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# 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

PIK LXXX SECTION TWO Ч. 55. SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1973 ЦЕНТІВ 25 CENTS No. 55. VOL. LXXX

### UCCA PRESIDUM SETS PLANS FOR PROTEST ACTIONS

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special).—On Friday, March 9, the Presidium of the UCCA Executive Committee held its monthly meeting in New York City.

Chaired by Executive Vice-President Joseph Lesawyer, the meeting was attended by 14 members and discussed such matters as the 40th anniversary of the man-made famine in Ukraine, the UCCA financial report for 1972, protest actions against the arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine, sponsored by youth and student organizations, reports by the UCCA president and a number of current problems.

#### Week of Mourning

Executive Director Ivan Bazarko reported on the preparation of protest actions in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the man-made famine. The Board of Directors, at its session in February, 1973, proclaimed the third week of May 1973 as a "Week of Mourning," in implementing resolutions adopted at the UCCA XIth Congress last fall. Consequently, the Board of Directors designated Saturday, May 26, 1973 as a day of national mourning, with a national manifestation to be held at the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C. This date, Mr. Bazarko said, creates some difficulty as it conflicts with other activities, and therefore a final decision on it should be made at this meeting.

A week earlier, on Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, protest manifestations should be held in all major Ukrainian communities throughout the country. Special circulars in the Ukrainian and English languages have been prepared and sent out to UCCA branches by the central office. Also, a comprehensive leaflet and a pamphlet-memorandum on the mass famine in Ukraine are being prepared.

In New York a mass rally will be held Sunday, May 20, sponsored by the United Committee of Ukrainian A-

merican Organizations in cooperation with UCCA branches of the metropolitan area of New York and New Jersey. After a long discussion, the UCCA presidium decided to uphold the date of May 26, 1973, for the national manifestation as designated by the Board of Directors.

Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, chairman of the Committee for the Study of the Present Situation and Human Rights in Ukraine, urged the publication of a major work on the man-made famine, Russification and the destruction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. A book encompassing these topics should be published at the end of this year. He said that two authors, Bohdan Krawciw and Prof. Gregory Luznycky, have already com-

pleted sections on the Russification and destruction of Ukrainian culture, and the liquidation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, respectively, while the third part, the man-made famine as an instrument of Soviet Russian colonial policy in Ukraine, is being prepared by several authors.

Mrs. Uliana Diachuk, UCCA Treasurer, presented a detailed report on the UCCA finances for 1972 and proposed a new plan for collecting contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, which the UCCA should implement during the months of May and June 1973. In order to facilitate the work of UCCA branch collectors, the UCCA office will appeal to steady contributors, en-

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### Perk, Pap, Kuropas Kick Off Ethnic Find In Cleveland



Shown at a recent news conference in the Cleveland Mayor's office are, left to right, Dr. Michael S. Pap, Director of the Cleveland Department of Human Resources and Economic Development, Mayor Ralph J. Perk, and Myron B. Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor who heads Midwest Region ACTION.

CLEVELAND, O. — Project Senior Ethnic Find, the highly successful ACTION project which assists ethnic elderly, was recently inaugurated in this city by Mayor Ralph Perk, Dr. Michael S. Pap, Director of the Cleveland Department of Human Resources and Economic Development, and Myron B. Kuropas, ACTION Regional Di-

rector.

"Two bilingual Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) will be locally recruited from each of the 13 larger ethnic communities in the city of Cleveland," the Mayor said.

The 13 communities, including Ukrainian, have been chosen on the basis of geography.

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### 100 UKRAINIAN STUDENTS GIVE BLOOD SO THAT OTHERS MAY LIVE

Since January 1972, the Soviet government has been systematically suppressing any and all manifestations of Ukrainian feeling and dissent among the intellectuals of Ukraine. Over 200 have been arrested in a little over a year, and many have already been sentenced to long prison terms or committed to "insane asylums". The American press, except for scattered news reports from the USSR about the arrests, has ignored many attempts by Ukrainians in this and other countries to publicize the plight of their brothers in Ukraine. Demonstrations and demonstrations have been ignored totally or buried deep within the pages of the press.

We have, therefore, embarked on a different type of demonstration, one protesting something, but also with a positive action, and one meant to be symbolic as well. We are giving our blood—100 of us—so that others who need it may live, just as our brothers and sisters in Ukraine have given theirs, either figuratively or literally. As the sacrifices of their blood may ensure that future generations of Ukrainians will live, so our sacrifice will ensure that someone today will live.

On March 31st, at 1:00 p.m. Ukrainian Americans will gather at the New York Blood Center at 67th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues, to donate their blood. We are protesting 50 years of Russification of Ukraine, but more importantly, the most recent sacrifices of the sons and daughters of Ukraine. Most have been sentenced to long years of imprisonment or, as most recently Leonid Pliushch, to indefinite confinement in "mental asylums". But some, like Alla Horská, have met unexplained and unsolved deaths at the hands of "unknown persons". Last year, historian Valentyn Moroz was brutally beaten in prison, ostensibly by inmates, and for weeks hovered between life and death.

We appeal to the American press to give exposure to the plight of Ukrainians, as it has to the plight of others in the USSR.

Conference of Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

### Set Plans For National UNA Day In Pennsylvania

LAKEWOOD PARK EVENT SLATED FOR AUGUST 19

LEHIGHTON, Pa. — Some of the best Ukrainian performing ensembles are being lined up for the Ukrainian National Association Day in Pennsylvania, scheduled for Sunday, August 19, in Lakewood Park, near Shamokin, Pa., where the UNA had its early beginnings a little over eighty years ago.

#### Annual Affair

The fete, planned as an annual affair in line with a decision of the Soyuz Supreme Assembly adopted last year, is planned by a special committee headed by Supreme Advisor and assistant to the head of the Organizing Department Stepan Hawrysz.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA, headed by President Joseph Lesawyer, constitutes the Day's honorary committee.

Representatives of UNA's five Districts in Pennsylvania comprise the special working

### UNA Districts Set Meetings

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Five District Committees of the Ukrainian National Association have scheduled their respective annual meetings for this and next weekends.

Apart from the election of officers for the current year, the meetings will be devoted to the review of progress and discussion of plans in conjunction with the current Svoboda 80th anniversary membership drive as well as other relevant projects.

Attending the meetings will be supreme officers of Soyuz and the Association's field representatives. Branch officers and convention delegates, as well as members and their families, are urged to attend.

The dates, places and guest speakers are as follows:

- Wilkes-Barre District Committee, Saturday, March 24, 6:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian American Club, 566 Fel-lows Ave., Bresslau, Pa. Principal speakers — Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Supreme Advisor Stepan Hawrysz.
- Pittsburg District Committee, Sunday, March 25, 3:00 p.m., at the Hilton Hotel, Common Pl. and Liberty Ave.,

### CARDINAL SLIPYJ IS INVITED TO VISIT U.S.

ARCHBISHOP-MAJOR TO START CANADA TOUR APRIL 15TH; VATICAN HAD WARNED PRELATE, BISHOPS ON EVE OF MELBOURNE JOURNEY

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, expected to tour Ukrainian communities in Canada beginning April 13th on his way back from the Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne, Australia, has been invited by the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy of the United States to visit this country after his Canadian sojourn.

#### To Announce Itinerary

In confirming the invitation, the chancery office of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy in Philadelphia said that a detailed itinerary of Cardinal Slipyj in the United States will be announced in due time.

