

"... It would be surprising and also contrary to American traditions if our citizens of Ukrainian descent failed to retain interest in their former homeland or to show concern for the fate and future of Ukrainians there..."
JOHN KENNEDY

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

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SECTION TWO

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U.S. WILL RESUME NUCLEAR TESTS, IF MOSCOW CHEATS, - RUSK TELLS SENATORS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 12, 1963 that if the USSR should violate the nuclear test ban treaty "we will know about it"—and be prepared quickly to resume testing in the atmosphere. In addition to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, members of the Armed Services Committee and the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee also attended the hearing on the test ban treaty.

Mr. Rusk said that a treaty of that magnitude is "not based on trust of Russia." He said he believed that the USSR agreed to the treaty because of the Cuban crisis with its threat of a nuclear holocaust.

He stated that the United States "must maintain a very large overall nuclear superiority" with regard to the USSR—not just a balanced force.

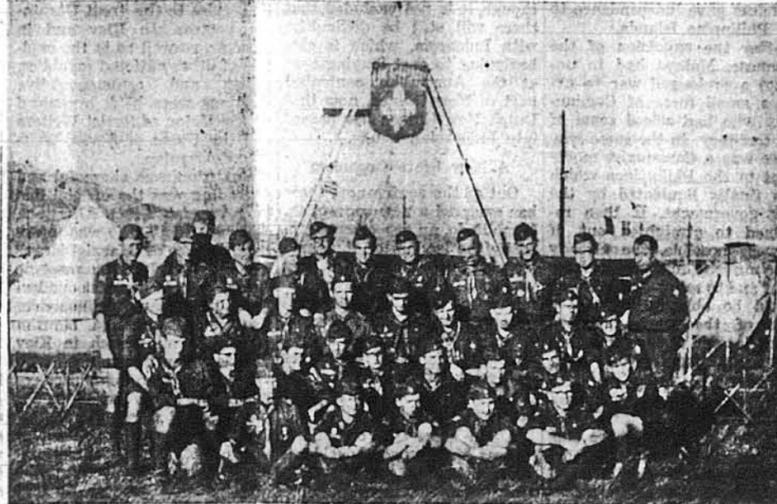
The U.S. government would not have to wait 90 days to withdraw from the pact if the USSR cheated and conducted

UKRAINIAN SCOUTS MEET PATRIARCH ATHENAGORAS, ARCHBISHOP CHRYSOSTOM AND PRINCE CONSTANTINE, HEAD OF GREEK SCOUTS

MARATHON, Greece (Special)—On August 5, 1963 a group of Ukrainian Scouts attending the XIth World Scout Jamboree here was received in a special audience by Archbishop Chrysostom, head of the Greek Orthodox Autocephalic Church, who was presented a copy of Alexander Povstenko's St. Sophia Cathedral, published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States. In turn the Greek prelate gave the group his own portrait with an appropriate dedication and bestowed his archiepiscopal blessings. Subsequently, the Ukrainian Scouts were also introduced to Patriarch Athenagoras, who expressed a keen interest in the Ukrainian Scouts and made inquiries about the Ukrainian people both in Ukraine and in the free world. He then proposed to take a picture with the Ukrainian Scouts.

On the previous day the Ukrainian Scouts held a Ukrainian arts exhibit in their camp, which included Ukrainian wood-carvings, ceramics, embroidery as well as various publications of Ukrainian Scouting. Some 500 Boy Scouts visited the Ukrainian exhibit.

Also the Ukrainian Scouts presented several books on Ukraine in the English language, published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to the rector of the University of Athens and the Consistory of the Greek Orthodox Church.



COMMAND, STAFF AND PARTICIPANTS OF UKRAINIAN SCOUT DELEGATION AT WORLD JAMBOREE IN GREECE

In the last row (left to right) is Senior Scout Dr. Volodymyr Pomirko (sixth), next to him Senior Scout M. Svitukha (seventh); Rev. Bohdan Smyk (eighth) and Senior Scout Dr. Athanas Figol (ninth). In the background is the gate to the Ukrainian camp, with a huge sign "Ukraine" over the traditional Ukrainian Scout emblem.

NO COMPROMISE BETWEEN CHRIST AND COMMUNISM, VATICAN RADIO DECLARES

VATICAN CITY — Vatican Radio, speaking of the impossibility of a rapprochement between Catholicism and atheistic Communism, declared on August 1, 1963:

"Today, as yesterday, without distinction of geographical location, of ethnic characteristics, Marxist Communism is the antithesis of Christianity, is the negation of liberty, truth, justice, and peace.

"In the East as in the West, the Marxist and Communist conception is and remains materialistic and atheist. In the East as in the West, the practice of Communism is and remains the oppression of liberty as well as the persecution of every authentic religious faith, and particularly of the Church.

"In the East as in the West, the mystique of the struggle and the revolution is and remains the method of penetration and conquest that cannot be given up.

"There can exist only differences in evaluating methods and time. The accommodating attitudes, dictated and almost imposed by the very force of reality in continual evolution, do not mean changes in doctrine or in practice, but tactical and dialectical adherence to diverse circumstances.

"The judgment and attitude

Captive Nations' Sponsors Gird for Fight Against Non-Aggression Pact

HONOR GERMAN ESCAPEES ON 2nd ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN WALL

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 13, 1963—Paying tribute to over 16,000 German escapees and some 65 dead on the second anniversary of the Russian Wall of Shame in Berlin, the National Captive Nations Committee today urged its state and local groups to oppose any unqualified non-aggression pact with imperio-colonial Moscow.

