

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Metropolitan Slipy Appointed 'Major Archbishop' by Pope, A Rank Equivalent to Patriarch

ROME, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Joseph Slipy, the Ukrainian Archbishop of Lviv who was freed a year ago after 18 years of Soviet imprisonment, has become the first man to be granted the rank of "Major Archbishop," the Vatican announced today.

The Sacred Congregation for Eastern Churches ruled on December 23 that Slipy is entitled to the rank of a 1957 decree of Pope Pius XII. The title is confined to Eastern Catholicism and ranks just under a patriarch. It is equivalent to the Armenian and Chaldean title of "Catholicos" and the Syrian title of "Mafrean."

A "Major Archbishop" governs a metropolitan see not dependent on a patriarchate and has roughly the same right as a patriarch in appointing bishops, establishing eparchies (dioceses) and a permanent synod, calling special prayers, revising liturgical books, and appointing a personal representative to the Holy See. He ranks after cardinals and patriarchs in the Papal Court and wears a hat with a white veil.



Metropolitan Joseph Slipy

Following the ruling Pope Paul appointed Slipy a member of the Congregation for Eastern Churches under the same terms as patriarch.

Slipy has lived in the Vatican since his arrival from the Soviet Union a year ago.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE OBSERVED IN MANY COMMUNITIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (Special).—On January 24, 1964 a special observance in honor of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was held in the premises of "Samopomich" under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian war veterans, united in the Association of Former Soldiers of Ukrainian Armies, and Soldiers of the First Ukrainian Division and the UPA. Dr. Lev Rubinger delivered an address dedicated to the significance of the January 22 national holiday.

YONKERS, N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y.—On Sunday, January 26, 1964 a special concert was held in commemoration of the 46th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence. The principal speaker at the celebration was Vasyl Mudry, Staff Director of the UCCA and a veteran Ukrainian statesman. Prior to the observance Mayor E. Flynn issued a special proclamation whereafter a flag-raising ceremony was held at City Hall, which was attended by 200 persons and at which Mayor Flynn and representatives of Ukrainian organizations delivered appropriate speeches.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—On Tuesday, January 21, 1964 the Hon. J. Flynn, Mayor of Perth Amboy, issued a proclamation designating January 22, 1964 as "Ukrainian Independence Day," and a special meeting was held dedicated to the observance of the important anniversary, at which Rev. S. Halata, Dr. Yu. Sribny and M. Fedynshyn delivered addresses. The blue and yellow Ukrainian national flag was hoisted on Perth Amboy's City Hall, and a local American newspaper printed a picture of the flag-raising ceremony.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz.—On January 21, 1964 Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona issued a proclamation designating January 22 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of Arizona, and on January 22, 1964 a similar proclamation was issued by Mayor Samuel E. Vickers of Phoenix. A commemorative celebration was held on January 22, 1964 at which P. Andriash delivered an address on the significance of the observance of Ukraine's independence. A report on the observance appeared in the local American daily newspaper. The observance was sponsored by the United Ukrainian Organizations of Phoenix.

FLINT, MICHIGAN

FLINT, Mich. (Special).—On Sunday, February 2, 1964

'Ukrainian Independence Day' In New Haven



On January 22, 1964 the Hon. Richard C. Lee, Mayor of New Haven, Conn., issued a special proclamation designating January 22, 1964 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the City of New Haven. Present at the ceremony were, from right to left: Eustachy Kulehysky, Dr. Ivan Kyzyk, Rev. Serhly Hephil, Dr. Michael Snihurovych, Rev. Msgr. John Stock, Orest Dubno, Nadia Mykolayevych, Gregory Hrabovych, Mykola Koshak, Rev. Ivan Zabava, Ihor Zacharyevych, Sophia Damko and Dr. Yaroslav Turkalo. Mayor Richard C. Lee is shown signing the proclamation.

a commemorative observance was held in the Ukrainian National Home in honor of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's anniversary. The program included introductory remarks by M. Lychowat, chairman of the Flint Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which sponsored the observance, the invocation by Rev. M. Dubytsky of Detroit, Mich., a musical quartet consisting of the S. Kniashynsky family, and Ukrainian songs by the Bandurist ensemble from Detroit under the direction of Prof. M. Liskivsky. The principal speaker at the observance was Walter Dushnyk, editor of UCCA publications from New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On Sunday January 22, 1964 under the auspices of the Buffalo Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America a commemorative observance was held in honor of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The program included an address by Dr. Nestor Procyk, chairman of the UCCA Branch in Buffalo, the SUMA female choir under the direction of A. Moroz and a recitation by Zenon Deputat.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass.—On Sunday, January 26, 1964, a commemorative celebration was held in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church auditorium under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the UCCA. On January 22, 1964 Governor Peabody of Massachusetts and Mayor J. Collins of Boston issued special proclamations designating January 22, 1964 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of Massachusetts and in the City of Boston. The program included an introductory address by V. Hanchar, chairman of the Boston Branch of the UCCA, and talks by Miss Ann Chopek, Boston attorney, and V. Flunt who spoke in English and Ukrainian, respectively. Orest Shehudluk read the governor's and the mayor's proclamations. There was also a musical part in the program.

TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J. On Sunday, January 26, 1964 the Ukrainian community under the guidance of the local Branch of the UCCA observed solemnly the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence with masses in the three Ukrainian churches, and flag-raising ceremony by units of the Ukrainian youth, an address by Mykola Stepanenko, the reading of the Universal and the Governor's proclamation, and a musical program.

HON. JOHN A. GRONOUSKI, U. S. POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO TAKE PART IN U.N.A. FETE (BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH)



The Hon. John A. Gronouski

Postmaster General John Austin Gronouski, who was confirmed by the Senate on September 24 and sworn in to his new post at the White House on Monday, September 30, 1963, was born October 26, 1919 in Dunbar, Wisconsin, and was reared and educated in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

He attended St. Peter's elementary and high school and Oshkosh State Teachers College. Mr. Gronouski holds three degrees from the University of Wisconsin in the field of economics with a major in public finance. He received his Bachelor Degree in 1942; his Masters Degree in 1947, and his Doctorate Degree in 1955.

Mr. Gronouski married the former Mary Louise Metz, a native of Madison, Wisconsin, on January 24, 1948. They have two daughters, Stacy, 10 and Julie, 7.

The Postmaster General is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gronouski, Sr., of Two Rivers, Wisconsin. The elder Mr. Gronouski is a retired vocational school teacher, Mr. Gronouski has two sisters, Mrs. Mary Bushy, Parsons, Kansas, a housewife and school teacher and Rita Gronouski, Evanston, Illinois, employed by an insurance firm.

Observance of Ukraine's Independence in Cleveland, Ohio



On the photo, Governor James A. Rhodes of Ohio, (left), presents the proclamation to Taras G. Szmaga, president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—"Ukrainian Independence Day" was celebrated in Cleveland on January 22, 1964 at the Ukrainian National Home. The principal speaker at the celebration was professor Theodore Mackiw of Akron University, Akron, Ohio. The Governor's proclamation was read by Judge John Maitos, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The proclamation of the Hon. Ralph Locher, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, was presented by one of the deans of Ukrainian politicians in America, Councilman J. Bilinski. In addition, a proclamation from Mayor James Day of Parma, Ohio, was also read at the observance.

70th Jubilee Anniversary Celebration of UNA in New York Augurs To Be A Huge Success

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special).—From all indications and reports the forthcoming observance of the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association promises to be a huge and telling success. The sale of tickets is progressing very satisfactorily, and the preparations for the presentation of The Witch, an opera in concert form by the late Ukrainian American composer, Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitsky, are also in full swing.



John Zadorozhny

One of the outstanding features of the celebration will be the appearance of the Hon. John A. Gronouski, U. S. Postmaster General and a member of the Cabinet, who will be the principal speaker at this great UNA event in New York City.

The music of P. Pecheniha-Ouglitsky's opera The Witch has never been sung before the Ukrainian public, and therefore the arias from this new Ukrainian opera by this outstanding Ukrainian composer will be heard in New York for the first time.

Singing the principal parts of the opera will be Martha Kobryn-Kokolsky, Mary Lesawyer, Hanna Sherey, Mary Bodnar, Lev Reynarovich, M. Rybitsky, Andrew Dobriansky, I. Hosh, I. Samokyshyn, I. Zamiaty, E. Kaminsky and R. Osadchuk.

UNA Anniversary Program To Be Broadcast 'Live' Over Pittsburgh Radio

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The UNA Anniversary Committee of Western Pennsylvania has made arrangements to have the program of the UNA Anniversary Banquet to be held in Pittsburgh on Sunday, February 9, broadcast 'live' from the ballroom of the Pick-Roosevelt Hotel over radio station WPIT-FM.

Through the committee's efforts thousands throughout Western Pennsylvania, particularly those older UNA members unable to attend, will be tuned in on the banquet program where they will hear Mr. Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, speak in Ukrainian, and Mr. John Kokolsky, Supreme UNA Auditor, speak in English. The remarks of prominent city, county, state, and federal public officials of the Pittsburgh area honoring "Batkо Soyuz" for his 70 years of fraternal service to the Industrial Ukrainian community in Western Pennsylvania, will also be broadcast to the general public.

WPIT-FM broadcasts in Pittsburgh on a frequency of 101.5 megacycles with a power output of 20,000 watts. The hour-long UNA Anniversary program will be broadcast on Sunday, February 9, beginning at 7:00 p.m. The master of ceremonies for this program will be Michael Komichak of UNA Branch 91 in McKees Rocks, who has been director of the weekly Ukrainian Radio Program in Pittsburgh for the past 14 years.

Dr. J. Boyko Heads UNA District Committee in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. (Special).—The weekend of February 1 and 2, 1964 could be truly called the "UNA Weekend" in Toronto, as in those days two important events in the UNA organizational life took place. On Saturday the UNA District Committee held its annual meeting at which delegates from UNA Branches in Grimsey, Crowland, London, Brentford, Oshawa and others participated.

At the meeting conducted by a presidium consisting of Dr. Joseph Boyko as chairman and Ivan Yanishevsky as secretary, retiring officers reported on their activities during the past year. They were Ivan Melnyk, president; Stepan Vovk, treasurer, and Efim Omelchenko, UNA field organizer. The latter reported that there still exist great possibilities for organizing new UNA members in the area, which must be fully utilized. Miss Natalia Bundza, president of the newly-organized MUN Branch of the UNA, pledged that her branch will soon have 100 new members, and thanked Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor from Chicago, for his help in organizing the new branch of the UNA among the MUN members.

