

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

СВОБОДА SVOBODA UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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

UNA ASSETS INCREASE BY \$1 MILLION IN 1972 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWS PROGRESS AT MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The assets of the Ukrainian National Association increased by yet another million dollars — \$1,094,783.26 to be exact — in 1972, upping the total to \$37,605,419.47 as of the end of 1972.

This was reported by UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk at the UNA Executive Committee meeting held Friday, February 16, at the UNA Home Office here.

Taking part in the meeting were the following supreme officers: President Joseph Lesawyer who chaired the day-long session, Vice-Presidents, Prof. John Teluk, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, and Walter Sochan who is also Recording Secretary, Mrs. Diachuk, Treasurer, Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch; as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan and assistant to the head of the organizing department, Supreme Advisor Stepan Hawrysz.

In dealing with the first item on the agenda, the Committee decided that minutes of the Executive Committee and Supreme Assembly meetings be published in condensed form, except for decisions taken, which should appear in full.

Medical Association Donates 100 Encyclopedias to Legislators

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As they did in 1964, upon publication of the first volume of "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," the Ukrainian doctors, organized within the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America will donate 100 copies of the second volume to 100 American legislators and national political leaders.

The English language encyclopedia, published by the University of Toronto Press under the general editorship of Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyč and financed in its entirety by the Ukrainian National Association, has been hailed by scholars and reviewers as the best reference book on Ukraine in English.

The Ukrainian Medical Association is currently headed by Dr. Oleh Wolansky. The decision to donate volume two of the encyclopedia was adopted at UMANA's biennial convention in 1971 at Soyuzivka.

quarters construction (by \$167,125), from the Svoboda printing shop and bookstore (by \$25,202); the income was smaller from the following: interest on mortgage loans (by \$15,190), interest from bank deposits (by \$2,257), and loans to members (by \$47,533).

UNA Branch 120 in Aliquippa Re-Elects Horchak, Others

By RON EVUSHAK

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — A sincere thank-you "for your grateful support in the past and your very welcomed continued support in the future" was given to local members by Alex Horchak after recently being re-elected to his second term as president of Ukrainian National Association, St. Nicholas Branch 120 in Aliquippa, Pa.

After his induction, Mr. Horchak said that he wanted all UNA members throughout the country to know that "the people of Branch 120 are looking forward to a pleasant visit with their fellow brothers that will be participating in the UNA National Bowling Tournament this Memorial Day weekend, May 25-26."

This year's bowling tourney will be hosted by Ambridge Branch 161, with the annual Saturday night awards banquet to be held at the spacious Aliquippa Club.

In his opening remarks at

Branch 233, secretary B. Deychakiwsky, led among Branches, while Philadelphia (District Committee chairman S. Hawrysz) was first among Districts. The Secretary reported that among eight new Branches established in 1972, five are Plast Branches, including one in Rutherford, N.J., founded through the efforts of Mrs. Diachuk. The Secretary also reported on 18 separate actions conducted by his department in 1972 as part of the organizing work. He then outlined campaign plans for the current year which marks Svoboda's 80th anniversary and is UNA pre-convention year.

Supplementing Dr. Padoch's report was Mr. Hawrysz who also outlined a series of pro-

(Continued on p. 4)

the annual meeting, Mr. Horchak read the following: "Oh God, lead us in the ways of justice and of peace; inspire us to break down all oppressions and wrongs; to gain for every man his due reward and from every man his due service; that each may live for all, and all of us may care for each other; Amen."

All other officers were re-elected. They are: Walter Reft, to his 21st term as financial secretary; Peter Dobish to his eighth term as vice-president; Eugene Karmanyn to his sixth term as corresponding secretary and third term as treasurer; John Shyan to his third three-year term as trustee; John Sanko to his eighth two-year term as auditor.

Officers whose terms have not expired are: Walter Drevna, 14 years as trustee; John Fehushak, 14 years as trustee, and Walter Balz, auditor.

Home Office were possibilities of having UMANA representatives call in person on some of the legislators and government leaders in Washington to present the book.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, speaking for the entire Executive Committee of Soyuz, commended the Ukrainian doctors "for this truly generous and meaningful gesture, which reflects your understanding of the vast importance to disseminate truth about Ukraine at every level."

WCFU COMMISSION INTERCEDES FOR PLIUSHCH, OTHERS

ACTION IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS PICKS UP MOMENTUM

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A four-member delegation of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Human Rights Commission called on Jacob T. Mueller, chief of the communications unit of the United Nations Human Rights Division, and presented him with a memorandum, addressed to Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division, in the case of Leonid Plushch, the 33-year-old Ukrainian mathematician who was recently confined to a mental institution by a Soviet court.

The Ukrainian delegation requested that the incarceration of Plushch and scores of other Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned by the Soviet authorities in violation of their human and constitutional rights be investigated by the UN Human Rights Commission and appropriate action taken to relieve their plight.

The Ukrainian delegation consisted of Sen. Paul Yuzyk, chairman of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-Chairman and WCFU Vice-President, the Rt. Rev. Iwan Danylewych, who represented Archbishop Matsylav, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA and a member of the Commission, and Dr. Michael Sosnowsky, the Commission's secretary.

In the course of the conference with Mr. Mueller, the Ukrainian representatives informed him of the Plushch case, the latest in a series of inhuman acts perpetrated by

the Soviet authorities in Ukraine. Along with the memorandum in the case of Plushch, the Ukrainian delegation presented to Mr. Mueller relevant documents on the internment of other Ukrainian, as well as non-Ukrainian, dissidents placed behind bars by the Soviet authorities.

Mr. Mueller assured the Ukrainian delegation that the memorandum and other pertinent documentation will be delivered to Mr. Schreiber. But the Commission's communications chief, in describing the highly complicated procedural channels, left the impression that it may be quite difficult to place this and similar cases on the agenda of the Human Rights Commission.

The established procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, governed by resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, entails prolonged and complicated stages, which reduce to a minimum the chances of a particular case ever being included on the Commission's agenda. Moreover, the matter can always be defined as an "internal affair" of a member-state and thus scratched from the agenda.

The WCFU Commission's officers, while sensing the rather evasive attitudes prevailing in the United Nations on the question of human rights violations in the USSR, said that they will press for action through various channels.

(Continued on p. 2)

PRESIDENT NIXON GRATEFUL FOR VIET POLICY SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — President Richard M. Nixon, replying to an earlier communication of UCCA President Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, expressed his appreciation for the "support you have given during these difficult years to the policies" that made possible the achievement of "peace with honor in Vietnam."

Prof. Dobriansky, writing to President Nixon on January 23, 1973, said that "your concise statement to our people on the end of the Vietnam War was one of supreme diplomacy and honest realism."

"We support you thoroughly," wrote Dr. Dobriansky, "in your efforts to achieve a peace in our generation and truly pray that the enemy — Hanoi and its various backers — will cooperate to observe the intent and content of the treaty, and sincerely guarantee the people of the Republic of Vietnam not only the natural right of self-determination, but also the practical success of this right."

The full text of President

Nixon's letter, dated February 1, 1973, is as follows:

Dear Dr. Dobriansky:

Now that we have finally achieved peace with honor in Vietnam, I particularly want you to know how much I have appreciated the support you have given during these difficult years to the policies that made that achievement possible. Without people in the Nation who stood steadfastly as you did, we could not have won the settlement that I announced on January 23.