The chairman of the committee, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, said in a statement: "This second anniversary of Moscow's infamous Berlin Wall is an occasion for all Americans to honor the courage of the German escapees and those who died in their leap to freedom. We sincerely hope the President will expressively take the lead in this."

Referring to an anticipated campaign in this country for a non-aggression pact in the name of "peace," the statement called this second anniversary also "an occasion—following the most successful Captive Nations Week last month—for preparations to oppose strenuously any pact that fails to entail heavy concessions for freedom on the part of Moscow." The author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution pointed out that in our negotiations we should press for these concessions on two dimensions of freedom—free elections in the captive nations of Central Europe and the constitutional right for secession by the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR.

"In point of cold logic," the statement read, "for us to enter into a pact with a party that in reality is in constant aggression against all these captive nations would mean a shameless acceptance of Russian aggression and the new Russian empire." The committee holds that this would be "a moral and political surrender to Moscow, which for seven years has striven to gain Western acquiescence to the permanence of its empire."

Foreign Scouts Feted in Ukrainian Camp

The day of August 9, 1963 could be truly called "Ukrainian Day," because on that day the Ukrainian Scout Command was host to over 60 representatives of the various foreign Scout organizations. In addition to representatives of the exiled Scouting organizations, such as the Lithuanian, Polish and Hungarian, the Ukrainian reception was attended by the representatives of Ireland, Greece, Malaya, South Africa, France, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Cyprus, the Congo, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Lichtenstein and others. The entire Scout Command of the "Plateau" Camp at Marathon, as well as representative of the Jamboree

Reds in Kiev Assails U.S. Ukrainians Honoring Shevchenko

KIEV, Ukraine — Mykola Bazhan, one of the outstanding poets of the communist regime in Ukraine, wrote a blistering piece in Literaturna Ukraina (April 16, 1963) against Ukrainians in the United States for their endeavors to honor Taras Shevchenko on the forthcoming 150th birthday anniversary of the great and immortal Ukrainian poet.

Bazhan, who barely escaped being "liquidated" by Stalin for his alleged nationalist tendencies, penned the following:

"The peoples of the Soviet Union, and with them all progressive mankind, are getting ready for a worthy observance of the immortal memory of the genius lover of freedom... But our enemies are not asleep. The American imperialists, relying on those docile servants—the

Michael Starr, Former Canadian Minister, Guest at 'Soyuzivka'

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Special).—The Hon. Michael Starr, former Labor Minister under Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada, and now a member of the Dominion Parliament, was a guest for a

Prof. Manning Lectures on Lesya Ukrainka at Cultural Courses

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Special).—On Saturday, August 10, 1963 Prof. Clarence A. Manning, outstanding American authority on Ukrainian history and literature, gave an illuminating lecture on Lesya Ukrainka, Ukraine's greatest poetess. In addition to some sixty students of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses, numerous guests vacationing at Soyuziv-

This Weekend at 'Soyuzivka'

SOYUZIVKA, Kerhonkson, N. Y. (Special).—Several talented singers and a pair of bandura players will provide the artistic program at Soyuzivka tonight as the weekly entertainment at this popular resort of the Ukrainian National Association.

The program features Miss Christine Karpevych, soprano, and Miss Christine Bodnar, mezzo-soprano; Oleh Bohachevsky, tenor, and bandura playing by Volodymyr Yurkevych and Roman Levitsky. Prof. Bohdan Perfetsky and Miss Luba Cehelsky, will provide piano accompaniment to female and male singers, respectively.

The program will be under the direction of Prof. Roman Levitsky of Elizabeth, N. J.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PARISH IN ARIZONA AT WORK



Father Horoshko with his school children and school staff.

By RAY SUTTER
Auditor, Mr. Michael Melnykovich. Members of the Holy Name Society are also ushers under the leadership of Mr. Michael Tresh.

The ladies of the parish are organized in the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League. President, Mrs. Steve Kieckush; Vice-President, Mrs. Oliver Ferrante; Secretary, Mrs. Yaroslav Sysyn; Treasurer, Mrs. Morris Zapp; Board of Control, Mrs. Gregory Pomiak and Mrs. Champagne; Committee Member, Mrs. Nicholas Shalme; Social Committee, Mrs. P. Holley, Mrs. Anthony Telenick, and Mrs. K. Ost.

(Continued on page 3)

UNA President Sends Condolences To President Kennedy on Baby's Death

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (Special).—Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association sent a telegram to President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy expressing sympathy and condolences on the death of their baby boy Patrick Bouvier Kennedy. Addressed to President Kennedy

UYL-NA PEARL CONVENTION IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Plans for the 30th UYL-NA "Pearl" Convention have been completed and all we need now is to have word that our good friends and neighbors will be participating in the festivities. According to Miss Gerry Yarosh, the Concert Chairlady, the Sunday afternoon concert will take place at the Chaney High School Auditorium on Sunday Sept. 1 at 2:30 P.M. It should be of interest to all since it includes a variety of talent. Among the performers will be the teen-age dance group from Chicago, Illinois—the St. Joseph's Ukrainian Dancers under the able direction of Miss Vera Strawniak. I am sure you will enjoy the gay picturesque stories portrayed via the dance. We are also fortunate to have the all-male chorus which is a part of the 100 voice "Dnipro" Choir from Cleveland, Ohio. Their Director, Professor Sadowsky, informs us that the group is now preparing for a tour of the Eastern U.S. metropolises. So we are most fortunate to be able to have them. Our featured soloist for the Concert will be Oksana Barbella Solomon, a lyric soprano who received her education and musical training in Lviv, Warsaw and Berlin, where she later performed with the Berlin Opera Company. If you have not had the pleasure of hearing her, please be our guest! We are most anxious to present these performers and hope you will be here to enjoy them.

