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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

РІК LXXIX. SECTION TWO Ч. 217. SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1972 ЦІНА 20 CENTS No. 217. VOL. LXXIX.

TORONTO UKRAINIANS DEMAND RELEASE OF YURIY SHUKHEVYCH

2,000 DEMONSTRATE AT CITY HALL, HEAR JEWISH LEADER

TORONTO, Ont. — Over 2,000 Ukrainians, joining their Canadian fellow citizens in commemorating the country's Veterans Day, marched on City Hall here Saturday, November 11, and staged a peaceful demonstration in defense of Ukrainians arrested and incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps.

The demonstrators called for the release of Yuriy Shukhevych, the 39-year-old son of the late UPA commander-in-chief Roman Shukhevych-Taras Chuprynka, who was recently sentenced to a third 10-year term at hard labor.

The demonstrators, especially students, chanted the names of the arrested Ukrainian intellectuals, distributing thousands of leaflets to the onlookers and passers-by with names and profiles of the persecuted Ukrainians. Most active in this respect were Ukrainian students from the University of Toronto, who had published appropriate material on the wave of terror in Ukraine in the school's newspaper "Varsity."

An impassioned plea for the release of Shukhevych and other political prisoners in the USSR was made by Avraam Shifrin, a Jewish leader and former inmate of Soviet concentration camps, who had befriended Shukhevych when they were inmates of the same camp for several years.

Mr. Shifrin, who has been living in Israel since 1970 following his release by the Soviet authorities, appealed to Canadians to stand up in defense of Soviet political prisoners. He said that there were over 200,000 men and women of various nationalities incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps.

"The majority of them are Ukrainians," said Mr. Shifrin. "In some camps nearly 90 percent of inmates are Ukrainians," Mr. Shifrin told the demonstrators at Toronto's City Hall.

Appeal Published

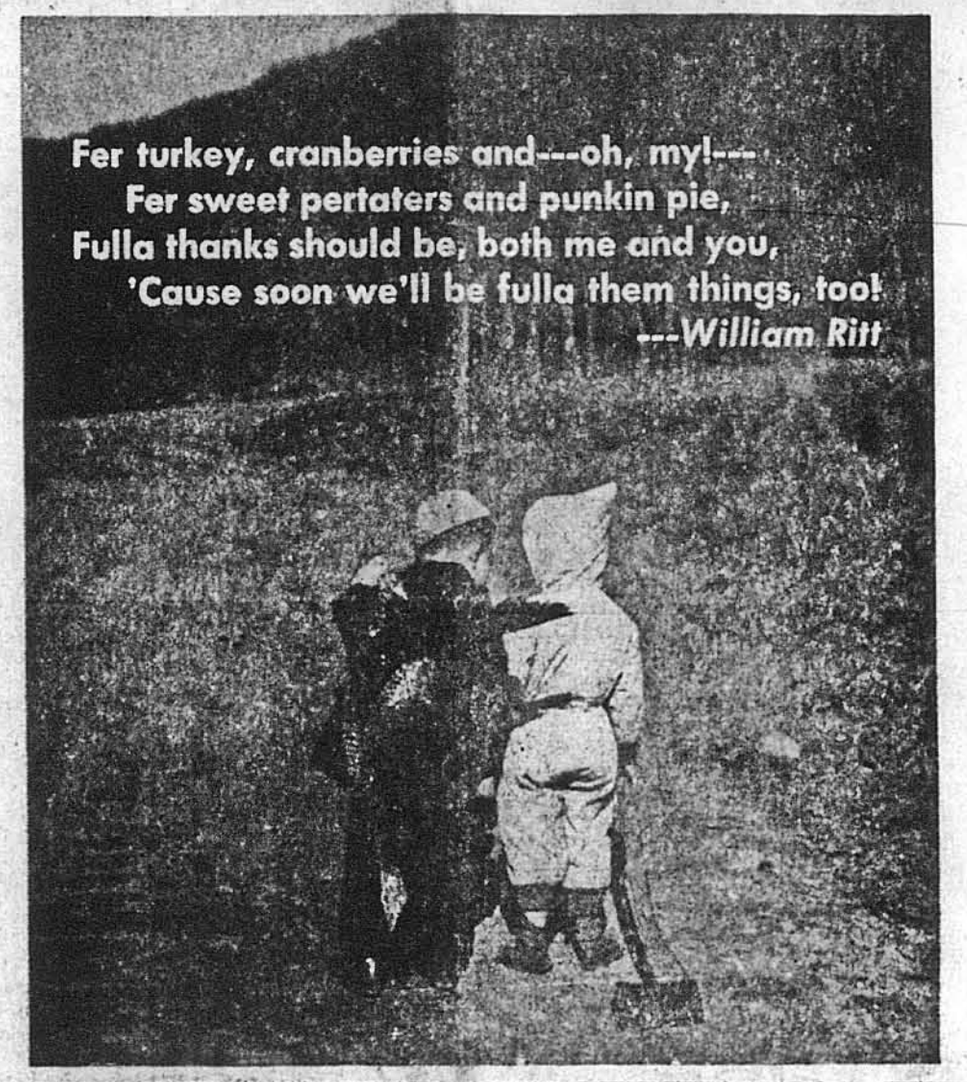
Earlier this year, when news reached the West that Shukhevych had been arrested again in Nalchik, in the Kabardinian-Balkarian ASSR where he had been living in exile with his wife and two children, Mr. Shifrin published an open letter in his behalf in the Jewish-American magazine "Commentary."

At that time, Mr. Shifrin wrote: "I want to shout to your faces: where is your conscience? . . . After 20 years of prison, Yura Shukhevych is once again in jail. He is silent. You won't hear him. But I, a Jew, who is proud of being a nationalist, appeal to you, citizens of the free world: Help Yurij Shukhevych. Demand that the Soviet authorities let him go."

Mr. Shifrin addressed a

(Continued on p. 3)

Thanksgiving: Take Heart, Give Thanks, and Worship



SUSTA CONGRESS ELECTS IHOR MAKUCH AS PRESIDENT

By GEORGE WIRT

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) elected Ihor Makuch, 24, of Buffalo, president for 1972-73 at its 14th congress Sunday, a gathering that was one of the most poorly attended in SUSTA's history.

Only 16 delegates represening ten student clubs or "hromadas" took part. By contrast, 94 delegates from 12 of the 18 memoer-groups that make up SUSTA attended last year.

The tall and soft-spoken Makuch who ran unopposed is a management science major in his senior year at the State University of New York at Buffalo, and is a former treasurer of SUSTA and the Buffalo Hromada. He attributed the embarrassingly low turnout to "personal grievances" and not to a "repudiation of SUSTA and its concept."

Claim Unresponsive

Makuch cited letters addressed to the congress from outgoing western vice-president Oleh Saciuk and from the Minneapolis Ukrainian Student Club in which both charged that SUSTA was unresponsive to student interests and is guided by the personal ambitions of an unnamed few.

The newly elected president pledged to reunite SUSTA, but he said all groups would be included as provided for in the Federation's constitution. Last year the congress split and fought bitterly over wnetner the Michnowsky Organization of Ukrainian Students (TUSM) and other ideological groups should be part of SUSTA. The resulting expulsion of certain ideological groups may have wrecked the entire Federation, as the scars of those battles still showed this year.

Makuch asserted steadfastly no small group would dictate SUSTA's policy. "SUSTA will remain non-partisan, and I intend to run it that way. We will work for the benefit of all students."

"The smaller hromadas like New Brunswick and Buffalo will play a larger role in SUSTA," said Makuch. "We will work with local hromadas and find out what they want and need, and then act."

Absences Hurt

However, there is no doubt that SUSTA was seriously hurt by the mass absences which some observers said was a protest against SUSTA's ineffectiveness, while others said it was due to widespread apathy. SUSTA depends heavily on the revenues raised by the $25 registration fee required of all delegates, and the small turnout will hamper future activities.

The New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada which

(Continued on p. 3)

Rev. Mycyk to Be Feted on 40th Anniversary of Priesthood

CHESTER, Pa.—The Very Rev. Mitred Omelan Mycyk, for the past 15 years pastor of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, will be honored on the 40th anniversary of priesthood in ceremonies scheduled for Sunday, November 26.

The 65-year-old pastor was ordained into priesthood on November 27, 1932, by the late Metropolitan John Theodorovich in Philadelphia's St. Vladimir Cathedral. He has served in several parishes before coming to Chester's St. Mary's Church in 1957 where he has been pastor until now.

The festivities will commence Sunday at 10 a.m. with a Pontifical Divine Liturgy to be celebrated by the Most Rev. Mstyslaw, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA. Assisting the Metropolitan will be numerous clergy from the neighboring parishes.