I know how great the pressures have been. I know the sort of attacks to which you have been subjected, as a result of following your conscience and supporting our men in Vietnam and our Nation's commitment. But I also am confident that history will prove you to have been right, and that in the years to come you can look back with pride on a stern test nobly met.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely, Richard M. Nixon

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE MONTH" PROCLAIMED IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Allegheny County Board of Commissioners — in a move that has no precedent here or anywhere else in America — proclaimed January 22nd through February 21st as "Ukrainian Independence Month" in conjunction with the observances of the 55th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Commissioners Leonard C. Staisey, Thomas J. Foerster and Dr. William R. Hunt issued the proclamation in special ceremonies at the Pittsburgh, Pa., Court House on the eve of the January 22nd anniversary. The proclamation was accepted by Wolodymyr Masur, a vice-president

of the UCCA, and Ananyi Nykonchuk, president of UCCA's Western Penna branch.

The Commissioners' proclamation called for religious and civic observances "to remind all of us in the free world of our own precious heritage of political liberty."

Pittsburgh Mayor Peter F. Flaherty also issued a proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day in Pittsburgh.

UKRAINIAN YOUTH TO DONATE BLOOD AS PART OF ACTION IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — One hundred Ukrainian youths will donate a pint of blood each to a New York blood bank as part of a nation-wide action in defense of human rights of intellectuals persecuted by the Communist regime in Ukraine.

The announcement was made by the Conference of Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations, headed by Mrs. Christine Kulchyckyj and functioning within the system of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Mrs. Kulchyckyj was elected to the post of youth coordinator at UCCA's XIth congress held in New York last October.

"The action is designed to dramatize the plight of thousands of Ukrainians persecuted in their native country by the Communist authorities in violation of their human and constitutional rights," said Mrs. Kulchyckyj. "At the same time we are responding to recent appeals of American blood banks which are experiencing acute shortages of blood for those whose very life depends on it."

Set for March 31st

The action is planned for Saturday, March 31 and will be synchronized nationally in major centers of Ukrainian life.

Arrangements with a Blood Bank in New York City have already been worked out, said the announcement.

The 100 volunteer donors will assemble at the Hammarck-Johnson Plaza opposite the United Nations building on March 31st, and after a brief demonstration, they will march 20 blocks to 67th Street between First and Second Avenue where the Blood Bank maintains facilities for blood donations.

All local news media — newspapers, radio and television — are given advance notice of the planned action and are expected to be on hand to report it.

Members of the Conference, who discussed the action with UNA executive officers and Svoboda editors Friday, February 9, at the UNA Home Office after setting in motion the plans at their own meeting, said that young Ukrainians in other centers across the U.S. are expected to follow suit in this action and thus obtain maximum exposure in the media to apprise the general public



Seated, left to right, Kvitka Semanyshyn, Mrs. Christine Kulchyckyj, Dr. Edward Zarsky, Antin Filimonchuk, Yuriy Karpinsky, Ihor Diaboha and Irene Twerdowsky; standing, left to right, Walter Sochan, Mrs. Iwanna Hankewych, Askold Lozynsky, Joseph Lesawyer, Zenon Snylyk.

of the wave of terror that is now rampant in Ukraine and other areas of the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting, in addition to Mrs. Kulchyckyj, were the following: Eugene Hanowsky (SUMA), Kvitka Semanyshyn (SUSTA), Dr. Edward Zarsky, president of the UCCA Educational Council, Antin Filimonchuk (ODUM), Yuriy Karpinsky ("Zarevo"), Askold Lozynsky, Ihor Diaboha and Irene Twerdowsky, all

TUSM, and Mrs. Iwanna Hankewych (Plast); also attending the initial portion of the meeting were SUAST-East representatives, Dr. Iwan Yarosh and Myroslaw Jaworsky.

UNA supreme officers present were: Joseph Lesawyer, President, Walter Sochan, Vice-President and Recording Secretary, Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan and Weekly Editor Zenon Snylyk.

UNA Accepts Scholarship Applications Till March 31st

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association is accepting applications for scholarships to be awarded to Ukrainian students for the academic year 1973-74. The deadline for applications is March 31, 1973.

The UNA scholarship program has been in effect since 1964, and since that time Soyuz has awarded a total of 79 scholarships for a total of \$30,000.

Last year alone, the UNA awarded \$10,000 worth of scholarships to 36 young Ukrainians studying at American and Canadian universities. This was the highest amount awarded since the inception of the scholarship program. Recipients were selected from among 104 applicants last year. The committee also chose 28 students for honorable mention.

In considering the applications for scholarships, the selections committee considers the candidate's financial

needs, scholastic achievements or academic progress, participation in Ukrainian community life, notably youth and student organizations, and the area of study.

In the latter category, priority is given to students majoring in liberal arts, especially such disciplines as history, political science, sociology and related fields, with emphasis on Ukrainian area studies.

An applicant must be enrolled or planning to enter an accredited institution of higher learning in the U.S. or Canada to be eligible for an award. Candidates must also be members of the UNA for a period of at least two years.

The UNA also offers full tuition scholarships for journalism majors. Applications can be obtained by writing to the UNA Home Office, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

Ukraine's Independence Observed in U.S. Congress



On Tuesday, January 23, 1973, the Very Rev. Andrew Dworakivsky, pastor of the Assumption of Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Northampton, Pa., opened the session of the U.S. House of Representatives with special prayers on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation. This launched a series of statements in both the House and the Senate by U.S. legislators, which were subsequently published in The Congressional Record. Photo above shows, left to right, Miss S. Kurylas, Mrs. Arcadia Moisiuk, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, Mrs. A. Dworakivsky, Rev. Dworakivsky, Speaker of the House Carl Albert, Rep. Daniel J. Flood from Pennsylvania, Rep. Fred Rooney, Pennsylvania, Rep. Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois, Rev. Edward G. Latch, Chaplain of the House, Dr. Stephan Kurylas, president of the Washington, D.C., branch of the UCCA.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

FOUNDED 1939

Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays & holidays (Saturday & Monday issue combined) by the Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc. at 81-88 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. 07308

Subscription Rates for the UKRAINIAN WEEKLY \$6.00 per year U.N.A. Members \$2.50 per year

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

EDITORIALS

A Gift of Blood

In yet another manifestation of poignant concern for the fate of our persecuted kin in Ukraine, a group of 100 young Ukrainian volunteers will donate a pint of blood each to a New York blood bank next month to underscore the indignation over this cynical trampling of human rights while extending a helping hand to someone here in a noble gesture of compassion.

The action, planned and conducted by young people who comprise the Conference of Ukrainian Student and Youth Organizations within the UCCA, is intended to get the message across to the general public through the news media and thus arouse the conscience of our fellow citizens who are being lulled into a "detente" with a regime that by virtue of its atrocious deeds and insidious designs can neither be trusted nor respected.

To obtain maximum impact from this action, the Conference is urging its member-organizations and their local branches across the nation to follow suit: on Saturday, March 31, young Ukrainians in various centers of our life should volunteer to donate a pint of blood each to a local hospital or a blood bank or a Red Cross chapter, specifying that the act is motivated by the dual concern for those whose blood is being drained by an inhuman regime in Ukraine and for those whose very survival may depend on this life-giving fluid.

Like many previous actions in defense of our persecuted brothers and sisters in Ukraine, this idea emanated from the ranks of our young people. But in this as in other instances it need not — must not — be confined to young people, the majority of whom have not even seen the land of their parents. It is not enough for our adults to merely applaud the initiative of young people. It would be more encouraging for youth to see their elders join the ranks and support the initiatives by deeds as much as by words. We think they're right.