On Saturday night at the Welcome Dance which is being held at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Hall, you will be able to dance to one of the snappiest Polka Orchestras in Ohio—Frankie Spedich and his Polka Band. Of course on Sunday evening the Anniversary Banquet and Ball calls for semi-formal attire—men in suits (what else!) and the gals in their fancy gowns. Remember to brush up on your dancing so you can glide to the rhythmic beat of Henry Rasich and his Orchestra. For the early birds, Friday Nite's Social—"Vechirka" will be informal, so dress casually and comfortably. Now that you know what to expect, won't you join the "gang"? All's ready and waiting, just mail in your reservation to: UYL-NA—Youngstown, Ohio.

P.O. Box 1074
Youngstown, Ohio:
LET'S GO-GO-GO
TO-YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.
Mrs. Sophie Gulleck

A BUSY WEEKEND FOR CHICAGO'S ST. JOSEPH'S DANCERS



Left to right: Mrs. Helen B. Olek, Supreme Advisor of the UNA, presenting check for transportation fund to Bob Kumio, Treasurer and Marlene Dworinyan, Secretary of the St. Joseph's Dancers, with Miss Vera Strawniak and Mrs. Ola Dworinyan, Moderators, looking on. This group of teenagers from St. Joseph's are scheduled to dance Sunday, September 1, 1963, at the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Convention in Youngstown, Ohio, and perform again on Monday, September 2, 1963, Labor Day, in Chicago, for St. Joseph's "Ukrainian Day" at "Acres of Fun 10 Day Festival."

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Editorial

MR. ALLEN ON U.S. FOREIGN BROADCASTS

Americans often are labeled as the "worst propagandists" the world has ever seen, although American salesmanship is the best that can be found.

But, if we are to follow Mr. George V. Allen's suggestion (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Sunday, August 4, 1963), we may well lose our qualities as good business men and salesmen. Specifically, Mr. Allen, former chief of the "Voice of America" and the USIA, came out bluntly against the foreign-language broadcasts of our principal psychological warfare instrumentality, the "Voice of America."

Mr. Allen's basic thesis is as weak as are his arguments in its defense. He cites some examples of his Greek friends who didn't like BBC's Greek-language broadcasts on Cyprus, and another friend of his, an Israeli, who didn't like what the Americans were saying to the Arabs in Arabic, all of which should prove his thesis that had these broadcasts been in English, the credibility would have been there.

He then proceeds to take a dig at some of our staunch legislators, alleging that their interest in the VOA broadcasts is stimulated and inspired by the ethnic vote. These are Congressmen John Rooney and Rep. Edna F. Kelly of Brooklyn and Congressman Michael A. Feighan of Cleveland. All of them, in the opinion of Mr. Allen, are "political" babes in the woods, because they don't seem to know what they are talking about.

"Lord Haw Haw" and "Tokyo Rose" Resurrected We may forgive Mr. Allen his rationalization of the poor product that the VOA was putting out, especially under Mr. Allen's directorship. It was during his tenure that the Uzbek-language broadcast was cut by the VOA for "lack of transmitters" and other technical equipment.

But, what is ridiculous is Mr. Allen's introduction of the politically-defunct "Lord Haw Haw" and "Tokyo Rose," both of whom were traitors to Britain and the United States during World War II and went to work for the enemy (Nazi Germany and Japan, respectively).

"I suspect that most people in Eastern Europe today, including those who are strongly anti-Communist, resent being lectured to by refugees sitting comfortably in America," Mr. Allen wrote.

Mr. Allen also takes a swing at such non-governmental U.S. broadcasting agencies as "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty," which were established in part to give jobs to political refugees, many of whom still hope to return to their countries of origin.

We think that Mr. Allen is wrong on all counts. The English language is the most widely understood international language, but it may not soon, and perhaps never, replace the non-English broadcasts of the VOA. The trouble with our broadcasts lies not in English or any other language, which apparently Mr. Allen fails to comprehend.

Other countries have their broadcasts in Eastern European language, too, as for instance, the Italian government radio and the Vatican in Rome and the Spanish radio in Madrid. But their broadcasts are rated very highly, while the VOA's are not. Thus, when you ask a person in Poland, East Germany, or even in the USSR, provided he or she is not a Communist, you will hear what they have to say about the VOA and other broadcasts. In reality the problem lies not in what language the broadcast is made, although the language of a broadcast is important per se, but what is important is what is said and how it is said.

The VOA broadcasts are the voice of the U.S. government, and as such are not used for "emotional" appeals by refugees, as Mr. Allen suggests. It was established for the purpose of telling the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain the truth about U.S. aims and objectives, and also the truth about their captors: Communist Russia and its subservient regimes in all Eastern and Central European countries.

One does not have to be emotional to tell the captive people what is going on in the United States, specifically, regarding the cultural and religious activities of ethnic groups, which the VOA does. After all, the VOA is an instrumentality of the U.S. government in the struggle for the minds and hearts of men, in this case, the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain. If this is not the case, then Mr. Allen must be right in stressing the uselessness of the non-English broadcasts.

We hope that Mr. Allen's suggestions to do away with the non-English broadcasts of the VOA will be disregarded and discarded as a move that would damage our prestige and influence in the world still more, but would not gain credibility for the U.S. viewpoint simply because it broadcasts only in English. The credibility can only be established when and if we want to tell the truth, which is something that should be inspired and imposed by those who direct and formulate the VOA programming. These should be men with vision and perception, and indeed, political acumen, which regrettably were lacking in some of the VOA directors, as Mr. Allen himself so vividly demonstrated.

