

"WE INTEND TO BURY NO ONE AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE BURIED."

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



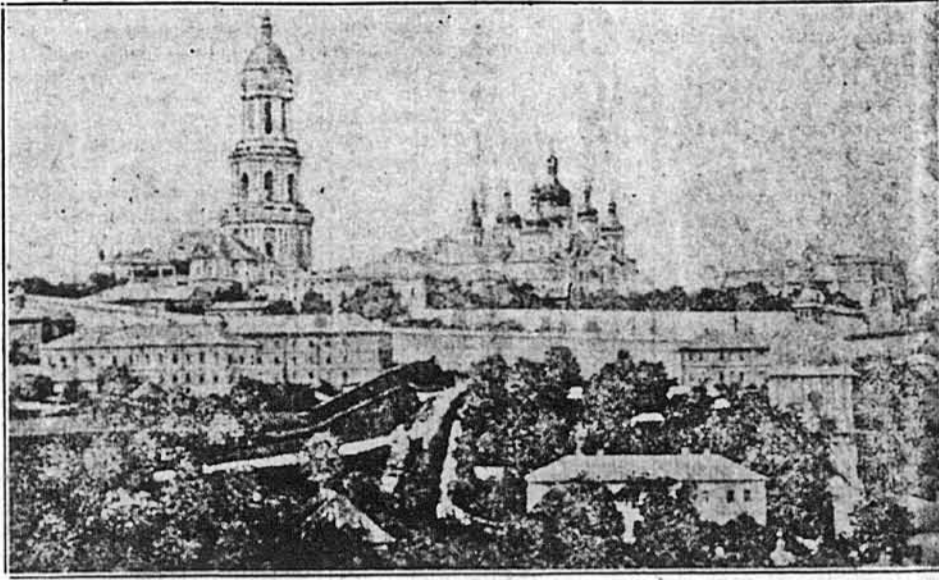
SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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JANUARY 22, 1918 -- JANUARY 22, 1964

Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, where on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian National 'Rada' proclaimed the independence of Ukraine. A year later, on January 22, 1919, unification of all Ukrainian lands into one independent and sovereign state was proclaimed here by an act of parliament as thousands of people gathered in St. Sophia's Square.



DR. GALLAN ATTENDS WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION

Washington — Dr. Walter Gallan, president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, was invited to the White House by President L.B. Johnson to attend a conference on a newly proposed bill on immigration to be submitted soon to the U. S. Congress.



Dr. Walter Gallan

The conference, which took place on Monday, January 13, was also attended by the heads of many other American relief organizations and interested Senators and Congressmen.

During the conference, President Johnson said that he favored a change in the old immigration law which was based on the quota system, and at the same time outlined the newly proposed system.

In place of the outmoded and discriminatory quota system, the administration intends to advance a set of new criteria for admission, based on the qualifications of persons applying for admission, on the one hand, and the specific needs in the various fields of the country's economy, industry and related fields, on the other.

This proposal was backed by Senator Philip A. Hart (Dem.-Mich.), Senator Kenneth Keating (Rep.-N. Y.) and Michael A. Feighan (Dem.-Ohio).

After the conference, President Johnson thanked all present for attending and asked

their support for the newly proposed bill. Dr. Gallan personally thanked President Johnson on behalf of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee for his support toward the renewal of new immigration to this country.

Dr. Gallan also had talks with other high State Department officials in Washington. He met with former representative of the State Department who was the head of the immigration service in Europe in 1946. At one time, he had made the suggestion to bring the famous Ukrainian Bandurists Capella in its entirety to the U. S. Dr. Gallan also conferred with special assistant to the President, Kenneth O'Donnell.

UCCA Plans Announced At Press Conference

New York, N. Y.—Plans for the nation-wide observances of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation and for the annual fund-raising campaign were announced by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at a special press conference on Friday, January 10, 1964 at UCCA headquarters in New York City.

Representatives of three major Ukrainian newspapers attended the conference: Dr. Matthew Stakhiv, editor of Narodna Volia; M. Pasika and M. Dolnytsky, editors of America; and Z. Snylyk, on behalf of SvoBoda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Representing the Executive Board of the UCCA were Joseph Lesawyer, executive vice-president; Dr. Yaroslav Padoch, treasurer, Vasyl Mudry, staff administrator; Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, Ivan Bazarko and other members of the administrative staff.

It was announced that observances on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence and unification of all Ukrainian lands into a sovereign and independent Ukrainian National Republic will be appropriately celebrated in communities throughout the United States with special programs to be held on Saturday or Sunday January 25 and 26. Many distinguished speakers have already confirmed their appearances at these commemo-

orative observances. It is expected that, as in previous years, Wednesday, January 22 will be proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day by city mayors and governors of the states, and that special tributes will be paid to the Ukrainian people on this day in the U.S. Congress by numerous senators and representatives.

It was also revealed that starting January 22, and in conjunction with the Ukrainian Independence Day, the UCCA will launch its annual nation-wide fund raising campaign that will extend this year through February only. An announcement to that effect will be issued soon.

The decision to initiate this year's drive on Ukraine's Independence Day and to condense it into a shorter period of time was made after careful examination of all factors involved. It was felt that a crash-campaign, with emphasis on intensity rather than time, would bring better results in that it can be conducted in a coordinated and efficient manner, without dissipating the intensity and losing momentum in an extended campaign. Also, it was felt the drive should end long before the official unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko memorial in Washington, D. C., which is scheduled for May 30 and 31 of this year.

The UCCA appointed Mr. Dolnytsky, associated editor of America, to handle the publicity aspect of the fund drive.

IS OSWALD TIED WITH STASHYNSKY'S EMPLOYERS?

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Saturday, January 11, 1964 issue of the New York Journal-American brought up a very interesting question which may tie Bogdan N. Stashynsky's former employers, the KGB, with the murderer of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Under banner headlines "Russia's School for Assassins and the Oswald Case" the newspaper's Guy Richards wrote that "the Central Intelligence Agency, the German Security Police and the Warren Commission are pooling resources to find out more about this Russian organization already described in great detail by a former Soviet agent," now in German custody. He is Bogdan Stashynsky, the confessed double-murderer of Lev Rebet, in 1957 and Stepan Bandera in 1959.

The writer further states that after the assassination of President Kennedy it was recalled by the CIA and the West German intelligence agency that Stashynsky testified that he was being readied by his Russian superiors for a new assignment in the United States. Stashynsky testified during his trial in Germany that his department was preparing operations against "high level leaders in the United States..."

Oswald in USSR Before Stashynsky Defected

The Journal-American says that Oswald spent his 2 1/2 years in the USSR immediately before Stashynsky's surrender. The paper says further that although there is no evidence that would connect Oswald with KGB or Stashynsky, "the American investigators are determined to explore all such possibilities."

According to the report the American probes were spurred by the realization that in the weeks following the Dallas crime, the public and the investigating agencies seemed to have lost sight of the following points:

"That Bogdan Stashynsky had presented a graphic account of the methods, plans and policies of the KGB's assassination unit.

"That KGB's advanced studies, weapons and techniques in the field have undoubtedly been passed on to affiliated agencies in Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other satellite nations.

"That Department 13 (KGB) has a strong preference for the use of the relatively clueless cyanide spray (twice used by Stashynsky) on victims who can be found in a moment of solitude, but has a host of others

Prof. Kubiovych Re-Elected To Head Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe

Sarcelles, France — Professor Volodymyr Kubiovych was elected, for the fourth time, to head the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe at the fourth general meeting of the society here on December 15. Dr. Volodymyr Yaniv was chosen for the post of general secretary.

The meeting was opened by Professor Kubiovych who paid tribute to the departed members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society during the 1959 to 1963 period.

General Secretary, Dr. V. Yaniv, reported to the members on some of the more important activities of the society such as lectures, publications, etc. The most important of these was the publication of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia.