Good Story to Tell

Almost every day our newspapers bring out stories on achievements of Ukrainians in this and other countries of our settlement. A man is named vice-president of a major bank, an engineer is cited for designing or building a bridge, a researcher is credited with an invention that saves millions of dollars for a company, a chemist develops lead-free paint that has car manufacturers scurrying around to obtain the formula, a scholar publishes a book that is considered a significant contribution to human knowledge, an economic analyst sets forth a theory that is eventually adopted in formulating national policy. These are only some examples of our people making major contributions to progress in diverse fields of human endeavor.

To be sure, the newspaper story denotes the event, the encyclopedia or a handbook preserves it for posterity. But we have yet to come up with a solid compilation on the many signal achievements of Ukrainians that like those of men and women of other backgrounds have made this country a better place to live. History books are replete with examples of famous Ukrainians being identified as "Russians" or "Austrians" or, at best, described as "born in Kiev". Even in this country there were instances where our people did not receive due credit for their achievements.

As we set out to take part in the planned observances of America's Bicentennial in 1976, this should be part of the great story that we intend to tell our fellow citizens. An English language compilation of our individual and collective contributions to the growth of this country would not only help to tell this story, but would make us proud of telling it.

Soviet "Federalism" in Practice

(Statement of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR).

It was in 1922 that the Communist Russian imperialists, now in Communist garb, invented a new trick for the preservation of the Russian empire: the establishment of a "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," allegedly for the "protection" of the sovereignty of the "Union Republics" and for forestalling any "attack and intervention" on the part of the capitalist world. Against this concept fought the representatives of Ukraine, Byelorussia and Georgia, as they saw only too well what "Soviet federalism" would mean in practice. But the USSR was established nonetheless, with the non-Russian republics losing almost all the important prerogatives of sovereign and independent states. According to the Soviet constitution and the constitution of the Ukrainian republics, Ukraine is a "sovereign state" and has the right to secede from the USSR. It also is a charter-member of the United Nations, which in itself is an obvious example of Russian political duplicity. Almost all the ministries of Ukraine have been abrogated or taken away by Moscow; Ukraine cannot conduct its own independent foreign policy, it has no diplomatic representatives abroad, nor its own army nor police. The entire economy of Ukraine is subordinated to Moscow. Even in such areas as education and culture the "Union government" in Kiev has no voice. This is very well documented in such works as "Internationalism or Russification?" of Ivan Dzyuba, "The Chornovil Papers" of Vyacheslav Chornovil, and "The Right of Ukraine to Secede from the USSR" of Ivan Kan-

Philately Helps 'Depoliticize' Taras Shevchenko

(The article below was written by Roman Semenluk and published in the February 5, 1973, edition of Lynn's Stamp News, a popular professional journal of philately).

Taras Shevchenko was born on March 9, 1814, in the village of Kyrlychi, Kiev guberniya, Ukraine, then a part of the Russian Empire. He was gifted with an exceptional talent for poetry.

However, his poems which dealt with nationalistic themes were declared to be subversive. The tsar ordered his arrest and exile to Siberia. The harsh Siberian climate ruined his health, and he died prematurely in 1861, at the age of 47. By the time of his death, he was already acclaimed as the greatest Ukrainian poet.

Following the collapse of the Russian Empire in 1917, the Ukrainian National Republic was established on those territories inhabited by Ukrainians. In August 1920, the UNR released a 14-value definitive set.

First Stamp

The 20-hryven value of this set was the first Shevchenko stamp. However, due to the chaotic war situation, only a few postally used copies are believed to exist. By the end of November, Ukraine was occupied by the Red Army and the government of the UNR went into exile.

The Red Army set up a Soviet government in Ukraine in 1923. Soviet Ukraine issued a set of four semipostal values to raise revenue to fight the famine in the country. The 20-plus 20 karbovanets value (Minkus 51) of this set was the second Shevchenko postal issue.

In 1924, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibited Ukraine from issuing further stamps. Henceforth only stamps of the USSR were to be valid in Ukraine. In 1939, the USSR issued a three-value set (Scott Russia 721-23) to commemorate the 125th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth.

The next four Shevchenko issues coincided with the tercentenary of the controversial Pereyaslav Treaty in 1954. It ushered in a year-long celebration.

To commemorate the treaty, the Kremlin leaders severed Crimea from the Russian SFSR and attached it to the Ukrainian SSR. On the philatelic front, a 10-value set atelic front, a 10-value set was issued. Four volumes (1701-02, 1704, 1707) of this set were Shevchenko stamps.

However, 1954 was also a year of trepidation. Stalin's death the previous year precipitated a serious succession crisis. Lack of strong leadership led in turn to nationalistic rmbings in the USSR and its satellite countries.

"Solidarity"

It was therefore important to stress the solidarity of the various nations under Soviet control. Regarding the Ukrainians, the Kremlin leaders relied heavily on Shevchenko to stress the solidarity between the Russian and the Ukrainian nations.

Three years later, the 10th Shevchenko stamp appeared.

It was a USSR 40-kopec stamp (1951), part of a set commemorating great writers. In March 10, 1951, the USSR commemorated the 100th anniversary of his death by issuing two stamps (2450-51). Two days later, the USSR issued another Shevchenko stamp (2452) which reproduced the poet's statue in the city of Kharkiv. The following month, on April 27, the 14th Shevchenko stamp appeared when Bulgaria issued a 1-lev value (1156) to note the centennial of his death.

Unlike the tsars, the Communists did not ban the works of Shevchenko. Instead they were able to interpret them so as to make them consonant with their ideology. Ukrainian emigre scholars challenged this interpretation. The dispute remained bilateral until the advent of the cold war.

Afterwards his works became part of the ideological arsenal in the East-West conflict. This spilled over into philately. In the United States, for example, when in 1958 the Post Office Department inaugurated the Champions of Liberty series, a number of unsuccessful bills were introduced in Congress to put Shevchenko on the series.

The climax was reached in 1964, the 150th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth. There then occurred what the "U.S. News and World Report" sarcastically called, in its June 29, 1964 issue, "The Battle of the Stamps."

In Public Law 86-749 (Sept. 13, 1960), Congress had authorized the construction of a memorial statue to Taras Shevchenko on public land in Washington, D.C. Once again bills were introduced in Congress to issue a Shevchenko stamp.

The proposals for a stamp died in committee. However, the necessary funds were raised, the statue was constructed, and former President Eisenhower officiated at its unveiling on June 27, 1964.

"Kolos" Aims Program Over Winnipeg Radio

WINNIPEG, Man. — Ever have the yen for some Ukrainian music, talk, or news on your FM radio? Well, if you live in this Canadian city, CFRM-FM can make your dream come true.

Staffed by a group of 30 young Ukrainian Canadians who call themselves "Kolos" (kolos is the Ukrainian word for the head of a wheat stalk), the station airs some six and a half hours of Ukrainian programming a week.

The shows include a five minute Monday through Saturday Ukrainian newscast produced by Zorianna Hrychenko; "Ukrainska Fantazia", a program of Ukrainian music hosted by Bohdan Zajew; and "Dumy", an open format talk show produced by Roman Onufriehuk.

The "Kolos" production unit began in late 1971 when a group of students started "Ukrainska Fantazia." Later they were joined by the SUSK

its unveiling on June 27, 1964. Speaker after speaker hailed Shevchenko as a believer in freedom and democracy.

Just 17 days earlier, a statue to Taras Shevchenko had been unveiled in Moscow. Kremlin leaders hailed him as a Communist. On this occasion, the USSR did one better than the U.S. It issued a seven-value set (2852-58).

Since 1964, statues to Shevchenko have also been erected in France, Canada, and Argentina. Despite political pressures, none of these countries issued stamps to note the event.