The meeting decided to speed up the membership drive in the area and a quota of 730 new members for the UNA was set for the 1964 Jubilee year of the Ukrainian National Association.

Bohdan Zorych, UNA Supreme Advisor from Toronto, and Canadian Director of the UNA, also addressed the meeting and stressed the necessity for strengthening the UNA by acquiring a greater number of UNA members.

At the conclusion of the meeting a new executive board of the UNA District Committee was elected, comprising the following: Dr. Joseph Boyko, president; Ivan Melnyk and Peter Samets—vice-presidents; Onufriy Maksymiv—secretary; Stepan Vovk—treasurer, and Efim Omelchenko—district field organizer; Miss Natalia Bundza, Ivan Goyaniuk and Michael Bubna—members of the board; Eugene Mastykh, chairman, and Mykola Khomyyn, Karpo Chornomaz, V. Ostapiak, and P. Sakharevych, members of the auditing committee.

On Sunday, February 2, 1964 the annual meeting of Branch 432 of the UNA, the largest UNA branch in Canada, held its annual meeting, at which a new slate of officers was elected and at which plans were formulated for the strengthening of the UNA in Canada in this 70th anniversary jubilee year of the UNA.

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Editorial

SHEVCHENKO STATUE UNVEILING - GREATEST NATIONAL MANIFESTATION

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly there appears a report on the latest meeting of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, which made the final decision to hold the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument on Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28, 1964.

The unveiling of the statue will not only be the culmination of the great efforts of the entire Ukrainian American community which it has been exerting for the past four years, but it will also be the greatest Ukrainian national manifestation ever held in this country.

Now, since all the obstacles and technical and political snags have been removed, the Shevchenko monument project is entering the final and definitive stage.

Much has to be done yet in the way of organization and coordination. Several special committees are beginning their special tasks and assignments, and there will certainly be a number of problems and difficulties before the whole project is brought to completion. However, it is now up to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America to cope and deal effectively with these problems as they arise.

But the overwhelming success will depend mostly upon our community at large, which must demonstrate truly and most effectively the power of our organizational strength. We want every American of Ukrainian descent, who is able and willing, to come to Washington on Friday, June 26 and stay through Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28, 1964, and take an active part in the greatest and most representative manifestation ever staged by Ukrainians in the United States.

There should be no excuse or alibi for any one to be absent on these dates from Washington. Our swelled ranks, thousands of our youth and representatives of hundreds of our organizations throughout the country, as well as from Canada, should be eloquent testimony to all that we really and truly appreciate the great opportunity afforded us by the U. S. Government in permitting us to erect a monument in honor of Ukraine's greatest poet and universal freedom fighter.

There is still plenty of time for everyone to make his arrangements and preparations to attend this greatest national manifestation ever held by Ukrainians in this country.

We should also keep in mind that not only the United States and the rest of free world will be watching this great event in Washington; it will be watched by the enemies of Ukraine and the oppressors of the Ukrainian people, who have exerted so much effort to nullify our work and prevent the successful termination of the Shevchenko monument project. They failed in this nefarious attempt, but we must not fail in showing our true understanding of the Shevchenko monument in Washington.

THE WARREN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

A few days ago the Warren Investigation Committee probing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy heard, among many witnesses, Mrs. Marina Oswald, the Russian-born widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy. The Committee reported that the witness "told us some things we hadn't heard before—some new things, new evidence..."

The American people are eagerly awaiting reports on the criminal murder of their President. The story of Oswald suggests many things, and it strongly points to a source which has been specializing in that type of mysterious killing.

The fact that Oswald was in the Soviet Union for almost three years, that he was allowed to marry a Russian girl who was granted an exit visa in a matter of days—all this makes one ponder seriously about the background of the heinous crime. Some reports in the American press also suggest that Oswald's wife, Marina, is a daughter or a step-daughter of a high Soviet security police officer, and that the Soviet government, by allowing her to marry an American Marxist, perhaps had some ulterior plans for her as well.

It is to be recalled that when Bogdan Stashynsky, the killer of Stepan Bandera and Dr. Lev E. Rebet, wanted to marry a German girl he was discouraged vehemently by his communist masters, and instead he was told to marry some "Soviet" girl of their own. Stashynsky succeeded in convincing his overseers only because he enjoyed special favors of General Alexander A. Shelepin, who was then chief of the KGB (Soviet security police).

In the case of Oswald the situation may have been reversed. Oswald was "married" by the Soviet authorities to a girl who might have been especially selected to be the wife of a reportedly disgruntled American Marxist. After all, in the Soviet Union a foreigner just does not get married to the first girl he falls in love with, as may be the case elsewhere in the world.

There are some American newspapermen, such as Guy Richards and Ruth Montgomery, who had been endeavoring to find out whether there was any link between Stashynsky and Oswald, that is, whether both of them had attended the school of assassins in Moscow. Mr. Richards suggested that there was such a possibility, and that high U.S. security officials have been determined to find this out.

Miss Montgomery quoted Cuban refugee sources to the effect that Soviet troops on the island had been using a mysterious lethal gas known as "white asphyxiation" against Cuban guerrillas and peasants with horrifying effects.