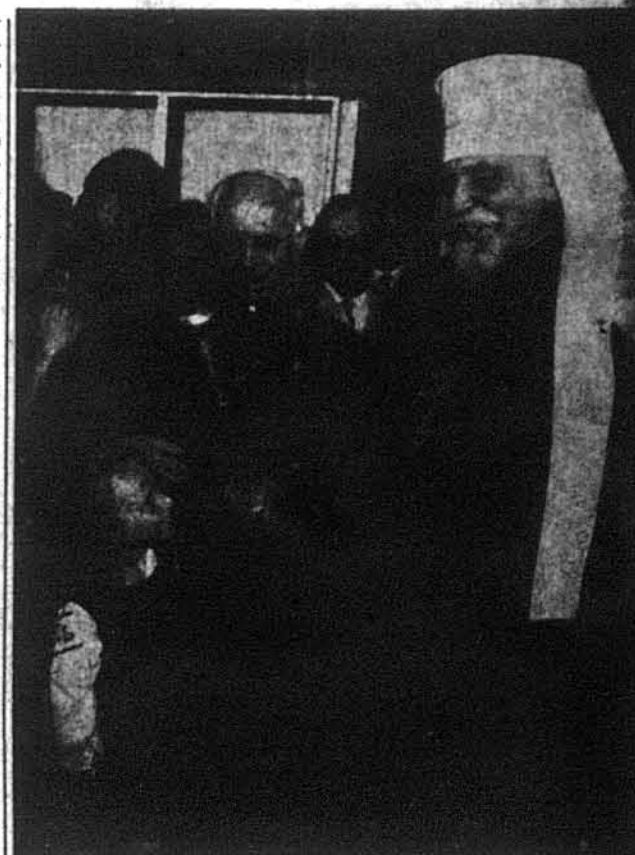
Cardinal Slipyj, who visited Ukrainian communities in Australia after participating in the Eucharistic Congress February 18-25, is accompanied on his return trip by Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada and Bishops Neil Savaryn of Edmonton and Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto. Other Ukrainian prelates attending the Congress in Melbourne were: Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko of Yugoslavia and Bishop Ivan Frashko of Australia.

The itinerary of Cardinal Slipyj in Canada, originally announced by the "Nasha Meta" weekly, has been altered, said the Progress Ukrainian weekly of Winnipeg, Man., in its March 11th issue.

The Cardinal will disembark in Vancouver, B.C., on Friday, April 13. He will visit that city and Edmonton through April 20th on the first leg of a month-long stay in Canada. He will be in Saskatoon, Sask., April 20-26, then proceed to Winnipeg, Man., where he will remain through May 4, and then conclude his Canada sojourn in Toronto, Ont., through May 12. His arrival in the U.S. is not expected before that date.

Before the Cardinal's announced visitation in Canada, lay sources in this country revealed the Vatican had issued an overt warning to the Archbishop-Major in giving him permission to take part in the Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne.

In a letter to Cardinal Slipyj, dated January 22, 1973,



Josyf Cardinal Slipyj (right), accompanied by Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada (center), was greeted by young and old at Melbourne's airport upon his arrival for the Eucharistic Congress.

the Vatican's Secretary of State Jean Cardinal Villot said that the "Supreme Pontiff, after having carefully examined the question, has no objection to Your Emi-

(Continued on p. 2)

### Master Redevelopment Plan For Jersey City Unveiled

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A master plan for the \$2 billion, 2,500 acre "new town" which would revitalize Jersey City's decaying waterfront, provide housing for 60,000 people and create an industrial complex with 12,000 new jobs was unveiled last Wednesday, March 21, by Mayor Paul T. Jordan.

"When implemented," Mayor Jordan told a gathering of some 300 persons at the Holiday Inn, "we will see the largest residential and industrial development proposed for any metropolitan area in the nation to rise on the Jersey City waterfront. It will mean the dawn of a new era for Jersey City and the metropolitan area."

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### Rutgers Students Stage Campus Festival

By GEORGE WIRT

NEWARK, N.J. — A small bit of Ukraine came to the downtown Newark campus of Rutgers University, as students, hip to rock music, heard a different kind of sound, the kind made by a bandura.

The 90-member Ukrainian Student Club held its annual "Ukrainian Festival" at the state university's Robeson campus center on Wednesday, March 14.

Paul Robeson, it will be recalled, was the black singer-

actor who got into quite a scrap with a senate committee for his confessed inclination toward socialism after a 1934 visit to the Soviet Union.

But times have changed, and an audience of 300 heard a speaker recount the political unrest in Ukraine today, and otherwise sat back and enjoyed a program of Ukrainian songs, music and dance.

There were the "Hopak" Ukrainian Dancers, the "Dumka" bandurist duo of Irene Chorna and Yaroslav Stachiw, bandurist-singer Stepan Palka, accordionist Stefan Tatarenko, and a girls' quartet from the Plast.

For those who hungered for something more than song and dance, there were samples of such Ukrainian delicacies as "pyrohy", "holubtsi", "kompot" and other dishes.

And for those with an eye toward art, there were exhibits of Ukrainian ceramics, woodcarving, clothing, and embroidery from different regions of the country, as well as the time honored Ukrainian Easter eggs (pysanky).

The Rutgers Ukrainian Student Club has become an important force on campus. It is the highest funded student unit at Rutgers Newark, receiving an allocation of over \$1,200 from the student senate and activities board this year.

The group sponsors lec-

(Continued on p. 3)

### Miami Dancers Big Hit on National TV

MIAMI, Fla. — The Ukrainian Dancers of Miami were once again honored for their participation in the Annual Junior Orange Bowl Parade, seen by millions on New Year's Day.

Under the direction of Kay Hodivsky and Ted Maksymowich, the group just recently received a "Distinguished Service Award" from the Orange Bowl Committee for the second straight year.

With the parade theme "Imagine for a moment..." the Ukrainians chose "Work with the Easter Bunny".

The main float consisted of a boy and a girl bunny rabbit in full Ukrainian costume and a giant "pysanka" opened into two halves, where two lovely little dancers stood and waved to the appreciative 150,000 people that lined the parade route. Bright flowers and other costumed dancers filled out the main float. On both sides of the main float, attached to outriggers, were two huge Ukrainian Easter eggs (3 feet tall).

Pulling the main float was a bright-ribboned Easter basket, from which 11 fast-step-



The float of the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami as they took part in the 1973 Junior Orange Bowl Parade. The parade was televised nationally by NBC January 1st.

ping dancers picked up a Ukrainian Easter egg (3 feet long). All the large Ukrainian "pysanky" held by the dancers were their own creations. As the eleven dancers, with Easter eggs held high, approached the reviewing stand behind their familiar "Ukrainian Dancers of Miami" banner, co-hostess on NBC-TV, Vonda Kay Van Dyke announced, "And here is one of my favorite groups, the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami."

Utilizing the "pysanky" part of their dance, the performers brought the crowd to life with what is now affectionately called the Ukrainian Junior Orange Bowl Parade Dance.

"The Ukrainian Dancers of Miami wish to thank the UNA, Svoboda, the Ukrainian Weekly and all the generous people who helped defray part of the cost of the float," writes Mr. Maksymowich from Miami.

**SHEVCHENKO SOCIETY CENTENNIAL**  
**UNA, SVOBODA EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTE \$1,600 TO FUND**

UNA and Svoboda officers and employees, among the first to respond to the Shevchenko Scientific Centennial fund drive, contributed a total of \$1,600 in individual donations. The fund drive, proclaimed last week by the Society's Jubilee Committee, is being replenished daily with contributions by the Ukrainian community at large.

The UNA and Svoboda contributors were as follows:

\$100: J. Lesawyer, Prof. J. Teluk, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Dr. Walter and Mary Dushnyck, W. Sochan, Dr. J. Padoch, Mrs. U. Diachuk, I. Kedryn-Rydnysky, Mrs. K. Steciuk, P. Postoluk, and A. Dragan;

\$50: Mrs. L. Lapychak, Miss M. Milanowicz, Dr. M. Sosnowsky, M. Juzeniw;

\$25: Z. Snylyk;

\$20: R. Sydenyevych;

\$15: J. Sydorak, Mrs. L. Kolensky;

\$10: E. Harasymczuk, Mrs. O. Hentiaz, V. Davydenko, E. Krawciw, L. Poltava, J. Dowhan, Mrs. N. Zaluskyy, Mrs. O. Kryzaniwsky, Mrs. E. Ratyck, Mrs. D. Semegen, S. Chuma, O. Pitlo, T. Gill, A. Domaratzky;

\$5: Mrs. O. Smotrycz, D. Smotrycz, Mrs. G. Kufta, P. Fuga, Mrs. I. Blahitka, A. Blahitka, Mrs. S. Sokolyszyn, Mrs. J. Lewycka, Miss D. Roman, Mrs. M. Savchak, I. Swyschuk, S. Kuriak, J. Stecura, Mrs. S. Ryan, Mrs. O. Parubehak, Dr. I. Kozak, V. Kakasenko.