MALAYSIA AND MAPHILINDO

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Japanese seizure of Southeastern Asia in World War II completely destroyed the system that had been built up in some cases for centuries, by European countries and the United States in the area. It aroused new feelings in the population and gave them new values which were not destroyed by the reconquest by the original holders. The result was the liquidation of the Dutch East Indian Empire on the islands and of the British possessions of Singapore and the adjacent areas, whether directly or through the high commissioner to the Federated Malay States, while the United States in fulfillment of earlier promises gave independence to the Philippine Islands.

After the expulsion of the Japanese, Malaya had to undergo a prolonged war to expel a small force of Communists who had seized some of the territory. In the same way there was a Communist movement in the Philippines which was finally liquidated by the new government. It then remained to straighten out, if it were possible, the already anachronistic forms of government and to set up states which would be able to utilize the help of the more advanced countries and at the same time feel themselves free and independent.

Chinese in Singapore

In this situation there was one serious problem. In most of the area outside of the Europeans, the Chinese formed the leading commercial and moneyed class and all the new states were afraid of their influence especially after the mainland of China fell to the Communists. Chinese actually formed a majority of the population in the great metropolis and naval base of Singapore and it was doubtful if the Malayas would be able to balance their influence in spite of the fact that numerically they were the more important people and also the natives of the country.

This left excluded the territories of Brunei and Sarawak on the island of Borneo. These were enclaves on the island, the rest of which had belonged to the Dutch and were accordingly included in the new state of Indonesia and President Sukarno definitely put forward a claim to them. He backed this with the incursion of armed bands into Brunei, although these were forced back. At the same time, the Philippines claimed that on the basis of old agreements, they had the right to inherit the lands of the Sultan of Sulu on the island of Borneo, part of the disputed territory. At the same time there were fears in both the Philippines and Malaya that Sukarno would be able to interfere and dominate them through superior force and through control of many of the vital water routes through the islands.

This was the situation when negotiations commenced this spring as plans were made for the formation of a greater Malaysia to include all the former British holdings in the area in one state which was to come into existence on August 31st of this year. There were conferences first during a visit of Sukarno to Japan and then

new conferences in Manila and it was finally decided to call upon U Thant to ascertain whether the last elections in Brunei and Sarawak actually represented the will of the people. The British objected mildly, for up to this time Great Britain has not allowed investigating commissions of the United Nations to enter her territory and to examine the native population which was being prepared for independence under more favorable conditions than those territories that were under the control of some of the other European countries. It seems likely however that Malaysia will come into existence almost on the day specified, although it is not excluded that there will still be difficulties with Indonesia, which is also beginning to cast longing eyes at the Australian controlled part of New Guinea, now that Dutch New Guinea has passed into Indonesian hands.

A New State Organism

Out of the conferences there has emerged a new conception, Maphilindo, an agreement signed by the leaders of the three largely Malay countries. This promises to have more common interests than the SEATO grouping which was formed primarily to resist the spread of Communism and to protect the neutrality and independence of the states formed out of French Indo-China.

At the same time one of the clauses has aroused considerable anxiety. The agreement refers to the American bases at Manila and the British at Singapore as temporary occupation. There have been some questions raised as to whether or not this is going to render it legally impossible for the United States and Great Britain to use them in case of an Asiatic crisis of any kind, for we can never forget that Sukarno has often gone out of his way to secure help from the Soviet Union and has armed his country almost entirely with Soviet weapons. On the other hand it is very unlikely in the near future that the Philippines will find it advisable to cut itself off from the United States and it is very probable that this agreement and others similar to it will be interpreted in case of a crisis in any of the three states or in case of an aggression by Red China in an anti-Communist fashion, for all three states whatever their feelings at present, are apprehensive of the increasing power and aggressiveness of Peking.

On the other hand, the creation of Maphilindo does stress the fact that the boundaries of many of the new states erected out of the old colonialism are sadly lacking in any geographical sense. Their boundaries have been determined by treaties of alliances with individual chiefs or by direct conquest and them made permanent by European conferences which were scarcely aware of any details as to the populations and their relationships.

If the hopes of those who endorsed Maphilindo can be justified, we can hope to see the beginning of a realignment of many territories which sorely need it. This is going to be a painful and very complicated process, especially where the educated part of the population

CLARENCE A. MANNING AND UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

By PROF. WASYL LEW, Ph. D.

(III)

At the same time on the other side of the ocean there had been created a new republic based on real democratic principles — the United States. These cultural and political upheavals had their impact also on the despotic Russian empire. Here the idea of freedom penetrated the country, and was reflected in the literature of Russia and in the nations subjugated by Russia.

A ground swell of protest against Czarist tyranny and serfdom swept through the many lands, joining and enhancing the ideas of Romanticism as well as ethnographic enlightenment. Ushered in was a new epoch in literature which inspired contemporary writers to deal with new problems. In Ukrainian literature these new directions and this new spirit saw their flowering with the greatest Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko.

The second chapter, "The

СВОБОДА SVOBODA in Review

NEW ASSAULT OF MOSCOW AGAINST UKRAINE

On August 1, 1963 fifty years elapsed since the death of Lesya Ukrainka, a great Ukrainian woman poet and writer, and a powerful figure in the Ukrainian national and literary rebirth. But her literary heritage is being brutally falsified and twisted by the Russian communist enslavers of Ukraine. This they had done also with the works of Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko.

True, the Communists pay lip service to the great Ukrainian poetess. In Kiev and in Moscow, as well as in the capitals of other national republics, rallies and commemorative meetings were held, organized by the Union of Soviet Writers and the Union of Soviet Writers of Ukraine.

