraine.

Signed by Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia, Bishop Joseph Schmondiuk of Stamford, Bishop Jaroslaw Gabro of Chicago and Bishops John Stock and Basil H. Losten, Philadelphia Auxiliaries, the appeal deals with the recent arrest of Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Vasyl Welychkovsky.

He was arrested by KGB agents for the first time on January 27, 1969 in Lviv and reportedly carted off to a Moscow prison. According to information received July 4, 1971 he was re-sentenced to a prison in Donbas. The official charge was the secret consecrating of a bishop and the spiritual ministering to his flock.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church organization was destroyed by the Soviet government 1945-46; however, millions of the faithful have refused to accept government-supported Russian Orthodoxy.

and to this day continue to worship secretly in their own faith.

The memorandum-appeal quoted official Soviet papers in which the Ukrainian Catholic Church was assailed as an "instrument of Western intelligence agencies" and an "obstacle to Communist progress and development" in Ukraine.

It also cited the United Nations "Declaration of Human Rights," signed by both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, which guarantees full religious freedom.

Asking for prayers for the "Silent Church" in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Catholic bishops of the U.S. appealed for world support for the suffering people of Ukraine in their quest for freedom.

The same hierarchy takes the occasion of the World Synod of Bishops meeting in Rome since September 30 to bring the unbearable situation of their suffering brothers in Ukraine to the attention of each Synod Father, especially since the Synod is to discuss world justice.

The Bishops also turn to every proponent of justice and peace in the world to make all efforts to return freedom to the "Silent Church" in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Scholars to Take Part In Historical Conference

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Seven Ukrainian scholars — historians and political scientists — will present papers at this year's convention of the American Historical Association scheduled for December 28-30 in New York.

The Association, the oldest among American historical societies, embraces some 12,000 members, mostly scholars at American and Canadian institutions of higher learning. In previous years only two historians had presented papers on Ukrainian subjects at the conventions.

Dissent

The Ukrainian Historical Society will be represented at the convention by a paper on dissent in Ukraine to be delivered by Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw of Carleton University in Canada.

A separate session, dealing with the "Uniqueness of Ukrainian Zaporozhian Kozaks," will be chaired by Prof. Ihor Shevchenko, with Profs. Omeljan Pritsak, Alexander Baran and Andrzej Kaminski.

To Stage Protest March, Rally at United Nations

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A motorcade through the streets of Manhattan culminating in a protest rally at the United Nations here will be held Saturday, October 23, according to an announcement of the Ukrainian Liberation Front Organizations which are staging the event.

Taking advantage of the 26th General Assembly session now in progress and the presence of hundreds of diplomats from around the world, the ULF Organizations intend to dramatize the plight of the enslaved Ukrainian people and to protest against the recent persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals by the Russo-Communist regime.

The survey confirmed the common belief that the majority left because of mandatory celibacy, according to "L'Avenire," a Catholic newspaper.

delivering papers. Edward Keenan of Harvard will be the discussant.

Prof. Stephan Horak of Eastern Illinois University will chair a session on nationalism. Prof. Wolodymyr Hucul is scheduled to discuss the revival of Ukrainian nationalism, while Profs. T. Gromada and J. Kissler will treat the manifestations of Slovak and Hungarian nationalisms, respectively.

Prof. Yuriy Borys will take part in a session devoted to the Riga Treaty, chaired by Prof. P. Vandich.

Prof. Basil Dmytryshyn will chair a session on the relationship between the east and the west.

Public Forum

The Ukrainian Historical Society has announced tentative plans for a public meeting in New York to discuss the problems and direction of the study of Ukrainian history in the United States. The date and place of this meeting will be announced shortly.

CANADA'S PREMIER ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY AT UKRAINIAN CONGRESS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada chose the tenth Triennial Congress of Ukrainians in Canada, meeting in Winnipeg, Man., October 8-11, to pledge federal support for the development of "all of Canada's cultures" in line with the recommendations of Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism as they apply to federal jurisdiction.

Assistance Promised

In announcing what is generally regarded as a new policy with respect to non-English and non-French groups comprising Canada's population, Premier Trudeau said that the government of Canada "will seek to assist the development of those cultural groups which have demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, and as well as a clear need for assistance."

In virtually adopting the concept of multiculturalism and multilingualism, an idea strongly advocated by Ukrainians and other ethnic groups in Canada, Premier Trudeau stated unequivocally that the preservation of languages and cultures is not only desirable but necessary to "guarantee to Canada its diversity, its richness, its strength."

"Language so described becomes synonymous with culture," said Mr. Trudeau. "Though language for that purpose need not be official, it nevertheless deserves the support of government."

Mr. Trudeau went on to enumerate some of the programs, including national museums, national film board, national libraries and public archives, as having already been approved by the government, as well as others to be evolved by the respective communities and supported financially by the government.

Encourage Preservation

"All of these are designed to add substance to the policy of the Canadian government to recognize the importance to Canada of the many cultural and linguistic elements in our society, and to encourage their preservation and enhancement."

(Full text of Mr. Trudeau's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The Prime Minister, who last June had aroused the ire of the Ukrainian Canadian community by his comparison of Ukrainians to dissidents



Premier Pierre Trudeau

persecuted by the Kremlin to FLQ terrorists, pledged to a group of Ukrainian students here that he would present "certain representations" to Premier Kosygin — scheduled to arrive in Canada this week for an official visit — regarding treatment of political prisoners in Ukraine.

Mr. Trudeau addressed the Congress Saturday, October 9, at the banquet held in conjunction with the four-day assemblage.

Msgr. Kushnir Re-Elected

Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir, who has headed the Ukrainian Canadian Committee since its establishment in 1940, except for a three-year interval, has been re-elected for a period of one year in line with the rotational system adopted at this congress.

The change, which involved amendment in the by-laws of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, saw also the establishment of an Executive Board with a Presidium instead of the previous presidium and council.

Following the termination of Msgr. Kushnir's one-year term — as a representative of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, one of six original founding organizations — the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada will advance its candidate for presidency who will occupy that post until the next congress in 1974. From then on, the three-year rotational system among the six founding organizations goes into effect fully. In addition to the Brotherhood and the League, the other four are: Ukrainian National Federation, League for Ukraine's Liberation, Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association.

The Executive Board, according to the new structure, consists of representatives of the six organizations. The Presidium includes representatives of (Continued on p. 3)

IN MINNEAPOLIS

Catholic Parish Builds New Church

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A new Ukrainian Catholic Church, to serve a parish of 198 families here, is being built at a cost of \$600,000, with the corner-stone blessing ceremonies scheduled for Sunday, October 31.

The entire complex includes the church, the chanery office and a gallery, the latter an elongated structure that will actually join the two former.

Msgr. Dr. Stephen Knapp, pastor of St. Constantine's, is compiling photos of Ukrainian churches, some destroyed and some still standing, notably in Ukraine where the Communist regime bars free practice of religion. Also displayed will be portraits and names of Ukrainian hierarchs, priests and faithful who have suffered for their Church and people.

This is in line with the parish's motto, "The enemy destroys and we are building anew," which has been the



Artist's conception of the new St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church now under construction in Minneapolis, Minn.

spiritual guide of the small Catholic community here in building the new church.