All contributions are tax deductible and can be sent to: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 302 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014; or to Svoboda, noting that the contribution is for the "Shevchenko Fund".



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EDITORIALS

An Unforgotten Crime

This year, forty years will have passed since Moscow, under the guise of "industrialization" but in reality bent on eradicating "the remnants of bourgeois nationalism," perpetrated in Ukraine what has been described as one of the most atrocious crimes in human history—the deliberate starving of between 7 and 10 million people.

It was in 1932 that the newly entrenched rulers of the Red empire, led by Stalin, embarked on a policy of forced collectivization in an effort to transform overnight a primarily agrarian society into an "industrialized state" on the model of western democracies. This leap through history, as it were, cost millions in human lives not only in the thirties but in subsequent decades.

But in the case of Ukraine, it was more than just collectivization. Knowing full well that it was the Ukrainian peasantry that formed the core of the Ukrainian nation and aware of the Ukrainian peasant's deep almost religious attachment to his land, the Kremlin rulers admitted openly that collectivization of agriculture "must destroy the social basis of Ukrainian nationalism which the individual farm-holdings constitute."

In addition to hoarding all of the grain from Ukraine and transporting it to Russia, the Communist authorities instituted a virtual reign of terror in Ukraine executing the starving people on the spot for what was termed theft of government property. By spring and summer of 1933, Ukrainians were dying by the thousands from hunger and from the GPU's bullets.

The world, at first, was stunned in disbelief: a famine in the breadbasket of Europe? And after a bumper crop in 1932? But evidence mounted and the catastrophe could no longer be disguised. Yet the cruel rulers refused help. Relief from the west was barred by the Soviet government.

Thus the bloody page in human history, a crime that will not be eradicated from our memory. Let us recall it this year in a mournful reminder to the world that the heirs of Stalin and his cohorts are at this very time declaiming about human rights while thousands are being incarcerated and maligned in violation of their human rights. The famine, the purge, the concentration camp, the insane asylum — these are the infamous hallmarks of a tyrannical regime with an unsurpassed record of inhumanity. Not in some remote past but here and now.

The Second Journey

On April 13, Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj will step down on the Canadian soil for the second time in less than five years. Returning from the Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne, Australia, the Ukrainian Catholic Primate will embark on a month-long visitation of the Ukrainian communities in Canada before his anticipated and much awaited tour of our centers in this country.

Still fresh in our memory are the throngs and the warm outpourings of emotion as this venerable Martyr-Congressor made his historic journey to this continent in 1968. He was greeted by Ukrainians of all walks of life and by prominent non-Ukrainians who showed no less awe and admiration for the spiritual leader of Ukrainian Catholics.

Much has happened in those five years. The hopes of the Ukrainian Catholic community for a patriarchate have yet to be fulfilled. The Major Archbishop himself was compelled to a dramatic statement at the World Synod of Bishops to move the conscience of his peers over the plight of our brethren in Ukraine. His very person and authority has at times been used and abused, with distressing consequences to the cause that is at the heart of all Ukrainian Catholics. The Cardinal remains steadfast and undaunted. In welcoming him again, let us show that he is not alone.

USSR and Restive Non-Russians

(The analytical article below was published in the London "Economist" on the eve of the USSR's 50th anniversary observances, and subsequently reprinted in major newspapers of Canada.)

On December 30, 1922, Joseph Stalin, then Lenin's commissar for nationality questions, proudly hailed the merger of the Soviet republics of Russia, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Transcaucasia into a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as "the triumph of new Russia over old Russia, over Russia the gendarme of Europe, over Russia the butcher of Asia."

By an ironic coincidence, his ailing leader, Lenin, was that very day complaining in an official note about the suppression of the independent socialist government in Georgia.

**Movements Suppressed**

That had been carried out earlier in the year by Stalin, a native son of Georgia but by 1922 in Lenin's bitter words, one of those "russified people" who "always overshoot them-

NEW SOVIET LAW MAY CURB WORKS BY PROTEST WRITERS

(22) A new Soviet law made public last week could sharply restrict publication in the West of works penned by dissident writers in the USSR.

The law in question is Decree No. 138 of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, passed on February 21, but distributed March 15 in the legislative body's latest weekly bulletin of new legislation. It was signed by USSR president Nikolai A. Podgorny.

The decree modifies Soviet law in connection with Moscow's earlier announcement that it will become a party to the Universal Copyright Convention effective May 27 of this year.

Thrust at Samvydav

The law appears to be aimed at stopping publication abroad of "samvydav" ("samizdat") works critical of the regime. The works circulate clandestinely in typewriter copies throughout the Soviet Union and many such works eventually reach the West and are published here.

Authors of "samvydav" have ranged from Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn to hundreds of non-Russian writers, including such Ukrainians as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Valentyn Moroz Ivan Dzyuba, Ihor Kalynec, the late Vasyly Symonenko and scores of others who have already felt the brunt of the Communist regime's crackdown on dissidents.

The decree said that the copyright pact, adopted in Geneva in 1952, will apply to "works first published on the territory of the USSR or, not published, but found on the territory of the USSR in any objective form."

This seems to be a clear reference to any work not officially published but circulated clandestinely.

If the manuscript were smuggled abroad and published under the name of a Soviet citizen, the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) could presumably summon the author and confront him with the published work.

If he denied he authorized publication abroad, the Soviet Union could bring legal action against the Western publisher for violating the copyright convention.

Could Be Prosecuted

If the writer did authorize foreign publication, he could be prosecuted under Soviet law. Thus the writer winds up on the short end of both sticks.

The new law also specifies that the Soviet Union would recognize a foreign copyright for a Soviet citizen only if the work were sent abroad "by a procedure established by legislation" of the USSR. The new law adds that this "procedure" is the only way a Soviet citizen can legally send a work abroad.

Refusal by the authorities to recognize a foreign copyright for a Soviet author would deny him royalties earned from the book.

Over the years, the Soviets have translated and pub-

lished works of many western writers without the latter ever collecting any royalties.

Boris I. Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee on Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution, said at a press conference on March 9 that the "appropriate Soviet organization" — the state bank — would not transfer royalties from abroad unless the author had used official channels to send his work out of the USSR.

Under previous practice, an author banned in the Soviet Union, but published abroad could receive at least a cut of his foreign royalties by bank transfer. But the government charged a 13 percent income tax plus a 35 percent surcharge for converting the hard currency into ruble certificates.

Protest Action . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

abling UCCA branch collectors to concentrate on new contributors.

Mrs. Christine Kulchycky, UCCA Youth Coordinator, reported on the protest activities of Ukrainian youth and student organizations against the persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals in Ukraine. On Saturday afternoon, March 31, 1973 such a demonstration will be held at the UN Plaza in New York City with Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, Prof. Walter Odajnyk and Prof. Askold Skalsky as speakers.

During the manifestation 100 members of the Ukrainian youth and student organizations will donate blood to the American Red Cross as a symbol of their solidarity with the victims of the Soviet Russian regime in Ukraine.

Mr. Bezarko reported on the composition of the UCCA by-laws committee: its members, according to a decision of the Xth UCCA Congress should be representatives of the Ukrainian central organizations. The majority of the latter have already submitted the names of their representatives, while the rest are urged to do so likewise. The names of the members of the by-laws committee will be published as soon as the list is completed.

A project on the division of functions between the Presidium and the Executive Committee, prepared by Roman Halibey, was forwarded to a special committee for review and decision.

