

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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FREE CAPTIVE UKRAINIANS, DIFENBAKER CHALLENGES KHRUSHCHEV

Soviet Premier Khrushchev could show his good intention for world peace by liberating Ukraine, Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker told a packed house at Massey Hall on Sunday, January 26, 1964 in Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Diefenbaker was guest of honor at the 46th annual celebration of the declaration of Ukraine's independence from Czarist Russia in 1918, an independence that lasted but two short years before the country was overrun and became a Soviet satellite.

Thunderous applause greeted the former Prime Minister as he told his audience that Mr. Khrushchev could start making the United Nations a "great instrument for peace" by paying up the \$56 million which Russia is currently in default.

Mr. Diefenbaker praised the Ukrainian people, for their spirit which had provided the "golden threads in the tapestry of freedom." They were people that had enriched Ukraine and Canada with an abundance of tradition in music and art, providing a "galaxy of greatness" from which all the world could draw a useful lesson.

Reviewing some of the historical highlights of Ukraine, the opposition leader told his audience they well knew the meaning of freedom.

Perhaps Mr. Khrushchev, who himself had told the UN that all the countries of Africa should be free of colonialism, could work this independence day with an announcement that Russia would give up its Com-

Proclamation of Endicott Peabody, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, January 22, 1964, marks the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent national Republic of Ukraine, and

Whereas, During the past four and one-half decades the Ukrainian people have never surrendered the spirit of freedom, nor given up the hope for regaining full freedom and independence, and

Whereas, Both our Congress and our President have recognized the plight of all captive nations by enacting legislation establishing a Captive Nations Week and calling upon the President by his proclamations to focus attention to their plight, and

Whereas, Ukraine is listed as one of the Captive Nations under Russian Communist domination, and

Proclamation of W. W. Scranton, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Whereas, Forty-Six years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people, constituting the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe, chose to become an independent national state; and

Whereas, Only two years later, in 1920, the Ukrainian National Republic became one of the first victims of imperialism by the Soviet Union; and

Whereas, The brave people of Ukraine still bear the oppression of tyranny and remain imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain; and

Whereas, Many Pennsylvanians proudly trace their ancestry to Ukrainian roots and fervently hope and pray for the eventual liberation of their fatherland; and

Carl T. Rowan, American Negro, Named Chief of USIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jan. 21.—President Johnson yesterday appointed Carl T. Rowan, U. S. Ambassador to Finland, to replace Edward R. Murrow as chief of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Mr. Rowan, 38, former newspaperman and author, will be the first American Negro to



The Hon. John G. Diefenbaker

minist colonialism, Mr. Diefenbaker said. Canada is in a position to take a lead in championing the cause of freedom, Mr. Diefenbaker said. The responsibility rests on the shoulders of External Affairs Minister Paul Martin and the opposition leader said he looked forward to seeing Mr. Martin take a strong stand.

During the evening, Prof. Borys Martos, prime minister of the Republic of the Ukraine in 1919-20, now living in New York, addressed the assembly in their native tongue.

The spirit of the occasion was intensified by the colorful Prometheus male voice choir singing a number of well-known Ukrainian folk songs.

U. S. CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO CAPTIVE UKRAINE IN OBSERVING 46TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

SCORES OF U.S. SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN EXTOL UKRAINIANS IN THEIR DEVOTION TO AND LOVE OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 22 (Special).—Scores of U. S. Senators and Representatives honored the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by delivering special addresses dedicated to the struggle of the Ukrainian people as representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches appeared in both Houses of the U.S. Congress with special prayers for the President of the United States of America, the American Congress and the enslaved Ukrainian people who suffer from persecution and tyranny in Communist-dominated Ukraine.

Prior to the observance of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sent a special letter to each U.S. Senator and Congressman requesting that they send individual messages on this important anniversary of the Ukrainian people.

"It would be foolhardy, indeed," wrote Dr. Dobriansky, "to ignore our national allies behind the Iron Curtain because Moscow is experiencing another time of troubles. In fact, this is the time to intensify our paramilitary efforts toward all the captive nations. And with Ukraine the opportunities are great..."

The Most Reverend Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Diocese in Chicago for Ukrainians, delivered a solemn prayer in the House of Representatives, while the Rev. Myron Pacholok, pastor of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy, N. Y., read a prayer in the U.S. Senate.

Statements in U.S. Senate

In the U.S. Senate the following Senators made appropriate statements in honoring the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence: Kenneth B. Keating (Rep., New York); Frank J. Lausche (Dem., Ohio); Daniel K. Inouye (Dem., Hawaii); Quentin N. Burdick (Dem., North Dakota); Everett M. Dirksen

(Rep., Illinois) and Thomas J. Dodd (Dem., Connecticut).

Statements in the House of Representatives

On the same day, that is January 22, 1964 in the House of Representatives the following Congressmen made statements in commemoration of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and sovereignty: Mark Andrews (Rep., North Dakota); Thaddeus J. Dulski (Dem., New York); Frank J. Becker (Rep., New York); Frank T. Bow (Rep., Ohio); Don L. Short (Rep., North Dakota); Harold C. Ostertag (Rep., New York); R. Walter Riehlman (Rep., New York); Albert H. Quie (Rep., Minnesota); Daniel J. Flood (Dem., Pennsylvania); Michael A. Feighan (Dem., Ohio); Edward J. Patten (Dem., New Jersey); John C. Kluczynski (Dem., Illinois); William G. Bray (Rep., Indiana); Ronald V. Libonati (Dem., Illinois); Edward J. Derwinski (Rep., Illinois); Frank J. Horton (Rep., New York); James C. Cleveland (Rep., New Hampshire); L. N. Nedzi (Dem., Michigan); Seymour Halpern (Rep., New York); James J. Delaney (Dem., New York); Barratt O'Hara (Dem., Illinois); George H. Fallon (Dem., Maryland); George M. Wallhauser (Rep., New Jersey); Edward P. Boland (Dem., Massachusetts); Clement C. Zablocki (Dem., Wisconsin); Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (Dem., New Jersey); Roman C. Pucinski (Dem., Illinois); Joseph G. Minih (Dem., New Jersey); Cornelius E. Gallagher (Dem., New Jersey); Leonard Farberstein (Dem., New York); John H. Dent (Dem., Pennsylvania); Glenard P. Libscomb (Rep., Ohio); William H. Bates (Rep., Massachusetts); James D. Weaver (Rep., Pennsylvania); Charles S. Joelson (Dem., New Jersey); Abraham J. Multer (Dem., New York); John D. Dingell (Dem., Michigan); Henry C. Schadeberg (Rep., Wisconsin); Fernand J. St. Germain (Dem., R. I.); John V. Lindsay (Rep., New York) and Alexander Pirnie (Rep., New York).

Congressman O'Neill in Support Of Captive Nations Committee

BOSTON, MASS.—Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts, member of the House Rules Committee has again declared his support for the establishment of a special Committee on Captive Nations as provided in the Flood Resolution (H. R. 14), which has been pending before the House Rules Committee since January 1963.

In a recent letter to the Boston Branch of UCCA, Congr. O'Neill stated: "Thank you for your letter with the enclosed petition on the Captive Nations Resolution on the Captive Nations Resolution. I am sure that this legislation is presently pending before the Rules Committee, sub-

ject to scheduling of Chairman Smith. I have joined with my colleague on the Rules Committee, Ray Madden, in doing everything we possibly can to get this measure out of our Committee and onto the floor of the House for a vote."

The petition you have sent to me is being forwarded to Chairman Smith as another effort on my part to secure early and favorable action. The UCCA in Boston, Mass., initiated 2 petitions and secured over 400 signatures in support of the Flood Resolution (H. R. 14). Petitions were sent to Congr. Howard W. Smith, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, through Congressman John W. McCormack and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Senate Told of Soviet Religious Persecution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York called the attention of the Senate to a renewed "anti-religious campaign" in the Soviet Union aimed at Christians.

Keating said the Soviet Communists, "unable to throttle the most peaceful and nonpolitical group within their own country, have undertaken a ruthless campaign to root out religious faith."

He said that the Communist party newspapers have used "transparent ruses" in this new effort, such as attacking

baptism as "a cause of pneumonia."

Other tactics, Keating said, include a recommendation by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation for establishment of a commission to create new civil ceremonies to take the place of religious rites. He also noted earlier persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

He expressed "sympathy to those genuinely pious religious leaders and followers in the Soviet Union, that they may resist these renewed attempts to crush spiritual strength."



On photo, taken after the ceremony honoring the Ukrainian people on the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence held on January 22, 1964 in Washington, D.C. are, left to right: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky; Rev. M. Makukh; Rep. Robert Taft, Jr., Ohio; Rep. Carl Albert, Okla.; Rep. William G. Bray, Ind.; Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Pa.; Speaker John W. McCormack, Mass.; Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro; Rep. Ray J. Madden, Ind.; Rep. Roland V. Libonati, Ill.; Rev. Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of House; Rep. John C. Kluczynski, Ill.; Rep. Barratt O'Hara, Ill. Present but not shown, Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York.