Paraguay Issue

Then the unexpected happened. On December 24, 1971, Paraguay issued a souvenir sheet (Minkus 1992) to commemorate the unveiling of a statue to Shevchenko on December 4 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Aside from its philatelic significance as the first Shevchenko souvenir sheet, this 22nd and most recent Shevchenko postal issue also had political significance. This was the first time that a country in the free world had honored Shevchenko on its stamps.

Hitherto, because of political considerations, western countries refrained from issuing Shevchenko stamps. The exact reasons which prompted Paraguay to issue the souvenir sheet remain unknown. Whatever the reasons, however, the souvenir sheet is a philatelic anomaly. In view of the East-West conflict, the odds were against its issuance.

If other western countries follow up on this Paraguayan issue, it may be a sign that Shevchenko has become depoliticized, at least in the international arena. Only time will tell for certain. But one thing is certain even now. Like the previous issues, any future Shevchenko postal issues should also have an interesting story to tell.

Intercede at UN...

(Concluded from p. 1)

This was one of the reasons why the delegation called on Canada's Ambassador to the UN, Dr. Paul Ray, who met with the group in his offices here to discuss the question of violations of human rights in Ukraine. Also present at the meeting was G. Hearn, member of the Canadian Mission to the UN. Both officials are well acquainted with the recent wave of persecution in Ukraine and other areas of the Soviet Union.

In another development, the Metropolitan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA, following its meeting in South Bound Brook, N.J., February 8-10, sent a series of memoranda to the following: UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim; newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to the UN, John Scali; Neil McDermott, Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Switzerland; Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, President of the International Court of Justice in the Hague; and Mr. Schreiber. The memoranda were accompanied by appropriate documentation on persecutions in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, following a meeting in Saskatoon, Sask., February 10-11, said that representations will be made in the matter to the Canadian Government and to the United Nations.

The London Times, in its February 3rd edition, published a letter of protest against the persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals, signed by such noted figures as artist Yehudi Menuhin, writer J. B. Priestley, scholars Maurice Cranston, Alfred Ayer, Denis Brogan, Robert Birley, Stuart Hampshire, Frank Kermode, Richard Wollheim, and actress Dame Peggy Ascroft.

While Ukrainian organizations in the free world were making formal representations and demanding action to alleviate the plight of the persecuted Ukrainians in their native country, a series of demonstrations were being staged in the U.S., as well as other countries, protesting against the Soviet regime's excesses.

Scores of Ukrainian youth, members of TUSM, SUMA and student groups, pasted anti-Communist signs on Soviet buildings in and around New York. A huge, six-by-ten-foot sign with the word "Russian Imperialists, Get Out of Ukraine," was pasted for the second time in the past four weeks on the gates of the Soviet UN Mission's residence in Glen Cove, L.I. Similar signs, some calling for the release of Valentyin Moroz and Yuriy Shukhevych, were pasted on the Aeroflot building in New York.

The same youth groups also sent out postcards, with the pictures of S. Petliura, E. Konovalets and S. Bandera, to all Soviet embassies, consulates and agencies around the world. Requests for action by the UN Human Rights Commission were flooding from all over the country to the Secretary-General's office in New York.

SUSTA Board Plans Conferences in East, West

By JULIE KOSTRYBA

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — During the weekend of February 3-4, the second SUST/ executive board meeting was held in New Brunswick, N.J. with eight of the 11 board members attending. In addition to the executive board there were about twenty other persons present, including members of the New Brunswick Student Hromada, the new York City Hromada and other interested persons among whom were two students from the Ukrainian Canadian University Students Union (SUSK).

Among immediate plans discussed was the publication of paperback of the book "Perment in Ukraine". A committee was formed to arrange for its publication and distribution, with Eugene Iwanicw, vice-president (East), as chairman. Four other members comprise the committee.

In addition, a SUSTA news letter is on its way. It is planned to be primarily informative, announcing activities of individual student hromadas to further ties between student groups. Andrew Chmielewsky, of Rutgers Newark, was chosen editor and all interested students are welcome to work as contributing editors. A letter will be sent to all hromadas with additional information.

In order to promote communication and unity among Ukrainian students, two conferences are being planned: one in the west and one in the east. The Conference in the east is tentatively scheduled for the first weekend in April at Soyuzivka, and the conference in the west is being planned for the summer.

Hear Lecture on Poles

by MICHAEL DRABYK, JR.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A representative of the Polish ethnic group, Jerzy Radziejowski, of New York University, spoke before Prof. Peter Goy's Slavic American Heritage class here at City College of New York.

The aim of the class, the only one of its kind in the country, is to acquaint those in the course with the history, settlement, and current status of Slavic communities in the U.S.

In his lecture, Mr. Radziejowski touched upon early Polish history and on Poles in the U.S. He related a legend of John of Kolno (a town in Masovia), about whom there is a persistent tradition in Polish folklore and who is said to have explored Labrador and sailed to the mouth of the Delaware River in 1476, sixteen years before Columbus.

The first written record of Poles in the U.S. is the list of voyagers on the "Mary and Margret", which sailed to Virginia in 1608. Among the passengers were: Michael Lovicki, a Polish nobleman; Zbigniew Stefanski, a glass expert; Jan Mata, a soap producer; and Jan Bogdan of Kolomyia, a pitch tar and shipbuilding expert, and others.

Among the first important Polish immigrants during the Colonial period were: Daniel Licko, who settled in New

with athletic competition, including volleyball, expected to generate interest.

February 17th marked Cardinal Slipyj's birthday, and to commemorate it the SUSTA executive board unanimously agreed to send him greetings along with a donation of \$100.

A "Ukrainian Anti-Defamation League" working from Harvard University is being called to life, which will deal with correcting false or distorted information relating to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

In accordance with the change in SUSTA's by-laws, TUSM students of Yorkers had written a request to be accepted to the Federation and were unanimously welcomed by the executive board.

A SUSK-SUSTA joint conference has been planned for the 17-18 of March in Toronto, Ont. Topics to be discussed include "field workers" (students who work during the summer in Ukrainian communities in various parts of the country), and videotape projects. Both are among programs in which the Canadian students have been continuously successful.

Another topic that was brought up was the demonstration sponsored by UCCA of all the Ukrainians in the New York City area. It will be in the form of blood donations to a blood bank.

Even though only three months have elapsed since the last SUSTA Congress, plans for the next one were discussed in order to explore all possibilities to assure large attendance.

Amsterdam (now New York), and operated a tavern in the mid-seventeenth century; and Dr. Alexander Karol Kurczewski, John Rutkowski and Casimir Butkiewicz (all schoolmasters in New Amsterdam).

The period of Polish political immigration from 1776-1870 was widely presented. During this time, thousands of Poles — political refugees, soldiers, noblemen, educators and poets — came to U.S. shores. Many of them participated in the Revolutionary War and in the Civil War. Among the more prominent ones were General Thadeus Kosciuszko, Count Ksiazimir Pulaski and later Ursyn Niemcewicz.

Further, Mr. Radziejowski went on to discuss immigration of the Poles during the years 1870-1930. He described the religious life, pointing out differences between the Polish Catholic Church and the Polish National (or Independent) Church. Fraternal, political, social, women's and youth groups of Polish origin were discussed, as was the Polish press.

The Polish National Alliance (PNA) with a membership of 340,000 was singled out. This organization has sponsored several cultural and social events, and has contributed \$100,000 a year for the last three decades to the upkeep of Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, Pa.

On the other hand, the help of the Polish Roman Catholic Union (PRCU) was stressed in organizing and financing institutions such as St. Stanislaus Kostka College in Chicago and St. John Canisius College in Erie, Pa. Father Moczegemba, as early as 1879, made the necessary preparations for the organizing of a college in the U.S.