The fund-raising committee, headed by Dr. I. Doroshchak, has already collected a total of \$400,000. The parish's 160 families have contributed \$1,000 each. The sale of "pyrohy," supervised the women of the parish, has netted a total of \$52,000 so far. Assisting the fund-raising committee is Roman Smulka, trustee, and Dr. Mi-

chael Kozak who heads the youth fund drive.

The Most Rev. Jaroslaw Gabro, Bishop of St. Nicholas in Chicago, will officiate at a solemn Pontifical Liturgy preceding the corner-stone blessing ceremonies October 31.

For the consecration of the new church — tentatively scheduled for June of next year — the pastor and the parishioners hope for the arrival of Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj.

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Pluralism Reaffirmed

Unquestionably, Premier Trudeau's reaffirmation of cultural pluralism in Canada — as a matter of policy — is a development of major significance for all Canadians, notably the non-English and non-French speaking segments of the population, grouped in what has been known for years as the "Third Force."

That the Prime Minister chose the Tenth Congress of Ukrainians in Canada to make that statement is both a tribute to the strength and vitality of our community in Canada and a recognition of our kinsmen's continued self-assertion in every segment of the country's political, social and cultural life.

It can be stated without exaggeration that the concept of a "mosaic," evolved largely by Ukrainian Canadians though not without cooperation and active support of other ethnic groups, is now being officially implemented as a working policy by Canada's government. Moreover, that policy, in Mr. Trudeau's words, will be abetted by the government's financial support for programs designed to "enhance and enrich" the many cultures comprising the "mosaic." Strength and unity in diversity, for years sought and nourished and idealized, is now moving closer to reality in Canada.

In assessing Mr. Trudeau's statement, it is of utmost significance to note his emphasis on the role of language in the preservation and continued enrichment of one's cultural heritage. "Language in this sense is a contributor of those values which guarantee to Canada its diversity, its richness, its strength. Language so described becomes synonymous with culture..."

We would merely extend the scope of this statement to include not only Canada but our entire community in the free world.

Our Youth Vote

As the year of presidential elections draws near, scores of political analysts are delving into speculation as to how the lowering of the voting age is going to affect the outcome of local, state and national elections.

Unquestionably, the new group of young voters adds a totally new dimension to the country's political process. As a matter of fact, some pollsters state that the inclusion of the youth vote may change the composition of the Congress and state legislatures. That is, providing young people show enough political acumen to take advantage of their just granted right.

This, in no small measure, is applicable to our young people, though it does not exclude the adult segment of our community. A prerequisite to establishing even a semblance of what comes under the general term of Ukrainian power is our participation in the political process of this country. This means activity on the local and national levels, regardless of party affiliation, and, above all, voting.

In this respect we have a great deal to learn from our kinsmen in Canada, who, by virtue of their organization, aggressiveness and self-assertion have made great inroads into the country's power structure.

A public service message over many radio stations across the nation keeps repeating "You have a right to vote — don't waste it!" It is a message worth heeding by all of our people, especially our youth, who now have a broader base for what we all strive for — Ukrainian power.

Free University: Five Decades of Work

By DR. ROMAN HOLIAT

(The following are excerpts from a booklet published by the same author).

During the first World War, the Ukrainian lands served as the battleground for the Russian and German-Austrian armies. Western Ukraine, which formed a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, (the crownlands of Galicia and Bukovina) had enjoyed greater cultural freedom than did the Ukrainian territories under Tsarist Russian occupation. Unmindful of the great struggle carried on during the war by Ukrainians on both sides of the Zbruch River to reestablish their own sovereign state, the western world then, as unfortunately even today, failed to look upon the Ukrainian cause with sympathy and understanding. As a result, the struggle of the Ukrainian forces with the White and Red Russian armies, and the Polish armies as well, was not crowned with success.

In November and December of 1920, a college-level program of lectures was instituted for young Ukrainians of various ages and scholastic levels, though di-

rected primarily towards high school graduates at that time in Vienna in great numbers. This program was realized through the initiative of the section for promotion of higher learning of the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers, particularly its head, Prof. Alexander Kolesa.

Permanent Program

Soon a decision was reached to change this program into a permanent establishment. This saw the development of Prof. Kolesa's original idea into the founding of the Ukrainian Free University.

The formal opening of the Free University (UFU) in Vienna took place on January 17, 1921, in the "Architektenverein" Building, Aschenbachgasse 9.

The Council of the Ukrainian Free University consisted of Prof. Alexander Kolesa, Prof. Stanislaw Dnistriansky, Prof. Ivan Hanytsky, Prof. Dr. Volodymyr Starosolsky and the representation of the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers, Dr. Volodymyr Kushnir and Alexander Oles (Kandyba). Most of these men were representatives of the Ukrainian intellectual elite of Galicia, which hitherto had waged a long determined struggle for the establishment of a Ukrainian university in Lviv. During the era of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Prof. S. Dnistriansky, as a deputy of the Austrian Parliament, had given the matter of a Ukrainian university his primary consideration.

"FEDERAL SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO ALL CULTURES"

(Below is the address of Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, including his policy statement, delivered to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Winnipeg, Man., on October 9, 1971).

I am honored to be here this evening, in the presence of such distinguished guests, to celebrate with you the 80th anniversary of the arrival in Western Canada of the first Ukrainian settlers. I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and bring greetings from the Government of Canada for this successful and important 10th Tri-Annual Congress.

There are many factors which contribute to the wealth of a country, among them are size, climate, and physical resources — but none of these is as important as the people who live there. It is the human contribution that determines the value of a society and of a nation. It is the human resources that fashion the character of a country.

Contributions of Others

One of the unfortunate aspects of life in a country as large and as burgeoning as Canada is how little each of us knows about the day-to-day contribution of others. What we read in our history books — as in our newspapers — tends most often to be of the adventurous or romantic kind of activity, and very seldom of the disciplined drudgery of man's struggle against adversity. It has been left to the poet and to the novelist to chronicle the heroism of ordinary men in plain and ordinary circumstances, whose contribution comes not from some single act of bravery or inspiration but from the steady application of human resolve in despair as well as in joy. This is not material for a dramatic TV special or a cinematic extravaganza, but it is the very stuff of life, and the secret of the strength of the Canadian character. The names of the explorers

— Mackenzie and Radisson, Fraser and La Verendrye — are known to every school-child; romance of the voyager and the buffalo-hunters are spelled out in the history books. But how many Canadians know of such extraordinary feats as the migration in 1887 of the first party of Mormon men, women and children north from Utah over the desolate and forbidding wilderness of Idaho and Montana to found the now prosperous farming and ranching communities of southern Alberta? How many of us have been told of the fortitude of Chief Piapot and his Cree Indian people as they struggled through the bitter winter of 1883-84 when temperature dropped 40° below zero? And who but those living in a line from Winnipeg to Edmonton are aware today of the hardship endured, and the difficulties overcome, by those persons, many of Ukrainian origin, who settled the west between 1880-1914?

It is a different kind of man, and a different kind of woman, who strikes out into new terrain, not to discover and pass on, but to settle and develop. Every country requires both explorers and settlers — on the frontiers of science and industry and business — but it is the settlers who are so often the unsung heroes.