Acts of Statehood

Ivan Wowchuk, chairman of the UCCA Policy Board, reported on his conference with Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn concerning publication of "The Acts of Ukrainian Statehood," on which Prof. Ohloblyn and Prof. Vasyly Omelchenko have been working for some time and which are now in the final stage of preparation. It was decided that the UCCA will publish these important acts which encompass the Xth-XXth centuries and which deal with the three distinct periods of Ukrainian statehood: the

dissent among the Soviet Union's non-Russians show that Lenin and other marxist prophets were wrong when they predicted that national feelings would wither away under communism.

It may be that such feelings help to fill the vacuum left by the declining attractiveness of the official Communist ideology.

Even more important, nationalism becomes a vehicle for expressing a desire for more freedom and for ventilating various (not always nationalist) grievances against the remote, unresponsive government in Moscow.

Moscow's support of "national liberation" movements in Asia and Africa has also acted as a spur to non-Russians inside the Soviet Union.

Whatever its causes, there can be little doubt that non-Russian nationalism is now stirring throughout the Soviet Union.

It is not necessarily directed against the Russians as a people; indeed, this non-Russian struggle for national

A Soviet citizen is not allowed to possess foreign currency.

May Set Up Agency

The latest decree did not outline the procedure for sending works abroad, but presumably it would provide that a state body would be the sole agent for a Soviet author. Stukalin said that the establishment of such an agency is under consideration.

Clearly, the adoption of the Copyright Convention by the Soviet Union and the simultaneous passage of Decree No. 138 are intended to close all channels for dissident writers in the West, while placing stricter controls even on the authors and publications that the regime may deem "palatable."

Protest Action . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

princely era, the Ukrainian Kozak state and the modern Ukrainian statehood.

In his report, UCCA President Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky touched on the following problems: new resolutions in the U.S. Congress on Ukrainian Independence Day; the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine; establishment of a Committee on the Captive Nations in the U.S. Congress and the ratification of the Genocide Convention; the matter of secret agreement between the Western allies and the USSR during World War II on the forcible repatriation of political refugees ("Operation Keelhaul"); the problem of the U.S.-USSR trade agreement on which the UCCA President will testify before the Congressional Committee; UCCA membership in the American Council for World Freedom and the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, and finally, efforts to counteract the anti-Ukrainian propaganda by the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The Presidium decided to call a conference dealing with the Ukrainian Studies Chairs at Harvard, to be attended by representatives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., the Association of Ukrainian University Professors, the Association of Ukrainian Professional Organizations and the Ukrainian Youth and Student Organizations.

Also, a special committee was appointed for the purpose of reviewing the Ukrainian organized life in the United States, with Dr. Anthony Zukowsky, Mrs. Ivanna Rozhanowska, Roman Halibey, Prof. Peter G. Stercho and Bohdan Dzerowych as members.

Mr. Lesawyer and Dr. Walter Dushnyk reported on the preparation of a memorandum and a delegation to a number of U.S. Senators who are opposing the liberalization of trade with the USSR without any meaningful concessions on the part of Moscow.

rights has enjoyed the support of some of the Russian dissenters.

Men like Professor Sakharov and General Grigorenko have persistently championed the rights of the non-Russian nationalists, especially the Tatars, the Jews and the Ukrainians.

Where is most of this sense of nationalism to be found? Ukraine has the largest non-Russian population in the Soviet Union — more than 40 million — and is by far the most important center of nationalist agitation, which comes from the fear of assimilation by the Ukrainians' Slav cousins, the more than three times more numerous Russians.

After Stalin's death, hopes for a more liberal policy in Ukraine were disappointed.

In the late 1950s many Ukrainians were alarmed by Mr. Khrushchev's plans for a gradual "coming together" and even "merging" of the nations of the Soviet Union.

The new policy was embodied in the program which was

Cardinal Slipyj . . .

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exclusively ritual character, and that it be in keeping with the spiritual and Eucharistic significance of the solemn international celebration."

The letter, English language copies of which were made available by the lay sources here, speaks of the "intentions on the part of third persons to take initiatives which are not liturgical and which could be interpreted as pressure on the Holy See in matters which are not in conformity with existing law." The letter says that "His Holiness does not doubt that Your Eminence will exclude these intentions."

The sources interpret this as a warning against the possible convocation of a Synod of Ukrainian Bishops or any action by the already established Permanent Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. It will be recalled that in October of last year, Cardinal Villot sent out letters to all Ukrainian Bishops through papal nuncios denying the right of the Particular (Polish) Ukrainian Catholic Church to adopt a constitution.

The denial of this and other rights was protested as recently as February 25th by St. Andrew's World Association of Priests in a letter to Pope Paul VI sent from Melbourne.

"We simply ask Your Holiness the restoration to our Church of her ancient rights to self-government in the form of a Ukrainian Kiev-Halych Patriarchate in union with the Holy See," said the letter, signed by the Very Rev. Volodymyr Andruskiw, the Association's president and all the other gathered priests.

As on the previous occasion, copies of Cardinal Villot's letter — which represented a reply to Cardinal Slipyj's communication to Pope Paul dated January 3, 1973 — were delivered to all Ukrainian Bishops in the free world by papal nuncios of the respective countries with an accompanying letter explaining that it is "a reply on behalf of Our Holy Father to Cardinal Slipyj's request to take part" in the Congress.

The Society for the Promotion of the Patriarchal System in the Ukrainian Catholic Church had protested last November against the Vatican's manner of communication, that is, through Apostolic Delegates rather than through the Ukrainian Church's Permanent Synod created in 1971 and headed by the Archbishop-Major. The Society said that the procedure violates the Ukrainian Church's rights and represents a deliberate negation of its "pomisnist" (particular status).

For Cardinal Josyf, this will be the second tour of the North American continent since his arrival in Rome in 1963 after 17 years of incarceration in Soviet concentration camps. He made his first journey in 1968 and was greeted by thousands everywhere he went. The 81-year-old Cardinal is expected to receive an even warmer welcome this time.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Let Scholars Mature

The recent talk of Orest Subtelny at Hunter College has stimulated a lively discussion in the Ukrainian community. The crucial issues, however, were not raised by Subtelny; what is critical is the reaction caused by his brief discussion of the rise of Ukrainian national consciousness. Don't misunderstand me: Subtelny's article is a masterly condensation and a lucid presentation of complex and lengthy developments. He is to be complimented on his incisiveness and on his courage to tackle briefly and well issues which can easily fill lifetimes of writing. His article is a tribute to the graduate training given at the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Program.

It is the reaction to his talk that is disturbing, although, I must admit, not unprecedented. It offers further illustrations of two recurring characteristics of Ukrainian emigre society — anti-intellectualism and, ironically, the almost universal use of humanistic scholarship by the intelligentsia to buttress preconceived political and social contentions. Both are understandable in a sense, predictable, but one nevertheless wishes that we would be able to break out of this new frustrating vise in which we, as a community, find ourselves.

The reason I am writing in English is not only to conform to Subtelny's article but to look for a new audience. Our generation, separated from Subtelny's by less than five years, studied Ukrainian history largely on our own, since there was no institutional framework where the discipline would be taught as a discipline, rather than as an adjunct to patriotism. But we were still fashioned by the ghetto of the 1950's, and in the sixties we wanted

Ethnic Find . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

graphical cohesiveness and size. Among ethnic organizations pledging cooperation for the innovative program was the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland.

Dr. Pap, a Ukrainian currently heading up Mayor Perk's Department of Human Resources and Economic Development, called the program a "first" for Cleveland, praising Mayor Perk's efforts to assist all the elderly poor regardless of national or racial background.

Mr. Kuropas, ACTION Regional Director for the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, was especially pleased with the announcement since it represented the third such project — after Chicago and Gary, Indiana, — in this region. Mr. Kuropas is Supreme Advisor of the UNA.

"To governmental agencies one federal and one local, co-operated in the development of this project," stated Mr. Kuropas, "and what is especially rewarding for me is that Ukrainians were involved in the decision making process which brought these two agencies together."