Also stressed were political activities of Polish-Americans in assisting Poland during the world wars, and some famous contemporary Polish-Americans such as John Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia, Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine and others were cited. A question and answer session completed the lecture.

By arresting the entire Ukrainian Catholic episcopate with Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj and over 2,000 priests, monks and nuns, and by subordinating 5 million Ukrainian Catholics to the Russian Orthodox Church, which is an instrument of the Soviet government in Ukraine.

(To be Continued)

ful filment of Russian imagination. These "outstanding achievements" of the Ukrainian people during the fifty years of USSR existence are as follows:

Genocide of the Ukrainian People: During the Russian Communist domination of Ukraine millions of Ukrainians have perished as a result of anti-Ukrainian policies on the part of the Communist Party. The man-made famine alone, created by Stalin in 1932-1933 as punishment for the Ukrainian resistance to the forcibly-imposed collectivization, took the lives of some 7 to 10 million men, women and children. Stalin himself had openly announced that the kurkuls, that is, the well-to-do peasantry, had to be destroyed as a "class enemy." The heinous famine in Ukraine was the subject of extensive reports on the part of the American, British, Swiss, French, Canadian and Belgian press, and the reason for the protests and official demarches made in the League

of Nations, the International Red Cross in Geneva, and in the parliaments of various nations of the world.

Another form of Russian genocide in Ukraine has been the mass deportation of Ukrainians. In the 1920's, before the famine, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian "kurkuls" were deported from Ukraine as opponents of collectivization. In 1934-1937, during the purges of Yagoda and Yezhov, several thousands of Ukrainians were executed, including members of the "Ukrainian Soviet government" and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainians were deported to slave labor camps in Siberia and Central Asia, the majority of whom never returned to Ukraine. In 1939-1941, the Soviet government arrested and deported over 1,200,000 Ukrainians from Western Ukraine, while thousands of other Ukrainians were murdered by the NKVD in the prisons of several cities in

Western Ukraine before the coming troops in June, 1941. In 1945-1949, over 1,700,000 Ukrainians were deported to slave labor camps, among them thousands of members of the Organizations of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), while other thousands were executed by the Soviet "Smerah" contingents, without trial and due process of law. Among them were outstanding leaders, including Msgr. Augustine Voloshyn, first President of Carpatho-Ukraine. According to eyewitness testimonies of numerous former political prisoners — German, Dutch, Belgian, Polish and English — the Soviet concentration camps in Vorkuta, Kingir, Karaganda, Taishet and other places were full of Ukrainian political deportees (70 to 80 percent).

Such man-made famines, mass executions and deportations of Ukrainians by the Kremlin affected considerably the natural increase of Ukraine's population. Accord-

ing to the latest Soviet population census (1970) the population of Ukrainian had remained almost stationary while the number of ethnic Russians in Ukraine had increased 17%; almost 10 million Ukrainians are now living in other parts of the USSR outside Ukraine as a result of the Soviet Russian policy of genocide, which embraces uprooting of the Ukrainian people.

Religious persecution: The USSR as an atheistic empire has waged and is waging now a reprehensive policy against the Ukrainian churches. As far back as the beginning of the 1930's Moscow destroyed the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church by arresting and imprisoning Metropolitan Vasyly Lypkivsky, over 30 archbishops and bishops, and 20,000 priests. In 1945-1946 the Soviet government, with the active assistance of the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate, forcibly liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine

N.Y. Daily News Tells of Ukrainian People's 'Unquenchable Dream'

NEW YORK, N.Y. — An article which describes the activity of the Ukrainian community in Manhattan and tells of the aspirations of the Ukrainian people was published by the New York Daily News in its Monday, January 29th edition.

The story, penned by Sidney Fields, is based in part on an interview with Onufry Germaniuk, current manager of the Ukrainian National Home here, the hub of the Ukrainian community's organized activity. A photo of Mr. Germaniuk supplemented the story.

The Daily News is the largest American daily with a circulation of over 2 million copies.

Below is the text of Mr. Fields' article:

The sign above the doors at 140 Second Ave. reads: "Ukrainian National Home." Behind the doors is a world all its own.

It's a world where tenacious Ukrainians cling fiercely to their origins and an unquenchable dream for independence.

Where Broadway shows rehearse.

Where an excellent Old World restaurant is open to everyone but "practically unknown to the public."

Where young and old sit along a bar and talk quietly and sadly about the latest wave of Ukrainian arrests in USSR.

Where Swedish men and women will dance the hambo and Scottish men and women will whirl to the skirt of bagpipes in the monthly international folk dance festival.

And where Onufry Germaniuk, once a learned lawyer in the Polish part of Ukraine, who reads and writes Latin and classic Greek, is now the manager of the four-story building and is still full of wonder at America.

"Because no one asks you who you are or where you are going. No one tells you where to work. You do not know of such things, do you? In no country in the world do you have so many opportunities and so many challenges. When I came here in 1949 I did not know a word of English, but I got a job right away. I was not hungry, nor afraid of a knock on the door at night. I have a home. My son is in college."

day schools so children can learn the Ukrainian language, history and literature. A veterans unit which donates monuments and tends the graves of Ukrainian Americans who died in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. A "Dumka" chorus and a little Dumka for younger children who sing in schools and churches. A chorus of 120 men, women and children who sing all around New York State. They practice in a big ballroom on the first floor. The musical "1776" rehearsed there. So did short-lived "Via Galactica" which also built and tried out its complex scenery in the ballroom. The restaurant is rented to Mrs. Lopatynska, a well-known cook among Ukrainians.

"She is much appreciated for her borshch," said Germaniuk, "and for her hotubai, which is rice, cabbage and meat, and for her pyrohy, which is cheese, cabbage and meat."

He is 66, an earnest, scholarly man, who writes occasional articles about his early days for "Svoboda," the Ukrainian daily. His son, Humphrey, 19, is a Wagner College sophomore, holds a part-time job in a drugstore, plays the piano at home, the flute in the college orchestra and has his own little orchestra. Mrs. Germaniuk is a nurse in Seaview Hospital, Staten Island.

Germaniuk was quite young when his father, a miner, died. He paid his way through the university and law school by tutoring law until World War II.

"My wife and I belonged to Stalin for 22 months," he said, "and for three years we belonged to Hitler, who didn't ask our permission either."

They fled through half of

Europe before they were finally caught by the Nazis and put in a "durchgangslager", a temporary prison to be processed to a permanent concentration camp.

"We were in the durchgangslager for four months when the American Army came, thank God," Germaniuk said. "Unless you experienced what the Nazis did in the camps it cannot be described, no matter how many words have been written and spoken about them."

Floor Manager

His first job in America was as a \$100-a-month orderly in a hospital. Things improved when he became floor manager for a manufacturer of uniforms for high school and college bands, a job he held for 17 years. And of course, he always immersed himself in Ukrainian life here.

Ukraine, with its own language, culture and customs was a free and independent nation from the 11th century to 1776, when the Russian czarina Catherine crushed it bloodily and annexed it. After the Communist revolution in 1917 it was an independent nation for four years, when Russia gobbled it up again.

"But we have always been trouble to the Communists," Germaniuk said. "Last January they arrested 19 of the most prominent intellectuals in Ukraine and since then we have learned they have jailed about 30,000. They are also arresting nationals in Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia and Georgia, and the Tatars are suffering worst of all."

It seems like a losing battle.

"No!" Germaniuk said almost vehemently. "We are not Russians. We never will be, no matter who the tyrants are."

"Independence Month" . . .