"Overcome"

It is difficult for Canadians in 1971 to envisage the hardships and the deprivations overcome by that generation which came to Canada from northern and eastern Europe three quarters of a century ago. They came to escape the economic, social and political deprivations of other societies but

they encountered here climatic and environmental rigours of a dimension they had never expected, and for which they were ill-prepared. They remained — suffering through bitterly cold winters in crude shelters fashioned of mud, opening to cultivation vast tracts of virgin land, benefitting from the entrepreneurial character of the community, and assuming willingly the responsibilities of a free and democratic society. Canada owes much to them, and not just in regional geographic terms. The contribution of those settlers is felt far away from Minnedosa, or Humboldt, or Mundare. Those settlers, through their hardiness, the retention of their cultures and their values, their understanding of the forces of history, but above all through their fortitude, changed all of Canada.

Though the west had been opened and settled by newcomers from many countries, Canada remained until World War I a country of predominantly British and French communities. From 1918 onward, however, it gradually became something quite different as tens of thousands of further settlers arrived in a new wave of immigration. We became in the inter-war period a society of great diversity. To those who came to Canada from places other than Britain or France must be given much of the credit for reviving a word which had fallen into disuse in this country's demographic vocabulary — the single word "Canadian" which had been employed by arrivals from France prior to 1759. Those arriving in the twenties and thirties introduced as well a large number of new languages and cultures, different attitudes, and fresh points of view. These very differences exposed them to the fate suffered through the centuries by all immigrant groups everywhere — ostracism, contempt, discrimination. But persistence, demonstrated ability, and numbers have overcome even these humiliations.

Tolerance

In the quarter century since 1945, another change has taken place. Canada's population distribution has now become so balanced as to deny to any one racial or linguistic component an absolute majority. Every single person in Canada is now a member of a minority group. Linguistically, our origins are one third English, one third French, and one third neither. We have no alternative but to be tolerant of one another's differences. Beyond the threshold of tolerance, however, we have countless opportunities to benefit from the richness and variety of a Canadian life which is the result of this broad mix. The fabric of Canadian society is

as resilient as it is colorful. It is a multi-cultural society; it offers to every Canadian the opportunity to fulfill his own cultural instincts and to share those from other sources. This mosaic pattern, and the moderation which it includes and encourages, makes Canada a very special place.

It is a special place, and a stronger place as well. Each of the many fibres contributes its own qualities and Canada gains strength from the combination. We become less like others; we become less susceptible to cultural, social or political envelopment by others. We become less inclined — certainly less obliged — to think in terms of national grandeur; inclined not at all to assume a posture of aggressiveness, or ostentation, or might. Our image is of a land of people with many differences, but many contributions; many variations in view — but a single desire to live in harmony. We have concluded in Canada almost without debate that true greatness is not measured in terms of military might or economic aggrandisement. On a planet of finite size, the most desirable of all characteristics is the ability and desire to cohabit with persons of differing backgrounds, and to benefit from the opportunities which this offers.

No Single Model

To those who argue — as some still do — that cultural differences are divisive and weakening, that Canada would be less susceptible to internal dissension if we were all of the same mould, I respond with an emphatic denial. Uniformity is neither desirable nor possible in a country the size of Canada. We should not even be able to agree upon the kind of Canadian to choose as a model, let alone persuade most people to emulate it. There are surely few policies potentially more disastrous for Canada than to tell all Canadians that they must be alike. There is no such thing as a model or ideal Canadian. What could be more absurd than the concept of an "all-Canadian" boy or girl? A society which eulogizes the average citizen is one which breeds mediocrity.

What the world should be seeking and what we in Canada must continue to cherish, are not concepts of uniformity but human values: compassion, love and understanding. Our standard in all activities should be one of excellence, but our routes to its achievement may be as numerous as there are Canadians who pursue it. The understanding which we seek is not always apparent in Canada nor, perhaps, will it ever be. Its attainment requires the initiative and support of both individuals and groups.

(Continued on p. 4)

Judge Gonas Urges Crime Preventive Programs

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—"People of all walks of life are talking about crime and delinquency. Crime has increased eight times faster than our population and we are becoming a nation of cheats and petty fiddlers," it was stated by former Judge John S. Gonas who was interviewed recently by the Tri-County News, a local weekly.

Less Respect

"They are talking about safety on the streets, children being less patriotic and having less respect for parents and teachers, rebellion in the high schools, etc. Surely, something can be done, for we know that problems created by man can be solved by man," he added. The paper asked Judge Gonas, who is a former judge of the local Probate-Juvenile Court and father of two sons, both attorneys, for his comments regarding this vital issue.

Judge Gonas, who is of Ukrainian ancestry and a member of the UNA, was elected three terms to this judgeship before his elevation to Judge and Chief Justice of the Appellate Court of Indiana. Prior to that he served in the legislature in both House and Senate.

While judge of the Juvenile Court, Mr. Gonas attended many national and international conferences. Also, upon invitation by the late Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the U.N., he participated in the First United Nations Conference on Crime and Delinquency, Geneva, Switzerland. As judge of the Juvenile Court he gained national and international recognition.

Judge Gonas is known for his humanitarianism, great

sense of justice and interest in youth. He authored a book entitled "Delinquency: There is an Answer," which was well received by many colleges and juvenile departments. When he returned from the U.S. Conference on Crime and Delinquency, where he learned of preventive programs, he inaugurated such a program, which gave St. Joseph County in Indiana the lowest delinquency rate not only in the state but in the nation.

Youth Councils

Judge Gonas has urged the Governor and Legislators to enact legislation which would be a new approach — by legislating preventive and rehabilitative procedures in every juvenile department, as he used, and the formation of Youth Councils in every neighborhood operating under the direction of a County Youth Director.

Gonas said, "Each of these individual Youth Councils will be ultimately under the jurisdiction of a state youth director, appointed by the State Youth Commission (Delinquency Prevention Commission). We have tried everything else without success. Certainly, we should try this program."

As Judge Gonas stated, "only then will the children have more respect for parents, teachers, law enforcement personnel, and adults. The streets will be more safe for citizens to use without fear of attack and we will not have to build larger jails at the expense of the taxpayers. Nor institutions such as Boy's Schools, where many graduate to bigger crimes and adult prison."

To Receive Degrees (Continued from p. 1)

rection of Prof. Alexander Beryk, with Prof. Sonevsky at the piano.

Symposium

The symposium committee, headed by Dr. P. Goy, City College of the City University of New York, has prepared a conference to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 22-24, at the Ukrainian Institute of America. The symposium includes an inaugural session, a plenary session and several sections on such topics as language, economics, bibliography, sociology, literature, history, psychology, education, political science, law, engineering, medicine and musicology.

The plenary session, with prominent speakers taking part, will include three major themes: "Ukraine Today," the "Ukrainian Church" and "Ukrainian Scholarship in the Free World and the Goals of the UFU."

Some 68 speakers and lecturers have registered their participation in the symposium. Almost all of them are

members of faculties of American and Canadian universities and colleges, and are considered specialists in their respective fields of endeavor. Among them are some veterans of Ukrainian scholarship, and a great number of young Ukrainian scholars who terminated their studies in the United States and Canada.

Journalists

On Thursday, October 21, 1971 the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America will hold a special program at the Ukrainian Institute of America, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the UFU. The program, to begin at 7:00 p.m., will include brief addresses by Prof. W. Janiw, Dr. Roman Kryshchak, Dr. Mykhailo Slachytenko, Dr. M. Stachiw, Julian Revav, Dr. R. S. Holiat and Dr. W. Dushnyk.