A banquet with an entertainment program is scheduled for the afternoon following the services.

Allow Soviet Dissident To Visit U.S., Lecture

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Valery Chalidze, a leading Soviet intellectual dissident, has been given permission by the Soviet authorities to visit the United States for one month with his wife and deliver two university lectures here.

The news was reported by Reuters and carried in American newspapers Friday, November17.

Mr. Chalidze is a known physicist and a founding member of the Committee on Human Rights headed by another known dissident, physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

There was immediate speculation that Mr. Chalidze might be bared from re-entering the Soviet Union. When a reporter asked if he planned to return to Moscow, Mr. Chalidze replied, "I hope so."

Mr. Chalidze reportedly lost his position as a physicist because of his civil right activities and is said to be forced to work at art restoration. Last summer he was warned by the Soviet Secret Police to terminate his activities or face prosecution.

At about the same time he received invitations to deliver lectures on legal subjects at New York University and a Georgetown University in Washington.

Before asking permission to make the visit to the United States he resigned from the Committee on Human Rights, it was reported last September in the Western press.

Both Chalidze and his wife already have American visas. Chalidze's wife is reported to have voiced fears that the couple will be barred from returning to the USSR upon completion of the U.S. visit.

Harvard Countdown

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Rumors of Amnesty Heard In Ukraine, Elsewhere in Soviet

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Rumors of amnesty for political prisoners, as well as persons convicted for criminal offenses, have been spreading across Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union, it was reported here recently.

Hopes for an amnesty have been surging in the USSR in conjunction with the planned celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. The huge observances are scheduled for December of this year.

The rumors are based primarily on the fact that East Germany had earlier proclaimed an amnesty for many of the country's political prisoners in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. The amnesty, proclaimed last October, has resulted in the release of close to 3,000 persons, many from West Germany who have already been reunited with their families. Thousands more are expected to be freed by January 1, 1973.

Rumors of amnesty in the USSR are most rampant among the thousands of inmates of Soviet concentration camps despite the fact that recent months have seen a widespread crackdown on dissidents in Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union.

Since last January, hundreds, possibly thousands, of Ukrainians have been arrested by the KGB. Secret trials have been held in Kiev, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske, and other cities under the Ukrainian SSR's Penal Code.

Despite this overt crackdown in the USSR, which is reminiscent of the Stalinist period of terror, the rumors of an impeding amnesty continue to circulate, say foreign observers visiting the USSR.

UNA Rhode Island District Re-Elects Officers at Session

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — A crisp and sunny New England autumn Sunday afternoon, October 15, brought forth a fine turnout at the organizational and annual meeting of UNA's Rhode Island District Committee held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall in Woonsocket.

After welcoming the guests and participants, the president of the Committee, John Danyluk, called for a moment of silence to honor the memory of the late UNA Treasurer, Peter Pucilo, and the late Stephen Bardaczewsky, who had served as secretary of the District Committee and of Branch 241 for many years.

Hear V.P.

After electing the presidium, with Dr. Joseph Koropey as chairman and Janet Bardell, Mr. Bardaczewsky's daughter, as secretary, the minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and accepted. Following reports, upon motion of George Trenkler, head of the Auditing Committee, a vote of confidence was given to the outgoing officers.

The guest speaker, UNA Vice-President Mary Dushnyck, stressed that the foundation of all organizations is the steady growth in membership. She noted the trend in commercial insurance as compared with UNA's. The speaker offered several suggestions for the Rhode Island District Committee to increase its membership and expressed hope that the secretaries and organizers would cooperate with Dr. Michael Snihurowycz, new field representative for New England.

Mrs. Dushnyck pointed out the scope of the cultural and educational role of the UNA in the community, which must be continued. Mrs. Dushnyck recalled the dedication of the late Mr. Bardaczewsky to the UNA and his cooperation with her in the Lesia Ukrainka statue building program.

In the discussion wich en-

(Continued on p. 3)

Pittsburgh Marks Cardinal's Birthday, Synod Anniversary

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A throng of more than 650 Ukrainians of Pittsburgh and its environs, as well as many from neighboring cities in Ohio and West Virginia, took part in a concert Sunday, October 22, at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall here, marking the 80th birthday of Archbishop - Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and the first anniversary of the Permanent Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. A banquet was held immediately following the concert.

Sponsored by the Pittsburgh and western Penna branches of the Society for the Promotion of a Patriarchal System in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the concert featured the well-known "Dnipro" chorus and orchestra from Cleveland, O., under the direction of Eugene O. Sadowsky. The chorus presented a program of religious music, fitting the occasion.

Hear Bishop

The principal speakers at the fete were: the Most Rev. Basil H. Losten, Auxiliary Bishop of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, who delivered the main address in Ukrainian; Atty. Andrew Diakun of Buffalo, N.Y., and Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky of Philadelphia's LaSalle College.

The concert program, emceed by S. Michael Tymiak, also included the recitation of Samiylenko's "Falcon" by Christina Kyshakevych.

The stage of the concert hall was adorned with a large portrait of the Cardinal, the work of a young artist, Ihor Turchyn.

Present Gift

At the subsequent banquet, program chairman Vladimir W. Mazur presented Bishop Losten with a check for $1,000 as a gift for the Archbishop-Major.

Opening the concert with a prayer was Msgr. Russell S. Danylchuk, dean of Western Pennsylvania Deanery. The benediction was offered by Msgr. Michael Poloway of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh.

The invocation at the banquet was given by Bishop Losten, while the closing prayers were offered by the Rev. W. Dzydzora of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh's north side.

OLGA KUPCHIN LOSES IN JUDGESHIP BID

NEW YOR, N.Y.—Democrat Stanley Danzig defeated Republican Attorney Olga (Kupchyski) Kupchin in their race for the Civil Court judgeship in Manhattan's second district in the November 7th lections.

Danzig polled 26,525 votes to Miss Kupchin's 8,025 in winning his bench seat in New York's lower east side. Liberal Party candidate Alfred Toker was third with 4,191 votes.

UKRAINIAN ENGINEER RECEIVES NASA SERVICE AWARD

GREENBELT, Md. — John Y. Sos, a Ukrainian engineer, now living in Cheverly, Md., has received the NASA Exceptional Service Medal for contributions to the success of the first Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1).

The award was presented by Dr. James C. Fletcher, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, during the space agency's 14th annual awards ceremony held at the L'Enfant Plaza Theater in Washington, D.C., on November 9, 1972.

As head of the Image Processing Branch at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., Mr. Sos was responsible for monitoring the technical design, development, and fabrication of the highly complex NASA Data Processing Facility at Goddard.

This facility is the central focal point for converting ERTS data into pictures for distribution to users around the world. At the present time, Mr. Sos is manager of this ERTS Data Processing Facility.

ERTS-1, launched on July 23, 1972, is the first spacecraft designed specifically to conduct a comprehensive inventory of the natural resources man requires for survival.

Mr. Sos was born in Ukraine and spent his high schools years in Landeck, Austria. He received his BSEE degree from Penn State University, and his MSEE from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

His mother is Mrs. Julia Sos of Philadelphia.

He is married to the former Ulana Nagrada of Philadelphia. They live with their three children — Renata, 12, Jerome, 9; and Kathryn, 8 — in Cheverly, Md. The entire family are members of UNA.

UNA President Tells About Ukrainian Community At CCNY Lecture

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The early beginnings and current status of the Ukrainian community in America, as well as contributions of Ukrainians to the progress and develpment of their newly adopted homeland, were discussed by UNA President Joseph Lesawyer in a 50-minute lecture at the City College of New York last Monday, November 20, here.

Mr. Lesawyer spoke to 16 students enrolled in the "Slavic - American Heritage" course started by the school for the first time this year. The only course of its kind on the American academic scene, it is taught by Prof. Peter Goy and embraces material on the history, settlement and current status of all Slavic communities in this country.

Part of the "Slavic-American Heritage" class at CCNY, shown above with, front row, seated, left to right, Dr. Peter Goy, who teaches the course, UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, guest lecturer, and Prof. Vasyl Luchkiw.

The UNA President was the first of six guest lecturers invited by Prof. Goy to give the students a descriptive analysis of each respective group from an activist's point of view.

After providing the essential factual material on Ukraine and its people, Mr. Lesawyer proceeded to discuss the early beginnings of Ukrainian organized life in America.

Apart from key facts, relating to the first traces of Ukrainians in America, the

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EDITORIALS

The Day of Thanks

It was a sturdy lot that landed on the rocky shores of New England in 1621 aboard the Mayflower. Led by Miles Standish, the Pilgrims—rightly regarded as the first of millions of immigrants that settled this country in subsequent decades — established a colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts, amid the wintry cold and suspiciously lurking Indians. By springtime, only half of them survived, and even while they were burying their dead, the Pilgrims plowed the land and sowed the seeds for what they prayed would be an abundant harvest.