Also mentioned was the publication of the English edition of Ukrainian Encyclopedia. This edition was published by the Toronto University Press and financed by the Ukrainian National Association. The first volume of this book, under the general editorship of Dr. V. Kubiovych was released in November 1963 and is now available to the general public.

Dr. Yaniv also said that the European Branch library of



Prof. V. Kubiovych

the Shevchenko Scientific Society was enriched by 1,740 new volumes. However, he expressed regrets that not all publishers feel the responsibility to forward their complimentary issues to this library, which today represents the best and the largest such institution in the free world.

It was revealed in the course of the discussion that further intensive work on both the English and Ukrainian Encyclopedias is being continued.

UNA PROCLAIMS JUBILEE YEAR, ANNOUNCES ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN

APPEAL OF THE UNA Supreme Assembly

UNA MEMBERS!

In the year of our Lord 1964 all people of Ukrainian descent and with them many other nationalities of the world will solemnly commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's Poet-Laureate and universally acknowledged Champion of Liberty. In America, we will mark this anniversary by erecting and unveiling a majestic monument in his memory in the nation's capital. All of our activity throughout this year will be closely related to this inspiring and historical event.

For the members of the Ukrainian National Association this Shevchenko year has dual significance. We shall commemorate the 150th anniversary of our patron's birth and the 70th anniversary of our Association on February 22, the birth date of George Washington.

The Ukrainian National Association or Batko Soyuz was founded seventy years ago on February 22, 1894, under the influence of Shevchenko's ideas and teachings, typified by the words boldly inscribed on the front page of its press organ SvoBoda: "Learn what others have to offer, but do not forsake your own..."

During those 70 years the Ukrainian National Association has been carrying out the philosophy of its patron Taras Shevchenko. In the process of expanding priceless values and continuing the cherished traditions of our ancestors Batko Soyuz has transformed itself into a kind of "Ukrainian Bastion" this side of the ocean. Therefore it is fitting and proper that the 70th anniversary of our Association, coinciding with the Shevchenko year, be observed in a most appropriate manner.

We hereby proclaim 1964 to be a JUBILEE YEAR OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and we call on all our members to mark this 70th Anniversary with commemorative programs and celebrations and to renew efforts for the ultimate attainment of the ideals inscribed on the UNA banner in 1894 by our pioneer-founders.

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION Supreme Executive Committee:

Joseph Lesawyer — President, Stephen Kuropas and Anna Herman — Vice-Presidents, Dr. Yaroslav Padoch — Secretary, Roman Slobodian — Treasurer;

Board of Auditors:

Walter Gallan, Volodymyr Kossar, Peter Fucilo, John Kokolski, John W. Evaschuk;

Board of Advisors:

Bohdan Zorych, Bohdan Melnyk, Russell Huk, Taras Shplukula, Dmytro Shmagala, William B. Hussar, Andrew Jula, Anna Chopek, Ivan Odezhytsky, Helen Olek, Osypa Olinkevych, Myron Kuropas, Maria Demydchuk, Helen Shtogryn

Tickets Are Available for Uhlytsky's Opera Marking 70th Anniversary of UNA



M. Kobryn-Kokolsky



Mary Lesawyer

New York, N. Y. — The Metropolitan New York UNA District Committee announced that tickets for Uhlytsky's opera "The Witch" are on sale. The performance will be staged on Saturday, February 22, at Carnegie Hall, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association. For all those planning to see this great masterpiece by one of our foremost Ukrainian-American composers, the late Paul Pechemiha-Uhlytsky, we list the places where tickets can be purchased and the prices. In New York tickets can be obtained at the following stores: Eko, Arka and Surma. They can also be obtained from Atty. John O. Flis at his office and from William Chupa at his place of business.

In Jersey City, tickets can be bought at the offices of SvoBoda, and in Newark at the "Dnipro" store. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$5.50.

The anniversary of the UNA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal benefit organization, will be celebrated by Ukrainians in numerous communities throughout the United States and Canada. These celebrations will be in due recognition of the vastly significant role played by the UNA in the

development of the Ukrainian organized life in the free world.

Plans and preparations have been set in motion some time ago by special committees, with the initiative emanating mainly from the UNA District Committees, supreme and branch officers as well as members.

In many cases definite dates have been chosen. The UNA Metropolitan New York District Committee selected Saturday, February 22, which is also the "George Washington Birthday" and a national holiday.

Uhlytsky's opera will be the highlight of the New York festivities. Singing the main parts of the opera will be Martha Kobryn Kokolsky, Mary Lesawyer, Hanna Sherey, Mary Bodnar, Lev Reynarovich, M. Rybitsky, A. Dobriansky, I. Samokishyn, I. Hosh, I. Zamiaty, and E. Kaminsky.

A full symphony orchestra, the "Dumka" Chorus and the Ukrainian folk dancing group under the direction of Vadym Sulyma will also participate in the opera.

Ivan Zadorozhny will be the conductor and musical director. Stage direction will be in the hands of S. Kryzhanivsky.

APPEAL OF THE UNA Supreme Executive Committee

UNA MEMBERS!

During the entire year 1963 we conducted a jubilee campaign in honor of SvoBoda on its 70th anniversary, and thanks to your efforts and dedication we completed this campaign with success. Four and half thousand new members joined our organization and the membership which went over 83,000 in October neared the 84,000 mark by the end of December.

The efforts, which you so diligently applied to organizing these new thousands of our countrymen into the ranks of Batko Soyuz is a great achievement not only for the Association but also for the entire Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada. For it is primarily in organization that our strength and our future lies.

While expressing our gratitude and commendation for your work and accomplishments, we call on you to renew your efforts in the new year, which will mark the beginning of an important phase in the development of the UNA. In February of this year 70 years will have passed since the founding of our organization, — seventy years of dedicated, pioneering work. In this jubilee year we must make certain that the UNA continues to grow. Therefore, we hereby announce our new JUBILEE CAMPAIGN and invite all of you to take an active part in it.

CAMPAIGN GOAL — 7,000 NEW MEMBERS!

We believe that you will perform this new task with the same zeal and dedication that you have shown in carrying out all previous duties and responsibilities, and with the same enthusiasm that your pioneering forefathers so ably manifested in creating this most worth-while organization. We are certain that you will attain the assigned objective and that you will inscribe your names on the pages of the history of the UNA as true heirs of your pioneer-ancestors.

FRIENDS!

We appeal to all of you who are not yet members of our organization, to join the 84,000 members of the UNA family and thus help to insure your material well-being and provide financial protection for your family, something no one should be without in this land. United in effort, we strive to improve the lot of our people everywhere, to make further progress, to achieve greater success and thus gain even greater respect in the eyes of our fellow citizens. Finally, we urge those who are already members of the UNA to increase their life protection, so as to provide the proper and necessary security for themselves and their families.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Joseph Lesawyer — President, Stephen Kuropas — Vice-President, Anna Herman — Vice-Presidents, Roman Slobodian — Treasurer, Yaroslav Padoch — Secretary

REWARDS TO BRANCH ORGANIZERS

FOR ORGANIZING NEW MEMBERS IN THE UNA JUBILEE CAMPAIGN

In the newly announced jubilee campaign for greater development of the Ukrainian National Association in the year of its 70th anniversary, the monetary rewards for organizing new members will be the same as in last year's SvoBoda anniversary campaign.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, in announcing the jubilee campaign, has established for the winners of the campaign a series of special rewards, both monetary and honorary, in addition to the regular organizer rewards. These rewards are:

1. Monetary Rewards for Greater Number of Members In addition to the regular monetary rewards for organizing new members, everyone who obtains 10 or more members during one calendar quarter, will also receive a special reward, namely: for 10-19 members — \$3.00 per member; for 20-29 members — \$5.00 per member; for 30 or more members — \$6.00 per member.