(Continued from p. 1)



AT PITTSBURGH COURT HOUSE: Ukrainian delegation accepts proclamation of "Ukrainian Independence Month" in Allegheny County. Left to right, W. Masur, M. Jula, M. Masur, Miss V. Masur, Commissioner L. Staisey, Commissioner T. Foerster, Mrs. M. Kupchak, A. Nykonchuk, P. Marenc, Mrs. M. Rymlak, Commissioner Dr. William Hunt, Mr. A. Anawich, Mrs. A. Krupa, A. Anawich.

Church Hall. The concert program, staged by the Western Pennsylvania UCCA branch, was attended by some 300 persons, among them local civic leaders including State Supreme Court Justice William F. Sircone.

Opening the program was Mr. Masur after the singing of the American national anthem by Mrs. Maria Shwee. The principal address was delivered by Leonid Poltava, a writer and an associate editor of Svoboda.

Appearing in the concert part of the program were: female vocal quartet "Kalyna" from Newark, N.J., consisting of Nadia Kyzyma, Bozhena Olshaniwska, Slava Chich and Luba Lobur, under the direction of Borys Bazali who is also the group's accompanist; a group of six girl dancers of the local TUSM branch, led by Lesya Charytan; and Irene Gedzar, with a recitation. Acting as master of ceremonies was Pawlo Marenc.

Wilmington Hoists Flags in Marking Independence Day

WILMINGTON, Del. — On January 22, 1973, a public ceremony was held at Rodney Square in front of City Hall in Wilmington, Del., commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day.

This was the first time in many years that such an event was held in Wilmington, and the very first time that the event took the form of a public ceremony. The Mayor of Wilmington, Thomas C. Maloney, designated the day as "Ukrainian Independence Day in Wilmington, Delaware," and issued a special proclamation, praising the Ukrainian people and affirming their national aspirations.

The program began and ended in pouring rain, but the dedication of the 75 persons who stood for one-half hour in the rain was quite evident. The program began with the reading of the Mayor's Proclamation by the Rev. Dea-

con Paul Hrynyshyn, president of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The Rev. Roman Dubitaky, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, gave the invocation. Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky, of the Delaware State University, gave a speech on the meaning of the day, in English. Prof. Bilinsky teaches political science at the University.

Hryhorij Kosowsky spoke on the event in the Ukrainian language. Mr. Kosowsky is a member of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as is Dr. Bilinsky. Wasyl Szeremeta, a student of the Saturday School of St. Peter and Paul, then recited a poem in honor of Ukrainian independence, and gave a "declaration" about the meaning of the event, in Ukrainian. He is an 11-year-old resident of New Castle, Del. Then Mayor Maloney was presented with a hand-painted Ukrainian jewelry box by the president of St. Peter and Paul Parish, Rev. Hrynyshyn.

After brief remarks by the Mayor, the Ukrainian flag was raised together with the American flag, as the assembly sang the Ukrainian national anthem. The benediction was given by the Rev. Leonard J. Kuberski, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who organized the event. Fr. Kuberski said that he hopes the event will become an annual ceremony.

Critic Praises Chicago Institute of Modern Art

CHICAGO, Ill. — Harold Hayden, author, art historian, professor of art history at the University of Illinois and one of the most highly regarded art critics in the United States, in his regular art critique column, entitled "Galleries", which appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times of Friday, February 9, 1973, wrote the following about the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago:

"Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2241 W. Chicago, has opened an important show of drawings, prints and two fine sculptures by Alexander Archipenko, assembled from Chicago and the Midwest and spanning the years 1916 to 1963. A rare serigraph is among the prints. Archipenko worked in Chicago during the late 1930's.

"The pristine new gallery in a remodeled building has a spectacular exhibition record since it opened last year, showing works by sculptors Konstantine Milonadis, Mychajlo Urban and Alexander Hurenko, the Canadian structuralist Kostylnuk, the painter Oleska-Petryshyn and many others. With bilingual catalogs and prestigious openings the Institute appears to be gaining respect for contemporary art and artists in Chicago's Ukrainian community. Hours are 6 to 9 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays. The show runs to February 25."

Naklowych Seeks a Place Under Acting Sun

by GEORGE WIRT



George Naklowych (right) takes some time out on the set of 'The Paper Chase' to chat with actor Graham Beckel.

TORONTO, Ont. — Most people think acting is an easy job, but ask George Naklowych about acting and you'll find out just how easy it really is.

The workday starts at an unglamorous 8 a.m. in the morning, "but we have to be up as early as 5:30 a.m. to reach locations outside the city, and work continuously till 7 p.m. when we go back home," Naklowych told us in a recent interview.

"You don't have too much time during the shooting of a picture, you're lucky if you have enough time to get all your work done and get some sleep."

things that outsiders never get a chance to see.

"Watching the actors you want to get right in there yourself," he said of his niche on the sidelines. "But my time will come. Right now I'm still going through a learning process."

Serious Business

Naklowych is a young Ukrainian Canadian actor trying to make it in a business he wouldn't recommend to anyone else unless "they are extremely serious" about acting as a profession.

"It's not an easy field. Often you find that it's not what you can do but whom you know that will get you ahead. An actor never knows where he'll be tomorrow or what he'll be making."

Odd Jobs

Like many others, Naklowych has had a number of odd jobs before turning to acting. He once sold mutual funds but that "sort of fell through" and then modelled to "make some bread." He turned his talents to a Canadian cable television outfit, but like his other non-acting jobs it also left him disillusioned and he continued to look for something more rewarding.

He found it in acting. "I was never as interested in anything before." He joined an actors workshop in Toronto and kicked around for a while, making several appearances with "Zahrava", a Ukrainian theatrical group in Toronto.

Most recently Naklowych had part in the American television series Cool Million. He has also appeared in several television commercials in Canada.

"Sometimes you don't work for a month or more and don't know where your next meal will come from, but when you do get work it makes up for all the sacrifices."

Naklowych spent the autumn months of 1972 in his native Toronto as a stand-in on the set of 'The Paper Chase', a Twentieth Century Fox production based on the John Jay Osborn Jr. novel. The film stars Timothy Bottoms and is expected to be released later this year.

CLUB IN ROME ELECTS OFFICERS

ROME, N.Y. — Peter Stekowitz was elected president of the Ukrainian Veterans and Men's Club for the current year, at the Club's annual meeting held Sunday, February 11.

Others elected include: Charles Hubal, vice-president; Steve Mataviesko, financial secretary; and Jack Fitzik, recording secretary. Elected to the board of directors were: Dennis Mataviesko, William Fedyn, Steve and Nicholas Czyko, John Ference, Frank Stocknick, Joseph and John Yaworski, and Charles Kobito who is also secretary of UNA Branch 121 here.

Naklowych prefers the stage to film. "I really like to get to the stage, even though it doesn't pay like a film does. Film is very easy to do, you don't have to be much of an actor to do film because you can always play a scene over again. But on stage you have to do it right the first time."

Stars in "Marichka"

He takes his profession very seriously. "I believe an actor has to believe what he is doing is an art. He must concentrate on feeling and emotions, and have a kind of sentimentality to portray human emotions. He must have emotions to portray human emotions."

Right now Naklowych is looking ahead to his upcoming role in "Marichka," a production of Canukr, the Ukrainian film company in Canada. "It's sort of a Ukrainian 'Love Story' about a Hutul girl and a young Ukrainian Sitch Rifleman."