Ukrainian Communities Observe 46th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence With Concerts and Public Manifestations

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The observance of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was held on Sunday, January 26, 1964 at the Washington Irving High School in New York City under the sponsorship of the Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations, a branch of the UCCA. The program consisted of an official part and a concert. Mrs. K. Peleshok, president of the United Organizations, read the Universals of the Ukrainian Central Rada, while Michael Piznak and Walter Steek, New York attorneys, read the proclamations of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor Robert F. Wagner, respectively.

Col. P. Shpiruk was the principal speaker at the celebration who dwelt on the historical significance of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence on January 22, 1918.

The musical part of the celebration featured a choral program by the Ukrainian Choir "Dumka" of New York under the direction of John Zadorozny, and solo numbers by Mrs. Martha Kobryn-Kokolska, a member of the N. Y. City Center Opera; Prof. A. Bernick and S. Omelsky were the piano accompanists, and Mrs. V. Kalyin recited a patriotic poem.

Jersey City, N. J.

Jersey City, N. J.—Ukrainian Americans of Jersey City, N. J., held a mass rally in commemoration of the Ukrainian Independence Proclamation forty six years ago, on Sunday, January 26 at the local Community Center with a capacity crowd in attendance.

The program opened with an originally phrased invocation by the Rev. Anthony Borsa, pastor of the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, followed by the singing of the Ukrainian and the American national anthems by all those in attendance. Introductory remarks in Ukrainian were delivered by Volodymyr Bilyk, chairman of the Jersey City branch of the UCCA, and in English by the Hon. Marcel E. Wagner, judge of the state division of the Workmen's Compensation Board, who also introduced the guest speaker, the Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Senator from New Jersey.

In his address Senator Williams praised the Ukrainian people for their determination in the struggle for freedom and independence so manifestly expressed by the acts of January 22, 1918 and 1919, and for their continuous resistance to oppression and tyranny imposed from without by a cruel and ruthless invader from the north.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Ukrainian community of Western Pennsylvania solemnly observed the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence on Sunday, January 26, 1964 with a concert at the church hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The guest speaker at the celebration was Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications in New York, who spoke in English and who dwelt on the present political situation and how it relates to the plight of the Ukrainian people to freedom and national independence. Earlier Mr. Dushnyck spoke on the Ukrainian radio program "Song of Ukraine," in which he appealed for vigorous support of the UCCA.

Other features on the program were the address in Ukrainian by Gregory Linchewsky, the introductory remarks by Metro Staroschak, president of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Western Pennsylvania, the reading of the Proclamations of Governor William W. Scranton and Mayor Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh by Rosalia Procyk, and of the Universals by Volodymyr Mazur. The Ukrainian National Chorus, under the direction of the Very Rev. Stephen Hallick, of the Mandolin Orchestra of St.

J. GRONOUSKI, POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO SPEAK AT UNA JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT CARNEGIE HALL

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special).—The Hon. John A. Gronouski, Postmaster General, will be the principal speaker at the 70th UNA Jubilee Celebration which will be held on Saturday, February 22, 1964 in New York City's Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Gronouski, 45 years of age, is a first American of Slavic (Polish) descent to serve as a cabinet member of the U.S. Government. He was born in Dunbar, Wisconsin, and is a holder of three degrees from the University of Wisconsin in the field of economics with a major in public finance. In 1942 he entered the Army Air Corps as a private and later served as a navigator holding the rank of First Lieutenant. He married the former Mary Louise Metz of Madison, Wis.; they have two daughters, Stacy, 10 and Julie, 7.

Mr. Gronouski was appointed to the post of Postmaster General by the late President John F. Kennedy, confirmed by the Senate on September 24, 1963, and sworn in at the White House on September 30, 1963.



The Hon. John Gronouski Postmaster General

Ukrainian People Can Point Way To Freedom - States UNA President In Edmonton

Edmonton, Alta.—It is a duty of the Ukrainian people everywhere to point the way for the free world.

Joseph Lesawyer, president of the Ukrainian National Association of the United States, told an audience of over two thousand persons in the Jubilee Auditorium, Sunday, January 26, 1964 afternoon that co-existence was impossible with a country having Russia's imperialistic tendencies.

Since Ukraine was the first independent nation to fall behind the Iron Curtain—it was taken by Russia in 1921—Mr. Lesawyer felt the Ukrainians held the responsibility of pointing up "Russia's Achilles heel."

Appearing in the entertainment part of the program were soloists Hanna Sherey and Lev Reynarovich, the "Trembita" chorus of Newark under the direction of Vsevolod Budny, folk dancing group of Ukrainian girl scouts under the direction of Roman Petrina, young accordionist Anastasia Gitel, and Anna Dydik, member of SUMA, who recited a poem by B. Lepky.

U.C.C.A. IN ACTION

On January 10, 1964 a World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the meeting of the UCCA Policy Board, the matter of audiences with Ukrainian church authorities and the like.

Prior to the meeting of the Executive Board of the UCCA on January 10, 1964, a press conference for the Ukrainian publications was held at the UCCA office for the purpose of enlisting assistance of the Ukrainian press in the UCCA financial campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund. Attending the press conference were representatives of Svoboda, America, The People's Will, Ukrainian National Word, Our Life and UCCA publications.

On Saturday, January 18, 1964 Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, took part in the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism (AA-CCC), held in the headquarters of the American Legion in Washington, D. C. Mr. Dushnyck, as representative of the UCCA, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference.

Mary's Ukrainian Church of McKees Rocks under the direction of Isidore Lukovsky, performed several Ukrainian patriotic songs and selections.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—On Sunday, January 26, 1964, under the auspices of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America the Ukrainian community of Bridgeport observed the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence with a concert at the Ukrainian National Home, which was attended by several hundred people. There were guests from the neighboring cities, and a

delegation from the Byelorussians.

The program consisted of an address by I. Zakovorotny of New Haven, readings of the Universal and of the proclamation by the Mayor of Bridgeport, and choral numbers by the Ukrainian choir directed by Prof. Kozak, and a children choir led by Mrs. Chubaty and Mrs. Shust.

UCCA Field Organizer Ivan Bazarko of New York delivered a short but concise address on the present activities and operations of the UCCA and appealed to all present for their generous support of this all-national organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent.



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Editorial

APATHY AND INDIFFERENCE: OUR PERENNIALILLS

There is no doubt that our organizational life as a whole suffers considerably from the perennial diseases which seem to plague our organizational system. These ills are our growing apathy and indifference to the organizational work of our community.

Our Ukrainian American community, like other American ethnic groups, is part and parcel of the pluralistic society which is the United States of America. Thanks to our traditional liberty and the freedom of expression and action, the ethnic life in America has been flourishing with varying degrees from the very inception of this great republic.

Ukrainian life in America has been a telling and inspiring story. While steadily progressing in its development and growth, it fluctuated and had its ups and downs depending on the waves of Ukrainian immigrants who were coming to these shores, supplying and providing new cultural and economic resources to the rapidly-growing Ukrainian community, making it what it has become in the past seventy or eighty years.

The last wave of the mass Ukrainian immigrant influx to this country occurred in the aftermath of World War II, when between 1946-1953 some 100,000 Ukrainian displaced persons and refugees arrived for permanent resettlement in this country. They brought a wealth of skills and talents, and in general constituted a powerful and resourceful addition to the Ukrainian community in America. As a result our organizational life, including political, social and cultural life, reached the height of its development, thus making the Ukrainian ethnic group one of the most active and dynamic on the American scene.

But for the past few years we have been witnessing a very significant and even dangerous phenomenon. We notice a gradual flight of our people, especially young people, from organizational life and into the realm of privacy. This escapism cannot be justified on any grounds. Our cultural and organizational life must go on despite the fact that the older generation is gradually dying out. Where are the ranks of the young generations to take the rightful place of their fathers?

Some new disease seems to be plaguing our ranks. Our people are afraid to take part in organizational life; they find all sorts of excuses and alibis in order to avoid their civic responsibilities. Sometimes at the annual meetings of our organizations it is impossible to elect a slate of new officers. All seem to want to flee into the quiet and sheltered private life. As a result we see our organizational life vegetating instead of blooming, and our organizational effectiveness and productivity greatly impaired. This is most vividly demonstrated in the weak yields in the campaign for the Ukrainian National Fund, in poor attendances at Ukraine's independence observances and in the general decline of our national and cultural life.

And yet we must realize that with the arrival of new Ukrainian immigrants from Ukraine closed for some time, the perpetuation of Ukrainian cultural, political and artistic life must be continued solely by the resources at our disposal now. What will happen in a decade and two from now if we fail in our work to perpetuate our cultural and national heritage in America?