2. Three Cash Prizes for the Largest Number Of New Members Besides the regular and special rewards for new members, three cash prizes have been established for \$250.00, \$150.00 and \$100.00, for the three final winners in this campaign, for organizing the greatest number of members with this stipulation, that this number will not be under 100.

3. Free Vacation at "Soyuzivka" for Organizing 50 or More Members Besides the monetary rewards and prizes, those who organize 50 or more members for the UNA during this campaign, win a free vacation at Soyuzivka for one week. Each additional 50 members entitles him or her to an additional week at this resort.

(See REWARDS, p. 3)

Pittsburgh To Be First With UNA Anniversary Celebration

Pittsburgh, Pa. — The Western Pennsylvania region will be the first to mark the 70th anniversary of the UNA with a gala banquet to be held at the Pick-Roosevelt Hotel in Pittsburgh on Sunday, February 9, 1964, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

After the banquet there will be dancing to Steve Richard's orchestra. The main speakers at this event will be Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of SvoBoda, and John Kokolsky, Supreme Au-

ditor of the UNA. Invitations have also gone out to prominent civic leaders. A special UNA Anniversary Committee of Western Pennsylvania has been set up to make preparations for this commemoration. It is headed by Peter Kochirka and Andrew Jula as co-chairmen, Michael Shybinsky as treasurer, and John Mitchell as financial secretary. Others serving on the committee are Charles Sachko, John Antushak, Nick Drapala, and Michael Komichak.



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Editorial

JANUARY 22

"... From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people..."

These were the words of the Fourth Universal that expressed the Ukrainian people's desire to be independent, to choose their own leaders and establish their own way of life.

Born on the ashes of crumbling empires, at a time when alien armies trampled over its fertile lands, the Ukrainian National Republic proclaimed to the world its manifest will and desire to live in peace, to attack no one, to seek amity and friendship with other nations as their equal.

But it had little time to enjoy its victory that brought freedom and independence after long years of enslavement. Despite the fact that on January 22, 1919, all Ukrainian lands united once again by the sovereign will of the people, the Republic fell before the onslaught of enemies from all sides.

And although we lament the fall of the Republic and denounce the cruelty of the invaders, who until this very day hold tight the chains of oppression, we rejoice in the re-birth of Ukraine forty-six years ago.

Here, in the United States, there is hardly a state, city or town, where Ukrainians live, that the event is not commemorated. In their great devotion to the ideals of freedom and justice the American people are not indifferent to the aspirations of those who continue to struggle for the attainment of their God given rights. By proclaiming January 22 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" the Governors, Mayors, as well as Senators and Congressmen, voice the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the American people in acknowledging the right of Ukraine to national freedom and political independence. Our participation in these commemorative events throughout the land will inspire hope and re-affirm the belief that liberty will again triumph over aggression and that Ukraine will take its rightful place in the world's family of nations.

UNA JUBILEE YEAR

On February 22 of this year the Ukrainian National Association will have reached yet another milestone in its history. On that day the UNA will be seventy years old.

Perhaps coincidental but not insignificant is the fact that February 22 is a national holiday in America. George Washington's birthday, honoring the first President of the United States. For the story of the UNA, or "Batko Soyuz" as it is popularly known, is not unlike the story of the USA. It was also started by immigrants. As they arrived here they took an active interest in their new land; they became organized, they developed the country, defended it against enemies and kept building it until today it is the world's strongest and richest nation.

From its early beginnings through a span of seventy years the UNA has played a leading role in the life of the Ukrainian community in the free world. There is hardly a segment of our organized life that would not be related in one way or another to the UNA.

And somehow it seems only proper that the 70th anniversary of "Batko Soyuz" coincide with the 150th birthday anniversary of its patron and Ukraine's greatest poet and freedom fighter, Taras Shevchenko. For it was under the influence of his teachings that the Ukrainian National Association came into being seventy years ago. It was his word that inspired thousands to ever greater efforts and deeds, and it is for the ultimate attainment of his ideals that we continue to strive constantly in our endeavors.

It was in this spirit that the Supreme Assembly of the UNA proclaimed 1964 a jubilee year in commemoration of the organization's 70th anniversary. In its appeal to all Ukrainians, members and non-members alike, the Supreme Assembly called for a solemn commemoration of Taras Shevchenko's birthday anniversary reminding that 1964 will be Shevchenko year and that its climax will be the unveiling of the monument in his honor in Washington, D. C.

For the UNA it will be a year of renewed efforts in all areas of its diverse pursuits. It will be a year that must bring further growth. And as we pause to celebrate this truly significant milestone we must launch a new phase that will bring us even greater success in the future.

AMERICAN-PANAMANIAN RELATIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The sudden flare-up of violence along the borders of the Canal Zone in the Republic of Panama casts a lurid and unpleasant light on the entire question of the American relations not only with the Republic but also with the whole of South and Central America. Any good feeling that existed in the past has been steadily eroded by the development of the present world situation and the sharp differentiation between the developed and the undeveloped countries and it has been hastened by many unfortunate and perhaps unnecessary actions on the part of the United States.

We always have to keep in mind the belief of the more ignorant portion of the population that American prosperity has been built upon their own poverty. For nearly a century and a half most of the South American countries which won their independence from Spain early in the nineteenth century have failed to come to grips with the realities of their own independent existence. Their history has been marked by a long series of political revolutions which were aimed to secure the ascendancy of one or another of the landed families.

Around the turn of the present century renewed efforts by European governments to establish a foothold in the New World by military and naval demonstrations were thwarted by American intervention but all these interventions served only to build up the picture of American imperialism and colonialism and the attempts to improve conditions by large scale loans and investments all so showed a tendency to backfire, as the price of the raw materials that were being exported steadily dropped and the population saw itself more and more impoverished.

When the Panama Canal was projected, these efforts of Europe, were at their height. France and especially the French engineer De Lesseps who had successfully built the Suez Canal were trying to build a canal across Isthmus of Darien. In the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the need for the canal was intensified. Since Colombia refused any conditions acceptable to the United States, the province of Panama revolted and when its independence was recognized, the new country was only too glad to make a treaty with the United States under which the canal would be built and be under American control, although the Republic still maintained a titular sovereignty.

The building of the canal was a marvel of engineering skill and, what is more, of hygienic improvement for the area, for it could not be done until the area was cleared of yellow fever which had completely foiled all the attempts of De Lesseps to push on with the work. It rebuilt the cities at both ends of the canal and brought in many new trades and skills but at the same time it did emphasize the difference between the American and Latin-American culture and mode of life. There were at first (and it continued far too long) dif-

ferences in the rate of pay of American and Panamanian employees and all of this gradually built up hostility which remained under cover so long as it was profitable to the population.

Tensions Increased

It is very possible that wiser treatment of Panama during the last twenty years could have mitigated some of this feeling but the result of the two World Wars and the growth first of the League of Nations and then of the United Nations, with their trend for international action, increased whatever tension there was, and the few concessions that the United States has made in the way of increased payments to Panama and the display of the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone have not satisfied the masses and especially some of the students who are imbued with ultra-nationalistic fervor.

A new source of agitation came up when Egypt seized the Suez Canal on the ground that the original agreement made with the Ottoman Empire did not protect Egyptian rights. When Great Britain and France tried to assert their ownership rights under the old agreements, fighting broke out. When the United Nations ordered it stopped, the United States threw its influence on the side of Egypt apparently without realizing that the same arguments could be applied by Panama. When the United States again supported the Indonesian claim to West Yrion against the Netherlands, it was driving another nail into the coffin of good American-Panamanian relations, for it seemed to the Panamanians that the difference between American policy in Europe, Asia and Africa and in the New World was a proof of American imperialism in the Americas.

Flag Incident

A slight incident when American students in one of the high schools in the Zone refused to obey the order to also fly the Panamanian flag touched off the spark but it is very likely that the rioters were gathered and led by a core of agents of Fidel Castro who had infiltrated into Panama. The following riot with its large number of victims and arson forced the government of Panama to extreme measures of breaking relations with the U.S. With an election coming in a few months no Panamanian government could hope for reelection without adopting an aggressive anti-American policy and going further than their common sense would dictate.