Keep Alive Culture

There are 1.8 million first, second, third and even fourth generation Ukrainians in the U.S.; 150,000 of them are in Metropolitan New York. Most of them are involved, directly or indirectly, in the 10 different groups that center in the Ukrainian National Home. They reach out beyond New York to keep alive their language, culture and spirit, things past and present czars have tried to destroy.

The groups: A workingmen's association. A women's organization devoted only to charity. A music school and an art school for children from 6 to 12 years old. An organization of college students. An educational council which publishes books and which also sends them to Sum-

Michael Pochtar, Youth and Community Activist, Dies

NEWARK, N.J. — Michael Pochtar, 47-year-old aeronautical engineer who has been active for over two decades in the Ukrainian student, youth and community life, died at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., Sunday, February 10, 1973.

Born in the village Mosty Mali, county of Rawa Ruska, western Ukraine, on November 21, 1925, Mr. Pochtar came to this country shortly after World War II, along with thousands of Ukrainian refugees.

He obtained his higher education at Newark's College of Engineering, concluding his studies with a Master's degree in engineering. A veteran of the Korean war, Mr. Pochtar was active in the local Ukrainian student hromada and was a charter member and long-time officer of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America (SUSTA).

He was also active in SUMA, having headed the Newark branch and serving on the organization's national committee. He was also a member of TUSM.

A resident of Livingston, Mr. Pochtar was a director of the Ukrainian Community Center in Irvington and a member of the Newark UCCA

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1973-1974

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been for at least two years members of the Ukrainian National Association. Applicants are judged on the basis of their scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1973. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Date _____

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

I would like to share with UNA.
Please send me your information.

My age _____

My family consists of _____

My health is _____

Name _____

Address _____

Please fill in, cut off and send to the above address.

UNA BOWLERS!

Bowlers who will compete in the 8TH ANNUAL UNA BOWLING TOURNAMENT scheduled for May 25-26, 1973, in Ambrige, Pa. are requested to make their motel reservations as soon as possible. Please specify the number of rooms needed, single or double occupancy, date and time of arrival and departure.

Write or call:
HOLIDAY INN OF PITTSBURGH-SEWICKLEY
801 Ohio River Blvd.
Sewickley, Pa. 15143
Tel.: (412) 741-4300
TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1973-1974

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, who have been for at least two years members of the Ukrainian National Association. Applicants are judged on the basis of their scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1973. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

CLUB IN ROME ELECTS OFFICERS

ROME, N.Y. — Peter Stekowitz was elected president of the Ukrainian Veterans and Men's Club for the current year, at the Club's annual meeting held Sunday, February 11.

Others elected include: Charles Hubal, vice-president; Steve Mataviesko, financial secretary; and Jack Fitzik, recording secretary. Elected to the board of directors were: Dennis Mataviesko, William Fedyn, Steve and Nicholas Czyko, John Ference, Frank Stocknick, Joseph and John Yaworski, and Charles Kobito who is also secretary of UNA Branch 121 here.

Just Off The Press: \$2.00

28 UKRAINIAN POPULAR MELODIES — For The Piano
Simplified Edition by Alexander Omelsky
Introduction by Andrij V. Szul, Ph.D.
MARICHKA MUSIC PUBLISHERS
3417 — 42nd Street Long Island City, N.Y.

No Place Like SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA IS THE BEST PLACE TO HOLD

- CONFERENCES
- WEDDINGS
- BANQUETS
- DANCES and BALLS

Airconditioned auditorium, furnished rooms, delicious cuisine.
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE
Make your reservations now, to guarantee the dates you wish.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASS'N ESTATE
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
Tel.: (914) 626-5641

FIRST CONVENTION OF UKRAINIAN TEACHERS OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS will take place on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, June 16 and 17, 1973 at Soyuzivka

Further information will be given in this newspaper. If you have any questions, please direct them to:
THEOPHIL STARUCH
308 Rt. 32 N., New Paltz, N.Y. 12561 914 255-1906

UNA Assets Grow . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

posed activities and social functions for 1973.

Membership Movement

In his report, Mr. Sochan cited statistics on UNA membership: in 1972, 4,216 new members were enrolled and insured for \$8,967,000. This year saw an increase of 160 new members over the total number organized last year and a decrease of 837 from last year's figure for the total number lost. In 1972, the losses sustained included 465 certificates suspended, 891 surrendered for cash, 1,614 endowments matured, 1,182 fully paid-up and 964 paid out in death benefits.

In total membership, there was a net loss of 153 while in active, dues-paying membership the loss totalled 1,015. The total membership as of December 31, 1972, was 88,213. Despite the loss in number of members, there was an increase of \$3,871,577 in the total amount of UNA in surance. As of December 31, 1972, 88,213 UNA members were insured for \$107,063,066 including the additional riders on their certificates, their total amount of insurance was \$141,723,316.

Mr. Sochan called attention to the decrease not only in the number of members but also in the total amount of insurance in the juvenile department. He also called attention to the obligation of every male adult member to subscribe to Svoboda, and stressed the fact that he can not imagine the existence of Svoboda without Svoboda and vice versa.

Mr. Sochan continued his report with details of the work completed by the Recording Department in compiling statistics for annual reports to the various State Insurance Departments: o progress in obtaining approval of these departments for issuance of new classes of UNA insurance certificates and on plans for paying 1973 dividends to members. He ended his report with the recommendation to adopt for 1973 the same schedule of rewards and bonuses for organizing new members as used in 1972, which recommendation was unanimously adopted. Also on the motion of Mr. Sochan, it was unanimously decided to send one year's free subscription of the children's magazine Veselka to UNA members between the ages of 4 and 12, as a jubilee gift to commemorate the 80th anniversary of "Svoboda".

Vice-President Teluk reported on his participation in last year's membership drive which netted the UNA a total of 28 new members, on his field trips and contacts with secretaries and field representatives, his representative functions and community work, notably his involvement in UCCA Policy Board as chairman of its financial committee, his participation in recent observances of Ukrainian independence anniversary, his election to the activities committee of the New England Fraternal Congress, and the like.

Women Active

Vice-President Mary Dushnyk stressed the involvement and achievements of women in the varied areas of UNA activity. She said that there were 22 women who organized at least 10 new members in 1972, among them the overall leader, Mrs. Haras, as well as such activists with outstanding records as Mrs. Kvitka Steciuk, Mrs. Helen Olek and others.

Mrs. Dushnyk also reported on her participation in the membership drive, her efforts in the fund-raising campaign for the Lesia Ukrainska memorial at Soyuzivka, her activity in the New York Fraternal Congress, attendance of Branch and District Committee meetings and functions, and her participation in the Presidential Inauguration last January.

Sen. Yuzyk, in discussing organizing activity in Canada, said that there is a shortage of field representatives, with

only Supreme Advisor Wasyl Diduk serving in that capacity. He said that Mr. Diduk alone cannot cover such a vast area, extending from Montreal in the east to Vancouver in the northwest. The Vice-President said that Canada requires a different approach, suggesting a stronger emphasis on the fraternal and civic aspects of Soyuz activity, which appear to have a greater appeal among Ukrainian Canadians than life protection needs. The Senator said that he has already met with Auditing Committee chairman John Hewryk of Winnipeg and several Branch secretaries and discussed plans to invigorate UNA activity in Canada. He noted his participation in the WCFU Human Rights Commission, which he heads, and described the current political and social trends in Canada in relation to multiculturalism which, he said, were favorable towards the diversified development of ethnic groups including Ukrainians.

Construction Progress

Mr. Lesawyer, in his general summary review, said that now that the elevator mechanics strike is over, the new UNA 15-story headquarters should be completed by July of this year. The construction is proceeding satisfactorily now, said the President, and the UNA is expected to move into the new building in July.