It should be noted that it was the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers which initiated the founding of the Ukrainian Free University in Vienna, Austria, fifty years ago.

The UFU faculty was formed of Ukrainian professors who, for political reasons, had resigned from Russian and Polish universities, and those who had taught at universities in Prague, Vienna and Chernivtsi (in the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy). The overall scholastic level of the faculty was very high; it was composed of such outstanding men as Ivan Horbachevsky, a chemist of world-wide reputation; Stepan Rudnytsky, the noted Ukrainian geographer; Stepan Smal-Stocki, famous philologist and one of the first members of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev; Dmytro Antonovych, an authority on Ukrainian art; Alexander Kolesa, first rector of the University and a former dean of the philosophical faculty in Lviv; Dmytro Doroshenko, Ukrainian historian; Stanislaw Dnistriansky, noted authority on law; Theodore A. Shcherbyna, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; Volodymyr Starosolsky, theorist in jurisprudence and dialectician on European standards; Alexander Odarchenko, a professor at the University of Warsaw during the Tsarist era; Serhiy She-

lukhyn, researcher in Ukrainian law; and younger gifted men like Dr. Mykhailo Lozynsky and Rostyslav Lashchenko.

Faculty

Teaching in the philosophical department were six professors and two assistant professors; in the juridical department, six professors and one assistant professor, or a total of fifteen professors in all.

The first term of the UFU in Vienna was held until the beginning of May, with some courses extending to the end of May, 1921.

Almost from the outset it was apparent that the University was not obtaining adequate support either from the Ukrainian youth or from the Ukrainian community, which had promised its aid. Attendance was disappointing. The initial registration for the courses totaled but 90: 65 for the philosophical department and 25 for the study of law and social sciences.

For the first trimester, the institution's operating costs ran approximately 30,000 crowns. Because the Society of Ukrainian Journalists and

Writers had no such funds at its disposal, it solicited aid from various Ukrainian publishing firms and from writers and editors. A short time later, however, these publishing firms entered upon a period of chronic monetary crises, and were unable to honor their pledges of support.

Finding itself in increasingly trying material circumstances, the University's council began searching for a more positive form of assurance of survival. When it became apparent that the greatest number of Ukrainian academic youth were to be found in Prague, the Council of the UFU, at the prompting of Prof. Kolesa, decided to transfer the University to Prague.

Actually three Ukrainian university professors, Dr. Ivan Horbachevsky, a former rector of Charles University in Prague, Dr. Alexander Kolesa, dean of the philosophical faculty in Lviv, and Dr. Stanislaw Dnistriansky had come to Prague with the idea of organizing the Ukrainian University. As a consequence of many obstacles, a plan to organize a university in 1919 was postponed pending better times and a proper site.

At the beginning of May, 1921, the UFU Rector, Prof. Alexander Kolesa, and the pro-rector and head of the juridical faculty, Prof. S. Dnistriansky, went to Prague. They were favorably received by the Republic's Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Education, and came into contact with responsible academic officials, all of whom looked with favor on the proposal to move the University to Prague. Support was received also from the Czechoslovak press. Prof. Kolesa was warmly received by President Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Dr. Vaclav Girs, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Cerny, Foreign Minister Eduard Benes (later Czechoslovakia's second President), Minister of Education Schrobbar, and other important political, educational, and public figures.

All the difficulties entailed by the proposed transfer of the UFU to Prague were quickly resolved.

Recognition

The University received official recognition on the basis of two decrees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of

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the Czechoslovak Republic (Political Division), the first dated September 16, 1921, and the second, September 30, 1921; and a decree of the Ministry of Education of the Czechoslovak Republic, dated Oct. 5, 1921.

What was the student body of the UFU like? In 1920 and 1921 the Ukrainian candidates for higher institutions of learning included all those who had served in the Russian and Austrian armies (the latter subsequently also serving in the ranks of the Ukrainian Galician Army for the duration of the Polish-Ukrainian war) with many eventually becoming mem-

(To be Continued)

Ukrainian Works at Buffalo Gallery

BUFFALO, N.Y. — There were two reasons for the display of Ukrainian art in the ACS Gallery, in Tonawanda, N.Y., says Nancy Tobin Willing in the Buffalo Courier-Express.

The primary reason was financial: to raise funds for the recently-born "Cel-F-Help" program of arts in prison reform.

Secondary was the parallel that was drawn by presenting a group of art work done by artists who lack complete cultural freedom to benefit inmates of American prisons.

The art show, which lasted for a month through September 30th, was part of the collection of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Stecki, of the Town of Tonawanda, who have assembled over the years an impressive array of works by Ukrainian artists and craftsmen.

Wide Range

Dr. and Mrs. Stecki are natives of Lviv who came to this country in 1949.

In this country for more than 20 years, the Steckis have surrounded themselves with beautiful art objects of their native country. The collection of 34 works of art and ceramics range from a Madonna and Child done in the Byzantine fashion, to several very contemporary water-colors.

The majority of the works are very strong in ethnic feeling. Three woodcuts tell the story of a Ukrainian princess who would not betray her people... symbolic of the area's history. A very gay and colorful oil painting depicts a group of musicians and dancers in the folk costume of Ukraine.

There are a number of ceramics, all highly decorative, and a number of intricately designed Easter eggs, all of which show a skill and patience not often seen.

The Steckis have chosen art works to bring Ukraine into their American home.

A native Ukrainian artist who has become well known in this country is Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, whose work was represented in this collection. Hutsaliuk's story is typical of the artists who have left Ukraine.

Born in Lviv in 1923, he



St. George's Cathedral by L. Hutsaliuk.

was a teenager when World War II separated him from his family and Hutsaliuk was sent to a forced labor camp inside Germany. After the war, he spent another four years in a displaced persons camp, and in 1949, alone and without funds came to the U.S.

After studying at Cooper Union in New York, Hutsaliuk has had a successful career. His works often reflect places and subjects from his childhood, such as a watercolor in the ACS Gallery Show, St. George's Cathedral.

Patrick Lavery, owner of the ACS Gallery, also is a co-founder with Duane C. Knapp of the Cel-F-Help program, now especially timely in concept after the recent events at Attica Correctional Facility.

Training

The purpose of the program was to develop professional arts and crafts training in New York's penal institutions. In addition to the training portion of the program, another important aspect was to offer sale outlets

to creative and productive inmates so that they may financially profit from their original works.

It was a therapeutic and rehabilitative program to stimulate prison inmates and was established about 16 months ago by Lavery and Knapp, who are trying to raise the necessary funding to see it go into effect at Attica on an experimental basis.

New Policy...

(Continued from p. 1)

tatives of all member organizations — 32 as of the last congress.

Representing the Ukrainian National Association in the Presidium is John Hewryk of Winnipeg, chairman of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee.

Present Set

The UNA delegation at the congress included Joseph Le-sawyer, who greeted the assemblage in behalf of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians of which he is president; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, UNA Vice-President, and Mr. Hewryk. The three supreme officers were joined by Prof. Bohdan Boriukiw of Carleton University in presenting to Premier Trudeau the two-volume set of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia," published by the UNA by Representatives of Ukrainian Canadian youth organizations, such as SUSA, SUMK, Plast, MUN and others, played a prominent role in restructuring the UCC as a coordinating body, feeling that the change will make the organization more responsive to the community needs and more viable.