Again, the columnist referred to a high U. S. source who pointed out that the gas being used by the Russians in Cuba is the same colorless gas with which Stashynsky killed Bandera and Rebet in Munich.

These reports are important in that they point to an origin of plots and assassinations. Therefore, a possibility exists that Oswald was also brainwashed and trained in the Moscow school of assassins. The fact that the Soviet government offered the Americans a dossier on him in no measure excludes such a possibility.

In any event, we may expect that the Warren Committee, which undoubtedly has access to all U. S. security information in this matter, will soon bring out into public the background of this horrifying and heinous crime committed in Dallas.

THE CYPRUS DISORDERS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The disorders in Cyprus springing from communal clashes between the Greek and Turkish Cypriotes are indeed unique. The conditions that produced them can be scarcely duplicated anywhere else. Some of them are of long duration and represent a traditional mode of thinking. Others are distinctly the product of the twentieth century or perhaps we should say more justly the result of the application of modes of thinking that came into vogue after World War II and led to the formal entrance of Cyprus as an independent state into the United Nations. For that solution was rather a proof of the idealism of the contracting parties than of a realistic appreciation of the facts of Cyprus.

From early classical times Cyprus was inhabited by a mixed Greek and Semitic population, Phoenicians, Jews, and representatives of other peoples speaking a Semitic language. It shared the general fate of the Eastern Mediterranean lands under the Roman and Byzantine empires. Its Christianity was Greek Orthodox but since the Church claimed an apostolic origin, it succeeded very early in remaining outside any of the ancient Patriarchates, especially Constantinople and Antioch.

History of Cyprus

For a while the island was under Venetian rule and then in 1570 it was conquered by the Turks, the Turkish system was introduced, and again and again the Greek population rose in revolt, especially in 1821 when the war for Greek independence began. As a result of the circumstances around 1876 and 1877, the Sultans leased the island to the British and in World War I when Turkey declared war on Great Britain, the British seized control and broke all relations between the Ottoman Empire and Cyprus. Then in 1915 they offered the island to Greece, provided Greece would enter the war on the side of the Allies. When King Constantine refused, the offer was withdrawn and Cyprus remained under British control.

When Greece was recognized as an independent state early in the nineteenth century, it occupied only a small part of the Greek world and it has since been increased by the addition of other areas where Greeks were in the majority. Thus Crete came under practical Greek control in 1898, the region around Salonika in 1913, and the various islands off the coast of Asia Minor after World War II. In the meantime the Turks finally expelled after 1922 the bulk of the Greeks on the Asia Minor mainland and destroyed such colonies as those in Smyrna and in general in all of Ionia. The Greeks therefore in accordance with the general movement for independence started after World War II an active movement for unity (henosis) with Greece under the leadership of the ethnarch, Archbishop Makarios, and with the help of various guerrilla leaders from the island and the mainland of Greece.

On the other hand, Cyprus lies in a commanding position off the southern shore of Turkish Asia Minor and it has a minority of about 20 percent

of Turkish Moslems. With reforms in modern Turkey and the same growth of nationalism coupled with dislike at seeing so many offshore islands in alien hands, the Turks threatened to use force to protect this minority. This threatened the southeastern front of NATO and it was felt that in case of a clash between Great Britain and Turkey or Greece and Turkey, the way would be open for the USSR to renew pressure on Turkey to open the Dardanelles and permit them to pass freely into the open Mediterranean.

In the complicated diplomatic game that followed, the idea was finally suggested that a government should be set up representing both the Greek Cypriote majority and the Turkish Cypriote minority. Great Britain was to maintain certain bases on the island. Greece and Turkey were to maintain small garrisons and the three powers were to guarantee Cypriote independence and in return enter it in the United Nations. The President was to be a Greek Cypriote and the Vice-President a Turkish Cypriote and a Parliament was so arranged that measures had to have the approval of both groups to adopt any important measure.

Old Hostility Prevails

The agreement was generally hailed as a diplomatic success but at the same time no one thought of the resulting problems of administration, if the economy and prosperity of the island were to flourish. For centuries there had been little love lost between the two communities and the old traditions of hostility smoldered under the surface. The education of the two communities was differently oriented, the means of livelihood of the two were not uniform, and the desires of the two were different. Archbishop Makarios was himself a difficult character, ambitious and in part educated in the United States, whereas the Turkish leaders were often of the old Turkish school. No one can be fully sure that there are not many Communists in the Greek Cypriote labor unions.

As it was, the constitution was perforce largely a dead letter and little constructive work was done in building up the island. Finally President Makarios endeavored to introduce some reforms but he was at once met with the state-ment that he was depriving the Turkish minority of some of its rights and these charges became ever more bitter. Finally at Christmas the latent ill will and hatred flared up into bitter rioting. The Turkish garrison moved to positions where they could protect the Turks and the Greeks threatened to follow suit. There were rumors of a Turkish invasion to give help and murmurs that if that happened the Greeks would be forced to step in. Finally a tenuous order was restored by the British who sent armed forces from their bases to separate the warring factions.