The Committee resolved that Mrs. Diachuk prepare a general plan on moving, including cost estimates, and present it to the Committee at its next meeting. The Svoboda Press is expected to move into the new building a few months later, since the installation of printing equipment is more complicated and will require more time.

In reviewing the progress of the organization over the past year, Mr. Lesawyer noted satisfactory management of UNA finances and shortcomings in the organizing activity. The reserve surplus increased in 1972 by \$1,034,721.12, raising the total to \$10,271,502.35. Even the payment of dividends to certificate holders this year — estimated at \$415,753.12 — will still leave a net gain in assets of \$615,966.45.

Organizing shortcomings, said the President, stem from lack of methodical work by all Branch secretaries. He noted that if every UNA Branch organized at least one member a month, this would yield 6,000 new members for the year, which constitutes the designated goal for 1973. Mr. Lesawyer concluded his summary report by reviewing the activity of the publishing department and the UNA estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Written financial reports on Svoboda and Soyuzivka were made available to all Executive Committee members.

Mr. Dragan concluded the series of reports by reviewing the progress in the publishing department. He said that the fund-raising crusades of Svoboda contributed decisively to the success of such projects as the endowment of three professorships in Ukrainian studies at Harvard, the UCCA National Fund drive, and others. The Svoboda Editor-in-Chief also reported on the Svoboda initiated drive to observe the January 22nd anniversary as a national Ukrainian holiday, free from work and school. Mr. Dragan explained the difficulties with the publication of minutes of Supreme Assembly and Executive Committee meetings, which were submitted during the Christmas holiday rush. After discussing some of the urgent problems in the department, Mr. Dragan was asked by the Committee to submit a detailed report prior to the next Executive Committee meeting so that individual members can become acquainted with the problems at hand.

After a brief discussion on the reports rendered and current matters, Mr. Lesawyer adjourned the meeting.

Annual Statement of Ukrainian National Association, Inc. - 1972

Table with 2 main columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS. Includes sub-headers for Bonds, Stocks, Mortgage loans, Properties, Investment real estate, etc.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Table with 5 columns: Life, Accident & Health, Investment, Fraternal, Total. Lists various expenses like Rent, Salaries, Medical examination fees, Traveling expenses, etc.

* (a) Charitable \$15,319.00; (b) Institutional \$2,250.00; (c) Recreational and Health \$5,287.07; (d) Educational \$21,397.58; (e) Religious \$3,200.00; (f) Membership \$3,828.06; (g) Other \$246,326.78; (h) Total \$297,608.49.

TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES

Table with 5 columns: Life, Accident & Health, Investment, Fraternal, Total. Lists taxes like Real estate taxes, State insurance department licenses and fees, etc.

RECONCILIATION OF LEDGER ASSETS

Table with 2 columns: Increases in Ledger Assets and Decreases in Ledger Assets. Lists items like Premiums on life certificates, Consideration for supplementary contracts, etc.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN YEARS

Table with 2 columns: Amount of ledger assets December 31st of previous year, Increase (+) or decrease (-) in ledger assets during the year.

REFUND TO MEMBERS

Table with 2 columns: Applied to pay renewal, TOTAL, Paid in cash, Provision for refunds payable in following cal. year.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Table with 2 columns: TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS, TOTAL LIABILITIES. Includes Valuation Exhibit as of December 31, 1972, Reserve for Life Certificates, etc.

Січневі Роковини в Детроїті

Детроїт. (П.Р.) — „Україна може обійтись без Совєтського Союзу, але чи зможе Соєтський Союз обійтись без України“. Таими словами звичай свою доповідь д-р Фред Е. Дорс, професор Вейн Стейт університету в Детроїті, промовляючи на святі державності, влаштуваному Відділом УККА Північно-Східного Мічигену в неділю 21 січня 1973 року.

Для уgruntування свого твердження д-р Дорс, голова географічного департаменту названого університету, тонкий знаєць геополітичних проблем Східної Європи, блискучий радіокомментатор, фактами і цифрами із господарських і продукційних досягнень України доводив, що Україна має потенціальної можливості стати господарсько незалежною, що її є одною з передумов політично - державного існування.

Українська проблема, говорив промовць перед півтора тисяча слухачів не була належно потрактована після 1-ої світової війни, та й у II-й світовій війні не присвячено їй належної уваги. Практично пішли на марне великі жертви українського народу, хоч морально вони не пропали. Західні потуги, казав д-р Дорс, не надто зацікавлені долею поневоленних народів. Коли пригадати мадзьське повстання, польські заворушення чи окупацію Чехословаччини, то стане ясним, що Захід не кивне пальцем України як ні кривавилася Україна в революційному зриві проти Москви. Д-р Дорс бачить надію на розв'язку української проблеми в об'єднанні українських людей у вільному світі для пресії на уряди великих потуг. Уряди цих потуг, а між ними в першу чергу ЗСА, мусять постійно настоювати на позитивному погодженні української проблеми, бо ж у минулому вони закрили, що Україна не могла скористатися з прислуговуючого їй права на самовизначення, або радше це її право не було належно пошановане.

Другий промовць, а радше перший у порядку свого виступу д-р Степан Горак, голова департаменту історії на Істери Лівоній університету, підкреслив чистоту і велич української національної ідеї.

Навчє відгадуючи думки свого післябесідника, закликав промовць українців у ЗСА і загалом у діаспорі, всіма силами служити поневоленій Україні, використуючи позицію громадян вільних країн, у яких перебувають. Як приклад такого служіння поневоленій батьківщині ставив Тома Масаріка, Де Валєру, д-ра Вайпмана та других.

У програмі святкування виступав із сольовими точками співак Метрополітальної Опери, бас-баритон Андрій Добрянський при аккомпаньяменті Романа Стєдурі. Детроїтська громада вперше мала нагоду слухати цього знаменитого соліста й прийняла його дуже тепло.

Були представлені дружніх нам поневоленних народів — латвій, литовць, білоруси, мадяри і поляки.

Влаштуванням святкуванням займався Діловий комітет, до якого крім загалом вже голови, ввійшли такі панове: Северин Злочовський, Микола Кавна, Петро Рогатинський, Теодор Тирмочко, Володимир Тустанівський, Богдан Федорак, Андрій Черняк і Степан Юрків.

Доход і цього святкування призначено по половині на Українську Вищу Школу в Гемтремі і на Українсько - Американську Фундацію, що спонсорує викладу українознавства на Вейнському університеті.

Вулиця Поталенко рєнтувала - П. Рогатинський

Студія Мистецького Слова з Нью Йорку відвідає Чикаго

Нью Йорк. — Студія Мистецького Слова під керівництвом реж. Лідії Крушельницької жваво підготується до далекої дороги і відповідальних виступів у другій після Нью Йорку „українській метрополі“ — в Чикаго. Влітку 30 молодих адєлтивів сцени, переважно студентів коледжів, вийдуть із своєю керівницею автобусом, везучи в другому декоратції, щоб показати в Чикаго в суботу 7-го квітня увечері, в театральній залі Лейн Технік ал гайскул при Вєстєрі і Едісон „Казку старого млина“ С. Черкасенка, а в неділю 8-го квітня — театралізований монтаж за творами Лєєі Українки „Він Лідієє Крушельницькою. Обидві вистави їтимуць при музичному супроводі, написаному д-ром Ігорєм Сєнєвницьким, який також виступатимє в Чикаго в складі камерної орєстри. За хорєографією в обєх виставках відповідає балєрина Олєга Ковалєчук-Івасінка, декоратції для п'єси С. Черкасенка зладив Тарєс Гєрняк, а для

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