Disregarding advice from soil conservationists, he planted his trees some 15 feet apart, rather than the eight feet suggested to him. "Trees need room to express themselves," he argued. And the trees have now grown so big he wishes he had started them at 20-foot intervals. In the orchard alone, there are 50 different varieties of fruits, yielding a bountiful fall harvest.

Rev. Bobersky came from Pennsylvania, where there was no need to plant trees. He chose the North Dakota appointment in 1945 in place of a Boston parish. This area was still considered the missionary field and therefore a challenge.

It was quite a change, from the cities and mining communities of Pennsylvania to the prairies of North Dakota, where the nearest neighbor was miles away. And there were five parishes of the Ukrainian rite to serve — three in the immediate area at Belfield, Gorham and the mother church at Ukraine, 100

Roman Rakochy

Wins KKK Club Tourney

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Roman Rakochy, Jr., this year's Ukrainian national champion in the junior division, took the Dr. Jaroslav Rozankowsky trophy, emblematic of the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) tennis championship, in the club's tournament held Saturday and Sunday, October 2-3, at So-yuzivka.

Upset in Semis

Rakochy, a tall, rangy youth who is a freshman at Northeastern University, defeated in the finals Peter Shyprykewych, 6-1, 6-1, after the latter made news with a stunning upset of Zenon Markewych in the semis, 6-3, 7-6.

In the consolation round, George Petrykewych defeated Myron Mahmet in a close match, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6.

In the women's group, with four ladies vying for the KKK trophy, Mrs. Irene Kupchynsky defeated Dzvinka Lenec in the finals, 6-2, 6-4.

The tournament, held for the tenth consecutive year, was supervised by P. Shyprykewych, assisted by George Vytanovych and Jaroslav Rubel, KLC president. As in previous years, it was staged jointly with the New York branch of the Ukrainian Engineers Society, which held its own business session Saturday afternoon, with a social in the evening.

UNA Invitational Next

The event was the fifth in the series of tennis tournaments staged this year at the UNA resort. Concluding the series for the year will be the UNA Invitational on October 16-17, involving 16 players in the men's division and eight in the senior men's bracket. Started in 1969 by George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk, the tourney is being expanded this year to include the senior men's group separately from the men. Consolation rounds will be played in both groups.

IN NORTH DAKOTA:

Pastor Helps Preserve Heritage

FAIRFIELD, N.D. — It's a green oasis set in the gold and brown patchwork of grain fields and summer fallow, midway between the community of Belfield to the south and the post office and store called Fairfield on Highway 85 to the north.

Here Rev. Michael Bobersky has resided as pastor of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Church for the past 20 years and had served the parish for five years prior to that at a less-accessible site, appropriately called Ukraine.

(The article, penned by Margo Hassebrook, appeared in The Dickinson Press.)

Forest of Trees

The well-kept white church stands adjacent to the modern rectory, and the whole yard is enclosed by a forest of trees, each planted by hand during the past 20 years by Father Bobersky.

Disregarding advice from soil conservationists, he planted his trees some 15 feet apart, rather than the eight feet suggested to him. "Trees need room to express themselves," he argued. And the trees have now grown so big he wishes he had started them at 20-foot intervals. In the orchard alone, there are 50 different varieties of fruits, yielding a bountiful fall harvest.

Rev. Bobersky came from Pennsylvania, where there was no need to plant trees. He chose the North Dakota appointment in 1945 in place of a Boston parish. This area was still considered the missionary field and therefore a challenge.

It was quite a change, from the cities and mining communities of Pennsylvania to the prairies of North Dakota, where the nearest neighbor was miles away. And there were five parishes of the Ukrainian rite to serve — three in the immediate area at Belfield, Gorham and the mother church at Ukraine, 100

miles to the east at Wilton, and another in Montana. He held services in Montana eight times a year, and on such special occasions as funerals and weddings, and alternated Sundays at the other parishes.

A few years after his arrival in 1945, Rev. Bobersky remembers there was a record-setting winter in which Army equipment was needed to get food to the stranded farmers, and a city-bred priest from Pennsylvania sat it out in his 24-square-foot rectory for three months when no one could even make it to church. He finally walked the six miles to the highway to catch a ride into Belfield with one of his parishioners to obtain supplies.

After the war, says Rev. Bobersky, there was an abundance of Ukrainian priests in this country, arriving in groups of displaced persons. He requested and received pastors for the Wilton and Belfield churches, and was able to serve the two parishes north of Belfield fulltime. Eventually, as the older members moved into Belfield to retire, the Gorham Church was also closed, and he now has only the 40-family St. Demetrius parish.

Generous

How does such a small parish manage to support a well-kept church and rectory? Rev. Bobersky says simply, "They are generous."

He also notes with some pride that they retain many of the old ways at St. Demetrius, and even the younger generation is interested in preserving their Ukrainian heritage.

The original church at Ukraine was established in 1906 and a missionary priest arrived in 1907 to serve the growing community of Ukrainian-speaking farmers. The settlers spoke their native tongue for many years. In fact, Rev. Bobersky only started preaching English sermons in 1953 and 1954, on an alternating basis with the Ukrainian tongue during the first year. Many of the second and third — generation parishioners still understand the language.

In addition to daily liturgy, Rev. Bobersky has special services during Lent, and devotions to the Blessed Virgin in May and to the Sacred Heart in June. Unlike the Roman Catholics, the Eastern Rite does not have the stations of the cross, said Rev. Bobersky.

Easter is a very special holiday for the Ukrainian people and members of St. Demetrius parish keep many of the traditions. On Easter Sunday morning, the special festive fare including ham, boiled eggs, and paska (sweet bread) is brought to church where it is blessed. For the remainder of the week, each meal starts with a bite of the blessed food, taken first by the head of the household and then passed to the wife, children and visitors.

"In the old country, the priest would go to each house to bless the food, so every-

Heart Victim Describes Dying Feeling

A Toronto man who suffered a heart attack last year, says he saw himself leave his body and had strange, tranquil sensations during a critical period when his heart stopped.

B. Leslie Sharpe, 68, says during the period his heart was not beating he was able to observe himself "face to face."

Mr. Sharpe described his experience in a recent issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal in part of a report by Dr. R.L. MacMillan and Dr. K.W.G. Brown, co-directors of the coronary

care unit of Toronto General Hospital.

In the report, the doctors said: "This could be the concept of the soul leaving the body."

Mr. Sharpe was taken to hospital after his family doctor diagnosed a pain in his left arm as a heart attack.

The following morning, Mr. Sharpe says, he remembers glancing at his watch while lying in bed hooked to the wires of a cardiograph machine and intravenous tubes.

"Just then I gave a very deep sigh and my head flopped over to the right. I thought: 'Why did my head

flop over? — I didn't move it — I must be going to sleep."

"Then I am looking at my own body from the waist up, face to face as though from a mirror in which I appear to be in the lower left corner. Almost immediately I saw myself leaving my body, coming out through my head and shoulders. I did not see my lower limbs.

"The body leaving me was not exactly in vapor form, yet it seemed to expand very slightly once it was clear of me," says Mr. Sharpe.