Then the question of a settlement came up. The British wanted American help and also contingents from other NATO forces to keep the two groups apart. Both Greece and Turkey realized the seriousness of the situation for the Eastern Mediterranean and were

NEED FOR COMPLETE REVIEW OF OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY

A STATEMENT BY THE HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

MR. FEIGHAN—Mr. Speaker: A misleading article appeared in The New York Times on January 14, 1964, on the status in Congress of Administration proposal for revision of our immigration policy. That article, written by Tom Wicker, attempted to portray me as holding up a full scale Congressional review of immigration policy and therefore the prime opponent of new legislation. I quote the false charge in the Wicker story:

"An Administration source said Mr. Feighan was the prime opponent to new legislation."

After reading that false but planted charge, I telephoned the White House and spoke to Mr. Myer Feldman, Deputy Special Counsel to the President, and asked him if that charge represented the thinking of the Johnson Administration. He replied emphatically it did not. I then asked him if he knew the source of the false charge. He replied that he did not know the source but that it did not originate with any responsible people in the Johnson Administration. I asked him what he intended to do to set the record straight. He requested that I quote him as correctly representing the Administration's position in his repudiation of the charge in The New York Times story.

rather soon won over to accepting the British proposals. The Turkish Cypriotes were more stubborn but their leaders have finally consented to the plan. Yet President Makarios has so far not yielded but he is arguing for the dispatch of a United Nations force. This is opposed by all the other parties involved, for they realize that it will give the Russians an excuse to interfere. In fact Khrushchev has already denounced any interference in the internal affairs of a member of the United Nations and some of the Arab states are aroused over the possibility of troops in Cyprus being used to support Israel. Some of the Turks want to separate the island into two separate governments. The Greeks oppose this and at present it is still not clear what solution will be adopted—or can be.

The situation is strangely reminiscent of many of the racial conflicts in Europe that were aired before the old League of Nations. It brings out the fact that detailed, practical solutions must be found and that it is not enough to create settlements which read well and then difficult to work out and only after a period of time. If the United Nations were what it was supposed to be, all would be well but with the East-West clash and the neutralist attitude, the situation becomes dangerous and needs careful handling, if the gains envisaged by the original settlement are to be safeguarded and extended. From that point of view Cyprus offers a challenge to all the easy solutions that have been so freely proposed in a wide variety of countries and on such a broad scale. We can only hope that a real solution and a real constitution can ultimately be worked out and accepted by all participants.

I invite members of the press, Members of Congress and the interested public to telephone or write Mr. Feldman at the White House for any further details they may require.

Let me identify the role of Mr. Feldman in the matter. I was at the White House meeting on January 13, 1964, as reported in The New York Times article to which I have referred. President Johnson informed me at that time he had assigned Mr. Feldman to immigration matters and that Mr. Feldman was to cooperate with me in my capacity as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the House Judiciary Committee. It was only natural that I should turn to Mr. Feldman for a clarification of the false charge in The New York Times story.

After Mr. Feldman clarified the Administration position on The New York Times story, I initiated discreet but pointed inquiries into the source of that false charge. I did not telephone Mr. Wicker, the vehicle used for it, because the press has a right to protect its sources and I was convinced Mr. Wicker would invoke that right to protect his misinformation. Since Mr. Wicker did not seek my reaction to the statement of an alleged Administration source before filing his story, I could hardly expect him to reveal his source. But there are other means open for identifying and pinning down such faceless "Administration sources." The results of my inquiry point the steady finger of truth at a high ranking political appointee in the Department of State. While the long finger of truth is pointed at him, the opportunity is still open for him to clear himself of involvement in misrepresentation of the Johnson Administration. He can do that by simply stating publicly that he was not involved, directly or indirectly, in using Mr. Wicker of The New York Times as a vehicle to misrepresent the Johnson Administration. I am not questioning his personal convictions, which he is entitled to and which are well known, but if Mr. Wicker confused his personal convictions with the views of the Johnson Administration, that confusion must be cleared up forthwith. No one has the right to drape his personal convictions over this or any federal Administration while he reposes safely in the bomb-proof shelter of the faceless mass in the Department of State.

The prime opponents to new legislation are those who have opposed and continue to oppose full and open inquiries by the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. It is the statutory function of the Joint Committee to make a continuing study of (1) the administration of the immigration laws and its effect on the national security, the economy and the social welfare of the United States, and (2) such conditions within or without the United States which in the opinion of the Committee might have any bearing on the immigration and nationality policy of the United States (sec. 401,

INSURANCE IS A GOOD BUY

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We never pass up an opportunity to sign up a new member for the Ukrainian National Association, be he a friend, a relative, or a stranger. Every once in a while, however, we come up against the type who has "no use for insurance" because he puts his money in the bank where it earns interest. This type of person firmly resists the insurance sales talk. "Look, Mac," he says, "you can't beat the bank. Not only does my dough earn interest but I can get my hands on it any time I want to with no strings attached. You can't do that with insurance."

F. L. 414, 82nd Congress). These Congressional responsibilities have not been discharged because the Joint Committee was not activated until July of 1963 and then was confronted with the lack of funds to discharge its responsibilities.