But what was shameful and degrading was the official line to represent Lesya Ukrainka as a "Marxist" who was under the influence of "Marxist ideas" and even "helped to smuggle Iskra" (a communist underground newspaper published by Lenin), and the like. Maxim Rylsky in his speech in Kiev stressed her connection with "the all-Russian revolutionary movement" and her "love for the great Russian literature."

In fact, Lesya Ukrainka was the very ideal of Ukrainian national patriot and writer. She detested and fought against Russian domination and the suppression of Ukrainian literature, the language and culture by the Czarist government. As such she will ever remain in the memory of all Ukrainians here and in Ukraine.

Moscow Blares the Propaganda Trumpet

Immediately after the signing of the partial treaty on the Soviet press began a campaign of eulogy and praise for the Soviet government for this historical act. Both the United States and Great Britain were played down, and Khrushchev emerged as the real architect of the treaty.

But at the same time Communist China opened a full-scale campaign against Khrushchev and the USSR, accusing him of betraying the principles of Marx and Lenin. The Chinese Communists are supported by certain factions of the various Communist Parties in Asia, Europe and South America. Khrushchev and the Communist Party of the USSR reacted by issuing a special declaration accusing the Chinese of breaking Lenin's discipline and of acting against

feel themselves more at home in the languages of Europe than in the dialects and vocabulary of their own, however closely related they are. Success requires a great deal of patience and understanding and we cannot be sure that those qualities will be dominant in the modern changing world. If they are and the influence of European and American countries is exerted wisely, groups like Maphilindo may have a successful future in raising the standards of living in their lands.

man heart. He is the spokesman of his people and from his lips we hear in all their clarity and intensity the prayers, the hopes, the disappointments of the Ukrainians. No one of the other Ukrainian poets has equalled in the understanding of his fellow countrymen and his people have accorded him the highest praise and honor that they can bestow upon a man.

Comparing the literary production of Shevchenko with the writings of the great poets of other nations, Prof. Manning points out the immensity of Shevchenko's spirit, his flaming words, his beautiful poetical imagery, and, in addition, his great humanity, and as he himself says, his "brotherly love."

We see Shevchenko's unconquerable power opposing Czarist despotism and regime, but also learn of Shevchenko's realistic estimation of his fellow countrymen, in which both the positive and negative sides of their character are recognized.

Above all, we see Shevchenko as the champion of his people, exhorting them to struggle on

YOUTH AND THE UNA

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

When the Ukrainian National Association began its campaign to interest young people in the organization, it publicized the fact that its future depended on whether or not they became members in large numbers. It stressed the point, during the past several years, that the older generation comprises the major part of the membership; these members would some day be too old to continue to take part in the management of the fraternal benefit society. Many are already unable to participate actively in its growth and development. Deaths in their ranks are being reported almost daily. It is because of these reasons that the UNA is interested in organizing the youth. The future of the organization should not be endangered by a lack of young and capable leaders, only by having a large youth membership can the UNA be certain of its future.

Young blood is needed to carry on the work begun by the older generation sixty-nine years ago. One of the first steps taken by the UNA to interest the youth in the organization was the publication of The Ukrainian Weekly, which first appeared in October 1933. This paper served its purpose well and today continues to prove its value to the UNA in many different ways. During the past few decades the UNA subsidized athletic teams, going out of its way to provide attractive prizes and gifts to winners and losers alike. The organization has been generous with funds to encourage and help its teams.

The UNA has encouraged the formation of youth branches and has donated funds to their treasuries to help the members in their efforts to sponsor affairs and conduct fraternal activities. The UNA has given large quantities of books and periodicals in both the English and Ukrainian languages to the youth so that they could have their own libraries. The UNA has encouraged all types of youth activity, from local branch functions to national youth rallies and has aided such events by cooperating in every way.

The UNA gives all of its members dividends after two calendar years of membership. It offers its members business opportunities in the organization field (information in full free for the asking). It gives benefits to members who are incurably ill or permanently disabled. It offers the opportunity of fraternalism. Any UNA member may become an officer in his local branch. Any UNA member may become a delegate to a UNA convention. Any such delegate may become a supreme officer of the organization, for the UNA has a democratic government.

The UNA campaign for new young members has had its ups and downs during the years and it must be admitted that the results are satisfactory but could be improved. A great many young people still have not joined the UNA. We urge these young folk to think seriously of the UNA, the fraternal benefit society which offers so much in addition to insurance protection.

Insurance is a necessity and everyone should have such protection. The UNA not only goes out of its way to please its members, and do things for them, but also takes their problems to heart and helps them whenever possible. The UNA was one of the few organizations to pay death benefits in full to the beneficiaries of those of its members who were killed in World War II, and in Korea.

The UNA, the largest Ukrainian American fraternal benefit society in the United States, desires to organize the youth so that the youth can insure its future.

Captive Nations

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter by Oleh R. Mykyte, Chairman of the New Haven Branch of the UCCA, appeared in the Sunday, July 21, 1963 issue of The New Haven Register:

The week designated as Captive Nations Week has just passed. The respective programs of commemoration throughout the United States have ended. Here in New Haven, the special masses dedicated to the hope of freedom to be gained by the enslaved nations have been sung. And so until next year, the "Captive Nations" have been put to rest. But this is not as it should be, and this letter is written to reemphasize the meaning of the Captive Nations Week Resolution and to express the hope that its message will remain alive throughout the year.