"Suddenly I am sitting on a very small object traveling at great speed, out and up into a dull, blue-gray sky at a 45-degree angle.

"Down below me to my left I saw a pure white cloud — like substance also moving up on a line that would intersect my course.

Tranquil Sensation

"It was perfectly rectangular in shape but full of holes, like a sponge.

"My next sensation was of floating in a bright, pale yellow light — a very delightful feeling.

"I continued to float, enjoying the most beautiful, tranquil sensation.

"Then there were sledgehammer blows to my left side. They created no actual pain, but jarred me so much that I had difficulty in retaining my balance. I began to count them and when I got to six I said aloud: 'What the... are you doing to me?' and opened my eyes.

He said he recognized doctors and nurses around his bed, who told him he had suffered a cardiac arrest and he had defibrillated — shocked by electrical pulses to start his heart beating normally.

The doctors said it was unusual for a heart attack patient to remember events surrounding the attack and that usually there was a period of amnesia for several hours before and after an attack.

J.C. State College

Club to Stage Festival

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With the beginning of the new school year, many on campus student organizations are continuing with renewed energy the tasks which they had before them in previous years.

Second Year

One such organization is the Slavic and East European Culture Club of Jersey City State College in New Jersey. Beginning its second year of activity, the organization is dedicated to the promotion of the history and culture of the East European people.

The major event planned by the group is a Slavic and East European Dance and Music Festival, to be held on Sunday, October 31, 1971, at 3:00 p.m. in the Margaret Williams Auditorium on the college campus. Entertainment will be provided by groups of different East European ethnic origin.

Representing the Ukrainians will be the dancing ensemble of the Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City, the Ukrainian dancing ensemble of New Brunswick, N.J., and the well-known girls' chorus "Yevahan Zillia" of Irvington, N.J.

thing to be eaten during the week was placed on one table and each meal would consist entirely of blessed food," explained Rev. Bobersky.

Studied Designs

One of the most famous arts of the Ukrainian people is the colorfully dyed Easter eggs, and Rev. Bobersky has made a study of the ancient designs used on the eggs. Originally, he says, each locality in Ukraine had a specific design, which was used with numerous variations on the eggs from that area. The designs included symbols from the people's rural background — wheat, deer, sunflowers — and of course, crosses which were added after the advent of Christianity in Ukraine.

The art works are formed by numerous dying procedures, in which the egg (a perfectly smooth, white uncooked one) is covered with wax and only the areas to be dyed in that particular color are scraped with a stylus. It takes a steady and patient hand to create the intricate design one color at a time, and many of the Ukrainian women in the area still take great pride in their artistic skills.

Other customs brought with the settlers include the marriage celebrations, once a threedy affair. Although this had been shortened to one day, many of the specifics of the wedding have been retained, including the pre-nuptial ceremony during which the bride goes to her prospective father and mother-in-law and asks their blessing on the marriage. Rev. Bobersky notes the priest does not attend this part of the proceedings.

Aware of Heritage

The nuptial service is then followed by a full day of dancing and singing, including many of the old Ukrainian favorites.

On these special occasions, the members of St. Demetrius parish are aware of the rich heritage and pride which has been handed to them from their Ukrainian forefathers.

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"FEDERAL SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO ALL CULTURES"

(Continued from p. 2)

dividuals and governments.

One example of such support — in this instance of the native Indians — is the imaginative project launched at the former Rivers Air Base two days ago by the federal government with the goal of providing to Indians some of the basic knowledge and skills required by modern society. It is an attempt to compensate Indians for some of the deprivations to which many of them have long been exposed by an unthinking society, and better prepare them for a life of dignity and self-respect.

Another road to understanding is the recognition within a country for official purposes of more than one language for this is a clear indication that no single language is superior to others that no community or group is justified in regarding with intolerance persons whose mother tongue or accent is different from their own. The decision by the Canadian government that a second language be given increased official recognition is, in indirect fashion, support for the cultivation and use of many languages, because it is a breach of the monopoly position of one language and an elevation of the status of languages that are "different."

Function of Language

Languages have two functions. They act both as a vehicle of communication and as a preservation of culture. Governments can support languages in either or both of these roles, but it is only in the communication role that the term "official" is employed. An overwhelming number of Canadians use either English or French in their day-to-day communications with one another and with government. It is this practical reason — not some rationalization about founding races — that these two languages have attained an official character in Canada. French and English are not superior to or more precise than any other language. They are simply used more in Canada.

The other use of language as an ingredient of cultural preservation, as the vehicle for the dissemination and inheritance of literary and artistic treasures, requires no official recognition. Language in this sense is a contributor of those values which guarantee to Canada its diversity, its richness, its strength. Language so described becomes synonymous with culture. Though language for that purpose need not be official, it nevertheless deserves the support of government.

A Royal Commission recommended almost two years ago that that support should take the form of specific acts of assistance, including financial help. In the intervening months the federal government has pondered how best those recommendations could be implemented, has discussed them with other levels of government and with representatives of the several ethnic communities, and has constructed much of the infrastructure needed for the day when such support could commence.

Policy

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to be able to confirm to this audience of members of Canada's fifth largest cultural community that that day has arrived.

As I announced in the House of Commons yesterday, the Government of Canada has approved all of the recommendations of Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism as they apply to the federal jurisdiction. In fact, in some respects we have gone further.

I expressed in Parliament the hope that those recommendations directed to the provinces would receive an equally positive response, and I have written to each of the provincial Premiers to that effect.

Federal support will be available to all of Canada's cultures and will seek to assist the development of those

cultural groups which have demonstrated a desire and effort to continued to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, and as well a clear need for assistance.

The government will also assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society, promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity, and continue to assist immigrants to acquire at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become full participants in Canadian society.

A host of separate programs has been approved involving the National Museums, the National Film Board, the National Library and the Public Archives. All of these are designed to add substance to the policy of the Canadian government to recognize great importance to Canada of the many cultural and linguistic elements in our society, and to encourage their preservation and enhancement.

These important policy assertions, as important in my view as any that the present government has yet made, were made in the same spirit that has been present at my many meetings with representatives of various Canadian communities; the spirit which is evident here tonight with the presence at this dinner of representatives of a number of non-Ukrainian communities; the spirit of understanding which is one of the strengths of our country.

Community Role

It would be ungracious of me, Mr. Chairman, if I did not acknowledge here tonight how helpful to the government have been the many briefs and submissions made to the government by representatives of the many minority communities within Canada. I am more aware now than I was earlier, for example, of the special needs and aspirations of Canadians of Ukrainian origin, of your passion for the sustenance and flourishing of a culture which you have brought with you from a land which has since experienced considerable change. I have not the slightest doubt that that passion will be rewarded and that all Canadians will be the beneficiaries. Indeed, Canadians of non-Ukrainian origin have much evidence already of your accomplishments: the outstanding sculpture of Leo Mol, the haunting paintings of William Kurelek, the superb musical artistry

of violinist Steven Staryk and composer George Fiala. These persons have shown us how their skills and emotions have been applied to the benefit of their fellow man, and not turned inward.

It is the peculiar attractiveness of Canada and Canadians that we do not encourage the illusory and self-destructive luxury of hatred — either in our relations one with another or towards persons and governments beyond our borders. It is Canada's pluralism that has led to this result and that has permitted us as well to exert some modest influence in the world: an influence guided by idealism but moulded by reality.