As Chairman of the Joint Committee I initiated action in Congress on August 1, 1963, to secure the funds required to launch the work of the Committee. If Congress is to act intelligently, objectively and expeditiously on the Administration's proposals for revision of our immigration policies, Congress has a first duty to establish all the facts bearing on those proposals. Congress should not be expected to act in the dark on any matter let alone a matter of public policy such as immigration. Moreover, the people are entitled to know all the ramifications of our present immigration policy and to be informed of the merits as well as to bear the arguments advanced for change in that policy. It is the duty by law of the Joint Committee to meet those responsibilities and I intend to see that those responsibilities are met.

It is significant to note that the last budget request made to Congress by President Kennedy November 21, 1963, carried a request for funds to initiate the long overdue work of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. That request, so far as funds for the work of legislative Committees is concerned, was the only one blocked from consideration by Congress during the closing days of the first session. If those blocking efforts continue, I have no other course open but to put the full facts before Congress and the American people, including public exposure of the prime blocker and his close associates in efforts to prevent full and open inquiry by Congress.

Let me make the record clear. As soon as the hearings on immigration and nationality policy are concluded the Subcommittee of the House will then be in a position to consider substantive legislation to be presented to the Congress. Time is of the essence in this matter, as I have repeated to interested parties, and the sooner the hearings are completed on policy the sooner will Congress be able to take up specific legislation relating to that policy.

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

We have nothing against banks. As a matter of fact we do a bit of business with banks ourselves. But insurance protection is one thing and banking money is another. Insurance is something one buys. There are many advantages to insurance. For one thing, where the UNA is concerned, the initial payment of dues for one month gives the new member full protection; should he die that same month the UNA would pay his beneficiary the full amount of insurance. And, if this member was covered under the Double Indemnity Contract and death was caused by accidental means, the beneficiary would receive double the full amount of insurance—for only one monthly payment of dues! You can't get that with a bank account!

To continue, let us say that our deceased member had a couple of children, a boy of two years of age and a girl of three years of age. And let us say that their father took out insurance for them at the same time he applied for membership; having their education after high school in mind he signed them up for the Endowment At Age 18 plan with Payor Benefit Contract. This contract stipulates that, should the beneficiary (father) die before the child is 21 years of age, the payment of dues is waived until the child reaches age 21. Now, the father died and that means that the future dues payable on the insurance of both children are waived and, since the insurance matures before either one becomes 21 years of age, no dues need be paid at all; the children will receive their full endowment when their certificates mature. Full dividends are paid in the meantime. We need hardly point out that you just can't get this kind of deal from a bank!

People who avoid insurance in favor of bank accounts should give the matter more thought. There have been many changes and improvements where insurance is concerned. The days are gone when a policy was good only as long as the holder made payments; today there are such things as extended insurance, paid-up insurance, cash surrender or loans. Today we have many different types of insurance with and without Double Indemnity and Payor Benefit contracts. Today we have dividends, and benefits for the indigent. The UNA also offers public exposure of the prime blocker and his close associates in efforts to prevent full and open inquiry by Congress.

By all means have a bank account, but have some insurance, too. If you are afraid that you will eventually pay more for the insurance than its worth, forget it. The UNA has other types of insurance besides Whole Life. You might consider 20 Payment Life—you pay only 20 years and the insurance is all paid-up. You can't pay more than the insurance is worth with 20 Payment Life, no matter how long you may live. And, even after the insurance is paid-up, you'll continue to get dividends. You can't go wrong.

If you have read this far and more or less concede that we have given you something to think about where insurance is concerned, may we suggest that you go a step further and write to the UNA (Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303) and ask for its Facts booklet, available in either the English or Ukrainian language. No charge. We would greatly appreciate mention of our column.

the USSR?... How are we to reconcile the tragedy of the Hungarian uprising in 1956?... What of Lithuania, Latvia? What of the freedom-loving Ukrainians and many other Eastern European peoples?... And very emphatically he stated: "There can be no double standard in international affairs."

(To be continued)

CORRECTION

In the article, "The Centenary of 'A Russian Legend' in America," by V. Dubrowsky, published in The Ukrainian Weekly on February 1, 1964, a printer's error occurred in the next to the last paragraph. The line which read "In 1963 the Russian Communists published..." should read "In 1963 the Russians published..." We regret this error.

Editors

THE UKRAINIAN CAUSE AT THE UNITED NATIONS

By Senator PAUL YUZYK

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of address delivered at the observance of the 46th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, held on Sunday, January 26, 1964 in Edmonton, Alta., Canada:

(1) In endeavoring to assess the situation in the world today, we can greatly benefit from the ideas which were so eloquently and profoundly expressed by the late president of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, whose short but promising term in office was tragically ended by an assassin's bullet last November 22. His comprehension of the essence of the struggle of humanity and the highest values of mankind are clearly brought out in his famous speech to the Senate of the United States on July 2, 1957, on the eve of the celebration of American Independence. These are Kennedy's words: "The most powerful single force in the world today is neither communism nor capitalism, neither the H-bomb nor the guided missile; it is man's eternal desire to be free and independent."

Kennedy, at that time a senator, followed up by stating that the single most important test of United States foreign policy is what should be done to further man's desire to be free. It is a test that we would do well to apply to Canadian foreign policy also.

The greatest enemy of the freedom of man and nations is imperialism with its attendant colonialism. Empires however, have risen and fallen. In our age we have witnessed the fall of the Austrian Habsburg

Empire, the Russian Czarist Empire, and others, as these are not the natural condition of mankind today. Britain, France and other colonial powers have been progressively relinquishing their control over their colonial territories.