The resolution, passed in July of 1959, desires to keep before the minds of Americans as well as the rest of the world, the plight of the many millions enslaved behind the Iron Curtain and their strategic value. It was and continues to be an official challenge of self-determination thrown at Khrushchev

with regard to the prison now called the Soviet Union. Five years have passed since the initial resolution, the succeeding commemorations have been marked every year by decorations, prayers, and other special activities, as well as continued vituperation from the Soviet Union. Instead of re-echoing the attacks by Moscow have become more pointed. The resolution is doing its job admirably by not letting Khrushchev forget that the United States can cry "imperialism" at the Soviet Union and be absolutely correct. In order that even more benefit may be derived from the Captive Nations Week Resolution, it is hoped that greater understanding of the clay feet of Moscow (its enslaved peoples), will bring about a greater awareness of the reality of freedom in the United States and greater strength and pride in dealing with the worse colonial empire in existence now—the Soviet Union.

The Resolution was not meant to be exclusively a week's affair, but a symbol of day to day fighting to gain the end of "national independence and human liberty".

important, Prof. Manning has felt the melodiousness of the Ukrainian language, and has caught astonishingly well the rhythm and charm of the Ukrainian verse.

Space precludes discussion of the many scholarly works of Prof. Manning on Ukrainian literature which treat of all the epochs. Suffice it to say that his scholarly works are known to all English-speaking people for their definitive depiction of Ukrainian literature. Especially highlighted are those three prominent Ukrainian poets, Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko and Lesya Ukrainka. Of the many works on the literature of the Slavic nations those of Prof. Manning on Ukrainian literature are probably the best known in the English-speaking world. Thus the Ukrainian community in America and, first of all, the Shevchenko Scientific Society are understandably very proud of their highly gifted and prominent friend, Clarence A. Manning, and extend to him their sincere felicitations and expressions of deep regard on the occasion of his 70th birthday. (End)

UKRAINIANS IN AUSTRALIA

The Ukrainians belong to one of the youngest communities in Australia. Most of them arrived between 1948 and 1951 under the Commonwealth Government immigration scheme. At the census of 1954 there were 14,956 Ukrainian born persons in Australia and 17,234 who claimed Ukrainian nationality. The majority lived in Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the first groups of Ukrainians several organizations and societies were established to afford social services and satisfy cultural needs, and Ukrainian associations came into being in all states.

All the branches of the various Ukrainian communities in Australia are unified in the Federal Ukrainian Council (O.U.A.). In vital national questions the O.U.A. recognizes the leading role of the Ukrainian National Council, which is the supreme body for virtually all Ukrainians residing in the western world outside of the zone of Russian influence. The object of the National Council is an independent Ukrainian Republic.

Beside the associations, there are in Australia several Ukrainian organizations acting in the field of cultural development. In Adelaide there is the Ukrainian Theatre Company and there are dramatic groups in Sydney and Melbourne. Many Ukrainian performers have made some work, as have, in

different fields, Ukrainian musicians, writers and painters. An Australian branch of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (U.V.A.N.) was founded in 1951. There also exists in Australia a branch of another Ukrainian scientific body, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, which has its headquarters in Paris.

The Ukrainian Women's Association in Australia has achieved remarkable progress in organizing many exhibitions of Ukrainian Arts and exclusive concerts, as well as in organizing help for Ukrainians still in refugee camps in Europe. Ukrainian youth organizations and sports clubs are active at Sydney. There is a Ukrainian university students' club.

The Ukrainian weekly papers are produced, Yednist (Concord) which is published in Adelaide and Vilna Dumka (Free Thought) in Sydney.

Ukrainians resident in Australia are of two religions, Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic. Both have parishes in Australia and the former has a bishop in Sydney.

S. G. P. [Since 1958 there is also a Ukrainian Catholic Exarch in Australia. He is the Most Rev. Ivan Prashko.—Ed.]

(The Australian Encyclopedia, Vol. IX, pp. 68, 69 Published by Michigan State University Press. Printed in Australia, Sydney.)

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PARISH IN ARIZONA AT WORK

(Concluded from page 1)

The Ukrainian school year of 1962-63, with the teaching staff, Rev. Nicholas Horoshko, Pastor, Mr. Yaroslav Sysyn, and Miss Lesia Wynnychok, in the first semester; Miss Nadia Komarnycky (both students of Arizona State University) in the second semester, taught the students of the Ukrainian School every Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. The students of the Ukrainian School received instructions in Catechism, the Ukrainian language, Readings, Writing, Speech, Singing, etc. Ukrainian dances were taught by Mr. William Sawicky. The Ukrainian school, under the able leadership of Mr. Yaroslav Sysyn, and assisted by Miss Lesia Wynnychok and Miss Nadia Komarnycky, presented a St. Nicholas play, a concert of Ukrainian Carols, and a concert in honor of the Ukrainian poet, T. Shevchenko, and a "Mother's Day" program.

The members of the staff of the Ukrainian School were working without any compensation. To assist the work of the Ukrainian school, Father Horoshko organized a P. T.A. in the parish, which is under the leadership of its President, Omelan Komarnycky, Mr. Yaroslav Sysyn, Secretary; William Sawicky, Treasurer and Custodian, Steve Kiekush, held a special picnic and a number of successful meetings with the intention of assisting the work of the Ukrainian school.

The choir of Ukrainian children, under the direction of Father Horoshko, also participated in the concerts in honor of the Proclamation of the Independence of Ukraine on January 22, 1918.

Father Horoshko organized from the beginning the Altar Boys' Society. The boys serve the Sunday Divine Liturgy, and on many occasions, when Father Horoshko had Divine Liturgy (Mass) in Roman Catholic Churches, in Phoenix, and in the State of Arizona. The members of the Altar Boys' Society are Robert Champagne, Danny Thompson, Roy Kiekush, Peter Duda, and Orest Komarnycky.