A pious group, the Pilgrims knew but two holidays —Fast in the spring and Thanksgiving in the fall. They did overcome and in the fall of 1621 they held their first festival of thanks in the New World.

Since 1863, when President Lincoln set a precedent by proclaiming a Day of Thanks—inspired as he was by the victory at Gettysburg which preserved the union—each succeeding President of the United States has adhered to the tradition that became law in 1941 when Congress designated the fourth Thursday in November as a national holiday.

For Americans of all ages and all walks of life it is indeed an appropriate holiday. No other people in the world today have so much to be thankful for.

"Truly our cup runs over with the bounty of God," said President Nixon in his proclamation last Saturday, "our lives, our liberties, and our loved ones; our wordly goods and our spiritual heritage; the beauty of our land, the breadth of our horizons, and the promise of peace that crowns it all. For all of this, let us humbly give thanks."

From the early Pilgrims to the latest arrival to these shores, America has been at least two things: a haven and a land of opportunity. It has offered shelter to the persecuted and it has given them a second chance on life. Millions around the globe would ask for even less than that. Here it is ours for the asking. It is only fitting, just and proper that we say a prayer of thanks for what we have and a prayer of hope that others of our kin may soon enjoy these blessings too.

SUSTA: Resurgence Needed

The XIVth congress of SUSTA, held last weekend at Soyuzivka, revealed the sad state of affairs that has crept surreptitiously into this central organization of Ukrainian students in America. The low attendance—possibly the lowest in SUSTA's history—is the apparent result of a gap that exists between the Federation and its component parts, that is, student hromadas, university clubs, and the so-called ideological societies which have been alternately admitted, ousted and readmitted into the organization's structure. It is somewhat paradoxical that a gap of this proportion can exist in a student organization to the extent that it threatens to render this much needed organization almost wholly ineffective.

It is doubtly ironic that this is happening at a time when students in virtually every country of the world are playing an increasingly important role in social movements, intellectual processes and educational reforms. Certainly there is a place—and a very important one—in the Ukrainian community for Ukrainian students. Certainly the Ukrainian students must be aware of this fact, as is the adult sector. Certainly there is enough intellect and dedication in the somewhat depleted ranks of SUSTA to inject new ideas into the organization and set it on a resurging course. There are thousands of Ukrainian students in this country that have yet to be initiated into organized student life. To initiate them and get them involved would in itself be a long step towards revitalization, needed now more than ever before.

Bishop Tells of Suffering, Church in Soviet

TORONTO, Ont. — The drama of the consecration of a bishop according to an Eastern Christian ritual, came alive as the white-bearded, elderly bishop described it, reported The Globe and Mail of Toronto, Ont., recently.

The consecreation had taken place, not in a gigantic crowded cathedral, but in a darkened room somewhere in Ukraine, with no people present.

Most Rev. Vasyl Velychkowsky, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Lutsk, a man in his late 60s, told his own story of being a bishop consecrated in and for an underground church. He was in Toronto to conduct a retreat for priests, last month.

Thinking back to 1962, and speaking through an interpreter, Bishop Velychkowsky felt it was not advisable to reveal any details about where and by whom he was made bishop, for in the Soviet Union, what is called the Ukrainian "rite" of Catholicism is proscribed.

Persecution began at the end of the Second World War, the Bishop said. At that time there were 3,000 priests and 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Ukrainian Catholics in Western Ukraine.

One thousand priests were forced to leave the country, and another thousand were exterminated, Bishop Velyshkowsky said. In any case, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was not permitted to operate in public, and went underground.

"The Ukrainian Catholic Church from1945 was officially liquidated. It was not permitted for any priest or bishop to have mass. It was like the catacombs. All the churches were closed."

Although he continued to have mass daily in his small apartment, he was not able to have anyone attend.

Nevertheless, the Bishop said, he continued to preach in samll groups, baptise, officiate at marriages, "but clandestinely, night or day, very cautiously."

Although the children were brainwashed because of non-religious home environment, the people remained loyal to their faith, Bishop Velychkowsky said.

When authorities discovered his ministry, he was sent to prison. He spent a total of 13 years in jail, the last term of three years, which ended last January, for publishing a religious book, a simple history of the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. "It is illegal in the Soviet Union to publish religious literature," the Bishop said.

He was interned in a slave labor comp, one of 2,000 prisoners, he haid.

"I became very ill. Therefore they released me from work, ordered me to do no work. They were afraid that if I died, they would create a martyr."

Last February, because of age and ill health, he was allowed to leave Ukraine on condition that he not return, and spent some time with his sister in Yugoslavia. Bishop Velychkowsky plans to live in Canada with the Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop of Winnipeg.

Would his lot have been easier if he had joined the Russian Orthodox Church?

"They tried to entice me. It would have made a world of difference. Once when I was caught, they said, 'Sign here, then do what you want.'

"It would have been going against the faith, giving up the church."

The Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic churches, except for the latter's communion with the Pope, are essentially the same in traditions and teachings, said Very Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn, Provincial Superior of the Ukrainian Redemptorist Order in Canada and the U.S. Father Hrynchyshyn was the Bishop's translator.

Undoubtedly his own experiences affect Bishop Velychkowsky's feelings about ecumenism between the Vatican and the Russian Oothodox Church.

"The Vatican has a good diplomatic approach: it approaches cautiously," the Bishop said.

"But they are going to be deceived by the Russian Orthodox. They're not sincere.The Russian Orthodox Church is not truly a church, but a tool in the hands of the government of a police state.

"The authority of the Communists has declined. They are trying to get support elsewhere. The Vatican is important for their interest in making friends."

A recent controversy between the Ukrainian Catholics and the Vatican concerns the Ukrainians' desire to have their own patriarch, as other Eastern Catholic cherches have.

The Vatican considers this might offend Soviet officials and the rival Russian Orthodox Church.

"I share the general sentiments of Ukrainian Catholics," Bishop Velychkowsky said.

"The Vatican thinks caution on this matter will encourage relations with the Russian Orthodox Church. The Vatican is deceived.

"It is a mistake on the part of Vatican officials."

Orphanage Tots Enjoy Halloween Courtesy of UNWLA Branch 98

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (ZK) — Each year for millions of children Halloween means masks, costumes, parties and, of course, going out trick or treating.

For the children of the Orphanage of St. Basil the Great in Philadelphia, Halloween this year was a special day because they, too, had a Halloween party.

Between the laughter, games, pizza, ice cream, pumpkin pie, candied apples and other goodies, everyone enjoyed watching two magicians performing tricks. There was also a Walt Disney movie to the children's delight. It was thrilling to hear the children speaking Ukrainian.

Before anyone realized it, it was time for the children to go to sleep. They went to their rooms with smiling, tired faces, and perhaps a few upset stomachs. Each child received a trick or treat bag filled with toys.

As we said good night to the children, many of us could not keep the tears away. We all had a warm feeling in our hearts because a few hours of our time brought so much joy to the children of the Orphanage of St. Basil the Great.

The Halloween party was organized by the mothers of Branch 98 of the Ukrainian National Women's League.

Heading the committee was Mrs. O. Fedoruk, and the following members helped to make the party a success: Mesdames Perfecky, Sawchak, Andreychyk, Lucas, Korzeniowsky, Rudakevych, Yurchak and Kunasz.

Among the Sisters present at the party was Mother Superior Chrysantha and Sister Konstantine, administrator of the Orphanage.

Thanksgiving

By JESSIE WILLMORE MURTON

They had no far-flung highways, no bright wings
To bear them swiftly to this promised land.
The sea was wide and rough, and bleak the strand
To which at length they came; and void of things
They left us, safety, ease, gifts they had earned
Through cold and hunger, and the bitter toil
That came of wrestling with the stubborn soil
Of virgin wilderness. But, oh, there burned
Within their spirits a consuming flame;
A living flame that would not be denied,
For which they labored, hungered, fought, and died
To bring us freedom who might bear their name.

O let us not, for which all this was wrought
Of loneliness and fire and drought and flood;
Of infinite sacrifice of brawn and blood,
Esteem the gift as less than dearly bought;
Nor hold with careless hands their dream come true.
This mighty commonwealth, this very sod,
Their warm veins nourished and their brave feet trod;
This torch, whose flame they fed with livig thew.

O God of that small band of noble strain,
Give to their children clearer eyes to see
And cherish, as they did, this legacy;
As for each fruitful hill and field and plain,
Each shimmering lake and every stream whose banks
Stretch verdantly from sea to thundering sea,
For all that makes us joyful, strong, and free,
We bow once more to give Thee grateful thanks.