These sobering thoughts should be earnestly taken into consideration by every American of Ukrainian descent who is proud of his national Ukrainian origin.

FRANCE'S BIG "FAUX PAS"

The recognition of Red China by the French government of President de Gaulle is a turning point in the relations between the free world and the communist world. What advantage France will draw from this great and dangerous move is as yet to be seen, but the fact that France went against the express advice of the U.S. government constitutes in itself a grand breach in the Western alliance.

Such a recognition may boost somewhat Peking in its quarrel with Moscow, but eventually it may start Red China on a new pathway of power which one day may drag the United States into a war to save Communist Russia from being overrun by Red Chinese masses.

It is ironic to recall that the United States saved France twice in the span of a quarter of a century from Germany, and now the France of President de Gaulle is acting against the wishes and interests of the United States, which is the principal leader of the Western alliance.

The French government, at least for the time being, decided not to break diplomatic relations with the government of President Chiang Kai-shek on Taipei, which suggests strongly that the French may have been following a line which was suggested by some American leaders, for example, U.S. Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles, who propounded a "two-China" policy, that is, the recognition of both Red China and Nationalist China.

With Great Britain breaking our economic blockade of Cuba by selling buses to the communist government of Castro, and now de Gaulle's recognition of Red China—all this seems to point to the gradual disintegration of the Western alliance, which may well leave us alone and isolated in the face of the mounting threats and aggressions on the part of Moscow and its satellites and tools the world over.

This is the first major result of a "policy of peaceful coexistence" which the Western world espoused as a means of averting the danger of war with the Soviet Union. The fact remains that by appeasing and submitting to communism, we merely are postponing the day of our own final destruction, and Khrushchev is sure to win the world without even firing a single shot.

Metropolitan Slipy Named To Eastern Congregation

VATICAN CITY—Ukrainian Rite Archbishop Joseph Slipy of Lviv, who has resided in Rome since his release by the Soviet Union a year ago after 18 years of detention, has been appointed a member of the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches by Pope Paul VI. The congregation is headed by the Pope himself as Prefect. Charged with overseeing the life of Eastern Rite Churches in union with the Holy See, it is composed of 26 cardinals and six patriarchs of the Middle East.

Pope John XXIII had named Archbishop Slipy a consultant to the congregation last April. Pope Paul broadened the influence of the Eastern Rite hierarchies this past November by naming 16 archbishops and bishops consultants. The congregation now has representatives of all Eastern rite communities.

THE IDEAS OF PRESIDENT De GAULLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING
It has always been difficult to grasp the workings of the mind of President de Gaulle. From the early days of World War II, when he appeared at the head of the Free French with his Cross of Lorraine, he has been a silent and almost ominous figure in his devotion to the grandeur and the glory of France. To that all else is subordinated and for that reason it was as impossible for him to cooperate sympathetically with Winston Churchill and General Montgomery or with President Roosevelt and General Eisenhower. All gave him a grudging respect but they could not understand the depth of his feelings which put France above the cause of Allied victory and opposed him to many of the joint decisions that were taken.

After the war, he refused the limitations of the Fourth Republic and he remained in retirement as that reeled on through crisis after crisis, the loss of Indo-China, the Algerian revolt, and all the other humiliations which France suffered with an untrustworthy army, quarreling politicians, and social disorders. He waited for he was well aware that sooner or later he would be called back to restore the grandeur and the glory of France, and he was through a revolt of the army in Algeria. Once secure in power in the Fifth Republic, he disintegrated the French colonial empire, turned his face away from Guinea when that new republic voted against affiliation with France, restored discipline in the army and gave Algeria its independence.

We must remember, however, that it was the leaders of the Fourth Republic who commenced the dangerous game of withdrawing troops assigned to NATO to use at their own discretion in Africa. That process once begun has been continued by de Gaulle as a matter of definite policy.

To de Gaulle, the outstanding feature of the present time is the fact that France and Europe as he conceives it, are dependent upon the power of a non-European country, the United States, and a semi-European power, Great Britain, which feels closer to the nations of the British Commonwealth than to her neighbor across the Channel, and he feels that it is for him to correct this impossible situation. But how?

De Gaulle estimates that we are living in an atomic age and he sincerely believes that no nation can be a great nation without at least a token atomic force, at least in the beginning. He realizes far more deeply than many of the statesmen in America and Great Britain that the present Disarmament Conference is merely shadow-boxing and in so far as it succeeds and as the United Nations succeed, they are furnishing excuses for weakening the free world. He does not believe that any relaxation of tension between Moscow and Washington can be of advantage to Europe and least of all to France, so long as the two English-speaking countries maintain closer contact than either does with France. He confidently expects that some day, if Communism attacks, the United States to save itself from destruction will refuse to

use atomic weapons in behalf of Europe and will rather see Europe fall than risk being drawn in to save it, at least in the beginning. That is why with the same breath he can speak of loyalty to his allies and see the need for an independent France and Europe.

There is still more to it than this and in his profound distrust of the Anglo-Saxons, he cannot overlook the loss of French Canada, the failure of the French Empire in Mexico, the loss of Indo-China, of the French possessions in India and Africa, the French position in the Middle East and the American and Russian willingness to support the United Nations in allowing Nasser to seize the Suez Canal. It all adds in his mind up to a deliberate Anglo-Saxon willingness to exploit France for their own purposes and his sense of his duty to France urges him to oppose this.

So de Gaulle has openly made proposals for the neutralization of Vietnam, he has volunteered help to Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, and in general it is his belief that French culture and French economic power will in the long run restore the position and the prestige of France in those areas. If this runs counter to American policy, it makes no difference for de Gaulle is sure that if America has to come again to the aid of Europe, it will be France that will be helped first for reason of geography, since it is only France on the continent that can offer a clear road into Central Europe.

At the same time, de Gaulle is paying more and more attention to the cultural role of

Oppose U.S.-Soviet Negotiations

The more the United States negotiates with Khrushchev, the more determined he is in his position. So he has refused to allow France to enter the Disarmament Conference, has refused to sign the atomic test ban, and any other agreement that is obviously engineered by American and Soviet diplomats.

He has another facet to his thinking and one that has dominated French policy for a long while. It is the slogan "Do not be friends with your neighbor but with your neighbor's neighbor." So long as Franco-German rivalry was intense, France sought the support of Russia and the Franco-Russian understanding came almost simultaneously with the formation of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. After the collapse of Russia, France sought to surround Germany by alliances with Poland and the Little Entente and when these crashed, the idea of replacing them has never vanished. Today, as de Gaulle sees it, France and Germany are reconciled and the menace that must be guarded against comes from the Soviet Union. He admits that in time this or part of it may be brought back into contact with Europe but he does not believe that it will be soon. Therefore the only country that can satisfy this condition is Red China and it is with this in mind that he has decided to extend recognition, cost what it may in terms of the defense of the free world.

His energy and his vision delight the French, all except the Communists and some of the more determined Socialists, and barring some untoward event, de Gaulle will be able to maintain his position so long as he has health and strength. He sees his chance now when Red China and the Kremlin seem to be at odds but here for the first time we may well wonder if he has not taken a desperate gamble for which he is not ready nor France, in case the two Communist countries unite. With this break in the wall of the free world, he must act rapidly to unify what he regards as Europe and establish it on a firm basis, so that it can function without his almost fanatic devotion to his ideals.

The immediate results we can not foresee in Europe but there can be little doubt that it will involve serious difficulties for the United States, unless this country shifts back its goal from peace to liberation and gives up its support for every action of the United Nations even if it seems contrary to American interests. De Gaulle will bring about a new assessment of American policy by Americans and the administration and the State Department need to do this seriously and honestly if its goal of a free world is to be won.

THE CENTENARY OF 'A RUSSIAN LEGEND' IN AMERICA

By V. DUBROWSKY
(Conclusion)

A. Lincoln by the Russians was used by them much later. When World War I started and Russia was in need of American military supplies this incident of 1863 was dug up from the Russian state archives and used to show how "benevolent" Russia was in supporting President Lincoln during the Civil War (see: an article by A. Bielomor in *Morskoy Sbornik*, 1914).

The "Russian legend" was revived for the second time in the 1930's. At that time Stalin, who had brought the USSR on the verge of an economic collapse by his policy of forced collectivization, needed the support of the United States, mainly food supplies, machines and money credits as well as diplomatic recognition of his cruel tyranny. Immediately, articles and booklets concerning the

collective work: "Outlines of the New and Contemporary History of the USA"; published by the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 1960, Vols. 1-2; and of the more popular booklet: "Civil War in the U.S.A." by R. F. Ivanov, Moscow, 1960. All of these publications are replete with overblown descriptions of the Russian fleets' visit to the United States in 1863; "the important international event"; "the support of the Federal government"; "the real military-political alliance of Russia and the USA"; "the stopping of England's intervention threat" and so on.