As a historian I would tend to agree with Subtelny's analysis of Ukrainian national consciousness; but I can see many historians — as well as Ukrainians interested in history — disagreeing with some of his interpretations. The interpretation would be particularly difficult to accept by people whose training was mainly in Ukrainian political history, who doubt the use of psychology in historical analysis and who have rather set patterns of thinking. By all means, a discussion will probably develop, but it should not lapse into vituperation, into questioning the opponent's patriotism and good will. Its proper place would probably be journals like "Ukrainskyi Istoryk" rather than the pages of a daily or a weekly.

The issue is one of self-awareness, not self-image. Hence criticism should be a welcome change from the pious repetition of accepted platitudes.

Sincerely,  
Martha Bohachycky-Chomiak  
Department of History  
Manhattanville College

(To be continued)

### Rutgers Students . . .

(Continued from p. 1)



Patti Pylpach (left) and Olga Wiszka are joined by banurist Stephan Palka at the Ukrainian arts exhibit at Rutgers "Ukrainian Festival."

tures, Ukrainian music and discussions over the university's radio station, and screens films.

Working with Ukrainian faculty members, the club has pushed for the establishment of a Ukrainian studies program. Presently, the university offers two courses in Ukrainian language, but it plans to add two additional courses next semester, one in

history and one in literature. Currently, club members are engaged in a Ukrainian book drive for the University library. They hope to expand the facility's Ukrainian section to accommodate the needs of students who plan to register for Ukrainian language, literature or history courses at Rutgers. So far they have received a donation of 50 books from the Ukrainian National Association.

### Makes To Miss Penna Finals

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Kathleen Tracey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Waslasky of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and granddaughter of Mrs. C. Martha Turchin, made thousands of Ukrainians in Pennsylvania proud as she advanced to the finals of Miss Pennsylvania contest climaxing four days of rigorous competition in Washington, Pa.

Starting on the local level in the annual state-wide contest, Kathleen made it all the way to the final round held March 7-10 in Washington, Pa. One of 32 girls in that group, she was chosen one of ten finalists, and lost out only in the last round of competition.

A graduate of Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre, Kathleen, at 5 ft. 4 1/2 inches, was one of the smallest entries in the contest that is judged strictly on beauty. The grueling competition required participation in five stage shows, including the grand finale Saturday night, March 10. Throughout the competition, Kathleen maintained remarkable poise, charm and natural effervescence.

Kathleen's mother and grandmother are known to thousands of UNA'ers across the U.S. and Canada. Eugenia Waslasky was a delegate to the last two UNA conventions, representing Branch 278.



Kathleen Tracey

Mrs. Turchin will be remembered as the lady who unveiled the Rev. Gregory Hrushka monument in Cleveland's Cultural Gardens in May of 1970 during UNA's 27th quadrennial convention there.

#### Taught by Founder

Mrs. Turchin was a pupil of the UNA and Svboda founder in her native village of Pyniaky, Brody county, western Ukraine. It was here that Fr. Hrushka preached and practiced Ukrainianism among village youngsters upon his return from the U.S. Kathleen, who is also a member of UNA Branch 278, belongs to the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church here and plans on a nursing career.

### Dr. Wachna Heads Medical Parley In East Europe

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Anthony Wachna of Windsor, Ont., led a contingent of American and Canadian doctors and dentists—in his capacity as North American chairman of the fourth annual Winter Medical-Dental Assembly—to Warsaw, Zakopane and Budapest, as well as small Ukrainian enclaves in the Carpathians, in what was a two-week junket February 14-28.

The Assembly's scientific program included discussion panels and presentation of papers on professional topics by the participating doctors — both from North America and Poland, Hungary, and Austria. The social program comprised tours, receptions, sight-seeing, entertainment, and obviously, skiing. The Assembly's theme this year was "Communication in the World of Medicine and Dentistry Today."

Dr. Wachna, who was accompanied by his wife, Stephanie, gave a lecture in Zakopane — one of the world's most famous skiing resorts — on drug abuse. Speaking to a capacity crowd, which includ-

ed students among them some Ukrainians, Dr. Wachna spoke in English, Ukrainian and Polish. "We learned a great deal about our Ukrainian brothers, especially the Lemkos," writes Dr. Wachna. "Our hosts admitted that they are poor and mistreated."

It was on Sunday, February 18, writes Dr. Wachna, that he heard "as clear as daylight" the Ukrainian program in Zakopane broadcast by the Voice of America.

"To be in the Carpathians, among the 'grass roots' of our people, was truly an enriching experience," noted the Ukrainian doctor from Windsor.

He says that local Ukrainians are anxious to learn "all about our life in the United States and Canada." He showed a copy of the Ukrainian Weekly, carrying a photo of UNA skyscraper, which elicited a great many questions on the life of Ukrainians here.

Back home in Windsor, Dr. Wachna is beginning to set plans for the fifth Winter Assembly, slated for Switzerland next February.

### Smallest In A Big Family

CARNEGIE, Pa. — At six months, Liza Michelle Zorey of Carnegie, Pa., may not be the youngest UNA'er, but certainly one of the cutest and smallest in the big family of Soyuz.

Following in the footsteps of her parents and grandparents, Liza Michelle was duly enrolled in Branch 481 of the Ukrainian National Association as of March 1, 1973. The Branch has Ivan Franko for its patron.

Liza Michelle was born October 27, 1972. A healthy child — as the photo above shows — she is now about ready to take her first steps.



Liza Michelle Zorey

### UNA Day . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

UNA President proposed a general outline of the festivities, which, after detailed discussion, was adopted.

The committee decided that hierarchs of all Ukrainian Churches will be invited to take part in the festivities, as well as Senators, Congressmen, Mayors and other representatives of local political life.

#### To Choose Miss

UNA Districts and Branches from across the U.S. and Canada will also be asked to take part in this event, expected to draw several thousands to the beautiful Lakewood Park site.

The Day's program will be preceded by religious services

in the area's Ukrainian churches.

In the course of the afternoon program, which will feature outstanding Ukrainian performing groups and individual artists, a "Miss Pennsylvania UNA" will be chosen. The lucky lady will become a finalist in the annual Miss Soyuzivka contest held in September of each year at the UNA Estate in the Catskills.

Joining Mr. Hawrysz on the working committee are: Mrs. Haras, vice-chairman, Mr. Diakiv, secretary, Mrs. Slovik and Messrs. Hentosh, Holyk and Slovik, members. The committee will be expanded to include officers of the neighboring District Committees.

"We are inviting all of our people — from the United States and Canada — to take part in this event and share with us in both the festivities and the tribute to those hardy Ukrainian pioneers who built the foundations of our strongest organization in the free world," said a spokesman for the UNA Day committee.

### Superintendent wanted

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### Rochesterians for Harvard



"Harvard Night", a highly successful benefit dance in Rochester, N.Y., on January 27th, netted a total of \$1,125.79 for the Center of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University. Sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian American Club and the Ukrainian West Side Club, the affair attracted over 400 persons, mostly young people, to the dance at the Ukrainian American Club. Three bands played continuously and free of charge: "Veselka" (W. Kornylo director), "Echo" (J. Glushko) and "Night Melody" (W. Luzecyky). Misses K. Rinasch, K. Buda and B. Korol entertained with accordion music and the "Cheremosh" dancers, led by J. Virlo, delighted with folk dances. Photo above shows UAC manager William Kapitani (standing, first left) showing the check to seated, left to right, Wolodymyr Pylshenko, vice-chairman of the local USCF committee, William Hussar, chairman of the dance committee, and standing, left to right, Myroslaw Blahy, manager of the West Side Club, Roman Kneil, the Club's president, and William Hryniv, committee member.

### BUFFALO UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE announces that ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held Friday, March 30, 1973

at the UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CIVIC CENTER 205 Military Rd., Buffalo (Black Rock), N.Y. at 7 P.M.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend: 40, 60, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 351, 360 and 363.

#### PROGRAM

- 1. Reports and discussions
2. Election of District Committee officers
3. Addresses
4. Adoption of District Program for 1973

Meeting will be attended by JOSEPH LESAWYER UNA Supreme President and WASYL ORICHOWSKYJ, Field Representative

All Members and Non-Members and their Families are Welcome.