Many persons have understood the inter-action of these two constraints. Few, however, have felt them so deeply as did Taras Shevchenko. His message is your message: it is a message for us all. He wrote:

"As long as hope still dwells within the heart. There let it live, and drive it not away."

We have hope in Canada. We have it partly because we are a classless society. We bring our individual talents from our own cultural backgrounds and we contribute them to the betterment of a land in which equality of opportunity remains an important factor as do the traits of tolerance and understanding.

The policy that I have announced this evening may be new, but the principle behind it is as old as Canada. It was well expressed by Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier many years ago in words which have been quoted in some of the submissions made by Ukrainian groups to the government. I should like to use them as well. Laurier likened his concept of Canada to the harmonious structure of a great English cathedral. He said:

"It is the motto of the nation I would like to see Canada become. For here I want the marble to remain the marble; the granite to remain the granite; the oak to remain the oak; and out of all these elements I would build a nation great among the nations of the world."

Tonight, Mr. Chairman, I salute the contribution made to Canada by persons of all ethnic origins, and I pledge the support of the Canadian government to the continued health and vitality of these several communities. To the members of the 32 organizations which together make up the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, I say good luck and, for inviting me here "Diakui."

НА НАШІЙ, НЕ СВОЇЙ ЗЕМЛІ

ПАМ'ЯТІ ЮРІЯ ЯНОВСЬКОГО

Для відзначення 70-річчя видатного поета, прозаїка і драматурга Юрія Яновського створено в Києві ювілейну комісію, яку очолює Олександр Гончар. До комісії ввійшли ще 20 осіб з-поміж письменників літературознавців, критиків та представників партійних організацій. З нагоди ювілею будуть перевидані деякі твори Юрія Яновського. Комісія створена з рамени Президії Спілки Письменників УРСР.

НОВІ ОРДЕНОНОСЦІ

"Літературна Україна" з 5-го жовтня сповістила, що за активну участь у комуністичному вихованні трудящих совєтський уряд нагородив групу письменників України орденами. Ордени "Леніна" одержали П. Панч, Ю. Шовкопляс, ордени "Жовтневої революції" — дістали: М. Бажан, О. Гончар, Ю. Збанацький, В. Козаченко, О. Корнійчук, О. Левада, І. Муратов, М. Рибалка, М. Стельмах, М. Шамота. Понад 20 осіб дістали ще інші ордени та медалі. Голова Президії Спілки Письменників УРСР Юрій Смолич, який ще перед тим одержав ордена, привітав товаришів із такою нагородою.

ПРЕМІЯ ІМ. ЛЕСІ УКРАЇНКИ

Жюрі літературної премії імені Лесі Українки в Києві повідомило, що воно прийматиме твори для розгляду до 1-го грудня 1971 р. Опубліковані до 15 жовтня 1971 р. Такі твори можуть висувати "творчі спілки, товариства педагогічні колективи, видавництва, громадські організації". Будуть нагороджені "глибокоідейні та високохудожні твори для дітей, які сприяють комуністичному вихованню підростаючого покоління і здобудуть широке громадське визнання". Виследи конкурсу будуть проголошені в 1972 році.

НОВИЙ МІСТ

У Києві почали будувати новий міст через Дніпро, довжиною в своїй частині над водою в 800 метрів. Міст з'єднає Подільсько-Куренівський промисловий район столиці України з великим житловим масивом Оболонь на правому березі ріки. По мосту зможуть одночасно їхати три колони автомобілів в один бік і три в другий. Люди з Подільсько-Куренівського району зможуть швидко добиратися до Вигурівщини-Чортково, де є пляжі. "Ізвестія" з 1-го жовтня не повідомили, коли планують закінчити будівництво мосту.

ПАМ'ЯТІ ДИРЕКТОРА ОМЕЛЯНА ЦІСНА

(СПОГАД)

Після II-го світової війни велике число українців кої спільноти опинилося поза межами рідної землі — України. Пережили прикрий часи воєнної мандрівки, українська спільнота тимчасово оформлювала своє життя у переселених таборах у країнах вільного Заходу, зокрема в Німеччині й Австрії.

Наладувалося в себе і чне організаційне й культурне життя. І тут на перше місце виступав український учитель-професор, за ініціативою якого виростають народні, середні й високі школи, заповнені сотнями й тисячами української молоді в продовжанні науки, яка була перервана в Україні воєнними подіями. Однією із таких шкіл була народна і середня школа у Варнер Казерне в Мюнхені-Фраймані. Організатором і душею народної школи, гімназії й учительської семінарії, а в кінці директором був невтомний й працьовитий український шкільник сл. п. директор Омелян Цісник.

Директор Омелян Цісник був людиною глибокої національної свідомості й високої особистої культури. Був педагогом з покликання, виконанням своєї праці і з любов'ю й посвятою, тому, як директор і професор, завжди тішався серед учнів великою повагою й пошаною. Як воїн-старшина вивольних змагань 1918-тих років, глибоко пережив епопею воєнних і втрати української державності. Вивчивши причини й наслідки наших страждань він уважав, що тільки вихованням нової української людини можна створити тривкі підстави під нову фазу змагань за українську державність.

У своїх виводах української літератури директор Цісник наголошував завжди на цінності, обговорював творчі й вдумливі шевченківські й інтерпретатором виступав Тараса Шевченка. Зороблюючи тематику козацької держави, що їх відобразив Шевченко в трьох творах, вказуючи на факт, що поет не прощав навіть несвідомо поповнених гріхів упроти своєї нації, в наслідок яких душі карються, не іачи права доступу до маю, аж до тих пір.

Виклад нашого директора воею глибиною часто зводив слухачів. Пригадує, як на одній лекції порушив він питання шкільництва в підсовєтській Україні і жальливо жаливе спускошення молодих душ, яких наставлялось проти рідних батьків, викладач так вимовно зобразив цю трагічну картину, що наша товаришка з Полтавщини розплакалась, згадавши пережиті моменти в умовах большецької школи в Україні.

Будучи глибоко віруючою людиною, проблеми віри між інколи представляли більшім змовно, як невідні катехити. Про молитву говорив так: "Колі сташи до молитви мушні усвідомити, що це величчя привілей людини говорити із своїм Творцем про всі радості, болі, потреби і про проблеми своєї душі".

Великим і необхідним заходом у вихованні молоді задрів уважав він українське мистецтво й культуру, тому особливо дбав про ангажування середньошкіл і ої молоді у хорах і драматичних гуртках. Пригадує, як на Шевченківському святі в березні 1947 р. шкільний хор в числі понад 100 співаків і співаків середньошкіл поставив концерт і виконав інсценізацію для громадянства.

То знову стає перед очима "Свято Весни", що його планували в 1947 р. Українська гімназія й Учительська семінарія, на просторій площі біля казарми. Чергувались співи і зразково викорані вільноручні вправи. Часто любив він бувати з учнями на дозвіллі, у час спільних вечірків, розваг. Тоді входив у наше товариство, розповідаючи різні події з прожитих років, переплітаючи їх дотепними жартами, створюючи при тому товариську атмосферу. Ці епізодичні проведені вечори зали-



Омелян Цісник

шились у нас незатертим спомином на все життя.