The official government newspaper *Pravda* of November 3, 1957, went even as far as to confirm the story that "Russia ordered its flotillas into the American waters, according to the demands of the official circles of the USA."

In 1963 the Russian Communists published a special booklet, "Centennial Anniversary of

Report of Federal Planning and Projects Committee on Shevchenko Monument

Public Law 86-749, approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 884), authorized the erection, without expense to the United States, of a statue of Taras Shevchenko, described therein as a Ukrainian poet and national leader, by an association or committee organized for such purpose, on public grounds in the District of Columbia selected by the Secretary of the Interior. The authorizing legislation requires approval by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts of the site selected by the Secretary of the Interior and of the design and plans for such statue. In reporting on S. J. Res. 54 of the 86th Congress (which became Public Law 86-749), the Commission stated that it "would have no objection to the enactment of the legislation since it will have an opportunity to review the choice of the site and the site plan before the statue is erected."

In accordance with the enabling legislation, the Secretary of the Interior submitted and the Commission approved, at its meeting on December 6, 1962, after favorable recommendation of this Committee, as the site of the Taras Shevchenko statue the triangular park area north of P Street, east of Florida Avenue, and west of 22nd Street, N.W. (U.S. Reservation 360). Approval of the site followed defeat of a motion to defer consideration of site for the statue until completion of the 1985 Comprehensive Plan for the District of Columbia and the availability of the recommendations to be included therein with respect to the location of monuments and

memorials. The Commission of Fine Arts had previously approved the site, as well as the design of the memorial in principle, at its meeting on October 17, 1962. Subsequently, at its meeting on April 4, 1963, the Planning Commission approved the site plan and design for the memorial, as shown on drawings and photographs bearing NCFPC Plan File No. 22.00 (73.10)-21376.

At the Commission meeting on November 7, 1963, Mr. Louchheim gave notice that, pursuant to the By-Laws and Rules of Procedure of the Commission, he would move at the Commission meeting on December 5, 1963, to rescind the approvals on December 6, 1962 and April 4, 1963, of the site and site plan and design, respectively, for the Taras Shevchenko Memorial. By letter dated December 4, 1963, the Secretary of the Interior requested that the Commission "carefully restudy (the Taras Shevchenko Memorial) proposal before the project proceeds" in view of the legislation sponsored by the Department of the Interior and endorsed by the Commission (S.J. Res. 41) providing for a screening board to evaluate and submit recommendations with respect to the placing of statues and memorials in the Nation's Capital. At the December 5, 1963 meeting, upon Mr. Louchheim's request and without objection, this Committee was instructed to review the site and site plan and design approvals.

The Commission has received a heavy volume of mail from organizations and individuals—both proponents and opponents of the construction of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial. Substantially all of the communications deal with the propriety or desirability of erecting a statue or memorial to Shevchenko in Washington, D. C., a subject which this Committee believes to be beyond the scope of the Commission's responsibilities and competence. In any event, the Congress has authorized such a memorial and has limited the responsibilities of the Commission in this matter to review and approval of the location, site plan, and design. It is hoped that the Congress will in the future share with a screening body such as would be established under S. J. Res. 41 responsibility for determining at least the criteria, guidelines, and policies for memorializing persons and events in the Nation's Capital, but the prospective creation of such a body does not confer on the National Capital Planning Commission authority to negate the Congressional authorization for a Shevchenko memorial.

In accordance with the Commission's directive, the Federal Planning and Projects Committee has carefully reviewed the site plan and design approvals and finds no basis upon which it should recommend to the Commission the rescission of such approvals.

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

"Russo-American eternal friendship" appeared on the market (see: works by E. Adamov, 1930, and M. Malkin, 1939). But once Stalin got all that he wanted from the United States, this propaganda literature stopped from being published.

At the time of the Berlin blockade (1948) and during the Korean war, there was no place for this "Russo-American friendship." But after Stalin's death, in the period of the "cold war thaw," the "Russian legend" was again evoked for the purpose of deceiving the American people. Now Russian Communist historians publish books which are aimed, on the one hand, to discredit the American political system and the American way of life, and, on the other, to glorify the "assistance" of the Russian fleet in 1863 to President Lincoln.

Such is the theme of A. V. Yefimov's "Outlines of History of the USA from the Discovery of America until the End of the Civil War", Moscow, 1958; of

the Arrival of the Russian Flotillas in America." Washington, D.C.-Munich, West Germany. In this booklet this "Russian legend" was given extensive coverage and prepared in such a way as to give materials and ideas for the propaganda of "Russo-American friendship," the sale of wheat, the joint flight to the moon and so on.

I suggest that Americans who can read Russian look at the books and booklets, but simultaneously read the article, — ignored by Russian historians, — of an American historian, half a century ago: "The Russian Fleet and the Civil War" by F. A. Golder ("American Historical Review", Vol. XX, July 1915, pp. 801-812), where this visit was presented in its true light and on the basis of sources of Russian state archives. It would be worthwhile to reprint the article by F. A. Golder in order to stop the spreading of the false "Russian legend" of the 19th century.

In 1861 the pressure on Alexander II was so great that he freed his serfs; but Shevchenko's untimely death did not permit him to live to see the fruit of his struggle. Many Ukrainians being freed, and inflamed with the powerful words of their poet, went to search for this land of the "new and righteous law"—the land of Washington.

As long as we mistake Ukrainians for Russians and as long as there is a Post where editors savagely attack our Congress, administration, Americans of Ukrainian descent and Shevchenko, there is a definite need for a Shevchenko statue in Washington and also a postage stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth.

This is the best way to inform Americans of our Champion of Liberty and his fellow countrymen who contributed to our way of life and our culture. In the words of *The Washington Evening Star*, "The nation and the capital will be enriched by the remembrance of a far-off poet and hero who devoted his life to freedom."

Jerry Lykтей
(The Observer-Dispatch, Utica, N. Y.)

KEEP THE U.N.A. IN MIND

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK
It is a fact that large numbers of our people are insured in American commercial insurance companies. It is true that these companies are still selling policies to Ukrainians, Ukrainian Americans, and Ukrainian Canadians. This makes it very difficult for organizers and officers of branches of the Ukrainian National Association to bring new members in to the organization. Our comparatively few UNA workers cannot reach as many people nor cover as much territory as the thousands of commercial insurance agents; and it would be futile for the UNA to attempt to match the newspaper, radio, mail, magazine and television advertising output of even one commercial company!

Despite this competition the UNA still manages to get a few hundred new members every month, and now and then it has an exceptionally good month. It goes without saying that things could and should be a lot better. The UNA could make good use of more organizers and, if the reader is interested in a business opportunity, it may be to his advantage to contact the Main Office in Jersey City. Also, the UNA would very much like to have branches in areas where there are no branches now. There are many such areas throughout the United States and Canada. Anyone interested in forming a branch in any city or town where the UNA has no branch should write to the UNA for information and instruction.

The UNA relies heavily on its *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly* to keep its members interested in the organization and to attract new members. Copies of both newspapers reach many non-members either through subscription or hand-to-hand circulation. We urge these non-members to give serious thought to the idea of joining our fraternal benefit society. A letter or card addressed to the Main Office will bring its writer a copy of the

UNA Facts booklet, available in either English or Ukrainian, which contains complete information about the organization and membership certificate rates at all ages.

If the reader is already a UNA member, or was a member, or is the holder of a fully paid-up certificate, we urge him or her to keep the UNA in mind for his or her future insurance needs. The UNA is anxious to be of service!

Our reader should keep in mind the fact that the insurance age limitation is 65 and that a person that old may carry as much as \$2,500 UNA insurance. This means that any member who is insured for less than that amount may apply for additional insurance. Many of the older UNA members are insured under \$500 certificates and such small coverage is inadequate these days. So, reader, if you have parents who have not yet passed age 65 and who are inadequately insured, here is an opportunity for them to get the additional protection they need with their own organization, the UNA.

The insurance limitation for younger people is very generous. Up to age 40 the limit is \$50,000. Any member, or non-member for that matter, who would like to take out a sizable amount of insurance, will find that the UNA is fully prepared to handle his application. Double indemnity coverage is available. With such coverage a \$50,000 certificate pays off \$100,000 in the event the insured dies by accidental means.

Let us not forget children! The UNA has worthwhile certificates for children, most of which are available with the Payor Benefit Contract (providing for the waiver of dues should the beneficiary die before the child reaches age 21). So, reader, if you have a son or a daughter, or a grandchild, or a nephew, or a niece, or a young cousin, think about having that child protected under a UNA certificate.