This has been the tragedy of the whole affair. The Organization of American States, thoroughly aware of this and at the same time forced to believe in non-intervention even while they were opposed to Communism and Castroism, found itself in a difficult situation, while Communist China is openly trying to drive the situation to worse extremes and we can be sure that Fidel Castro will return from Moscow with more schemes for em-

'THE WASHINGTON POST' AND TARAS SHEVCHENKO

(Editor's Note: This article, by Prof. Clarence A. Manning, was written before the National Capital Planning Commission's meeting of January 9, 1964, at which time it reaffirmed its earlier decision on the site and design of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C.)

The campaign of The Washington Post against the erection of a monument in Washington to the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko is fantastic and even ominous for the proposal was previously passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President of the United States.

We are well aware that American newspapers have the right to start such campaigns and it is guaranteed to them by the American Constitution providing for freedom of the press but we normally expect such campaigns to be conducted with reason and propriety. The Washington Post may have good reasons for opposing this statue but in its published articles it has descended to a series of unjustified smears of the Ukrainians in America, of Taras Shevchenko as a poet and in his possible relations with the United States, and last but not least of the members of Congress who are by inference accused of ignorance and of cheap politics amounting possibly almost to malfeasance of office. This last is a serious charge for a newspaper to make without basis, especially in the difficult political and international situation of the time.

Charge of Disunity and Recrimination

In its first editorial on October 18, 1963, The Washington Post says: "In the efforts to exploit him (Shevchenko) there are elements which are offensive in various ways to Americans of Russian, German, Polish Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and even Ukrainian background. A statue of Shevchenko would be a monument to disunity and recrimination among Americans."

bittering the situation still further. Few thinking Panamanians really want the Americans to quit the canal and the care of the locks, a far more complicated process than the dredging of the Suez Canal which runs through relatively low and level territory.

Thus the problem is to find a new modus vivendi which can save the face of both parties and the Organization of American States and still be so clearly worded that it does not improve the position of both the Russian and Chinese Communists in South America and give them new ammunition for their disruptive campaign. It is a task for diplomacy at its best and at the same time a situation that demands a rigid enforcement of law and public order. It will be no easy task but despite the original impact, it should not result in any permanent harm to the efforts of the United States to work out better relations with South America and strengthen the Alliance for Progress.

"The congressmen who were persuaded to support the Shevchenko statue: Senators Javits and Keating, Representatives Lesinski, Paul Jones and others—should at once act to reverse their earlier error."

We cannot enter into an analysis of the motives of all the congressmen who voted for the resolution but we must indicate that Senator Javits is a respected American of the Jewish faith who has protested many times in Congress and out of it against anti-Semitism and the persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Can we assume that he ignorantly and by inadvertence lent his name and efforts to an anti-Semitic cause to promote American disunity? In the same way Representative Lesinski has long been openly connected with the influential Polish-American group in Michigan and is a member of the Polish Veterans of America. We can hardly ascribe anti-Polish feelings to him, feelings which according to The Washington Post were some of the strongest in Shevchenko. Thus the leaders in the movement to erect the statue were men who on any showing were already familiar with the material and could be presumed to offer disinterested judgement of it.

Universally Recognized Poet

The artistic genius of Shevchenko and the overwhelming role which he played in the Ukrainian revival during the nineteenth century have been universally recognized not only by Ukrainians (not "Ukrainians" as The Washington Post in its zeal for consistency spelled the word in the article of Oct. 25) but also by all students of Slavic literature, many of whom have regarded him as the greatest of Slavic poets regardless of language. These facts are beyond contradiction and the arguments against the erection of the monument can properly be reduced to two only—the fact that he never visited America or played an active role in American history and secondly that he was not a military man.

These two arguments have no real merit. During the administration of President Eisenhower, the Post Office Department issued a long series of stamps marking Champions of Liberty to honor distinguished men who had done their part in other nations to cherish and foster that spirit of liberty and independence of which the Americans are so rightfully proud. Shevchenko belonged in that category and it is not only Ukrainians who urged that his picture be included in that series.

Yet in a sense that is not fully appreciated, Taras Shevchenko from the time when he was first taken to Warsaw and St. Petersburg, was brought into contact with those movements for human liberty which had taken their rise in the American struggle for independence and in the contacts that the leaders of the younger liberty-loving Europeans had with the great figures of the American Revolution who did the work of this country as its representatives in Europe. We are still far from knowing all of

UNA HAS A GOOD PRODUCT

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In recent years advertisements have been appearing in newspapers and specially printed circulars about life insurance at very low rates. These ads were not placed by well-known insurance companies but by banking and similar institutions. The rates are indeed unusually attractive and we do not doubt that many people are buying policies.

Some secretaries of branches of the Ukrainian National Association wrote to the Main Office in Jersey City and reported they were having more trouble than usual in signing up new members because of the ads about cheap insurance.

Offhand we would say there is no such thing as "cheap insurance". Like everything else on the market, one gets only what one pays for. For instance, there are many different new cars on the market, each with a different price tag. It is the quality of a given product that makes all the price difference. The same goes for insurance. There are many different kinds of life insurance policies. It stands to reason that a policy offered at a low rate would not have the same features as a policy offered at a higher rate. Take cash value, for example. Which policy would have more cash value, the cheap one or the more expensive one? Which would earn a higher dividend? Speaking of dividends, it is very possible that the cheap policy is non-participating and therefore earns nothing. What about benefits? UNA members may apply for assistance from the Indigent Fund in the event of chronic, long standing illness, permanent disability, or amputation; they have a democratic system of government, branch meetings, conventions, fraternalism, their own newspaper and publications, and the entire organization belongs to them.

Cheap insurance may also be term insurance. If so, one may expect the rate to increase as one gets older. This may occur on an annual basis, or every three years, or every five years. Such insurance may be "renewed" and sometimes this requires evidence of insurability. Look out for a clause that eliminates the renewable factor or reduces the insurance after a certain age!

The UNA pays dividends on its certificates after two calendar years. It would not surprise us at all if the waiting period for the first dividend on the cheap insurance is much longer, if there is a dividend, that is.

The UNA issues first class, standard insurance certificates at rates that compare favorably with those of reputable insurance companies. The UNA has a good product and it is worth the money.

Any Questions? Write to UNA

The current membership campaign of the UNA is reaching into many towns and cities where the organization has no branches. This is one result of the mailing of campaign literature to all readers of SVOBODA. Although the majority of the recipients of the newspaper are members of branches located in or near their towns, the prospective members they have contacted may not care to join these branches or may have ideas of their own or questions to ask. We urge the members and/or their prospective members to write to the UNA for advice or information. Anyone who wants to join the UNA may do so, regardless whether or not there is a branch in his town. The UNA address is Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303. If interested in insurance information state birthdate, type and amount of insurance desired, and please mention our column when writing.

the spirit of emulation that they opposed to the growing disillusionment of young Europeans for the tyrannies that dominated them at the same time. We know that the ideals which Shevchenko was expressing in the forties before his arrest included dreams of a great federation of republican states which would incorporate those ideals which his contemporaries saw in the America of the day. We know that Shevchenko read the works of Washington Irving and moved in circles that welcomed them. We know that it was no empty boast or foolish wish when he expressed the hope that Ukraine would have its own Washington.

True Cultural Center

We know too that at the present time it was the dream of President and Mrs. Kennedy to erect in Washington a true cultural center of worldwide significance. There have been many important art collections and concerts drawing the most distinguished artists that have been welcomed in the American capital during the past years and the unanimous support that the Shevchenko monument has received from men and women of all nationalities who came here for refuge after World War II bears witness

to the all-pervasive quality of his genius. If we are to build a new world in which the ideals of peace and harmony and brotherhood are to be made manifest, no better way of marking it can be found than the erection of this monument. It is not a case of narrow chauvinism, not a case of opposition to the United States and Americanism but a formal acknowledgment that the standard which America raised was one that the wise and the good always hailed.