CCNY Lecture...

(Continued from p. 1)

guest lecturer described the characteristic features of each of the three major waves of Ukrainian immigrants to the United States.

He cited the pioneering efforts of the early immigrants from the 1880's through 1918, noting their role in evolving the framework of what is now known as Ukrainian community. He said that the nearly half a million Ukrainians who came to the U.S. in that period were the "stabilizing force" of the community. He described them as "hard-working, God-fearing, law-abiding, skillful and self-reliant" citizens who had "as much love for the Old World as they had respect for the New."

The second period of Ukrainian immigration, said the speaker, extended from 1918 through 1941.

This wave, as well as the next one which followed shortly after World War II, "injected new spirit into the Ukrainian American community." Imbued with a strong sense of Ukrainian patriotism, highly skilled and well educated, these Ukrainians contributed their knowledge and creative talents in virtually every sphere of life to the burgeoning life of the Ukrainian American community.

Mr. Lesawyer then proceeded to describe the community as it lives and functions now. In addition to describing the structure of the Ukrainian community in the U.S., he cited its component parts—churches, professional societies, schools — both parochial and Saturday schools of Ukrainian subjects — fraternals, publications, artistic groups, economic institutions, youth and student organizations — all making up a colorful and thriving mosaic of the community. The speaker also cited some of the personages that have gained national renown by virtue of their individual achievements in the realm of scholarship, politics, sports and entertainment.

He concluded the lecture by stressing once again the fusion of two primary motivations that constitute the driving forces of the Ukrainian American community: concern for the well-being of their own kin in Ukraine and the desire to preserve their identity and cultural heritage here.

Mr. Lesawyer was introduced to the class by its instructor, Prof. P. Goy who also closed the session. In the light of the broad range of material covered, there was little time for questions.

The lecture was held at the Townsend Harris Hall, on the north campus of CCNY.

A guest in the audience was Prof. Vasyl Luchkiw, Library Director at the State University of New York, Suffern, N.Y., branch. Prof. Luchkiw also teaches two courses in the Ukrainian language at the University. The courses have an enrollment of 18 and 23 students respectively, among them some 50 percent non-Ukrainians, said Prof. Luchkiw.

Autumn "Quarterly" Disects Russification Policy

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — The Autumn 1972 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," which was published at the end of October, carries several articles, a number of book reviews and Ucrainica, as well as a chronicle of current events, all of which deal with the present-day political situation of the Ukrainian people and their struggle for the preservation of their identity and their aspirations for freedom and independence.

Ethnicity

The lead article in this issue is the editorial, "Ukrainian Ethnic Community in America: A Symbol of Freedom," which treats the relations of the Ukrainian community in the United States to the enslaved people of Ukraine. With ethnicity on the rise, Ukrainians are presented with a powerful challenge to avail themselves of these opportunities and thus be enabled to better help their countrymen.

There are three major articles by three authors, who treat the Ukrainian-Russian relations from different aspects.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's article, "Russification in Politico-Economic Demography," contends that the Kremlin, in its relentless Russification drives, uses economic factors and demography unchallengingly for the purpose of fusing the non-Russian nations into one economic-demographic unit. The free world, for its own sake, must understand this objective and act accordingly.

Dr. Michael Sosnowsky's article, "Nations, People, Humanity: Official Program of Genocide in the USSR," dwells on the official policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to Russify the non-Russian peoples. His article is studied with quotations from Soviet sources — books, academic "dissertations" and definitions — as to how the Kremlin is trying to accomplish this objective through the mixing of the population, intermarriage and forcible imposition of the Russian language and culture on the captive nations.

Prof. Stephan M. Horak of Eastern Illinois University, in his article, "From Internationalism to Nationalism: Or the Soviet Version of Valuevshchina," presents a cogent analysis of Russian theory and practice with respect to the non-Russian nations. Both Czarist and Soviet Russian rulers, although under different forms and slogans, adhere to the same principle of keeping the Russian empire together. His article is based o ndivergent source material.

Dr. Alexander Sokolyszyn's article is based on divergent Printing of Books in Cyrillic" provides a history of the first printing of books in the Cyrillic alphabet by Sviatopolk Fiola who was not a German as was generally believed, but a Ukrainian from the Lemkian region.

Book Reviews

The Autumn 1972 issue of "The Ukrainian Quartely" contains 16 pages of reviews on books written by Peter S. Stercho, John Dornberg, Imrich Pushkar, Boris Smolar, Andrew Tully, J. C. Masterman, Richard F. Staar, Cecil Johnson, George Schopflin, Nancy Whittier Heen, W. R. Kintner and W. Klaiber, Adam Ulam and Leslie A. Hart. These were reviewed by Lev E. Dobriansky, Walter Dushnyck, Roman S. Holiat, Ucrainicus, Anthony T. Bouscaren, Joseph S. Roucek and Kenneth V. Lottich.

There also is a column on "Pertinent Documents," Ucrainica and the "Chronicle of Current Events." The latter contains such sub-headings as "Ukrainian Life in the United States," "Ukrainians in the Diaspora," and "In Captive Ukraine."

Slobodianyk Scores Again In New York Recital

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Alexander Slobodianyk, a Soviet Ukrainian pianist who had garnered rave reviews on his first American tour four years ago, was again hailed by New York's audience and critics alike when he gave a recital at Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall Sunday, November 12.

Donald Hanahan, noted critic of The Now York Times, called the Ukrainian artist "one of the more gifted pianists of his generation."

Slobodianyk was born in Kiev 30 years ago and raised in Lviv. He later studied in Kiev and Moscow. Like his first American tour, this one has been arranged by impressario Sol Hurok.

Interrupted

Playing to an almost full house in New, York, Mr. Slobodianyk's performance was interrupted by two young men in the balcony. Whistling and shouting, they showered the audience with leaflets denouncing the Soviet regime for its treatment of Jews.

At the conclusion of the program, a Philharmonic Hall functionary told the audience to leave at once because of a telephoned bomb threat. Consequently, there were no encores.

Of the performance itself, Mr. Hanahan had this to say:

"Mr. Slobodianyk, playing a bright-toned piano with an action suited to the pyrotechnical display that featured most of his program, sacrificed some fullness and sonority in the middle and lower octaves. That drained some purely aural excitement from Chopin's F minor Fantasie (Op. 49), but it also contributed greatly to inner-voiced clarity in Schumann's "Symphonic Etudes" (Op. 13). The Etudes contained some of the recitalist's most poetic playing of the afternoon. Later on, dazzling bolt mechanical playing sometimes intruded.

"In the Schumann, Mr. Slobodianyk started the Andante theme at a surprisingly slow tempo, and elsewhere took chances by drawing out etudes to yearning lengths, yet he never lost the thread of the thematic argument—or his audience. The Schumann was given in its original 17-etude version, rather than the 12 of standard editions, with three numbers inserted after the fifth etude and two after the eighth. The composer dropped these five etudes in revising his score, and they rarely turn up at recitals. The Soviet pianist plays big-scaled Schumann, and impetuosity led him to anticipate crescendoes and otherwise ignore markings (at 21 measures before the end, for one bad example).

"For the remainder of the day it was fingers time, and no one would question that Mr. Slobodianyk has exceptionally good ones—not to mention the steel wrists required for his brilliant dash through Liszt's "La Campanella" and "Wilde Jagd." Stravinsky's "Petrushka" Suite, another famous knuckle-breaker, had the necessary brilliance, too, though it cries out for more varied colors, bigger sonorities and more dramatic pacing than Mr. Slobodianyk could achieve this time."

A Plea for Yuriy Shukhevych

(The following statement was made by Avraam Shifrin, a Jewish nationalist leader who spent several years with Yuriy Shukhevich in Soviet concentration camps and is currently living in Israel, at a press conference in Toronto, Ont., Thursday, November 9, 1972, two days before a demonstration in Toronto in defense of human rights in Ukraine).

To those present here I would like to express a few thoughts about things which concern us all. These concern those who are now in the West, those who know nothing about life in the Soviet Union. They concern those who today are still suffering under the realities of Soviet life which are terrible and incomprehensible to the West.

I will try to the best of my abilities to explain what the life of people in the Soviet Union is like.

I would like to stress the oneness of humanity. If today in the Soviet Union there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people to be found in concentration camps, prisons, special mental asylums where they torture same people; if today in the Soviet Union there is no freedom of speech, no freedom of the press, nor freedom of thought (because there even that is repressed); then for that, the responsibility lies with both you and me, with all of us who find themselves in the free world, and we should not shake off that resposibility.