A. Kobryn, President M. Harawus, Secretary

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

### EIGHTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Friday-Saturday, May 25-26, 1973

Fair Oaks Lanes Ambridge Avenue, Fair Oaks, Pa. 15003

To qualify you must be an active member of the UNA.

This tournament is governed by the ABC and WIBC moral sanction. Guaranteed prizes for Men's and Women's Team Events are:

Men's Team \$500 — 1st Place \$300 — 2nd Place
Women's Team \$200 — 1st Place \$100 — 2nd Place

1st Squad — Doubles and Singles will be rolled on Friday, May 25, 1973 at 6 P.M.

2nd Squad — Doubles and Singles will be rolled on Saturday, May 26, 1973 at 9 A.M.

All Team Events will be rolled on Saturday, May 26, 1973 at 1 P.M. We will provide at least one prize for each ten entries in each event. Trophy presentations will be made May 26, 1973 at the

### BANQUET

which will be held at ALIQUIPPA UNA HOME, Brodhead Rd., ALIQUIPPA, Pa. at 7 P.M.

Please make your banquet reservation early. Bowlers from all UNA Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate.

Entry Form and Banquet reservation payable by Check to: UNA Bowling Tournament — must be mailed by April 29, 1973 to: Stanley Prokopowich, 95 Anthony Wayne Terr., Baden, Pa. 15005 Tel.: (412) 869-2389

For further information please write to: Ukrainian National Association 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303

(201) 435-8740

### PENNA. ANTHRACITE REGION U.N.A. BRANCHES will hold an

### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING Sunday, April 1, 1973

at 2:00 P.M. in ST. GEORGES UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HALL 405 Front Street, Minersville, Pa.

Officers, Convention Delegates and Representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend:

- Berwick, 164, 333
Centralia, 90
Coaldale, 201
Frackville, 242, 382
Freeland, 429
Hazleton, 85
Mahanoy City, 305
Mahanoy Plains, 365
McAdoo, 7
Minersville, 78, 129, 265
Mt. Carmel, 2
Northumberland, 357
Shamokin, 1
Shenandoah, 98
St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

#### PROGRAM:

- 1. Reports of District Committee Officers and discussion.
2. Election of new Officers.
3. Addresses.
4. Adoption of District's Program for 1973.

Meeting will be attended by: JOSEPH LESAWYER, Supreme President and STEPHEN HAWRYSH, Supreme Advisor and Asst. to Supreme Secretary.

All UNA members, and all Ukrainians of the Anthracite Area are invited to attend this meeting.

M. Hentosh, Chairman H. Slovik, Secretary

### Master Plan . . .

(Continued from p. 1)



Artist's conception of the 'Liberty Harbor' development plan.

the conference along with nearly 200 federal, state, county and city officials and community leaders.

The development plan, dubbed a "Blueprint for Hope", was prepared by the United Housing Foundation, a non-profit federation of trade unions and housing cooperatives which was responsible for the building of Co-op City in New York, in conjunction with the National Kinney Corporation which provided the bulk of the funding for the quarter of a million dollar study.

Elaborating on the details of the plan were also: Harold Osterhoff, Executive Vice-President of the UHF, and Jersey City Planning Director Abraham Wallach.

"Liberty Harbor," said Mayor Jordan, "will increase Jersey City's population by some 25 percent, develop a vacant area which has been called a wasteland, bring some 20 million dollars in taxes to the City, help alleviate our high 8 percent unemployment rate and bring decent affordable housing to our citizens."

The Mayor said that both State and Federal governments had been consulted at various stages in the devel-

opment of the plan, and he praised their "complete cooperation and encouragement." He said the proposed development met all the criteria for Federal "new town" funding under Title VII.

The largest portion of Liberty Harbor, 1,500 acres, will be devoted to job producing industrial and shipping development. The residential area of 540 acres will include 20,000 units of garden apartments, three-story townhouses and scattered high-rise apartments. The rest of the area would be converted into parks, schools, recreational facilities, community centers, and shopping malls. The Liberty State Park will wrap around the entire area overlooking the harbor and the Statue of Liberty.

The 2 billion dollar, 10-year project will enhance property value in Jersey City, said Mayor Jordan in response to a question. He said that of all previous development plans this one has the best chance of implementation, citing "advanced planning, the urgency of the situation, and, most importantly, a partnership-like cooperation of city, state and federal authorities."

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### TENNIS CAMP

(Boys and Girls age 12-18) June 23 - June 30, 1973

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(Full fee for the Courses is \$150.00. A deposit of \$75.00 must be sent in along with the application.)

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 Tel.: (914) 626-5641 or (914) 626-7361

### 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

# UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday, August 19, 1973

Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pa.



# Добра і Краси

Сторінка Української Кооперативної Думки

## БАЛАНС ОДНОГО 20-ЛІТТЯ

В одному з жовтневих чисел „Свободи“ за 1972-ий рік чикагська Кредитова Кооператива „Самопоміч“ оголосила на одній цілій сторінці двадцятирічний баланс своєї праці й своїх досягнень. Це був єдиний свого роду документ фактичних успіхів однієї української фінансової інституції на терені доволі поважного цілком поселення української спільноти, яка в усьому відношенні проявляє велику динаміку. На терені бо метрополітального Чикаго живе яких 50 тисяч українців (про яких ми знаємо, що вони українського роду), працює тут найбільша в ЗСА українська суботня школа (около 800 дітей), а крім неї ще 5 інших подібних шкіл; Чикаго — це осідок двох українських Епископатів, трьох відділів СУМА, Українського Національного Музею, журналів „Самоїтиа Україна“ й „Овід“, тижневика „Українське життя“, 5-ох відділів Союзу Українок Америки, єдиної в Америці споживчої кооперативи „Самопоміч“, великої педично-позичкової спілки „Певність“ (з капіталом понад 12 мільйонів), не кажучи вже про кілька десятків українських ідеологічних, професійних, братських, комбатантських, спортивних і суспільно-громадських установ і організацій. На тлі такої мозаїки українського національного Чикаго окреме місце займає усім найбільш і для всіх відкрита та справді заслужена кредитівка „Самопоміч“.

Чому саме „Самопоміч“ займає в активних нашої національної роботи таке почесне місце? Саме тому, що тому 20 років вона „з нічого“ розпочала свою важку, клопітливую, мурашину працю серед новоприбулих українських поселенців, які теж „з нічого“ почали своє себевастановлення і свій перший гірко заграцьований грін довірили українським кооператорам. Довірили горстці людей, що привезли з собою із „старого краю“ досвід, ідейність і чесність та легітимували себе відносно працю для української людини на Батьківщині. Отже момент ідейності й довіри та фаховості, а передусім абсолютної безсторонності й неутрачання в різновидній українській суперечності й конфлікті — вирішив про успіх нашої чикагської кредитівки. Реальним викладником цього — імпозантні числа її росту і такі ж імпозантні суми, якими чикагська „Самопоміч“ документує свої послуги українській громаді.

Не дивно, що завдяки цьому, в системі української еміграції в ЗСА і в Канаді наша чикагська кредитівка веде перед. Веде перед своїм капіталом, імпозантною сумою своїх позичок (35 мільйонів кредитів!), своїми пожертвами на національні, культурні, релігійні й загальногромадські цілі.

Приклад цієї однієї із 24 українських кредитивних інституцій Америки насуває нам цілий ряд рефлексій. А рефлексії ці не тільки позитивні, але, на жаль, теж негативного порядку. Бо, приглянувшись ближче до українського чикагського терену (та й чи тільки чикагського?) бачимо, що, на жаль, тіні прислонують світла.