It was the ideal of Shevchenko to have a cottage and little piece of land of his own in Ukraine on the banks of the Dnieper and to know that freedom which neither he nor his family had ever known. That was why he studied and wrote and drew and suffered imprisonment. His faith never wavered and it was surely not to become a cog on a collective farm or a compulsory worker in a factory. The efforts of the Soviet Union to censure and then adapt the freedom loving spirit of Shevchenko to its own purposes are as ridiculous as the efforts of the ambassadors of the three great empires that divided Poland to compel President Theodore Roosevelt to erase the word "Pole" from the Washington monument of the Polish-American military hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko. The Washington Post has almost advocated this with its contrary arguments.

His Friendly Epistle

Yet the real message of Shevchenko is expressed in its tersest form in His Friendly Epistle "To my Dear and Living and Unborn Countrymen in Ukraine and not in Ukraine":

Oh, embrace, my dearest brothers,
Even your poorest brother—
Let your mother smile with pleasure,
She has long been weeping...
Let her bless her faithful children
With a fervent blessing!...
Then the sun will shine eternal,
Quietly and sweetly...
Oh, embrace, my darling brothers,
That is what I beg you!

That is the gist of the American aspirations for the present and the future and well illustrates what brought the Ukrainians to this country and their reason for contributing their strength and resources and the ideals that they have learned from Taras Shevchenko.

Let me now explain frankly to whom Shevchenko was and is an affront. He is an affront (Continued on Page 3)

SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY DEFENDS ITS PATRON

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter, written by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, was sent to The Washington Post. Congressman T. J. Dulski introduced the letter into the Congressional Record of Friday, December 20, 1963.

(III)

The priest then asked that all present pray for the soul of Shevchenko and regretted that he could not raise his voice so loud that all of Ukraine on both sides of the river Dnieper could join together in a prayer for his soul. Finally, he finished his eulogy:

"Thus, deceased in God brother—the wish of your heart is fulfilled: you wished to live in Kaniv and here you will rest. Come in pilgrimages to our town, Ukraine, with us here rests the remains of Taras Shevchenko. Here on one of the highest hills of the Dnieper River bank will rest his ashes, and as to the Golgotha hill, which can be seen from all Jerusalem and Judea—so similar to the cross of our Lord there, will be here erected a cross, which will be seen from both sides of our famous Dnieper River." (This monument

of a huge iron cross was removed by the government in 1931 and replaced by a monument of Taras Shevchenko.)

In regard to Shevchenko's relationship to the Jews, let me call your attention to the Jewish descent of that distinguished lady who objected to your editorials with a letter published on November 1, Prof. Lubov A. Margolena, the daughter of the late Arnold D. Margolin, judge of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic and Ukrainian Ambassador to Great Britain in the 1920's.

Active members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society were the following people of Jewish descent: Albert Einstein (elected March 17, 1929) and the Soviet academician, Abram Joffe. Another distinguished member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society was the late Cath-

olic metropolitan of Lviv-Lemberg, Count Andrew Sheptytsky (who is now in the process of beatification). It was he who saved Jewish rabbis, women, and children during the Nazi occupation. (Cf. the article in the "Jewish Digest" by Leo Heiman, "The Forgotten Epic of Count Sheptytsky," reprinted in the Catholic monthly, "The Light" of Toronto, Canada, in November 1963.)

Before World War II the Jewish poet, Szymon Melzer, Wilno, ably demonstrated that the name of Shevchenko did not represent an "affront" to Jews when he cordially collaborated with me in the preparation of volume 15 of the "Collected Works of Shevchenko, Warsaw, 1938." He contributed the following article to this volume (pp. 437-444):

SHEVCHENKO IN THE JEWISH LANGUAGE

"The critical literature on Shevchenko in the Jewish language appeared long before the Jewish translations of the works of Shevchenko. It prepared the basis for the grasping and understanding of the poems of the Ukrainian genius although Shevchenko was known in Jewish literary circles

and already appreciated in the nineties of the previous century. For instance, the well-known Jewish poet, A. Reizen ("Epizod Fun Majn Lebn, Wilno, 1921," I, p. 55) still as a 17-year-old boy was enthusiastic over the lyrical poems of Shevchenko and in spite of the fact that he still did not know Ukrainian perfectly. He confesses in his recollections that he long remained under a deep influence of the beauty of Shevchenko's poetry. The same applies to other Jewish poets born in Ukraine including David Hofstein and Osher Schwartzman. Before World War I both were very interested in Shevchenko's works. Translations of his poetry started only after World War I and since then the popularity of Shevchenko in Jewish literature increased every year. Therefore, the information about the project of the publication of all of Shevchenko's poetry, which appeared in the daily in Kharkiv (Stern, 12 III, 1929) made the impression of something completely natural. In this edition the following people collaborated: L. Kvitko, P. Markish, D. Hofstein, L. Reznik, and E. Fininberg. In 1927 there appeared in Kiev a

volume of Shevchenko's poetry translated by D. Hofstein but we could not get it. Therefore, we must limit ourselves in this survey to translations which appear sporadically, especially because of the anniversaries or jubilees of the poet. S. Gorelik is the first insofar as I could establish, among the Jewish writers who became deeply acquainted with Shevchenko, and speaks about him with the greatest sympathy as, above all, a national and supraclass poet (a poet standing over classes of society). As such he also remained for the not numerous translators from eastern Galicia. The opinion that Shevchenko was prejudiced against the Jews did scatter N. Matzel, the present editor of Literarische Bleter, in Warsaw, translating from manuscript an article of Cherkasenko (a distinguished Ukrainian writer) which proved that humanism is the characteristic of Shevchenko's world outlook. When Shevchenko proclaimed that truth and right must reign in the world it could not help but reach in the literature of an unhappy nation, of which the Jews are one and whose national consciousness developed almost simultaneous-

ly with that of the Ukrainian nation. The ethical national world outlook of Shevchenko appealed to the translators from East Galicia: B. Horowitz, A. Klein, Sh. Melzer, Horowitz, born in Maidan near Stanislaw and a Jewish poet of the younger generation, translated Ukrainian folk songs and published translations of several of Shevchenko's poems in 1924-25 which can be regarded as equal to the originals. In the same years A. Klein and at that time still a student of the Ukrainian Gymnasium of Kolomyia, published for the Jewish youth of this school a handwritten paper Der Eigener Klang which was permeated with the cult of Shevchenko. The author of this article, who also finished the mentioned gymnasium, prepared a whole series of Shevchenko's poetry for printing as early as 1923 (e.g., "Hamalia", "Perebendia", "Ivan Pidkova", "Do Osnovianek", "Topolia" and many others). But all that, as the previously mentioned translations, remains yet in manuscript form while waiting for better times. The Jewish literature in the Soviet Ukraine underscores in Shevchenko, above all, the anti-tsarist and antireligious

tendencies and regards him as an expression of the torments and the rebellion of his peasant class, putting into the background his ethical and national world outlook. Of all the translators in Soviet Ukraine perhaps the most noted is one of the chief representatives of Jewish poetry—the already mentioned D. Hofstein. It was he who translated the poems, "The Caucasus," "The Dream," "Saul," and many others. Seldom do we find in his translations mistakes of syntax of the Jewish language, casually he uses the white verse where Shevchenko uses anapaests. Another excellent translator is M. Chasheche Wacky; Reznik and Fininberg, however, are disappointing in spite of the fact that their names are popular in the Jewish literature on the other river bank of Zbruch.

PANORAMA

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Rehearsals for the July 19 Ukrainian concert at the New York World's Fair are going ahead "at full steam"...

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer is general chairman of Ukrainian participation in the fair...