Letters to the Editor

ON JAN. 8, 1964, The Observer Dispatch carried an AP article, "Storm Centers Around Russian Poet." Taras Shevchenko, about whom the article was written, is a Ukrainian poet and not a Russian poet, as the article stated.

In spite of the fact that your newspaper is sympathetic to the Ukrainian cause, the thousands of Americans of Ukrainian descent in this area were very indignant and angry to have their poet laureate labelled Russian. On other occasions Ukrainians and their heroes have been called Russians and I wish to point out that this is an error which should not be repeated.

Being connected with education, I was flooded with telephone calls inquiring if there is any source in Utica where Shevchenko is listed as a Russian poet. I spent some time in the Utica Public Library, Utica College Library and several school libraries and I did not find a single place where he was listed as a Russian poet.

On the contrary, in the 1961 edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 22, on page 669, under "Ukrainian Literature" I found that "...it took the genius of Taras Shevchenko (1814-61) to breathe a new na-

tional spirit into romanticism and into all of Ukrainian literature."

Although *The Washington Post* in an editorial states that Shevchenko is "known to few Americans," it is safe to say that every library in the nation has either Shevchenko's works or a reference book where information can be found pertaining to this poet. His works have been translated into some 50 languages of the world. Volumes of his poems are found in the Utica Public Library and Utica College Library, not only in English translation but also in Ukrainian.

Shevchenko was very much impressed with our country's freedoms and our President Washington and he wrote: "When will we receive our Washington, with a new and righteous law?" Although he was imprisoned for his beliefs, he continued to fight for freedom of serfs and freedom of all mankind. His powerful verses found their way to every Ukrainian home, and Russians themselves were impressed with his courage.

In 1861 the pressure on Alexander II was so great that he freed his serfs; but Shevchenko's untimely death did not permit him to live to see the fruit of his struggle. Many Ukrainians being freed, and inflamed with the powerful words of their poet, went to search for this land of the "new and righteous law"—the land of Washington.

As long as we mistake Ukrainians for Russians and as long as there is a Post where editors savagely attack our Congress, administration, Americans of Ukrainian descent and Shevchenko, there is a definite need for a Shevchenko statue in Washington and also a postage stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of his birth.

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Jerry Lykтей
(The Observer-Dispatch, Utica, N. Y.)

PANORAMA

— of the —

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Stories about roosters and goats, dogs and cats, that Ukrainian children have been listening to and laughing at for hundreds of years are now available in English. Ukrainian Folk Tales, translated by Marie Halun Bloch from the original collections of Ivan Rudchenko and Maria Lukiyenko, has been published by Coward-McCann, Inc. (76 p., \$3.50). The book was illustrated by J. Hnizdovsky.

The Saturday Review of January 18 gave the book a very favorable reception, and the publishers of the book say that each of the stories in Ukrainian Folk Tales has "heart and humor" as well as "enduring freshness and flavor."

Mrs. Bloch, author of several children's books, reached into her own Ukrainian background for these stories, for they are some that she listened to in her own childhood.

Children will delight in the wonderful illustrations of Mr. Hnizdovsky, whose works are in the Boston Museum, the Cleveland Museum and a number of other museums. Of Ukrainian birth, Mr. Hnizdovsky knew most of the stories in this book from his childhood, too.

The County Citizen of New York City, N. Y., recently devoted a whole page of words and pictures to the "reverse glass paintings" of Yaroslava Surmach Mills and said that UNICEF is considering using 12 of her paintings in their Christmas card series.

Mrs. Mills, who lives with her small son Nikolas in West Nyack, N. Y., decided Christmas-before-last to make some glass paintings for her friends. She knew painted glass pictures were a part of Ukrainian folk art and she had seen examples while visiting Iron Curtain countries some years ago.

Some of Mrs. Mills' paintings were exhibited in a New York City bank, others in the window of Cassebeer's Pharmacy in the Madison Avenue art gallery sector of New York. Most were bought up immediately by people who found them "appealing" and "joyous".

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Surmach Sr. of New York and Saddle River, N. J., Mrs. Mills was an art instructor at Manhattanville College and art director of Humpty Dumpty Magazine before her marriage. She is also an expert in the art of "writing" Ukrainian Eastern eggs, about which she wrote in detail in The Ukrainian Arts.

At their annual convention in Chicago recently, American Slavists and Linguists honored Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki on his 70th birthday and Dr. Yaroslav Rudnytsky on the 30th year of his activity in the field of learning and research. Dr. Smal-Stocki, who heads the Ukrainian Institute at Marquette University in Wisconsin, is president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, while Dr. Rudnytsky is president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada.

The two men were honored

at a reception in the Hotel Morrison. Among those present were Dr. Vasyl Lew of Scranton, Pa., Dr. Maria Ovcharenko of New Orleans, La., Dr. Ivan Sydoruk of Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Volodymyr Zhyla of Lubbock, Tex.

Opera singer Maria Baluk, who became the bride last month of Raul Lascano, Argentine Consul in Chicago, took part in the Ukrainian Independence Day program held in Chicago January 26. Accompanied for the dramatic soprano's program of songs by Ukrainian and foreign composers were Ihor Bilohrud.

At their marriage, Argentinian-born Miss Baluk and Mr. Lascano received the blessing of the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

Now on a brief visit to Argentina, Mr. and Mrs. Lascano are expected to go soon to Paris, and Miss Baluk will make a concert tour of Italy, France and other European countries in the near future.

A blood bank which will serve Ukrainians living in the Boston area has been set up by Dr. John S. Didiuk of Roslindale, Mass. Dr. Didiuk, a dentist, instituted the service with the help of the New England branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, and the approval of the American Red Cross.

Donors must be in good health and between 18 and 59 years of age. To make certain that Ukrainian donations are credited to the New England branch and thereby reserved for Ukrainians, donors should write "Ukrainian Medical Association" or "Dr. John S. Didiuk" in the space on donor cards marked "Please Credit this Donation to...". Further inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Didiuk at 825 South Street, Roslindale, Mass., or telephone FA 3-0683.

Ukrainian Christmas traditions were depicted by Tania Osadca in an article which appeared recently in Newsday, a Garden City, L. I., newspaper. Miss Osadca, a member of Newsday's staff, told about ancient traditions brought to America from other lands and described Christmas customs practiced by the Orest Dackiw family of Uniondale, L. I.

An exhibit of art work by Yaroslav Vyzhnytsky and Bohdan Tytla will be opened tomorrow noon (February 2) in the Ukrainian Arts and Literary Club, 149 Second Avenue, New York. The exhibit, sponsored by the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America, may be viewed until February 16, on Saturdays from 6 to 9 p. m. and on Sundays from noon to 8 p. m.

Olga Pavlova, Canadian-born soprano now living in Coral Gables, Fla., recently gave two performances in which she "premiered" a song dedicated to her by composer Mana-Zuc-

Ukrainian "Wedding Party" At Carnegie Hall



Pictured in New York's Carnegie Hall are a Ukrainian "bride," Miss Natalka Hloba (center) and her two attendants—Miss Gail Bezkorowajny, on the left, and Miss Nadia Danylyshyn, on the right, who took part in Macy's Bridal Show, on January 8th.

The Ukrainian wedding group was attired in authentic Kievan costumes, designed and embroidered by Mrs. Alexandra Braznick, with the "bridesmaids" wearing original wedding wreaths from Ukraine.

ca, who's known for his song "I Love Life". Her song—"My Daily Prayer"—was performed in programs given by the Surfside Music Society and the Musicians Club of America, the latter honoring the National League of American Penwomen.

Miss Pavlova also sang compositions of Mozart, Schubert and other renowned composers, as well as Ukrainian songs, which she always includes in her programs.

An original costume designed by Ludmila Polchaninoff, an apparel design major at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology, was shown at the Schiffli Lace and Embroidery Company's annual dinner-dance held recently in the Americana Hotel, New York. Miss Polchaninoff, who's 19, is the daughter of Ukrainian-born Rostislav Polchaninoff of Brooklyn. She says her costume, which she describes as "a Slavic-inspired A-line dress," was shown along with award-winning creations of professional designers because she is a Schiffli scholarship student.

A social evening will be offered tonight (February 1) by the Ukrainian Students groups of Columbia University and New York University. The program is scheduled for 8:00 P. M. in Columbia University's Payerweather Lounge, 116 St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.

Correction Apologies to Bohdan Pashkovsky who was mistakenly listed last week as president of the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka." Anatol Pashkovsky is the president of the chorus.

(Mrs. Smindak will be happy to include in her column personal, social and cultural items which the readers would like to share with other Ukrainians. Please write to her in care of The Ukrainian Weekly, or telephone New York, area code 212, HA 8-1807.)

UKRAINIAN YOUTH NEWS

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

UYL-NA MEETING

The UYL-NA Executive Board will meet at the newly-expanded Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, N. J. over the Feb. 1-2, 1964 weekend. President John Kuchny of Rochester, N. Y. has invited the entire board to this Newark conclave as numerous important topics—such as the sports rally, convention, monthly publication "Trendeth", etc., are to be fully discussed.