Про які ж тіні мова? Поперше треба ствердити, що ідея українського кооперативного осядування і скооперування української людини в умовах великого міста й несподіванок американського господарсько-економічного життя, далеко незадовільна. Процес здобування довіри своїх до своїх є дуже довгий і складний. І це безсумнівний факт, що на 50 тисяч українців ледве 10% осяджає і позичає в своїй кооперативній кредитівці, — дуже похвальний і сумний. А якщо воно виглядає, якщоб бодей 30-40% стали членами „Самопоміч“?! А другий негатив наших міркувань це незаперечний факт, що і наші провідні організації, установи, товариства і т.д. досі ще не заняли активного становища до факту існування української фінансової сили й тих потенціальних можливостей, які дає українська кредитова кооператива. Ми — члени різних, преріжних організацій відбуваємо збори, конвенції, ухвалюємо тисячі різних резолюцій, але ми не пригадуємо такого випадку, щоб хоч одна українська організована громада вставала у свої громадські й патріотичні резолюції один параграф — один залик — „підтримуючи українську кредитову кооперативу, бо наша фінансова сила — найкращий гарант нашого духового росту!“

Українська кредитова кооператива „Самопоміч“ в Чикаго, а з нею двадцять і кілька інших кооператив Америки й стільки ж кооператив української Канади входять у новий період своєї праці. Вони всі будуть стукати до українських сердець і промовляти до українських умів; будуть підтримувати й розбудовувати українські національні цінності українським скооперованим грошем. І українська кооператива чекає на потрібний резонанс. Як скооперувати маси українського поселення в своїх рядах і як налагодити співпрацю з українськими установами на місцях для її популяризації української кооперативної ідеї — це чергове й невідкладне завдання проводу української кооперативної.

## „Кооперативна Думка“

(Квартальник Української Кредитової Спілки в Рочестері, Н.Я.)

Серед кількох кооперативних українських періодиків в ЗСА і в Канаді, помітно вирізняється так своїм змістом як і мистецьким оформленням Квартальник Української Кредитової Спілки в Рочестері (стейт Нью Йорк) п. н. „Кооперативна Думка“.

Пропагандивно — освітня Комісія цієї доволі динамічної української кредитівки (займає 6-те місце в балістіці фін. досягнень нашої кредитової кооперативі в ЗСА) в особах п. н. Кознарського М., Вілика Л., Калиновського А., Довгалюка Х., Пилишенка В. і Венгльовського В., докладає чимало зусиль, щоб цей журнал української рочестерської скооперованої

## УКРАЇНСЬКА КООПЕРАЦІЯ У 1971 р.

(ЗВІТ КОМП. КОМІСІЇ ПРИ СЕКРЕТАРІАТУ СКВУ)

Закінчивши 1972 рік, а в тому ще один рік діяльності української кооперативної, муємо ствердити, що ця діяльність в аспекті шестирічного існування і праці Кооперативної Комісії при Секретаріаті СКВУ в загальному була доволі успішною, як і діяльність її складових компонентів, а саме Т-ва Української Кооперативної ЗСА, Кооперативної Громади і Координаційного Центру Української Кооперативної Канади. Заслуга же передусім скоординованих дій всіх вершків відгалужень української кооперативної на американському континенті (ЗСА і Канада) які, не зважаючи на доволі слабе зрозуміння українського кооперативного руху з боку широких мас українського громадянства, зуміли виконати доволі гарну роботу.

За звітний період Кооперативна Комісія при СКВУ в складі: О. Пleshkevich, голова; А. Качор, Р. Раковський та В. Ситник, заст. голови; В. Стефанович, секретар і Роксолія Гарасимів та І. Скочляк, члени — займалась передусім організаційно-ідеологічною діяльністю. Саме ця діяльність — незвичайно важлива, бо вона творить основу кооперативної координації і вона привела до створення при Секретаріаті СКВУ Кооперативної Комісії. В перших завданнях у цьому відношенні було здійснено постанови про потребу повного об'єднання української кооперативної. В результаті кількарічних зусиль переведено це практично в життя щойно в 1972 році, коли то на терені Канади дійшло до кооперативної централізації чи об'єднання Кооперативної Громади у Вінніпегу та Координаційного Комітету у Торонто в один кооперативний центр — Кооперативну Раду.

В ЗСА функцію такого центру виконує Т-во Української Кооперативної (ТУК). Обидві ці кооперативні центри в Канаді і ЗСА включились активно в систему КУК (в Канаді) і УККА (в ЗСА), а їх набудова — Кооперативна Комісія — включилась в систему Світового Конгресу Вільних Українців.

Завданням кооперативної Комісії при Секретаріаті СКВУ є координувати працю українських кооператив у всьому світі. Там, де діють українські крайові представництва, повинні діяти Кооперативні Ради, які мають виконувати роль українських кооперативно-ідеологічних центрів для існуючих українських кооператив даної країни.

Ідею створення Українських Кооперативних Рад видвинув на Світовому Конгресі Вільних Українців український кооперативний діяч з Рідних Земель Ірж. Андрій Качор, а в основу цієї концепції лягла потреба зберегти українську кооперативну ідеологію для матеріальної підтримки українських церков, української науки, культури і т.д.

Щоб виконати свої ідеологічно-програмові завдання, представники Крайових Кооперативних Рад повинні тісно співпрацювати з крайовими громадськими репрезентаціями (як от КУК чи УККА) та їхніми територіальними відгалуженнями. Завдяки такому організаційному пов'язанні налагоджується дієва і потрібна співпраця в ім'я загальногромадських інтересів.

Треба признати, що така співпраця у 1972 році існувала. У звітному році українська кооперативна центри в ЗСА і Канаді відігали свої

## „Кооперативна Громада“ у Вінніпегу та її праця

У четвер 25 травня 1972 р. в домі УВАН, при участі 21 представника, репрезентативів 8-ох українських кредитивних кооператив, відбулась кооперативна нарада і загальний збір „Кооперативної Громади“ у Вінніпегу.

Нараду відкрив інж. А. Качор, голова „Кооп. Громади“, привітавши представників кооператив, з'ясувавши коротко програму дня, вказуючи на найбільш важкі проблеми нашого кооперативного руху в Канаді і на завдання наших кооператив, об'єднаних у „Кооп. Громаді“.

Нарадою проводила президія: А. Качор — голова і О. Варвінський — секретар. Основний звіт з діяльності „Кооперативної Громади“ та всіх її членів-кооператив зложив інж. А. Качор.

У звітному часі Управа відбула 8 двільних засідань, зорганізувала одне кооперативне свято у формі „Дня Української Кооперативної“, ініціювала і організувала кооперативну конференцію, що відбулась під час Конгресу КУК 10 жовтня 1971 р. та тісно співпрацювала з усіми членами, якими є: „Калина“, „Карпати“, Кредитова Кооперативна Північного Вінніпегу, „Віра“, „Дніпро“, „Степ“, „Поступ“, Кред. Спілка при церкві св. Михайла в Транскві, Кред. Спілка при церкві св. Йосифа у Вінніпегу. Крім цього, після Кооп. Конференції, до „Кооп. Громади“ вступили в члени „Нова Громада“ в Саскатуні (перша українська кредитівка в Канаді) і Українська Кредитова Кооператива в Едмонтоні.

„Кооперативна Громада“ у Вінніпегу в листопаді 1969 р. відзначувала 20-ліття своєї праці. На цьому святі проголошено, що Управа збирає матеріали з діяльності українських кооператив у Вінніпегу й хоче видати окрему книжку про цю спільну кооперативну роботу. Книжка, в опрацьованні голови А. Качора появилася в 1971 році. Вона має три частини: І. Історія „Кооперативної Громади“, ІІ. Коротка історія українських споживчо-торговельних кооператив у Вінніпегу і ІІІ. Коротка історія українських кредитивних кооператив у Вінніпегу. Книжка є великою історичною вартістю, бо в ній вперше скоплено, на основі джерел, перші спроби організації українських кооператив у Вінніпегу, їхні успіхи і невдачі та подано вірний стан їхніх досягнень до кінця 1969 року.

„Кооперативна Громада“ була також співініціатором створення постійної Кооперативної Комісії при Президії Секретаріату СКВУ. Комісія

спільноту кредитом і знові відкривають конкуренцію з чужими фінансовими інституціями. Свої досягнення завдячують ідейним провідникам і свідомому членству. Спираючись на поважно численному членстві і 100 мільйонів капіталу можемо розгорнути діяльність, а це скооперувати подвійно наше членство, збільшити наші фонди, а зокрема в цьому випадку, коли наша діяльність буде скоординована, українськими, але назовні цього не виявляють і вони цим звітом не охоплені.