The liberation of man and nations, which was ushered in by the French Revolution, has become the spirit of our age. For example, we have witnessed the rapid decolonization of Africa. A little over a decade ago only four independent states existed in Africa. Today, there are thirty-five independent states, of which twenty-six are six years old or less. The United Nations, which began its life twenty years ago with fifty-one members, today has 113, more than doubling its membership during which time almost one billion people have achieved their independence. In its efforts to bring an end to the era of colonialism, the United Nations has helped many peoples to gain their independence and statehood.

With the disappearance and disappearing of imperialism and colonialism throughout most of the world, the great paradox of our age is the existence of a United Nations member, the Soviet Union, which has emerged as the world's greatest imperialist power. It is most ironical that the USSR, while steadily expanding, has been the loudest in the UN in denouncing imperialism. The greatest threat to the freedom and independence of man and nations and to the peace of the world today is Soviet Russian imperialism, under the guise of spreading revolutionary socialism and communism to all peoples.

We can be proud that Canada was one of the first nations to challenge Russian colonialism in the United Nations. In his famous speech of September 26, 1960, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker reminded Khrushchev of the Soviet declaration for "the complete and final elimination of colonial regimes." Diefenbaker then pre-

sented the record of Britain and France regarding the elimination of colonialism.

"Since the last war seventeen colonial areas and territories, comprising more than 40 million people, have been brought to complete freedom by France. In the same period fourteen colonies and territories, comprising half a billion people, have achieved complete freedom within the Commonwealth... This with the approval, the encouragement and the guidance of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and France. There are few here that can speak with the authority of Canada on the subject of colonialism, for Canada was once a colony of both France and the United Kingdom. We were the first country which evolved over a hundred years ago by constitutional processes from colonial status to independence without severing the family connection."

Later the Canadian Prime Minister posed the following questions: "How many human beings have been liberated by

PANORAMA

— of the —

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAR



More than 700 persons, some from as far away as Cleveland, attended the traditional banquet-ball of the Philadelphia branch, Ukrainian Engineers Society, which was held last Saturday in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia.

Highlight of the dance was the presentation of 14 white-gowned young ladies, who were introduced by Mrs. Natalia Danylenko of Somersdale, N.J. They were presented to Volodymyr Shpyrykevych, past president of the branch, and Mrs. Shpyrykevych.

Making their bow to society were: Iryna Hulda, Chrystyna Hordienko, Luba Danyliv, Hanna Yevseyevskiy, Lida Kvasnynsky, Iryna Mazepa, Stephanie Peklak, Dzvinka Fedynko, Iryna Fil, Halia Fuchko, Olha Chelsky, Larissa Chaykovsky and Lida Yasynsky, all of Philadelphia, and Martha Hally of Vineland, N.J.

Introduction of the debts took place following a program of songs by Mrs. Larissa Voytovych, who was accompanied on the piano by Prof. R. Kryshchalsky, and humorous sketches by Mr. and Mrs. Yaroslav Pion-Rudakevych.

Prof. Volodymyr Vynnytsky, branch president, said that proceeds of the evening will be used to provide scholarships for university students.

Also taking place in Philadelphia last Saturday was the Inaugural Ball of the League of Ukrainian Catholics. Some 400 young people representing LUC branches in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania attended the dance, held in the Oak Lane Review Club.

Among newly-installed officers seen at the ball were Steven Postulak of MacAdoo, Pa., LUC president, and Michael Bilon, past president.

Maria Olha (Mays) Padoch, daughter of UNA Supreme Secretary Dr. Yaroslav Padoch and Mrs. Padoch, was chosen "Miss Ukraine" at last Saturday's "Vyshyvani Vechernytsi" in New York. The annual affair, held at the Ukrainian National Home, was sponsored by the Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

In keeping with the name of the dance: "Embroidered Evening", literally speaking, many guests wore embroidered attire.

The "Vechernytsi" held February 1 in Jersey City attracted over 350 persons to the Ukrainian National Home on Fleet Street. The dance was arranged jointly by local branches of the Association of Ukrainian Youth in America (SUMA), headed by Anton Shubak, and the Ukrainian Youth Organization "Plast," headed by Markian Tytla. The event was termed by many "a wonderful example of cooperation" between two youth organizations.

Some 75 Ukrainian students from Columbia and New York Universities gathered in Columbia's Fayerweather Lounge last Saturday evening for conversation and dancing, report Martha Chelsky, president of the Ukrainian Club at Columbia. The get-together was such an unqualified success, Miss Chelsky says, that another is tentatively planned for March.

Prof. Lev Hrytsay gave a one-man art show in the "Sapomochny" building in Chicago on January 25 and 26, his second show since coming to this country from Argentina a year ago. Critics who viewed his first show called his paintings "a triumph of classical art."

Three Philadelphia Ukrainians are playing prominent roles in the selection of Philadelphia's Chinese Queen of the Year 4662 in Wanmaker's auditorium today. William Nezowy Jr., of Astro Travel Service, will emcee the program, while John Rosol of "The Saturday Evening Post" and Al Yaremko, president of the "Ukrainian Nationals", U.S. soccer champions, are on the panel of judges which will select the queen.