We are allowing the Bolsheviks to do that which they want to do because Bolshevism hides behind the slogan of non-intervention in internal affairs. Many politicians in the West, very many, hide behind that formula. But we who come from the Soviet Union, declare that we must interfere who will. An old interfere who wil. An old Jewish sage once said "if not we, then who, and if not now, then when?"

Many people fail to understand the insolent and cynical nature of the Soviet propaganda machine, because it is capable of lying consistently and over a long period of time. Goebbels used to say that the lie has to be colossal, and then it will be believed.

Thousands in Camps

This is a point very well understood in the Soviet Union. Soviet propaganda is much more terrible than we saw under Hitler. Hitler was an open murderer, he did not pretend to be an angel. Setting up concentration camps he would name his enemies and exterminate them. People were able to see the open claws of the murderer, whereas the Bolshevik demagogue is terrible in that he knows no limits, the murderer plays the angel, the robber parades as benefactor.

In my ten years of imprisonment in Soviet labor camps I have come across thousands of political prisoners, made many friends. The camps are full of people of all nationalities: Jews, Ukrainians, Russians, Tatars, Georgians, Uzbeks, Byelorussians. Among my many friends were Volodymyr Horbovy, who spent 25 years in prison and was released only a month ago; Vasyl Perets one of the many fighters for freedom in Ukraine; he is now in his 25th year of imprisonment; Mykhaylo Soroka, one of the most modest and charming people of the Ukrainian national movement who died in the 24th year of his imprisonment. His wife Kateryna Zarytska has recently been released after serving 25 years. There are huge, massive camps where the overwhelming majority of prisoners are Ukrainians. The national movement in Ukraine was absolutely and bloodily suppressed only in 1953. Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were crushed by force and hundreds of thousands of people were thrown into concentration camps because they wanted to see their country independent. The Tatar population of the Crimea was deported en masse to Siberia, the Chechens were transported to Kazakhstan.

The solution of the national problem in the USSR is effected through inhuman means. The famine in Ukraine in 1933 was a conscious attempt to exterminate a whole nation, some ten million people died of hunger. This happened in the wheatland, "the granary of Europe," and it is no secret that there is another hunger in Ukraine today.

There were, are, and always will be national liberation movements in the Soviet Union, but the strongest is without question on the territory of Ukraine. It embraces the whole nation. Its roots are strong and deep because there is no fracture between the intelligentsia of Ukraine and the broad masses of people in the villages. The simple peasant understands the intellectual in one important point — that Ukraine should be independent. Ukraine wants to live as an independent state. She does not want Russification, she does not want to be a colony.

The national question is not the only one being raised. People like P. Yakir, V. Bukovsky, struggle against the injustices and excesses of the regime.

At the moment there is a great movement of spiritual liberation in the USSR. People used to shout "hurrah" to Stalin and believed that they were free. Today, starting from Brezhnev and ending with the 15-year-old child who is just beginning to understand a few things, nobody in the Soviet Union believes in the system. This dictates the growth of free thought. People are beginning to straighten their backs.

Yuriy Shukhevych is one of the many people not broken by Soviet concentration camps. He has endured exile, solitary confinements with serenity and modesty. He has been arrested for the third time, while we are receiving news of new arrests and repressions, and of the colossal growth of national, democratic, liberation movements.

SUSTA Congress . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

traditionally has the largest delegation, with 22 in 1971 alone, sent only one delegate this year, Hromada president Zirka Salak. (Each hromada is entitled to one delegate per ten members).

Miss Salak said her New York Hromada spent $2,200 in delegates fees to SUSTA in the past four years, but had received "absolutely nothing" in return. "Instead, we have been excluded and used, and would have better spent that money on our own projects and needs," she said.

The New York delegation did not go unnoticed, as Salak and several observers from the New York group arrived at the Congress by helicopter.

Delegate Taras Dobusz, a senior at Cornell University representing the Ukrainian club there, was at his first SUSTA congress. "I don't know much about the internal politics that tore apart the congress, but I do know there's a lack of communications here, and a lot of politics being played," he said. Dobusz said it was naive for SUSTA "to think it could function without any communications" and proposed the formation of a newsletter.

While Dobusz wasn't ready to forecast the Federation's demise, neither was outgoing president Inia Hikawyj. Miss Hikawyj did not disguise her disappointment with the cooperation and work of local hromadas.

"SUSTA reflects what local hromadas do. Any action has to start with them," she said. She promised to help the new executive board, and will stay on as head of the SUSTA auditing board.

Other Officers

The newly elected executive board includes also: Eugene Iwanciw of Washington, D.C., eastern vice-president; Victor Myhal of Cleveland, western vice-president; Helen Pruc of Buffalo, secretary; Michael Migelych of Cleveland, treasurer; Julia Kostryba of New York, press and information; Olia Dobusz of New Brunswick, cultural affairs; Iliana Shaviak of Baltimore, special assignments; Ihor Rakowsky of New York, external affairs; Adrian Slywotsky of Boston, Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund Affairs; and Olena Hubickyj of Yonkers, pre-collegiate student affairs.

The congress also adopted 16 resolutions. They included:

- The rearranging of phrases in the preamble to the SUSTA constitution.
- An order to publish 4,000 paper back copies of "Ferment in Ukraine," a collection of articles by imprisoned Ukrainian intellectuals. However, the $4,000 needed for the publication was not allocated.
- A letter of protest to President Nixon objecting to his description of Kiev as "the mother of all Russian cities" in a toast at a dinner during his visit to Ukraine last May.

Call for Festival

Other resolutions called for the development of a SUSTA newsletter, professional advisory board, more frequent executive board meetings, a Ukrainian translation of the bylaws, the use of computers to organize SUSTA records, and the staging of a Ukrainian cultural festival.

"They were like voting for mother and apple pie," said past president Hikawyj. Many of these resolutions have been passed before.

Extending greetings to the congress in behalf of the UNA and the UCCA was Mrs. Ulana Diachuk, Treasurer of both organizations. Stephen Chemych, president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, was also on hand to greet the gathering.

Former New Yorkers Open Mamaj Gallery in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man. — Now, in downtown Winnipeg, there is a place where one can buy "pysanky," hand embroidered shirts, blouses and dresses, woodcarving, ceramics, and other examples of Ukrainian folk art. The Mamaj Art Gallery, Gift Shop and Boutique opened its doors October 23 at 408 Main Street, a few steps away from Portage and Main.

Besides the items mentioned, the gift shop carries a selection of greeting cards, most of which have not been available to the general Winnipeg public up to now.

In the Mamaj Art Gallery, the opening show is a unique collection of wood-cuts, linocuts, etchings and monoprints from Ukraine. The graphic arts have reached a high level in contemporary Ukraine, and the prominent artists in this exhibit include Yakutovych, Hlushchenko, Kasian, Panfilov, Fishchenko, Batechko, Bondarenko, Levytsky, Hubarev and Turovsky. This is the first time that works by these Ukrainian artists are available in Winnipeg in such a large selection.

The gallery also has on exhibit works by Manitoba and American artists. Engraver Jacques Hnizdovsky, known to Winnipeggers from previous exhibits, is represented by a selection of woodcuts, linocuts and etchings. Enamel paintings, an unusual medium, are the works of Szonk-Rusych of New York. The gallery also has oils by Liubo Hutsaliuk of New York and Paris. Steve Repa (watercolors and pottery), Frank Saprowich (watercolors), and Roman Kowal (ceramics) are the Manitoba artists in the gallery.

The name "Mamaj" is derived from Kozak Mamaj, a Ukrainian folk hero of the 18-19th centuries. It is said he was ageless—a wizard—and more than witty. His devil-may-care attitude was a scourge for the oppressors, but this same quality brought him the love of the common people whose injustices he righted. His popularity is indicated by the frequency with which his "portrait" (folk painting) was painted on doors of village homes. Kozak Mamaj is instantly recognizable in this portrait—he sits crosslegged on the ground, puffs on a Kozak pipe while strumming on the kobza (a forerunner of the bandura), a sword, flask and his horse nearby.

The manager of Mamaj, Myroslaw Tracz, formerly of New York, hopes an art gallery and shop of this kind will be an interesting place for both Winnipeggers and tourists. Both Mr. Tracz and his wife Orysia, nee Paszczak, of Irvington, N.J., were employees at Soyuzivka during their college years.

Mamaj is open Monday to Thursday, Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fridays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Kolasky, In Lecture Tour, Urges More Demonstrations

WINNIPEG, Man. — John Kolasky, a lecturer and author of two books on Ukraine, said that demonstrations and other actions in defense of human rights in Ukraine are helping the Ukrainian people in their native country, while exposing the Ukrainian question to ever growing numbers of non-Ukrainians around the world.