У висновках треба зазначити, що всі ці кооперативні нарахувати 64,468 членів. Вони виказують велику жертвенність у відношенні до культурних і наукових установ, обслуговують україн-

цю спершу очолював інж. А. Качор, голова „Кооп. Громади“, а тепер — О. Пleshkevich, голова Товариства Української Кооперативної ЗСА. „Кооперативна Громада“, у порозумінні з Координаційним Комітетом Українських Кредитивних Кооператив у Торонто, перша видвинула ідею створення Крайових Українських Кооперативних Рад по всіх країнах, де тільки живуть українці і де діє хоч 3-4 українські кооперативні. Створення Української Кооперативної Ради в Канаді обговорювано на Кооперативній Конференції у Вінніпегу, у присутності 27 представників з 11 місцевостей Канади; на цій Конференції, запрошені доповіді голови „Кооп. Громади“, одноголосно рішено створити таку Українську Кооперативну Рад у, з осідком у Торонто, і включитися в систему КУК. До першої президії Української Кооперативної Ради в Канаді ввійшли: В. Ситник, Торонто, голова; А. Качор, Вінніпег, заст. голови; М. Андрухив, Монреаль, заст. голови; С. Кочешак, Торонто, секретар; В. Куцый, Торонто, скарбник; І. Шварчук і О. Варвінський з Вінніпегу та М. Хом'як, Едмонтон, Д. Недошитоко, Ошава, П. Дяків, Ст. Кетеринс — члени Президії. Крім цього покликаючи Контрольну комісію для цієї Ради, до якої від „Кооп. Громади“ аходять А. Господин.

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З інших торговельних кооператив формально і фактично закінчила свою діяльність кооп. „Зоря“, не знайшовши належного ґрунту діяльності, повернула членам усі уділи з додатком 3% дивіденди, а залишок 84.14 дол. передала на потреби „Кооперативної Громади“.

Кредитові кооперативні — їх маємо у „Кооп. Громаді“ 10, з того у Вінніпегу 8, одна в Саскатуні і одна в Едмонтоні. Ці кооперативні дуже гарно розвиваються і виконують велику суспільно-господарську роботу. Вони об'єднують тепер 9,084 членів (Вінніпег 7,180, Саскатун 965 і Едмонтон 939) і обертають майном 14,574,170.00 дол. Ці кредитивні уділяють своїм членам, на дуже догідних умовах, около 5-6 міль. позичок річно; стан тих позичок з кінцем минулого року виказував 11,772,917 дол. Це велика долмова членів і українській громаді у їхньому господарському житті. Всі ці позички забезпечені на випадок смерті позичковців і за це забезпечення кредитивні не побирають ніяких премій, а покривають всі свої кошти такого забезпечення.

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## Місце вічного спочинку бл. п. Юліана Павликовського

Як подали „Вісті з Риму“ в ч. 27-9 з дня 15-го жовтня 1972 р., тліні останки бл. п. Юліана Павликовського перенесено з Мюнхену до Собору св. Софії в Римі. Слово над новим гробом має наш високопреосвященніший Верховний Архієпископ, Кардинал Йосиф Сліпий. Сталося це в 23-тєю річницю з дня смерті великого кооператора, яка припала на день 28 грудня 1972 р.

Кооперативна родина з радістю відмічує цей факт, бо бл. п. Юліан Павликовський своєю жертвенною працею для нашого народу вповні заслуговує на таке почесне місце вічного спочинку. Народно вислуханні доповіді голови „Кооп. Громади“, одноголосно рішено створити таку Українську Кооперативну Рад у, з осідком у Торонто, і включитися в систему КУК. До першої президії Української Кооперативної Ради в Канаді ввійшли: В. Ситник, Торонто, голова; А. Качор, Вінніпег, заст. голови; М. Андрухив, Монреаль, заст. голови; С. Кочешак, Торонто, секретар; В. Куцый, Торонто, скарбник; І. Шварчук і О. Варвінський з Вінніпегу та М. Хом'як, Едмонтон, Д. Недошитоко, Ошава, П. Дяків, Ст. Кетеринс — члени Президії. Крім цього покликаючи Контрольну комісію для цієї Ради, до якої від „Кооп. Громади“ аходять А. Господин.

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го кооперативного руху, намагаючись оперти його на якнайширших економічних підставах та на економічних конечностях нашого поневоленого народу. Свої основні міркування на цю тему вкладав в цілому ряді професійних статей, передусім таких, як „В обороні Рідної Землі“ (1925) і „Природа, мета і світогляд українського кооперативного руху“ (1934). Зміцнюючи цей рух шляхом організування кооперативних конгресів у Львові, він одночасно пов'язував його з міжнародним кооперативним рухом, в якого конгресак брав активну участь.

Побіч цієї праці, успішно заступаючи економічні інтереси нашого народу в таких інституціях польської окупаційної влади, як Державна Хліборобська Рада, Державна Кооперативна Рада, Рада Хліборобської Палати у Львові, та в характерній економічного експерта — в різних комісіях польського Сенату. Працюючи в кооперативних конгресах, загально-економічних та громадських організацій пов'язував з політичною працею для свого народу; будучи одним з найвідоміших співробітників Українського Національного Демократичного Об'єднання (УНДО) та членом його президії. Визначався майстерністю живого слова, будучи популярним викладачем аграрного законодавства в Українському Тайному Університеті у Львові, а пізніше в УТГІ та УВУ на еміграції. Закінчив своє творче життя працею над відновленням українського кооперативного руху на еміграції, очолюючи з 1944 р. Об'єднання Українських Кооператив у Мюнхені аж до дня своєї смерті, яка наступила 28-го грудня 1949 року.

Вічна хай буде йому пам'ять в Українському Народі!

В пошану дир. Антона Артемовича

18-го листопада 1972 р. жваність, а потім усе своє життя чесно і віддано служив українській національно-громадській справі.

Во саме з таких моментів складається теж коротка, але як же видозна біографічна силуетка нашого заслуженого діяча; його активна участь у формуванні Українських Січових Стрільців, російській полоні, втечі із нього і знову активна військова служба в Бригаді УСС аж до травня 1920 р. А потім приходять роки важкої післявоєнної еміграції, студій у вищій політехнічній школі в Празі і врешті-пору до рідного Перемілля.

В Перемітті дир. А. Артемович очолює „Українську Шляхцю“, що була тоді єдиною на терені цілої Галичини українською масовою організацією. Крім цього він працював теж в Окружному Союзі Кооператив, в Товаристві „Прогресив“, та інших місцевих товариствах.

Після закінчення 2-ої світової війни дир. Артемович переїжджає до Америки і тут в Чикаго, разом з гуртом інших відомих ще з Краю кооператорів стає спершу співзасновником і згодом президентом чикагської кредитивної „Самопоміч“ та віддає українській кооперативній справі весь свій час і все своє знання. Він теж активний в організаційних українських робочих комбатантів і інших громадських організаціях.

На вечері в пошану достойного гостя про життя і заслуги його говорив: першій президент „Самопоміч“ дир. Р. Мичик, головний ексекутивний директор Омелян Пleshkevich й інші приязні, а вміло керував цілою імпрезою голова Екзекутивної ТУК інж. Дм. Григорчук. Зворушеному достойному гостеві вечора, який діяв як завжди за такі дружинні і щирі вияви любові і пошани до нього, молоді співробітниця Каси передали мистецький альбом із пам'ятковими знімками. (С.)



Кооперативна конференція в Рочестері, 10-го верня 1972 р. В чершому ряді сидять: авт. В. Андрухив, голова кооператив, інж. К. Гуран, голова контрольної комісії, дир. О. Пleshkevich, голова Ради ТУК, пані проф. Годованець, В. Гаєриляк, управитель кооператив.