The members of the Ladies' Society and the Holy Name Society may claim a great success in the dedicated work for the parish, and its growth. Regular meetings, monthly holy Communion, visits to the sick, and especially, the ladies in charge of the decoration, neatness, and outward appearance of the church. They have two successful picnics and two bazaars. On the 17th of February, 1963, to commemorate the first anniversary of the opening of the parish, they had a banquet, which was attended by all of the parishioners, and some American friends. There were over 400 people there in all. Christmas Supper, Eastern Dinner, New Year's Party were held successfully. Men prepare the reception for the ladies on Mother's Day, and the ladies prepare the reception for the men on Father's Day.

On the 16th of June, a Sunday, the children had their first Holy Communion for the first time in the parish.

The functions of the choir Master and the Cantor of the parish are in the hands of Mr. John Waskiw, who does his job without any compensation. During the year, hundreds of Roman Catholics came to the Ukrainian Catholic Church to participate in the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and receive Holy Communion. Some of them came as organized bodies, like the Catholic Daughters of America, who are branched in cities, the Knights of Columbus, and various sodalities. The Reverend Michael Horoshko, on invitation, said Mass, and

To build the UKRAINIAN CENTER is the duty, aim, and desire of the Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Phoenix, and with the help of those who are interested, for those who would like to retire in the Valley of the Sun, and for those whose health demands it. We would like to dedicate this UKRAINIAN CENTER to the older generation of Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada who have worked for our Church, and our cultural and community life across the North American Continent. For information write to Ukrainian Catholic Church: Rev. Michael Horoshko, Pastor 4319 W. Clarendon Ave. Hh. 278-9682 Phoenix 31, Arizona

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Association and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE IN WINNIPEG (Canada) associated with the University of Manitoba announces the opening of the 1963-64 Session in **ORTHODOX THEOLOGY** leading to the degrees of Licentiate in Theology and Bachelor of Divinity. ST. ANDREW'S is a residential College situated on the campus of the University of Manitoba. CLASSES COMMENCE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. For full particulars write to: ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE IN WINNIPEG 7 St. Johns Avenue Winnipeg 4, Man., Canada

UYL-NA Foundation to Promote Instruction in Ukrainian Folk Dancing

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation undertook the initial step for fostering Ukrainian Dance instructions for a united group of dancers in the metropolitan New York, which includes New Jersey, for participation at the Ukrainian Day at the 1964 New York World's Fair.

Mr. Walter Bacad, cultural director of the Foundation and director of the Nationality Day programs of the Fair invited all the known dance groups in the area to a meeting, where the dance instructor and Ballet Master was selected. He is Mr. Wadim Sulima, who will head the dance program of the Ukrainians at the N.Y. World's Fair presentation on Sunday July 19, 1964 and a special performance at Carnegie Hall on Saturday July 18, 1964.

Mr. Sulima meets twice weekly with groups of 60 dancers and instructors at the St. Vladimir's Church Hall on 82nd St. and the Ukrainian National Home on 2nd Ave. in New York City. It is indeed a pleasure to watch the master at work, teaching precision in the dance while maintaining a decor of discipline.

The Foundation has underwritten the initial cost of instructions of the Junior groups of dancers who are instructed by Mr. Sulima on Saturdays.

Recent Activities by the Ukrainian Organization of the University of Colorado

On May 28, 1963, the Ukrainian Student Organization of the University of Colorado sponsored a Ukrainian arts display at the University's library.

The display, which was held in the library's main hall, with its colorful collection of Easter eggs, embroidery, ceramics and paintings drew a large crowd of spectators.

The displayed objects represented the folk art of different Ukrainian regions. A special attraction was the folk dress of the Hutzul mountaineers. Various books and journals on Ukraine were also included. Many questions were put forward by the interested spectators on Ukrainian art, culture, history and publications. Over 1,500 informative pamphlets entitled "Ukraine" (published by the Denver branch of the UCCA) were distributed and widely read by the curious public.

The exhibition, which was the first outside step taken by the newly formed organization, came to an end on July 15. The students of Colorado are greatly indebted to Mr. Rostyslav Kuzmich, president of the

Denver branch of the UCCA, who's artistic talent and wholehearted cooperation made the exhibition a truly spectacular sight at the University, and to Mrs. Levchenko, Mrs. Kuzmich, Mrs. Figus and Mrs. Prokop for contributing the displayed objects.

Although the student organization is relatively small, and still in its early phase of development, it has become highly active and efficient during the past spring semester. Several steps have already been taken to introduce into the organization Ukrainian students representing other universities, located in various towns of Colorado, so that it will become a central committee of student life and activities in the State of Colorado.

Future plans will include a lecture delivered by Mrs. Maria Bloch, well known Ukrainian-American author of children's books, on the topic of her recent trip to Ukraine. The lecture, which will be delivered at the University of Colorado will be open to the general public.

ATTENTION! U. Y. L. N. A. ATTENTION!

30th ANNUAL CONVENTION
August 30 - September 2, 1963
Hotel PICK-OHIO - YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio
"Four Fun-Filled and Informative Days"

FRIDAY: Registration: Friday-Nite Social - "Bedpina"
SATURDAY: Registration: Convention Sessions; WELCOME DANCE - Frankie Spedich and his Polka Band, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Hall, Bayen Ave.
SUNDAY: CONCERT: Chaney High School featuring St. Joseph's Ukrainian Dancers from Chicago; Soprano - Oksana Burbello Solomon, formerly of Lviv; "Dniipro" all-male Chorus from Cleveland under the direction of Prof. Sadowsky. ANNIVERSARY BANQUET and BALL - Henry Basich Orchestra.
MONDAY: Convention Sessions; Farewell Dance. Registration Fee: Adult - \$16.00, Teen-Student - \$10.00
COME ONE - COME ALL!
Mail all registrations to: U. Y. L. N. A. - YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio P. O. Box 1074 - Youngstown, Ohio
INSPIRING • ENTERTAINING • ENJOYABLE

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADYUK



Dukla Gets 'Hat Trick' in ISL Cup Play

New York—Dukla of Czechoslovakia soccer club successfully defended the International Soccer League Challenge Cup last Sunday by tying West-Ham United of England, 1-1, before a crowd of 15,000 which was the largest this season. The Czech team won the first match, 1-0, in Chicago on Wednesday, August 7, which gave them a 2-1 goal aggregate and the cup for the third time.