Mr. Kolasky made the statement in reply to a question after his lecture to a group of students at the University of Manitoba where he spoke Monday, October 23, according to Progress, the Ukrainian Catholic weekly published here.

A one-time member of the Canadian Communist party, Mr. Kolasky spent two years in Ukraine and became thoroughly disillusioned with the reality. He subsequently renounced communism and has been exposing the evils of the system, particularly as he has observed and experienced it in Ukraine. Both of his books, "Education in Soviet Ukraine" and "Two Years in Soviet Ukraine," are factual compilations on the Moscow regime's discriminatory policies and Russification in Ukraine.

In his recent lectures, Mr. Kolasky cited numerous instances of discriminatory practices and violations of constitutional rights in Ukraine. He said, for instance, that only 48 percent of scientists in Ukraine were Ukrainians, the rest were Russians.

He noted that for every 10,000 Ukrainians in Ukraine, and the same number of Russians in Ukraine, more than twice as many Russians are enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Kolasky toured ten cities in the U.S. with lectures for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. The series of lectures was sponsored by the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michnowsky (TUSM).

Toronto Ukrainians . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

similar appeal to Canadians in behalf of Shukhevych.

Leaders Support

The demonstration, staged by the human rights committee of the local branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, received publicity in local news media. In addition to scores of high-ranking representatives of Ukrainian organizations, including Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, there were also leaders of other ethnic groups.

Representing the federal government was S. Haydash, member of the Canadian parliament, who read a message from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Conservative Party leader Robert Stanfield also sent a message, affirming, as did Mr. Trudeau, support for the Ukrainian community in defense of human right for their kinsmen in Ukraine.

Another speaker at the demonstration was Atty. S. Frolak, representing the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans. A set of appropriate resolutions was dispatched to the federal government in Ottawa.

St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg Holds Annual Meeting

WINNIPEG, Man. (EM) — St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg held its 26th annual conference here Friday and Saturday, November 10-11, and received reports from the principal of the College, L. Tomaschuk, the director of students residence, R. Yereniuk, and the dean of theology, Very Rev. Serge Gerus. The Rt. Reverend Bishop Boris was in attendance and brought greetings.

Bishop Boris was pleased that the College was attracting candidates into the department of theology to train as clergymen of the Ukraianian Greek-Orthodox Church from other countries besides Canada. The reports indicated that students from Australia, England and the U.S. are enrolled.

Reports showed that a fine library has been developed and organized with the assistance and guidance of the University of Manitoba librarian J. S. Muchin. St. Andrew's library is catalogued and administered according to the system in practice at the University of Manitoba. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that contributions of rare and valuable books are made by Ukrainians from various parts of the world, and with the addition of the late Metropolitan Ohienko's library, the College may soon become a leading center of Ukrainian studies.

In his report, the principal stated that the College is making plans to enter into full affiliation with the University of Manitoba and has started to offer courses accepted by the university toward a Bachelor of Arts degree. This year the College has added a prominent professor, Dr. Maryna Rudnitska, to its staff; and Rev. O. Krawchenko of the University of Saskatchewan and Rev. M. Yurkiwsky of McGill will join the staff next year.

Dr. Rudnitska, a popular professor of Ukrainian language, is developing courses which will have special appeal to female students and a great increase in enrollment of girls of Ukrainian extraction is anticipated.

Others Accepted

It was stressed that the College offers accommodations to Ukrainian students who are members of other churches than the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and that a large number of students in residence are members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The conference re-elected the College's Board of Directors which is made up of Judge J. R. Solomon, Taras Boyaniwsky, W. Manulak, W. Bilozir, Ivan Yurkiw and Adam Muzychuk.

A financial report was presented and members of the conference were informed that contributions from Canada and the U.S. are helping to augment the budget to meet the needs of programs offered for the students in residence as well as those in other residences and those residing in the city of Winnipeg.

Switucha Led Canada's Trade Delegation to Soviet

OTTAWA, Ont. — Mykola Switucha, a Ukrainian Canadian engineer, headed the Canadian government's five-member delegation of experts in powder metallurgy on a month-long tour of the countries of Eastern Europe and the USSR.

The delegation met with high-ranking government officials, scientists and technological experts of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia as well as Ukraine and Byelorussia, and toured plants and institutions of higher learning in these countries.

The purpose of the tour, said the federal government, was to explore possibilities of expanding trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and the USSR.

The Canadian delegation whiled 10 days in the Soviet Union. The Canadian representatives were in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk. While in the capital of Ukraine, the delegates also visited the St. Sophia Cathedral, the Pecherska Lavra monastery, museums, theatres, and the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. They also saw several metallurgical plants in Ukraine.

In Bucharest, Mr. Switucha took part in a conference, sponsored by the United Nations, which dealt with new techniques in metal processing. Specialists of 52 countries participated in this conference.

The Canadian delegation returned to Ottawa in the first week of November.

Rhode Island District . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

sued many significant points were raised by Dr. Koropey and Messrs. Hardink, Kindeforske, Laba, Trenkler, Danyluk, Wasylyk, Kruczkowski, Sarachman, Wolansky and Zaplitny.

The new UNA book covers and pencils from the UNA Organizing Department were welcomed for distribution among local school children.

On behalf of Woonsocket Branch 206, "Zaporozska Sich," Walter Kindeforske presented to Mrs. Dushnyk a check for $50.00 to the UNA Flood Relief Fund and one for $25.00 to the UCCA Fund for Arrested Ukrainian Intellectuals.

Re-elected unanimously for the new term of office were: John Danyluk, president; Leon Hardink, vice-president; Walter Kindeforske, treasurer; George Trenkler, auditing committee chairman. Elected unanimously as secretary was Stefan Kruczkowski, with Dimitry Wolansky as asistant secretary.

LUC National Board Meets, Sets Plans

MARIAN HTS., Pa. — A meeting of the national board of the League of Ukrainian Catholics was held in the rectory of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Marian Heights, Pa.

Among the subjects covered was the present membership of the League, and the contemporary problems experienced by this and other organizations with membership.

Publicity was identified as a big factor in regenerating interest in this organization. A variety of projects were considered and each board member assumed their individual duties enthusiastically.

Highlights of the recent convention were discussed and the Niagara Frontier Council was complimented on the unique success, particularly in the cultural areas with the art exhibit, and the theme of the convention, which was the "Cause for the Beatification of Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky."

Convention Plans

Plans for the forthcoming convention were aired. The next convention will be held October 18 through 21, 1973, in Altoona, Pa., and will be hosted by the Central Pennsylvania Council. The civic representatives from Altoona extended a most generous invitation to the LUC. If their interest and help is any indication, this convention will prove to be one of the most memorable in the history of the LUC.

An annual poster contest is sponsored by LUC, with "Vocations" as the theme and is open to all students up to the 8th grade who are members of the Ukrainian Catholic churches.

The winner of this year's contest was Gregory Patrick of Youngstown, O. His entry was selected as the best from the ten posters entered in the finals. Gregory will receive $25.00, and copies of his poster will be sent to all Ukrainian Catholic Churches.

The South Anthracite Council will host the 1973 Sports Rally. More information will be released about this in the future.

Donate Mosaic

LUC's national board has allotted funds for the installation of a mosaic in the Annunciation parish, in Ramsey, Pa. This church was destroyed by fire last spring.

The national board members present at the meeting were: Father John Stevensky, national spiritual director, Pastor of St .Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Marian Heights; Joseph Lukiw, president, Connecticut Council; Anna Kupezak, executive vice-president, and Marialyn Glascott, convention procedures director, of Niagara Frontier Council; Marian Hrubec, recording secretary, GardenState Council; Joseph Novack, treasurer, Ohio Council; Joan Fedora, membership director, Western Penna. Council; Maurice Nazurak, vice-president, Central Penna. Council; Stephen Postupack, past president, Nicholas Supko, sports director, Frances Sempko, corresponding secretary, and James Kilraine, religious and cultural director, all of South Anthracite Council.

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ІНТРОНІЗАЦІЯ ВЛАДИКИ КОНСТАНТИНА В ЧИКАГО

Настала субота 11-го листопада, день перед Інтронізацією Владики Константина, діти української школи, і їхні батьки, очікували на цю подію. Шоста кляса написала листи до Високопреосвященного Владики Митрополита Мстислава, запрошуючи його відвідати українську школу, коли він прибуде до Чикаго! Наспіла вістка, що Владика Митрополит вже в Чикаго й, що він висловив бажання відвідати шосту клясу. І так за годину Владика Митрополит із директором школи протопр. о. Білецьким завітав до шостої кляси. Преосвященний Владика висловив подяку дітям за їхні листи і приобіцяв кожному учневі особисто відповісти на його листа. Владика Митрополит також завітав до передшкілля.