All areas that wish to be considered for a future UYL-NA Sports Rally and/or Convention can submit a letter of particulars to President Kuchny at: 73 Pinetree Lane—New York 17, N. Y.

UYL-NA FOUNDATION

The annual meeting of the UYL-NA Foundation, the cultural-educational subsidiary arm of UYL-NA, Inc. will take place over the Feb. 1-2, 1964 weekend at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. If any readers are desirous of attending either of the 2 above mentioned meetings, you are most certainly welcome to attend.

"TREND"

The quarterly publication of the UYL-NA Foundation, The Ukrainian Trend, made its seasonal appearance a fortnight ago, and we're heard numerous fine and complimentary remarks about this Winter issue. And somehow we tend to agree with these people.

If you wish to receive this fine quarterly publication for one (1) full year, you can do so by sending a \$2 check or money order to: UYL-NA Foundation, Inc.—P. O. Box 26 Carteret, N. J.

"ALL UKRAINIAN" TEAMS

The 29th annual "Ukrainian All American College Football Team," instituted by Alexander Yaremko in 1935, and the 19th annual "Ukrainian All American College Basketball Team," instituted by Walter W.

Danko in 1946-47, will soon be ready for publication.

If any readers know of any Ukrainian college football or basketball players, the writer would appreciate this information be sent to him at: 1204-84th St.—North Bergen, N. J. These annual "All Ukrainian" compilations can be found, along with many other fine and varied articles, in the "Ukrainian Trend." Send for it as noted above.

"ALL UKRAINIAN" SOCCER

For a long while now, we have expected to see an annual "All Ukrainian" college soccer team published—as the sport of soccer has had a fine reawakening here on these shores during the past decade or so. Since none has been forthcoming, yours truly will endeavor to publish the First Annual "Ukrainian All American College Soccer Team" in the near future, as we have uncovered a number of Ukrainian college soccer players, including 3 All-Americans.

If any readers know of any Ukrainian college soccer players, please send their name and school to yours truly at the address listed above.

This soccer team compilation will also be published in the "Ukrainian Trend"—a year's subscription of which can be obtained by sending a \$2 check or money order to: UYL-NA Foundation, Inc.—P. O. Box 26—Carteret, N. J.

The New Jersey Ukrainian Basketball League, a subsidiary of the N. J.-UYL, will hold their annual Winter Sports Dance next Saturday evening Feb. 1, 1964 at the Ukrainian 8th Home, located at 508-18th Ave. (corner of 12th St., just off Springfield Ave.) in Newark, N. J. starting at 9 P.M. The popular Tony Lutz musical combo will provide the lively dance rhythms, and a good crowd is expected to help this pre-teen and teen-age basketball program more forward.

The National U.O.L. Executive Board will hold their next board meeting in Johnson City, N. J. over the Feb. 7-9, 1964 weekend, in conjunction with the Valentine's Dance sponsored by the St. John's Ukrainian Social Club at the beautiful and spacious St. John's Ukrainian Center in Johnson City, N. J. on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1964.

TUSM Honors Lesia Ukrainka

By MARK IVASH

Philadelphia, Pa. — The Ukrainian Student Organization of N. Mikhnovsky (TUSM) honored the memory of Ukraine's greatest poetess, Lesia Ukrainka, at its main branch in Philadelphia on November 17, 1963, in Newark, N. J., on December 21, 1963 and in Syracuse, N. Y., on December 22, 1963.

The programs consisted of works by Lesia Ukrainka, which were performed by members of the various branches of TUSM under the direction of Mrs. Nina Lushnytsky. Mrs. Irene Chuma directed the musical part.

Members of the Philadelphia branch who performed in Newark were Lesia Kruhla, Zenon



SPORTS SCENE

By OLEG ZWADIUK

USC - Hota End Match in 0-0 Tie

The Ukrainian Sports Club of New York ended a hard-fought struggle against Hota, S. C. in a 0-0 tie last Sunday in a German-American Soccer League match at the Ukrainian Field in Astoria.

Both teams had more than just opposition to contend with. Gusts of wind reaching up to 40 miles per hour at times made accurate passing and ball handling almost impossible. Despite the tie the New York eleven moved up to third place in the ten team major league standings. Giuliani and Greek-American S.C. are currently tied for first place, but both have played more games.

Giuliani Awarded Cup Decision

The United States Soccer Football Association announced that the National Challenge Cup Committee has awarded the New York Ukrainians-Giuliani S. C. Cup game to Giuliani. The committee, said the USSFA, based their decision solely on the report of the referee who stated that he "whistled the game to conclusion even though spectators milling on the field made continued play impossible in the closing minutes of the overtime."

Suggestions have been made after this unfortunate incident to take strong measures against all types of disturbances by fans or players. In the case of the players, suspensions will be issued for long periods of time. As for the fans, the clubs responsible will bear the brunt of the penalties. It has been also suggested that if a game is interrupted the replay of that match should be made without spectators thus hurting the club in the pocket. Another suggestion put forth is that clubs should post a bond from which medical expenses would be paid to the referee in case he suffers bodily harm. The final and most severe penalty will be the suspension of the club from the league for an undetermined time.

Sich Downed in Paterson

The Newark Ukrainian Sich Sports Club lost their first match in the Shaefer Indoor Soccer Tournament last Friday in Paterson N. J. to the Hobo-

ken, S. C. The final score was 4-3.

This was the first loss for the club in three starts. They tied in their first two contests. Hoboken scored their winning goal in the final seconds of the match. Scorers for Sich were Snylyk, Vorobets, Villchak.

Junior Championship Games

The United States will field a team for the first time in the Junior championship of the North American, Caribbean and Central American Conference. The NACCA Junior championships will be played in Guatemala with the dates to be announced shortly.

In another development the Surinam Olympic squad qualified for the games in Mexico by beating Netherlands Antilles 3-0 after having lost to them 2-1 in a previous game. The United States Olympic squad will play in Mexico start in on March 15 and will meet Mexico, Panama and Surinam for the right to go to Tokyo next October.

Foreign Visitors

Liverpool of the English first division will kick-off the spring and summer visits of European teams to this country. Liverpool, which comes here under the auspices of the American Soccer League, is one of the top teams in the English first division.

Hamburger SV, current cup champions of West Germany will be the guest of the German-American Soccer League. Liverpool and Hamburg will meet at Downing Stadium in New York on May 24.

Cox Names Teams

Bill Cox, President of the International Soccer League has named England's Blackburn Rovers and Germany's FC. Cologne as likely entrants in the 1964 ISL tournament. Both teams are near the top of their respective league standings.

Cox has a radio program each Sunday at 11:30 P.M. on station WWRL where he gives interesting comments and latest results of games in the United States and abroad.

Ukrainian American Veterans News

CONVENTION AT 'SOYUZIVKA' JUNE 12-13-14

New York—The fourth National Executive Board meeting of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held on Saturday, January 18, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street New York City. National Commander Stephen Shegda reported his activities and called for progress reports from Fellow Officers.

Welfare Officer Anthony Kucher reported receiving two applications requesting grants for veterans classified as "hardship" cases. Mr. Kucher has extended the Welfare Fund Drive to the end of February and pleaded for donations to help our needy comrades.

Winter Carnival Chairman Walter Bacad, added a "Free Cocktail Party" in addition to pistol and rifle shoots, sliding, sleighing and tobogganing. He urged that reservation be sent directly and promptly to Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, N. Y., for the February 14-15-16 weekend.

The next National Executive Board meeting will be held on Saturday February 15, at 2 P. M. at Soyuzivka in conjunction with the Winter Carnival. The National Executive Board selected Soyuzivka for the 1964 Convention site, to be held during the June 12-13-14 weekend.

70th Anniversary of Ukrainian National Association

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1964

AT CARNEGIE HALL

WEST 57th STREET & 7th AVENUE

New York City

2:00 P. M.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES OF UNA BRANCHES OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW JERSEY

Are Pleased to Announce

THE PRESENTATION OF

70th U.N.A. ANNIVERSARY

Jubilee Concert

Main Feature on the Program:

THE WITCH

AN OPERA IN THREE ACTS AND FIVE SCENES

Music by: PAUL PECHENIHA-OUGLITZKY

FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Ukrainian Chorus "DUMKA" of New York;
BALLET ENSEMBLE of Vadim SULLYMA;

SOLOISTS:

Martha KOKOLSKA
Mary LESAWYER
Hanna SHEREY
Mary BODNAR
Lev REYNAROVYCH
M. RYBITSKY
I. HOSH
I. SAMOKYSHYN
A. DOBRIANSKY
I. ZAMIATY
E. KAMINSKY
R. OSADCHUK

Director: John ZADOROZNY

Assistant: Prof. A. BERNICK

Author of Commentary: Leonid POLTAVA

The Libretto was written by Stepan Charnetsky on the basis of Eugene Hrebivka's novel, Oleksy Popovych, which deals with the Ukrainian Kozak life of the XVIIth Century.