According to Mr. Bacad, the Ukrainian concert will be presented both in the afternoon and evening, in the World's Fair Arena...

Marcia Metrinko, Miss New York City of 1963, and her father Michael Metrinko were guests of honor at the gala New Year's Ball...

Prof. Roman Prydatkevych, noted Ukrainian violinist, composer and professor of music at Murray State College...

Prof. and Mrs. Prydatkevych spent a week's visit with their daughter and son-in-law Theodore Kukhar and grandsons Teddy and Andrew...

Three young men with a passion for the "bandura" are presently involved in the preparation of a booklet on "How To Make a Bandura"...

Works of sculptor Zachary Makarenko were recently shown at the Smithsonian Institution National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C.

The General Motors Co. has announced that architect Alexander Klymko is assisting in designing its "Futurama" pavilion at the World's Fair.

Ted Carpluk, director of Brooklyn's "New Dance Ukraine" reports that his group received an enthusiastic reception when they danced and

Editor's Note: With this issue we welcome back to The Ukrainian Weekly Mrs. Helen Perozak Smindak, former Editor of this paper...

Doctors, Engineers Ball In New York

New York, N. Y. — The New York Branches of the Ukrainian Medical Association and the Ukrainian Engineering Society of America are sponsoring their second Banquet and Ball at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at 52nd Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, February 8, here.

The two organizations held their first such affair last year. More than 700 persons attended, 300 came for the banquet and additional 400 arrived later

Ukrainians on the Way Up

Myroslava Mazurok, the daughter of Stephen and Ivanna Mazurok, has completed her studies at Temple University in Philadelphia and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Education...

Miss Mazurok was born in Ukraine. Upon arrival in this country, she enrolled at the Ukrainian Catholic School of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia. After graduating from high school she attended Temple University.

Myroslava, who is member of Branch 153 of the UNA, was a contributor to Veselka, the children's magazine published by the UNA.

Peter Splavnyk, 28, is the son of Mr. Volodymyr Splavnyk and Mrs. Maria Splavnyk-Lozynsky. His great-grandfather, Michael Lozynsky, took part in the war for Ukrainian Liberation, and is currently an active member of the Ukrainian War Veterans Association.

Peter arrived in this country with his parents in 1951 from Germany where he began his studies. In the United States he received a degree in electrical engineering after which he served in the U. S. Army as a second lieutenant. In 1962 he was transferred to the active reserve with the rank of first lieutenant; Peter Splavnyk is



Myroslava Mazurok



Lt. Peter Splavnyk

REWARDS...

(Concluded from Page 1)

- 4. "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia" for the Best Female Organizer
5. "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia" for the Best Student-Organizer
6. UNA 70th Anniversary Commemorative Medal
7. Honorary Awards: Plaques and Membership in the Champions Club
8. Trophy Flag for the Best District

UNA HOME OFFICE

SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY DEFENDS ITS PATRON

(Concluded from Page 2)

to all open and secret champions of dictatorships, to all dreamers of neoimperialism, to some unenlightened descendants of the old nobility of imperial Russia (Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Germans) whose ancestors kept the peasant masses of Shevchenko's life-time bound in cruel serfdom and in the most brutal manner exploited them while degrading their human dignity.

But in the Soviet Ukraine, before Stalinist fascism in the 1930's, the Shevchenkoist, Rychyckyj, could publish the following (cf. Taras Shevchenko, 1814-61, A Symposium, Slavistic Printing and Reprintings, vol. 31, edited by C. H. Van Schoonefeld; Stanford pp. 288-269): "Rychyckyj held that Shevchenko sought a modern form for his ideas of nationality and the national state of the future when he wrote: 'When shall we get our Washington with a new and just law? One day we shall.' Here the author (Shevchenko) has in mind nothing less than his people's struggle for their liberation from a foreign yoke and the creation of a Ukrainian state, namely a republic. Here in the image of Washington with a new and just law, in the image of the national and military leader of the American bourgeoisie in its war of liberation against England, and in the image of the first President of the North American Republic, Shevchenko expressed his program for a revolutionary war for the independence of Ukraine as a republic."

In this struggle for social justice and national freedom, Shevchenko fought as a champion of George Washington's just and new-law of the ideas of the American Declaration of Independence, which he regarded as an ideal to his mother country. To all champions of Russian imperialism and colonialism, to enemies of this new and just law, Shevchenko is and will always remain an affront.

Thus was Washington's ideas, propagated 100 years ago in the czarist Russian Empire of

UCCA IN ACTION

GOALS OF UCCA FOR 1964

At the first plenary meeting of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, held on January 10, 1964 in New York City, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA President, presented 15 Goals for the UCCA to be attained in 1964.

1. 46th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence: All Ukrainian American communities should observe the forthcoming celebration of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by a well-organized procedure. Special observances will be held in the U. S. Congress and throughout the United States.

2. Unveiling of Shevchenko Memorial in Washington: Now that the problem of the Shevchenko monument site has been finally settled, the UCCA urges maximum participation in the unveiling observance scheduled for May 30 and 31, 1964.

The Executive Board of the UCCA takes this opportunity to express its heartfelt thanks to our entire community which stood in defense of the Shevchenko monument project and gave a solid rebuff to the anti-Ukrainian forces.

A special pamphlet, summarizing this defense, will be reprinted from the Congressional Record, for distribution by the Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

3. The Shevchenko Stamp: Letters should be continued to Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski in support of a special U.S. commemorative postage stamp in honor of Taras Shevchenko to be issued this year.

4. Shevchenko Freedom Library: Support should be given to the Congressional resolution, H. J. Res. 846, introduced to Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York for the establishment of a Shevchenko Freedom Library in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

5. Captive Nations Week Observance: The UCCA appeals to all its Branches and Member Organizations to prepare for a solemn and mass observance of the 9th anniversary of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in July, 1964.

6. Civil Rights and Committee on Captive Nations: The UCCA urges all members of the U. S. Congress to support the civil rights legislation, but at the same time also urges them to support the Flood Resolution, H. J. Res. 14, calling for the establishment of a permanent Committee on the Captive Nations in the House of Representatives.

7. Financial Goal: \$150,000.00 in 1964: In view of the increased activities of the UCCA, all efforts must be exerted to collect a total of \$150,000.00 this year!

8. UCCA Publications: Efforts should be made to put The Ukrainian Quarterly on a self-sustaining basis by a subscription system. A managing

or circulation editor should also be appointed. A partial subscription system for The Ukrainian Bulletin should also be introduced to defray at least 50 percent of the cost of publication.

9. 20th Anniversary of The Ukrainian Quarterly: A banquet marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of The Ukrainian Quarterly should be held this fall, at which an award of recognition should be presented to Prof. Nicholas D. Chubaty, the founder of The Ukrainian Quarterly.

10. Participation in Political Conventions: As in previous years the UCCA will dispatch its delegates to the Democratic and Republican national conventions to present our viewpoint to the election plank committees of both parties in defense of Ukraine and other captive nations.

11. UCCA and Presidential Elections: The UCCA urges all Ukrainian American communities and all our citizens to take an active part in the forthcoming presidential elections and thus fully exercise the right of American citizenship.

12. UCCA and the World's Fair: The UCCA urges the largest possible attendance in the forthcoming New York World's Fair of 1964 and the Ukrainian Cultural Festival which will be presented as one of the attraction features of the Fair.

13. The Stashynsky Hearing: In view of increasing reports that the assassin of the late President John F. Kennedy might have been trained in a Soviet school of assassins, the UCCA will pursue its efforts to have a full-scale hearing in one of the U.S. Congressional Committees on the murder of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev R. Rebet by the Soviet agent, who confessed both killings and was punished by the German Supreme Court.

14. The Non-Russian Nations Conference: The UCCA urges further support to the Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR and to support the cause of their liberation through raising their plight and enslavement known to the American government and the American people at large.