As we predicted two weeks ago in this column, Dukla disposed of their English opponents, with some difficulty, and assured themselves of a return trip next year. Despite the loss of the Cup West Ham United is still the champion of the International Soccer League 1963-64 season by beating Gornik of Poland with the same goal average as they suffered at the hands of the nimble Czechs. The ISL separated the two competitions last year.

The game itself was a good exhibition of soccer and the outcome could have gone either way. The British eleven scored the first goal at the 40 minute mark of the initial period when Tony Scott finished a tricky passing maneuver with a 15 yarder for the count. The Hammers had several other chances to increase the goal standing but were stopped by Dukla's very capable goal tender Pavel Kouba.

Dukla scored the tying goal at the 15 minute mark when Joseph Masopust, Europe's player of the year last year, outwitted the West Ham net minder and kicked the ball into the open net.

The Czechoslovak national champion is slated to return next year for the cup playoffs. It is doubtful whether they will be able to participate in one of the sections of regular play. To date Dukla has amassed 10 victories and three ties, scoring 50 goals and allowing only 11 in the three-year participation in ISL competition.

Among other players to go to Italy is Horst Szvmaniak from Germany and Karl Heinz Schnellinger from Cologne, also Germany. The most publicized player to return to Germany is Helmut Rahn. Rahn played for several years in Holland. Nine years ago he was the one that scored the winner goal in the final of the World Cup against Hungary. He is still considered the top European outside forward at the age of 34.

Ukrainian Appointed on Staff of 'Saturday Evening Post'

NEW YORK—Zen Yonkovig has been named chief of layout of The Saturday Evening Post, a widely read American illustrated weekly. Together with his wife and two children he have moved from Philadelphia to Greenwich, Conn. from where the new executive will commute to The Post's Fifth Avenue offices here. Yonkovig is a native of Shamokin, Pa., and was a former parishioner of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception during his stay in Philadelphia. His sister, Dr. Lubov Pronchick, is a Bridgeport, Pa. chiropodist.

SOYUZIVKA



The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains
NEAR KERHONKSON, N. Y.

Presents — Saturday, August 17, 1963

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Featuring:
CHRISTINE KARPEVYCH soprano
CHRISTINE BODNAR mezzo-soprano
OLEH BOHACHEVSKY tenor
VOLODYMYR YURKEVYCH bandurist
ROMAN LEVYTSKY bandurist

Piano Accompaniment:
Prof. BOHDAN PERFETSKY
— and —
Miss LUBA CEHELSKY

EVERY FRIDAY and SATURDAY

A DANCE

WILL BE HELD TO THE TUNES OF THE "AMOR" ORCHESTRA

ATTENTION! CHICAGOANS! ATTENTION!

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF CHICAGO TO

ST. JOSEPH'S 11 DAY ACRES OF FUN FESTIVAL

AUGUST 23 through SEPTEMBER 2, 1963

on the church grounds of

St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church
5000 N. Cumberland Road — Chicago, Illinois

RIDES — GAMES — CLOWNS — PRIZES — FOOD REFRESHMENTS and 3 NIGHTS OF FIREWORKS

Nightly Entertainment furnished by Popular Bands PERFORMANCES BY ST. JOSEPH'S DANCERS AND THE TOOT TOOT TOOTSIES

Special Feature for Labor Day, September 2:

"Ukrainian Day"

A Ukrainian Queen will be chosen for the most beautiful, outstanding authentic Ukrainian costume. All girls in the Chicagoland area are eligible.

SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

Invites and urges

All Ukrainian American Organizations, throughout the country, as well as individuals To Take Part in the

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY & DEDICATION

of the SHEVCHENKO STATUE SITE

On Saturday, September 21, 1963 In Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM:

At 2:00 P.M.: At 22nd and 23rd and "P" Streets Ground-Breaking Ceremony

At 6:00 P.M.: At Grand Ball Room, The Mayflower Hotel, Connecticut Ave. & DeSales Street Concert

Ukrainian "KOBZAR" Choir of Philadelphia under the direction of Prof. Antia RUDNYTSKY

At 7:30 P.M.: At Grand Ball Room, The Mayflower Hotel Festive Banquet

Honored guests to include Governmental officials, leaders, national representatives and prominent Ukrainians.

Ticket for Concert & Banquet: \$10.00.

All guests reserving tickets prior to September 10, 1963 for the Concert and Banquet will have their names printed in the Banquet Program.

Please fill the reservation blank below and mail to:

SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
302 West 13th Street — New York 14, N.Y.

RESERVATION BLANK

I hereby wish to make a reservation for the Concert and Banquet at the Mayflower Hotel, which will be held on Saturday, September 21, 1963 in Washington, D. C.:

Enclosed please find my check (money order) for \$: _____ Admission to Concert and Banquet at \$10.00 for (persons).

Please Reserve a Room (Suite) at the Mayflower Hotel _____

Name _____ (Please print)

Organization _____
Number and Street _____
City _____

Telephone: _____