TICKETS: \$5.50 to \$2.50 and can be obtained at the following: ARKA—48 East 7th Street, NYC; ERO—143—Second Avenue, NYC; SURMA—11 East 7th Street, NYC; John O. Ellis—98 Second Avenue, NYC; William Chupa—240 East 6th Street, NYC; DNIPRO—219 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N.J. and the Managing Office of SVOBODA—81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Tenth Congress of Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union

Andrew Gregorovich, a young professional librarian at the University of Toronto, has been elected the new national president of the Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union (SUSK). He was elected to the presidency at the 7th Congress, which celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Union. The congress was held at the new St. Vladimir Ukrainian Institute in Toronto, Ontario on December 21-22, 1963.



Andrew Gregorovich

The Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, congratulated the students' Union in a message saying, "The enriching influence of Ukrainian culture in our life which you represent and sustain is one of the very valuable assets in our national life."

The two day Congress was capably directed by Chairman Ihor Stecura. The sessions on occasion reached stormy moments with heated discussion so his task was not easy. George Borys, the past president, gave a concise report of his Executive's activities. One of the major achievements was the strengthening of contacts across Canada.

On Saturday the deliberations included a panel of three speakers who discussed the past, present and future plans of SUSK. Participants in this panel were the following: Andrew Gregorovich spoke on "What Can SUSK Do In Practical Terms?" Anna Stepaniuk, a University of Toronto student, spoke on "The Moral Obligations of Ukrainian Students in Canada." Dr. Roman Osadchuk, a former president of the Union, spoke on the "Ten Years of SUSK."

A greater publishing program was urged. One suggestion was a "Guide to Slavic Studies in Canada." Its purpose would be to assess the state and problems of Slavic Studies in Canadian universities. It would also offer information and encouragement to students in order to attract more of them to this field of study.

Closer ties, it was felt, should be developed with the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UFAS) in Winnipeg and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Toronto. The future of these two scholarly and intellectual organizations will eventually depend on the students of today who become interested in their work.

The most important proposal of the program committee was the establishment of an Annual Prize Essay Contest. A substantial prize would be offered to a student at any Canadian university for an essay

Readers React to Distortions Of Facts on Shevchenko Monument

Mrs. James H. Rowe, Chairman National Capital Planning Commission 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.

"The Shechenka Affair"

The vigorously pressed assault of The Washington Post on the Shevchenko statue in the Nation's Capitol should be carefully scrutinized.

It is interesting to note that commencing with the editorial blast on October 18, 1963, all subsequent salvos (without benefit of corroborating "exposés" as the label "Affair" implies) draw their fire power exclusively from a calculated use of words and phrases of "bias" and "prejudice."

As one who has read all the published works of Shevchenko in the original Ukrainian and being familiar with the rather extensive bibliography on the poet and his writings, I obtain a very sick evaluation chart when I apply my Rotary Club's Four-Way Test to the charges of The Washington Post:

Is it the Truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendship? Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

The term "affair" conjures up in the reader's mind the infamous Dreyfuss case of France involving malign influences and false charges which lead to the courtmartial and public degradation of Captain Alfred Dreyfuss for treason. To be followed by a violent national storm of charges and countercharges inflamed by prejudice, bigotry and misguided patriotism before reason, fairness and justice could prevail and the shame of France redeemed by vindication, reinstatement and promotion of Captain Dreyfuss to new honors in 1906.

When the Washington Post gives as its first reason for objecting to the approval of the project adopted by Congress that it was the "effort of a tiny group" only, the editors would have you believe that the project was neither endorsed nor supported by the vast majority of the more than a million of Americans of Ukrainian origin in the United States!

The truth of the matter is that the project has the backing of thousands of persons who donated money to the statue fund. Lay and church organizations from every state in the union, representing Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant faiths, support the project. All the Ukrainian fraternal orders have worked for it. All Ukrainian language newspapers and radio programs, excepting the communist controlled ones, have given the project their wholehearted support and encouragement. This phenomenon is not surprising, because Ukrainians in all walks of life know their Shevchenko, like the Irish know their St. Patrick, and revere him as a great poet who established the literary quality of their language; returned self-respect to the enslaved peasant serf; recalled the past glories of national freedom and independence and dedicated his gifted muse to a vigorous defense of the individual against governmental tyranny, religious bigotry, economic exploitation of the disenfranchised serfs, and prophesied the coming of an era of brotherhood of men under God. In the treasury of world's lyric poetry, Shevchenko has few peers. Why it is so difficult for a non-Ukrainian to appreciate Shevchenko as a great poet may be gained from the following quotation from The Greet Way by Edith Hamilton, when she wrote about Pindar: "He is securely seated among the immortals. And yet only a few people know him—and of all the poets there ever were, he is the most impossible to translate—One feels 'inexhaustibly' within him, inexhaustible spontaneity, an effortless mastery over treasures of rich and incomparably vivid expression, the fountain shooting upward, irresistible, unforced—and beyond description. But in spite of this sense he gives of ease and freedom and power, he is in equal degree a consummate craftsman, an artist in fullest command of the technique of his art, and that fact is the other half of the reason why he is untranslatable. His

poetry is of all poetry the most like music."

An examination of the card index in the Congressional Library in Washington, the great libraries of New York City, Chicago and the libraries of any outstanding university in this country will reveal the existence of an extensive bibliography on Shevchenko. He is known; he is established; he is accepted as a great world poet who endures.

If the Ukrainians' love of Shevchenko is an "errant private passion", then they have multitudinous company among Americans (including Ukrainians) who show an "errant" passion for the author of the Gettysburg Address.

While it is true that it is the Ukrainians who know him best and that the average American knows little if anything about him, the same may be said about a number of outstanding world figures of the nineteenth century or even of this century, thanks to the impact of the former isolationist policies of our nation.

America is an outgrowth and development of many ethnic streams. Each has added its particular share to our national development. Shevchenko is symbolic of the best cultural and national qualities of Ukraine. In him we have a unique situation of a great poet as a national hero. His universal appeal is evidenced by the large number of books, articles and translations by English, French, Italian, German, Slavic and oriental language writers. Reject him and you reject the great universal ideals he symbolizes to millions of people around the globe.

Alice L. Sicks, a sociologist who headed the International Institute in Minneapolis and later in Detroit, Michigan, wrote a book entitled "Around the World in St. Paul" in which she said among other things:

"America is an idea. This idea is being worked out in the United States by carriers of historic civilizations who have gathered here from every corner of the world, largely from Europe. Democracy is the end towards which they aim; it is also a process by which we move forward. How long it will take to bring the real America into full expression will depend on the men and women through whose faith and effort it must be achieved. Our America, an idea in action, is, in the last analysis, 'only you and me.'" The following statement from the book's jacket too has relevancy to the "Shevchenko Affair":

"America is a laboratory. Its cosmopolitan cities, mosaics of peoples from many lands, offer an unprecedented opportunity for America to practice living in an interracial and international world order. When we have learned to live harmoniously and justly in our own country, we shall have learned also to live peaceably with the peoples of the world."

Another objection to the statue raised by the Washington Post is that the communists also "love" Shevchenko. The communists also love and make use of our constitutional Bill of Rights and our system of courts justice which they have invoked on innumerable occasions. They also love our Mark Twain and our Van Cliburn. Is that any reason why we should do away with our Bill of Rights or our system of courts of justice, or renounce Mark Twain or Van Cliburn?

It can be truly said that because of his immense popular appeal for over a century, Shevchenko is the one mighty voice of Ukraine crying out for truth and justice that even the ruthless communist system cannot suppress. Ironically, if not tragically, the Washington Post, an exponent of the freedom of the press in the nation's capitol, is crusading militantly, persistently to still the voice of Shevchenko and downgrade and humiliate him before the eyes of the world.

In the nature of things, it would be unusual for a man of Shevchenko's public stature in the field of letters and national acclaim not to have enemies and detractors at home and abroad. The statesmen whose profiles grace the halls of Congress, the national leaders like Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and others whose statues and monuments constitute some of the finest attractions in the nation's capitol were of-

ten the targets of similar attacks in their private as well as public life.

A notable example of such tragic attack on character is that of Thomas Paine, a Revolutionary pamphleteer and Patriot, attacking the character of George Washington in a letter addressed to the President: "And as to you, Sir, treacherous in period of friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger) a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an impostor; whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any."

Even in this respect Shevchenko has something in common with George Washington. Truly, it may be said that Washington had his Paine and Shevchenko has his Wiggins.