Директор Омелян Цісник вмів жити в ситуації невідрадин обставин таборового життя своїх учнів, зокрема самотніх, тих, що без родини. Для них завжди намагався в різний спосіб виділяти допомогу в догляді, одягу чи взутті. Радо вислуховував особисті чи научні проблеми своїх учнів, йдучи на зустріч своїми батьківськими порадами. Над-програмово, поза годинами, збирався кругом нього гурт наших семінаристів, слухачів його лекцій і вказівок. Тут це час найбільшої органічно-духовної спаяності учнів і вчителя.

Добігав кінець шкільного року 1947/48 і надходив час цінцевих іспитів і матури. Попри велику працю й напруту, ми здавали собі справу із факту, що цей час закарбується в нашій пам'яті на все життя.

Прийшов час і ми один по одному вижджали за океан, назустріч новому життю. Одна декада швидко пролітала за працю й змаганням на новому континенті.

Семен Кристалій

ФРАНЦУЗЬКА ПОЛІЦІЯ АРЕШТУВАЛА 5 осіб, в тому числі одного промисловця, власника фабрики на Гаті, скофіскувавши в його "фольксвагені", що його мали терелати до Нью-Йорку, 5 валіз, в яких були 233 фунти нітратної героїни, вартості 2 мільйонів доларів. Ту організацію торгівців наркотиками звикцівано у тісній співпраці французької й американської поліції.

СПОРТ

ТУРНІР "16" і "8" ЗА ЧАШІ УНС НА СОЮЗІВЦІ

Кергонксон, Н. П. — Третій з черги тенісовий турнір "16 найкращих" за нагороду УНСоюзу відбудеться в суботу і неділю, 16 і 17 жовтня 1971. Започаткований в 1969 році за ініціативою ред. Зенона Силлика та інж. Юрія Савчака, цьогорічний формат турніру поширено доданням групи вісьмох селеніорів. Змагання проходять у двох групах — переможців і переможених, заповнюючи кожному учасникові прийнятні двос змагань. Турнір "найкращих" закінчує серію шести тенісових змагань, які відбулись цього року на Союзівці.

ІМПУНУЮЧІЙ ВИСТУП "ДНІПРА"

По кількомісячній перерві знову вийшли на грише змагання балтимоверського "Дніпра", щоб розпочати наново боротьбу за лігові пункти 1971/72 футбольного сезону. Підготовляючись до нього "дніпровики" розіграли три товариські зустрічі й вирішили їх в свою користь рекордним відношенням воєрті 19:0.

Любителів футболу цікавить питання чи в цьому році, як у минулому, "Дніпр" оволодіє всіма стейтовими почесностями? Цікавість їх ступенюється ще й тим, що зі складу "Дніпра" вийшло кілька мінудорічних змагань. Чи повноення команди новими змагунами оправдає себе?

Інаугурація нового сезону випала для "Дніпра" навіть дуже корисно. У своїх перших змаганнях "дніпровики" розгромили "Товер Форд" 2:0, а минулої неділі розгромили "Астрос" 8:0. Ці змагання були тільки фор-

мальністю. Всі ми вважали "Дніпро" за певного переможця змагань. Так воно і в дійсності було. Цілу першу півгра "дніпровики" грали скоро й часто стріляли по воротах. В тому часі противник мусів витягати м'яч зі сітки аж чотири рази. Четверті ворота, що їх автором був Казімерскі заслугували на спеціальне відрішення. Друга півгра зовсім не дувала першу, бо навіть стрілою тільки само воріт, що і в першій.

Ворота здобули: Казімерскі 4, Кілар 1, Кук 1, Скардіна Ф. 1. Склад "Дніпра": П. Кригя, Т. Валл, Д. Вудвард, Д. Купчик, А. Майодушевскі, Т. МенДональд, Р. Вільнер, Н. Казімерскі, Р. Кук, П. Скардіна. Резерва: Р. Кілар, Л. Граф.

ВІСТІ З "ТРИЗУБА"

Філадельфія, 10-го жовтня 1971 р. Вїзд "Тризуба" на змагання з Кларістайл закінчився не дуже приязно. Господарі не мали повного складу постаралися, що заряд парку перерва вже зачаті змагання з огляду на непридатність площі і обидружини "Тризуба" вернулись до дому не відбувши змагання. "Тризуба" будуть признати пункти, за відбуту з ними господарів гру, але "Триуб" зовсім не потрібно поїс коштів відіду. Симпатикни "Триуб" будуть мати нагоду оглядати змагання "Триуба" з сильною югославською дружиною "Дальматінак" з Нью Джерзі вже цієї неділі 17-го жовтня 1971 р. Ці змагання відбудуться на площі при 5400 Н. Брод вул. о год. 2:30. Змагання резерв звичуться о год. 12:30. Для молоді до 14-и літ вступ безплатно.

В АВІАЦІЙНИЙ КАТАСТРОФІ В АРГЕНТИНІ загинула група найкращих представників аргентинського балету, між ними 5 балерин і 4 балетмайстри. Загинула балетна зірка з Буенос Айресу Норма Фонтелла.

ДО: ВСІХ ЧИТАЧІВ І ЛЮБИТЕЛІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КНИЖКИ!

З приємністю повідомляємо, що вже існує для Ваших потреб КНИГО-КЛУБ, що проводить свою діяльність на дуже подібних засадах до вельми знаного американського клубу — "Бук оф дзе мант".

Вже більше не муситимете журитися, що Ви не читали чи не могли купити тої книжки про яку Ви читали в газеті і про яку всі говорять. Селекційний комітет при КНИГО-КЛУБІ слідкуватиме за ВСІМА новими виданнями як на еміграції так і на Україні і вибиратиме для членів Клубу квартално всі найкращі, найвартівніші і найцікавіші видання. Це включатиме і видання англійською з українською тематикою. Рівнож для своїх членів КНИГО-КЛУБ згодом перевидуватиме українських класиків, як і інші вартівні та цікаві книжки, що вже давно вкуплені. За Вашим попереднім дозволом і згодою ці книжки приходитимуть прямо на Вашу пошту адресу. І все це по знижених цінах!

Ті з Вас, що бувають по наших кингарнях знають, як важко визнатися не тільки на тому, що купити, але навіть де купити. В одній кингарні тільки книжки з України і вибиратиме для еміграційні, а ще в іншій ніхто з персоналу не знає, що взагалі в кингарні є. А ті з Вас, що не живуть у великих українських скупченнях взагалі не мають доступу до якоїсь української кингарні. Крім того, ніде немає списків, що вийшло нового — а вже й мови нема про те, що нового дійсно варто б прочитати. Ставши членом КНИГО-КЛУБУ Ви позбавитеся всіх цих тріпотів. Отже не гайте часу! Сейчас виповніть нижче подану анкетку. Ви безкоштовно отримаєте точні інформації про те як КНИГО-КЛУБ веде свою діяльність і про те, ЯК ВИ МОЖЕТЕ СТАТИ ПОГО ЧЛЕНОМ.

КНИГО-КЛУБ — КНУНО-КЛУБ P.O. Box 1102, Station "D" Toronto 9, Ont., Canada

Пропшу прислати мені безкоштовно інформації про діяльність КНИГО-КЛУБУ і про спосіб яким я можу стати членом. Виповнення цієї анкети до нічого мене не зобов'язує. (Прощу писати латинкою)

Name _____ Address _____