15. Ratification of Genocide Convention: The UCCA will further press for the ratification of the Genocide Convention by the U. S. Government in order to prevent genocidal policies of the USSR and to expose the latter's genocidal slaughter of Ukrainians and other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

16. World Congress of Ukrainians: To take all necessary steps in preparing for the World Congress of Ukrainians.

WHY BE ON THE OUTSIDE? JOIN NOW THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND READ THE WEEKLY



SPORTS SCENE

By OLEG ZWADIUK

Winter Olympics Near, Snow Outlook Poor

Although there is an abundance of snow in the United States, Winter Olympic organizers in Innsbruck, Austria are worried because the snow-fall this year in this area was very poor.

With the competition due to start on January 29, emergency operations were put into effect in order to preserve ski and bobsled runs damaged by thaw and rain.

Forecasts brought no promise of colder weather or heavy snowfalls. Below 1,000 meters altitude whatever snow did come down, turned into rain and sleet doing heavy damage to the bobsled and toboggan courses.

Organizers said that the runs were in such bad shape that they may have to cancel the Austrian National bobsled championships in order to preserve the courses for the Olympic competition.

There is a story going around the barber shops, coffee houses and taverns which says that two Americans arriving here were immediately taken to the city's psychiatric clinic. The reason: "They had to have their heads examined because they came to Innsbruck to ski." Another story says that the Lord Mayor of Innsbruck was admitted to a hospital. His knees were reported to have been permanently damaged from praying so long for snow.

Sich In Indoor Tournament The Newark Ukrainian Sich is participating in an indoor tournament at the Paterson Armory. The tournament, organized by the Shaefer Brewing Company, has eight of New Jersey's top teams.

In the first round of competition, which took place on Friday, January 10, Hoboken defeated Elizabeth, 3-1; Paterson downed Roth, 2-1; Hungarian, S. C. beat the Polish Warsaw-Falcons, 4-2, and Sich tied Scots-Americans, 4-4.

Sich played the last match of the evening and it turned out to be the most exciting of them all. The excitement was not only in the play but also in a mild free-for-all which developed midway through the first half and which forced the referee to eject one player from each side for getting involved in a fist fight.

The "boxing match" was resumed in the second half when Sich players came to the aid of their goalie, Alex Holub,

who was being indiscriminately attacked by the Scottish players. At one point Alex was lifted off the ground by an oncoming forward and dropped to the hard floor with a heavy thud. It didn't look as if he was going to get up but thanks to his good physical conditioning, he was able to continue.

Sich Comes From Behind Sich had to come from behind to tie the rough Scot-Americans. Zenon Snylyk evened the score at 1-1 early in the first half. The Ukrainians fell behind again and Walter Vilchak tied the score at 2-2.

Scots scored their third goal but it was a short lived lead when Roman Solchanyk came through with the tying marker. The final goal was scored by L. Vilchak and ended the match at 4-4.

The tournament will last until February 21, 1964.

Hura Named All-American The Newark Star-Ledger of January 12, 1964, reported in a story from Annapolis, Md., that Roman Hura, a sophomore at the Annapolis Naval Academy, who topped the 1963 Navy booters in scoring assists, has been named to the first team All-America and All-South soccer squads.

The Navy booters were undefeated in regular season play and finished as runner-up in the N.C.A.A. soccer tournament. Their only loss in 13 games was to St. Louis by a 3-0 count.

Hura who comes from Irvington, N. J., failed 14 times and assisted on 13 other scores during the '63 campaign. He collected three goals apiece in Navy's wins over Gettysburg and Howard. He also scored 6 of Navy's 12 goals in N.C.A.A. play.

UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAMS SET FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 26

Sunday, January 26th a 30 minute program will be broadcast over three North Dakota radio stations by Americans of Ukrainian descent. The program marks the 46th Anniversary of Independence of Ukraine and will be a manifestation of their belief in American ideals and freedom from tyranny for all people. KYR-Bismarck: 4:38 - 5:06 P.M. (CST) KLFM-Minot: 3:00 - 3:30 P.M. (CST) KDIX-Dickinson: 4:15-4:45 P.M. (MST)

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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

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ДО НАШИХ ЗОВНІШНІХ ЗАВДАНЬ (З промови голови ГУ, виступленої на пленумі СУМА)

Живемо в країні, яка дала нам можливість організованого життя, повного ввишу себе назовні, в країні, яка на політичному світовому форумі має рішальний голос. Коєкзистенція, яку Москва накладає вільному світові, щоб під цим плащом вести розкладову роботу, криє в собі велику небезпеку для Заходу. Внутрішня слабкість московської імперії, відосередні сили повновелення Москвою народів загрожує комуністам поразкою на випадок війни, і тому вона хоче осягнути свою ціль без війни, через облудну коєкзистенцію.

Ситуація для поневоленого українського народу, який бореться проти московського імперіалізму за свою незалежність, не є нині пригожа. Тож наша організована сумівська молодь, передусім та, що вчиться в гімназіях і університетах, а разом з нею і вся українська молодь, мусить поставити собі повсякденне завдання — спростування фальшивих інформацій про український народ і його визвольну боротьбу. Знаючи добре англійську мову, українська молодь має широкі можливості реагувати в американській пресі на зневажливі української боротьби та фальшування нашої історії.

Не дивлячись на те, що сьогодні західний світ не згадує про поневолені український народ і його визвольну боротьбу, ми, маючи сильну віру в слушність нашої справи, озброєні ідейно, мусимо бути проповідниками ідеї визволення свого народу. Нехай комусь здається, що це утопія, абсурд, але важливе, щоб ми непохитно вірили в свою правду. Навпевно знайдеться багато таких, які підтримають нас у нашій слушній справі. Хоч їх сьогодні є горстка, завтра вже буде напевно куди більше. І наш спільний голос формуватиме публічну думку.

Не можемо забувати ще про один важливий факт, що дуже часто ускладнює міжнародні взаємовідносини. Це — світова політична конъюнктура. Сьогодні повна коєкзистенція з Москвою, „братолобіє“ на папері, а завтра можуть повітря протинати далекосяжні ракети. І тому, що й таке може статися, нам треба бути якнайбільш підготованими. Тож не слідю опускати рук, не сміємо марнувати жадного дня в бездіяльності. Кожен прояв живучості української спільноти, а передусім молоді на еміграції, має певність нашому народові в поневоленій Україні, що ця його закопанська частина працює і діє у вільному світі для його визволення з-під московсько-большевицького панування.

Не марнуймо ж ні одної нагоди, особливо молоді СУМА, на зовнішньому відтинку!

ДУМКИ ПРО УКРАЇНУ

Линуть мої думки в річку України,
В рідині мій край любий, збогу річку,
Де Дніпро широкий понад скелі рине,
Де Київ столиця, серце України.

Де гори Карпати під небо сягають,
Де ті гори темні туго навівають,
Де річки бистрі журливо шепочуть,
Пливають в Чорне море, бо волелюби хочуть.

Ніна БАБ'ЯК, юначка СУМА
та учениця Школи Українознавства.

Дім молоді у Філадельфії



У неділю 1-го грудня м. р. о. Василь Горювський посвятив у Філадельфії Дім Української Молоді, куплений заходами Організації Визвольного Фронту (СУМА, ООЧСУ і ТУСМ). На посвяченні було присутніх кілька сотень людей і все членство СУМА. Дім має три поверхи, біля нього є досить велика площа. Радісно разом з Осередком з нагоди набуття дому і бажаємо нашим друзям успіхів у дальній творчій праці.

Нам пишуть...

15-го грудня м. р. Дружина копаного м'яча „Крила“ з нагоди свого 10-ліття влаштувала в Шикаго великий бенкет.

9-го грудня м. р. Осередок СУМА в Боффало відсвяткував 10-ліття Відділу Юнацтва. З цієї нагоди відправлено Богослуження в наміренні Ю. СУМА, а ввечері влаштовано мистецькі виступи для широкого громадянства.