Obviously Washington's detractors failed because the charges were without foundation. No such methods detracted from Washington's greatness or prevented a grateful people from honoring his memory. Yet human nature had its fling before Congress could decide on a suitable memorial for Washington as evident from the extensive debates in Congress in the winter of 1800. For example, Congressman Shepard rose to say: "I will do as much as any man to honor the memory of Washington. I have fought and bled with him several times, I have always supported and will continue to support him. But on the score of expenses, I think we are going too far. I will go so far as to have his remains placed decently within these walls. Further, I will not go; for I do not think we have a right to throw away the public money!" He was answered by Representative John Randolph from Virginia: "Shall then a mistaken spirit of economy, and a still more mistaken jealousy arrest us? Honor him, it is true, we cannot. The world has charged itself with that task. But though we cannot honor him, we may dishonor ourselves; though we cannot increase the lustre of his fame, we may show our own meanness, cowardice, spite and malice; and show an astonished world that we are deplorably unworthy of the high honor conferred by Nature in giving us a Washington."

The mistaken and ill informed voice of prejudice from the pages of The Washington Post ought not to be the means for either Congress or the responsible Planning Commission to demean the profile of Shevchenko, whose presence in the Nation's capitol would add lustre to the spirit of America as personified by George Washington. They are kindred in spirit.

The proposed statue symbolizes Shevchenko's respect for as well as his yearning for the American ideal to take root in other lands, a yearning which was expressed in their day also by Marquis de Lafayette, Shelley, Hugo, Byron and others. Lord Byron in his Ode to Venice expresses this common bond between souls like Shevchenko and Washington in these words:

.... better be where the extinguished Spartans still are free. In their proud charnel of Thermopolee. Than stagnate in our marsh, or over the deep Fly, and one current to the ocean add, One spirit to the souls our fathers had, One freeman more, America, to thee!"

Shall we accept Mr. Charek, son of Ukrainian parents, as president of our most advanced system of world communication, the Tel-Star Corporation, and reject the spiritual father of his parents, Taras Shevchenko?

To charge that Congress was misguided and careless in this matter comes with ill grace from a newspaper whose editorial is so lacking in decent respect for truth and so biased

in its views. Surely the normal procedures applicable to adoption of joint Resolutions were followed in this matter. Appropriate committees considered the Resolution. It was printed in the Congressional Record. Printed information and references covering the subject of the statue were made available. Opportunity for hearings and study were given. No substantive objections to the proposal were voiced in Congress. No costs were incurred by the government for the realization of the project. The whole "Shevchenko Affair" appears unworthy of The Washington Post.

Though this letter is already long, I cannot overlook the arrogant affront, the calculated inflammatory statement and brazen appeal to bigotry reflected in the charge that: "It is perhaps enough to say that both in the writings of the poet and in the efforts to exploit him 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."

Shevchenko was an inherently religious man. Old and New Testament influences affected his writings profoundly. His poetry is permeated with appeals to and respect for God. He is honored by Ukrainians of all religious faiths. The joint Resolution of Congress authorizing the project was sponsored by Congressmen of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths. This is not to overlook the fact that religious "arguments" have been utilized on occasion by some of his detractors through distortion just as The Washington Post has done.

No doubt references have been made to anti-semitic and anti-catholic expressions in his poem Haidamaki. The theme of a fierce economic, political and national struggle which inspired this historical poem did not minimize scenes of bloodshed, conflagration and carnage of Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, women and children.

I have read Shevchenko's poems many times since boyhood. In the poem Haidamaki, Shevchenko expressed his personal abhorrence of the massacres and acts of fratricide by poetic interjections. In his prose preface to the poem, giving information on his source material, Shevchenko says:

"Thank God, that it's all past! When you recall that we are all children of the same mother—that we are all Slavs! Though that we are all Slavs! Though it may be painful, it must be told: Let the sons and grandsons see that their parents were in error. Let them reestablish brotherly relationship again with their enemies."

Shevchenko was a great admirer of King David as a national hero of the Jews. Like himself, David started out as a shepherd boy adept with the harp and possessing a good singing voice. In translating David's Psalms, Shevchenko attuned his fervently lofty ideals to David's harp.

In conclusion, I am reminded of the last two stanzas of a poem dedicated by William Cullen Bryant to the memory of William Leggett, which expresses the enduring quality of Shevchenko for those who have ears and hearts to listen:

"The words of fire that from his pen Were flung upon the lucid page. Still move, still shake the hearts of men Amid a cold and coward age.

His love of truth, too warm, too strong For Hope or Fear to chain or chill, His hate of tyranny and wrong, Burn in the breasts he kindled still."

Respectfully yours,

John Panchuk 120 Shadywood Lane Battle Creek, Michigan

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY AREA NEWS

The Seventh Annual Inaugural Ball under the auspices of the Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics on Saturday January 4 last, at the Hotel Plaza in Jersey City, N. J., was highly successful. Many out-of-town guests were present on that occasion, that included supporters from New York, Pennsylvania, and the state of New Jersey. Also, New York City, Philadelphia, Reading and Washington, D. C. were well represented by active members. In addition, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America representation included Michael Fedirko of Elizabeth, N.J. and Joseph Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa.

Top notch dancing music was furnished by the famed Connecticut Twins Orchestra from Bristol, Conn. Fast stepping polkas and ever popular Ukrainian number sets were enjoyed immensely by all. The "Hopak" exhibitions were very well received, which resulted in an encore being requested. Talented individual exhibitions in that respect drew much appreciative applause. After the ball, all guests were feted at the open house reception held in the Plaza Hotel suites of the Garden State Council and the Jersey City Holy Name Society. Bill Lehman, Sam Spiak, Steve Kish, Myron Pello and Joseph Bilas acted in the capacity of genial hosts to conclude another memorable event.

Plans are being prepared by the SS. Peter & Paul Holy Name Society of Jersey City to sponsor a Grand Drawing for the ultimate benefit of the Philadelphia Diocese New Cathedral Building Fund. Michael Paddrey has volunteered to head the committee and is being assisted by Nick Bodnaruk,

Peter Mikula, Walter Kusen and Bob Pipchick. Additional details will be made available at a later date.

A large delegation from Jersey City, N. J., is planning to attend the Installation of National Officers of the LUC-USA on February 1, 1964, that will be held under the auspices of the St. Pius Council in Philadelphia. Week-end headquarters for all members will be located at the Ben Franklin Hotel, 9th & Chestnut Sts., while scheduled events will be held at the Re-view Club, 70th & Lakeside. The Inaugural Ball will commence at 9:00 P. M. and John Haas will provide the dancing tunes. Donation for the ball is only \$1.50. Advance indications point to a large attendance, weather permitting. Also, in view of the fact that the "City of Brotherly Love" is historically informative, since it is the home of our first Ukrainian Catholic Diocese and Cathedral; The Way, Diocesan weekly publication; America, the Ukrainian Catholic daily, and Independence Hall. With the above in mind, reservations with the hotel should be made as early as possible to insure choice accommodations. Garden State Council and the Jersey City Holy Name Society will be represented by many that should include: Steve Kish, Eleanor and Marie Laski, Lorraine Gratsot, Thomas Lasuk, Joseph Kashytsky, George Zhydiak, John Furka and Walter M. Sakula. Other members are also tentatively planning to attend and will be looking forward to another week-end of constructive activities in keeping with the traditional League motto, "For God and Country."

Michael Steblecki Publicity Director

Reader Criticizes M. West's Confusion of Terms

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a letter written by Roman Kwasyneky, press director of the Ukrainian Students Organization of Michigan in Philadelphia, to Maurice West, author of "The Shoes of the Fisherman," published recently in the United States.

It is quite unfortunate that so many people fall prey to the diffusive program of paper mache propaganda of the Communists. Their empty lies do not always have far reaching results, but even if they only cast doubtful reflections on the most circumspect, they have succeeded in their purpose. In your current novel The Shoes of the Fisherman there is a discrepancy to which I must take exception, as a Ukrainian, and voice my objection to it on behalf of the Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan.

The principal character, Kiril Lakota, is introduced as a Ukrainian. However, from then on you refer to him as a Russian. The usage of these terms synonymously is most incorrect. The Russian and the Ukrainian peoples have evolved from two distinct eponyms and

their only affinity, I assure you, is geographical. This egregious misconception misleads your readers and further complements the Communist-induced confusion. It is difficult to comprehend that an author of such high repute and caliber could allow such a spurious substitution of terms to permeate his work.

However, apart from this significant error the book itself is commendable for its genuine literary value. Your well-wrought tale of a Pope's tribulations as well as the comprehensive presentation of the vast complex scaffolding of the Catholic "Pentagon" retains its ebullient and coherent stability despite the digressive reliefs of the Roman deviate.

Roman Kwasyneky press representative of Philadelphia-HS TUSM

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