У год. 6-ій вечора розпочалася вечірня, яку очолив Владика Константин. На Вечірню прибув із Джонсон Сити Н. П. голова Головної Управи Української Православної Ліги Павло Чибініяк.

У неділю вранці біля катедри сходилися діти і вірні, між ними були молодечі організації ОДУМ і СУМ з прапорами. Коли вийшли Єпископи, їх привітав великий

Владика Константин

гурт дітей. Найменші несли кошики та посипали дорогу пелюстками квіт. Перед Катедральним Собором представники недільної і суботньої школи: Катя Яресько, Леля Кочман, Люба Базарна, Марійка і Оленка Ріверон привітали Владику Митрополита Мстислава, Архиєп. Марка. Владику Константина і вручили їм букети троянд. При вході до катедри — голова Парохіяльної Управи Олекса Пелюхівський Привітав Владику Митрополита хлібом і сіллю, а потім протопр. о. Білецький, настоятель катедри св. князя Володимира і декан Чикаського деканату, зустрів Владику Митрополита з хрестом і просив його помолитися в храмі св. Володимира за вірних, а зокрема за Владику Константина, який прийняв на себе обов'язок Чикаського Єпископа. Зразу за Владиками увійшли в церкву діти, а за ними вірні.

Під спів катедрального хору „Боян" іподиякони Петро Мезайрус — студент богослов і Юрко Ділендорф облачали Владику Митрополита. Урочисту Архиєрейську Літургію відслужили: Преосв. Владика Митрополит Мстислав, Архиєп. Марко і Владика Константин у сослуженні протопресвітерів: о. А. Селепини, Ф. Білецького, митрата о. І. Крестюка, о.о. протоієреїв Д. Ольгина, Т. Багнівського, Є. Писаря, О. Кулика, М. Гончара і протодиякона Івана Покотиленка. Відтак при участі молодечих організацій ОДУМ'у і Пласту Владика Митрополит проголосив поставлення Владики Константина на Єпископа катедри св. князя Володимира. Пролунало „Аксіос, Аксіос, Аксіос" — і наймолодший Владика, Владика Константин прийняв жезло — символ архиєрейської Влади і офіційно взяв на себе обов'язки Чикаського Єпископа. Прийнявши жезло, Владика Константин звернувся із словами подяки до свого духовного батька Владики Митрополита Мстислава і до Архиєпископа Марка, а потім звертаючись до громади закликав всіх до співпраці для добра Святої Української Православної Церкви і для добра українського народу. Він просив молитися, щоб Бог подарував йому силу виконувати обов'язки. Новоінтронізованого Владику привітав прот. о. Білецький, настоятель катедр. а потім вітало його духовенство Чикаського Деканату. Підходячи до хреста, вітала його стійка молодечих організацій, діти і присутні.

Зразу після церковних відправ відбувся Бенкет в „Маріот Мотор Готель", в якому взяли участь коло 400 осіб. Привітальне слово виголосив прот. о. Білецький, ще раз вітаючи Архиєреїв Митроп. Мстислава, Архиєп. Марка і Владику Константина, а потім попросив секретаря Головної Управи Української Православної Ліги, Любу Л. Литус і Ілло Матулка, культурно-освітнього референта парафіяльної Управи катедр. до допомоги у веденні святочної програми.

Під час бенкету представлено гостей за головним столом, священиків зі сусідніх парафій, а також священиків з української католицької парафії Володимира і Ольги, представника УНСоюзу Йосипа Лисогора і матір Владики п-і Катерину Боган.

Під час бенкету промовляли: Владика Митр. Мстислав, Архиєп. Марко, голова Консисторії протопр. о. А. Селепина і о. Мар'ян Бутринський настоятель католицької парафії.

Мистецьку частину відкрив катедр. хор Боян під керівництвом о. Позняка, піснею Бортнянського „В цей день", далі проспівали твір Давидовського „На чужині", а закінчили жартівливою народною піснею „І шумить і гуде". Черговими точками програми були: Дует Юлії Клюковської і Галі Карасейчук під акомпаньямент Ростислава Зботаніва — (мати, доня і внук). Виступав дівочий квартет: Марта Гарасовська, Марійка Трусевич, Христя Клюковська і Люба Литус. Бурхливими оплесками закінчилася мистецька програма після виступу лікарської оркестри. Під мистецьким керівництвом д-ра Кассараби, лікарська оркестра в складі: д-р В. Кассараба, д-р І. Рудавський, д-р А. Хрептовський, д-р З. Семків, д-р М. Коленський, д-р О. Шандра, д-р В. Трухлий, п. Б. Палій, виконали в'язанку пісень. Солістом був д-р І. Рудавський.

Під час мистецької програми, організації склали привіти і побажання. Закінчуючи привіти, представник Головної Управи Української Православної Ліги, голова Павло Чибініяк і секретар Л. Л. Литус привітали Владику величезною українською вазою, наповненою колосками жита та червоними маками. Наприкінці Владика Константин склав усім подяку.

Молитвою „Достойно є", яку проспівали присутні, і благословенням новоінтронізованого Владики, закінчено врочистості.

Опісля висвітлено кольоровий фільм про С. Бавнд Брук „Дзвони вічно дзвонитимуть".

Люба Л. Литус

Свято помісности УКЦеркви в Трентоні

Трентон відзначив День Помісности Української Католицької Церкви в неділю 29 жовтня ц. р. Того ж дня обидві Божественні Літургії відправлено в намірені помісности УКЦеркви і завершення її патріярхатом.

Увечері, старанням місцевого Відділу Т-ва за патріярхальний устрій УКЦеркви, відбулись Святочні Сходини, які відкрив заступник голови д-р Володимир Коропей. Після молитви і пісні „Боже Великий", доповідь виголосив о. крилошанин Володимир Андрушків, голова Світового Священичого Т-ва Св. Андрея. Він підкреслив, що II Ватиканський Собор признав, що всі Східні Церкви, а в тому також українська, мають право на свій патріярхат. Під час Архиєпископського Синоду ухвалено і підписано акт патріярхального устрою УКЦеркви. Це — канонічно важливий акт, бо його підписали всі наші владики. Тому не можна тепер його заперечувати, чи вважати, що його не було.

Отець Володимир Андрушків підкреслив, що тепер увесь католицький світ дивиться на це, що діється в Українській Католицькій Церкві, зацитувавши уривки із статті єзуїта Роберта Гоц'а, яка була надрукована у швайцарському єзуїтському журналі „Орієнтірунґ". Чужинці дивуються, що Ватикан призначує нам владик. А ще дивнішим і болючішим є те, що не було протесту Ватикану, коли московський патріярх Пімен проголосив уневажнення Берестейської Унії з 1596 р.

Дарія Кузик, голова трентонського Відділу Т-ва за Патріярхальний Устрій УКЦеркви, відчитала есей „Відповідальність" (Вісті з Риму, 15 жовтня, 1972); опісля, нав'язуючи до місцевих умовин, говорила про потребу відданої праці кожного парохіянина для розбудови помісности УКЦеркви і завершення її патріярхатом.

Остап Корчмарик, декламував вірш Мирона Мирянена про Блаженнішого Верховного Архиєпископа „Борцеві без меча".

Іван Головка відчитав Постанови Соборчика Священиків Австралії, в яких вони осудили вмішування деяких ватиканських чинників у внутрішні справи УКЦеркви і ствердили, що ці, спричинені політичними орієнтаціями, потягнення противляться рішенням II Ватиканського Собору і виходять на страшну шкоду для нашої Церкви в Україні і в країнах вільного світу.

Д-р Зиновій Гіль, кол. голова Крайового Т-ва за патріярхальний устрій УКЦ, поінформував про лист висланий нашим Владикам у вересні на доручення кардинала Війо і його нові спроби розбити єдність нашої Церкви та зруйнувати здобуті, великим зусиллям, досягнення на тернистій дорозі до завершення нашої Церкви патріярхатом. Д-р Гіль із признанням висловився про акцію Збіркового Комітету Жіноцтва Трентону і Брістолю, у висліді якої зібрано на фонд „Церква в Потребі" протягом останніх двох років 6,706.50 дол., прелеґент сказав, що про наше майбутнє можна б висловитись оптимістично, якщо б ми всі відважно станули в обороні нашої Української Католицької Церкви. Він підкреслив, що тепер у світі миряни мають більше голосу та впливу в церковних справах, і тому ми повинні відважно сповняти свій обов'язок і показати світові, що наша Церква не вмерла ні в Україні, ні в діяспорі, і що ми всі стоїмо об'єднані при Блаженнішому Кир Йосифові VII.