Праця з юнацтвом на добрій дорозі — присилайте більше виховних матеріалів! (листи з різних Осередків).

Вісті з Канцелярії ГУ СУМА

З приводу трагічної смерті президента Дж. Ф. Кеннеді ГУ СУМА вислала на руки президента Л. Джансона та вдови Дж. Кеннеді телеграму, висловивши своє глибоке співчуття. Протягом тижня після смерті Президента по всіх Осередках відікликано всі юзагові імпрези.

До кінця квітня все членство СУМА має придбати нові однострой. Замовлення на однострой слати на адресу ГУ СУМА.

Цими днями вийде друку ювілейне видання „Під прапорами СУМА“. Хто хотів би набути це розкішне видання, має звернутись на адресу канцелярії ГУ СУМА.

Журнал „Крилаті“ почав другий рік свого існування. Головному редакторові Л. Полтаві бажаємо багато сил та здоров'я, щоб зміг далі вести цей цінний юнацький журнал так само добре, як

СУМІВЦІ — ЛЕЩЕТАРИ



На вершці гори... Лещетарі-сумівці Осередку ім. Павлушка в Шикаго — готові до старту.

ЮНАЦТВО В ДІЇ

Нижче подіємо текст статті в „Шикаго Сандей Трібюн“ з 25-го листопада 1963 р., у студентів „Voice of Youth — Students Tell Views“, під заголовком: „A Reminder From History“.

Стаття Михайла Семкова

В шикагівській газеті „Chicago Sunday Tribune“ з 25-го листопада 1963 р., у студентів „Voice of Youth — Students Tell Views“, під заголовком: „A Reminder From History“.

A REMINDER FROM HISTORY

The close of the second World war brought a flood of immigrants into the United States, among them the Ukrainians. These people came to America to get away from oppressors who forbade them to practice their religious and political beliefs. Although they are now in a new country, old customs, which date back to the 15th century, still are being practiced by the newcomers.

From the Ukraine, a Slavic country south of Russia and north of the Black Sea in eastern Europe, come perfectly timed dance steps and perfectly executed dance routines. The Ukrainian sword dance can be traced back to the days when the Kozaks (Cossacks) were fighting the Turks for national freedom. Many a night, a Kozak would recall in dance pantomime a fight to the death or the death of a comrade. A high-jumping warrior and a slashing sword were to signify Ukraine's fight for freedom.

The Ukraine has been occupied by the Russian imperialistic government for more than two centuries. Not until 1918, during the first World war, did the Ukrainians proclaim their freedom and fight off the oppressors from both sides of her borders—the Red on the north and the German on the west. Both of these powers promised freedom for the Ukraine if she would help beat off the other.

Лист Ірини Сайкевич до Президента Америки

Dear Mr. President, I am a seventh grader in the Matteson Junior High School. My parents came from Ukraine, now under Soviet rule in 1950. They spent many perilous days in fear of being captured by Communists, while fleeing across the borders of Poland, Austria, and Germany.

I was born three weeks after they arrived here. We lived in a small apartment and my father was employed as an intern for \$75.00 a month. Ukrainians who came here earlier sometimes gave us decent meals. All of our furniture and many of our clothes were borrowed.

However, we progressed in some ways. My father is now a doctor, earning enough money for us to have the necessities of life and even some luxuries. He sent me to Ukrainian School every Saturday in Chicago, and wants me to grow up to be a true American patriot, who understands my Ukrainian population.

The whole Ukrainian population in the U. S. is interested in knowing what is being done to help Ukraine and other countries now under the heavy Soviet yoke. I would like to know what the Ukrainian youth, here in the U. S., can do to help our homeland. Could you advise me? Thank you very much for your consideration.

Лист з армії

До Відділу Юнацтва при Осередку Шикаго-Крути Гартуєсь!

Це — наша перша нагода написати Вам листа. Чи Ви дістали нашу картку? В цих останніх днях ми мучимося тяжкою працею — 14-ть годин на день. Ми завжди втомлювались, коли мусили маршувати одну годину в СУМІ, але тут, в таборі, ми маршували щонайменше п'ять годин на день.

Ми живемо з чужинцями, але це не значить, що ми не підтримуємо рідну мову і культуру. Дехто підмішався, коли ми розмовляли по-українськи, і цікавився, якого ми роду. Ми їм помаму почали розказувати, що ми українці, а не росіяни, як більшість з

ГОЛОВНА УПРАВА СУМА
дільється з своїм Членством сумною вісткою, що 4-го грудня 1963 року відійшов у Вічність невтомний працівник СУМА — Голова Осередку ім. Броди в Нью Бртені, Конн., СЛ. П. ДРУГ ОЛЕКСАНДЕР МОХ
Спи, любий Друже, нехай Тобі чужа земля буде пером.
Головна Управа СУМА

Юнацький відділ в Нью Йорку планує створити три нових гуртки

Хоч у Відділі Юнацтва Нью-Йоркського Осередку є вже багато гуртків, в останньому часі підготувались створення трьох нових гуртків: гурток радіоаматорів, гурток радіотехніків та аудіогурток.

Гурток радіоаматорів

Займається слуханням і студіюванням програм на коротких хвилях з цілого світу. Для цього потрібний добрий короткохвильний радіоприймач, який можна сконструювати самому, закупивши потрібні частини. Цей гурток стимулює зацікавлення широким світом, мовами різних народів, їх життям, політикою, новинами, звитованством і технікою радіозв'язу.

При поглибленні праці члени гуртка можуть набути довід (ліцензію) Федеральної Комунікаційної Комісії і збудувати індивідуально або групово аматорську радіостанцію, яка не вимагає надто великих коштів. Для цього на американському книжковому ринку є багато фахова література, з якої члени гуртка можуть черпати відповідні відомості і знання.

Керувати гуртком повинен інженер або завансований радіо-аматор, який, крім теоретичної підготовки, мусить бути практичним порадником та відповідно до знання і здібностей членів гуртка, давати їм щораз складніші завдання.

Гурток радіотехніків

Займається будівництвом і напругою радіових і телевізійних апаратів, як також інших електронічних приладів домашнього вжитку. З огляду на те, що це вводить юнацтво в професійну діяльність, такий їхній гурток по деякому часі може святкувати і виступи тощо.

Справа, яку треба наслідувати

Нижче подіємо в перекладі лист юначки Юлі Чубак до телевізійної програми CBS у справі висвітлення фільму про смерть сл. п. Провідника ОУН С. Бандери та д-ра Лева Ребета. Хай цей лист буде заохотою для інших членів Юнацтва, як треба допомагати нашій визвольній справі.

Dear Miss Czubak: Thank you for your recent letter commenting on the Armstrong Circle Theatre presentation of "The Assassin". We haven't any definite plans to repeat this program at this time, but you may be sure we shall seriously consider it in our future plans. We trust we may count you in the Armstrong Circle Theatre viewing audiences and that our programs continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,
Clyde O. Hess
Manager,
Public Information

СУМІВСЬКА ПІСНЯ

Юні сумівці — юні українці,
Де б не були ми, де б не росли,
Всюди ми гордо стоїмо на стійці,
Ми — Українці юні орли!

(Приспів):
За Рідний Край, за наш звитай,
Вперед, вперед, не відставай!
Вперед, вперед, аж до мети:
У Київ з волею прийти!

Як ти далеко, наша Україно,
Але для тебе всі ми живемо,
Пропор свободу, „Бог і Батьківщина“
Ми, Рідний Краю, для тебе несемо!

(Приспів):
За Рідний Край, за наш звитай,
Вперед, вперед, не відставай!
Вперед, вперед, аж до мети:
У Київ з волею прийти!

Сторінка Співки Української Молоді Америки „ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ“

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За Комісією:
М. Фурда, С. Гановський,
М. Семанішин, Ю. Куляс
А. Нікончук, С. Голіаш.