Співом „Боже Великий" присутні закінчили свято.

Марія Залеська

Стефанія Косович переобрана на голову Гуртка Пластприяту в Ню Йорку

29 жовтня ц. р. в Пластовому Дому тут відбулася Загальні Збори Гуртка Пластприяту. Зборами проводила президія: Б. Канюк — голова і Є. Данилюк — секретар.

Відтак Загальні Збори вшанували однохвилинною мовчанкою пам'ять сл. п. Віри Соболти, дружини інж. Богдана Соболти, довголітнього голови Гуртка і діловода Пластприяту.

Із діяльности Гуртка Пластприяту звітувала голова Стефанія Косович і референти поодиноких відділів. Із звітів присутні довідались, що Гурток Пласт-Прияту об'єднує 222 членів. У звітному періоді Гурток допомагав Проводові Станиці у виховній роботі, уряджуючи імпрези для пластової молоді, як: костюмівка новацтва, спільне снідання для пластунів після св. Причастя, Пластове свячене і інше. Зокрема Гурток старався роздобути гроші для сплачення боргів за дім. Управа Гуртка активно включалася в організацію літніх пластових таборів як також багато допомогла у переведенні Ювілейної Міжкрайової Пластової Зустрічі на Вовчій Тропі.

У дискусії над звітами порушено ряд справ, що відносяться до внутрішньої і зовнішньої діяльности Пласт-Прияту.

На Загальних Зборах Станицю репрезентував станичний пл. сен. інж. Р. Рогожа У своєму привіті він підкреслив велику працю Гуртка Пласт-Прияту для пластової молоді та ствердив, що співпраця між Станицею і Пластприятом була якнайкраща і побажав такої співпраці на майбутнє.

Після уділення абсолюторії, з признанням уступаючій Управі Номінаційна комісія: С. Ривак — голова, Є. Івашків, А. Демчук — члени, — подали листу кандидатів до Управи Гуртка. Вибрано нову Управу Гуртка: Стефанія Косович — голова; Б. Поритко — заст. голови; Г. Гошовська — секретарка; А. Демчук — скарбник; Л. Роговська, М. Соробей, Н. Дума — імпрезова референтура; Я. Трембіцька — організаційна референтка; Є. Івашків — пресова референтка. Члени Управи — М. Савицький, М. Шепарович, Х. Зарицька, І. Мокрівська, І. Яремчук, Б. Кандюк, Е. Кухар, Б. Мельник, О. Глют, Є. Данилюк, Л. Івашко, М. Йовик, Л. Яцинич. Контрольна комісія: В. Сливоцька, П. Дармограй, Т. Шевчук.

Дякуючи за вибір, переобрана голова С. Косович в своєму — і в імені нової Управи запевнила, що Управа надалі буде тісно співпрацювати з Станицею, допомагаючи їй у вихованні пластової молоді.

Є. І.

КОРОТКІ ВІСТКИ

У СТОЛИЦІ БЕНГАЛІЇ ДАККА ЗАСУДИЛИ на досмертну в'язницю останнього пакістанського губернатора у Східньому Пакістані, д-ра А. М. Маліка, за співпрацю з пакістанською армією і сприяння її масовим злочинам супроти бенгальців. На розправі виринула справа легальности того суду, бо — мовляв — за урядування Маліка не було ще самостійної бенгальської держави, яка постала зі Східнього Пакістану.

ЙОРДАНСЬКИЙ КОРОЛЬ ГУССЕЙН ПЕРЕБУВАВ два дні у шпиталі, де ствердили, що познаки його серцевої недуги постали внаслідку фізичного й нервового виснаження. 37-мирічний король вернувся до своєї щоденної праці.

ПРЕЗИДЕНТ ПІВДЕННОГО В'ЄТНАМУ НГУЄН ВАН ТІЄ ЗВЕРНУВСЯ до президента Ніксона з просьбою, щоб той прийняв його спеціяльного делеґата для з'ясування його становища супроти тексту договору про військове перемир'я і замирення, що його склали Генрі Кіссінджер і північнов'єтнамські комуністи. Нгуєн Ван Тіє припускає, що Ніксон не поінформований докладно про застереження, що їх зголосив Південний В'єтнам супроти того пакту.

ЗАХІДНІ ГАЗЕТИ ТВЕРДЯТЬ, що фахівці в головній квартирі Північно-атлантійського Союзу у Бельгії переконані, що коли б не великі достави збіжжя з Америки, то кремлівська верхівка в СССР опинилась би у дуже скрутній ситуації, бо брак харчів невідхильно відбився б також на політичній ситуації, — подібно, як це було за Хрущова.

У ПІВНІЧНІЙ ІРЛЯНДІЇ ЗНОВУ ЗГИНУЛИ два вояки, коли вони перешукували опустілий будинок: це була засідка, бо в тому моменті вибухла підкинена там бомба. Число жертв терору всіх проти всіх у Північній Ірляндії зросло до 636 осіб.

ЗАКЛИК

УПРАВИ СВЯЩЕНИЧОГО СТАНОВОГО ТОВАРИСТВА СВ. АНДРЕЯ ДО ВСІХ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ КАТОЛИЦЬКИХ СВЯЩЕНИКІВ В ЗСА

Вістка поміщена в українському щоденнику „Свобода" ч. 203, дня 2-го листопада ц. р. під заголовком: „Ватикан знову заперечує помісність Української Католицької Церкви — попереджає її Владик", затривожила серця усіх українців католиків, кому дорогою є їхня рідна Церква, та змусила Товариство Святого Андрея до дії.

Йдучи за голосом совісті, Управа того ж священичого товариства закликає всіх Українських Священиків, кому ще не є байдужим „бути чи не бути Українській Католицькій Церкві".

ВЗЯТИ МАСОВУ УЧАСТЬ У

НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ ЗБОРАХ

які відбудуться

в четвер, дня 30-го листопада 1972 р.

в приміщеннях

УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО ДОМУ в НЮ ЙОРКУ, Н. Й.

при Другій Евені ч. 140, між вулицями Сайнт Маркс Плейс і 9-ю

Початок о годині 11-ій перед полуднем.

ДУЖЕ ВАЖНІ СПРАВИ БУДУТЬ НА ПОРЯДКУ ДНЯ.

Управа Священичого Станового Товариства св. Андрея в ЗСА

ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ

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З уваги на закінчення біжучого року, Адміністрація просить всі Товариства чи поодинокі особи, що довгують за оголошення, вирівняти їх конечно найдалі

до 15-го грудня 1972 року

НАЙКРАЩИМ ДАРУНКОМ

на СВ. МИКОЛАЯ під ЯЛИНКУ є

Студійна (Коледжова) Грамота УПСоюзу

ЯКА ЗАПЕВНИТЬ ВАШИМ ДІТЯМ І ВНУКАМ НАЙВАЖЛИВІШЕ: ВИСОКІ СТУДІЇ, ЯКІ ВІДКРИЮТЬ ІМ ДВЕРІ ДО ЩАСЛИВОГО Й УСПІШНОГО ЖИТТЯ

УПРАВА КАРПАТСЬКОГО ЛЕЩЕТАРСЬКОГО КЛЮБУ

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ШИРШІ СХОДИНИ

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у п'ятницю, дня 1-го грудня 1972 р.

о год. 7:30 веч.

в приміщеннях

УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ІНСТИТУТУ АМЕРИКИ

при 2 Схід 79-та вул. в Ню Йорку, Н. Й.

ПРОГРАМА:

„РЕПОРТАЖ З ПОДОРОЖІ ДО СХІДНЬОЇ АФРИКИ. ВИСОКОГІРСЬКА ВИПРАВА НА КЕНІЯ ТА КІЛІМАНДЖАРО"

Доповідь, яка буде ілюстрована прозірками, виголосить:

п. Андрій Навроцький

Репортаж попередять повідомлення Клюбу про програму зимової діяльности на сезон 1972-73, як також про підготовку до 50-літнього Ювілею Клюбу.

Після програми — ПЕРЕКУСКА

ЛИСТА Ч. 2

Список

ЖЕРТВОДАВЦІВ НА ПОБУДОВУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПРАВОСЛАВНОЇ ЦЕРКВИ СВВ. АПОСТОЛІВ ПЕТРА І ПАВЛА В ГЛЕН СПЕЙ, Н. Й.

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РОМАН СТРОЦЬКИЙ МИХАЙЛО КОЗЮПА БОРИС САДОВСЬКИЙ

Український Мистецький Ансамбль

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HUNTER COLLEGE

Assembly Hall

Неділя, 10-го грудня 1972 року

год. 4:00 по полудні

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