Thirty topflight high school students from the Detroit area will be selected for an experiment in education at the University of Detroit by Anton Shutka, associate professor of chemistry, according to "The Detroit News" of January 31. Prof. Shutka, who has received a \$9,400 grant from the National Science Foundation for the experiment, said the students will be given an intensive of nuclear radiation biology and nuclear radiation physics.

The Detroit scientist, recently took part in a conference on the origin of prebiological systems, sponsored by the Institute for Space Biosciences of Florida State University and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

New York's Ukrainian-language radio program "Ukrainian Melodies Hour" changed hands January 25 because its longtime director, Roman Marynovych, is moving to Washington, D.C. The new director is Dr. M. S. Chortorysky, owner of the "Howler" book store in lower Manhattan. The program is carried by radio station WEVD, 1330 AM and 97.9 FM, on Saturdays at 8:15 A.M. and on Sundays at 10:30 A.M.

An exhibit of art by Ivan Kurach was shown during the last two weeks of January in the "L'Indice Gallery" in Milan, Italy. Included were paintings, drawings and sketches of wartime scenes beside the Don River.

Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky of Toms River, N.J., appeared as soloist with the Delaware Valley Philharmonic Orchestra in a concert given last Sunday in Levittown, Pa. He performed Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B Minor, whose final theme is based on a Ukrainian spring song.

The 20-year-old pianist is performing today in his home

Ukrainian-Jewish Relations To Be Discussed in New York

NEW YORK N.Y.—The relations between Ukrainians and Jews in the United States will be the subject of a symposium to be held here February 16, 1964.

Four talks devoted to the theme are on the program of the symposium, which will start at 2:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street. A committee made up of Americans of Ukrainian descent and Jews are sponsors of this conference.

Liubov A. Margolena Hansen of Washington will be the chairman of the symposium, while Bohdan Cymbalista and Alfred Berstein, both of New York, will be co-chairmen. Eugene Stakhiv of New York will deliver the opening remarks.

History of the Ukrainian-Jewish relations prior to and after the Second World War will be the topic of the first two talks by Emil Revluk and Joseph L. Lichten, respectively.

Vasyl Markus will speak on the problems and perspectives of Ukrainians and Jews in the United States. Moses L. Kove will speak on Ukrainians and Jews in war and peace.

Mr. Revluk is a journalist and former editor of Ukrainian newspapers. Mr. Lichten is the intercultural affairs director of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League as well as an analyst of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. Mr. Markus is assistant professor of political science at Loyola University and Mr. Kove was the war crimes prosecutor at Nuremberg.

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The Soviet Union is beginning to disintegrate, in the opinion of a Canadian senator. "We're going to see gradually the break-up of the Soviet Union," Senator Paul Yuzyk said in an interview recently. "With the current starvation problem in the USSR it is evident that their collectivization programs have failed. The people can see that communism has not produced what it stated it was going to."

"The whole theory of communism is failing. Communism has, in effect, become bankrupt... They're going to have to find some way of saving face."

In Edmonton to address a Ukrainian Independence Day banquet at the Macdonald, Senator Yuzyk charged that Canada has lost respect in other countries by failing to denounce the imperialist policies of the Soviet Union.

"Our image is tarnished. What is our foreign policy? It appears that we'll do anything to avoid a clash. I've urged the Liberal government to be a champion of subjugated nations everywhere, and make a denouncement of the USSR's policies at the UN, but they haven't. We're not taking a firm stand."

"The American opinion of Canada has fallen. I've been told by some important people: 'You're as good as Red. You trade with Russia and Red China, and you don't back us up on Cuba.'"

"Our policy is a little too vague. Mr. Pearson hasn't done anything to regain our prestige."

But while former prime minister Diefenbaker's denouncement of the Russians in the UN was a good stand, he admitted Diefenbaker's delay in acting on the Cuban blockade of October, 1962, was "unfortunate."

Senator Yuzyk said he expected Ukraine to eventually free itself of Russian rule. "It has as good a chance as any of the other subjugated nations. An internal opposition Russian domination definite exists."

(Courtesy: The Edmonton Journal January 27, 1964)

CORRECTION We regret that the name of Walter Klawnik was inadvertently omitted from the article, "Ukrainian American Veteran News," which he wrote and which appeared in the February 1, 1964 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Editors

Biographical Sketch of John A. Gronouski, Postmaster General

(Concluded from Page 1)

time, he was on the research staff of the Michigan tax study. In February 1959, he became Research Director for the Wisconsin Department of Taxation and Research Director of the University of Wisconsin Tax Impact Study. In October 1959, he was named Executive Director for the continuing Revenue Survey Commission established by then Governor Gaylord Nelson.

In January 1960, he was appointed by Governor Nelson to be Wisconsin Commissioner of Taxation. When Mr. Gronouski took over as Commissioner of Taxation for the State of Wisconsin, the Department had 621 employees. Today it has 1,071 employees. The increase in staff and the corresponding increase in responsibilities were the result of the State initiating income tax withholding and incorporating a selective sales tax during the tenure of Mr. Gronouski.

Other accomplishments during his administration were the expanded use of electronic data processing by the tax department; the crackdown on a delinquent state income tax cases — the first significant work in this field in 50 years; the thorough reorganization of the tax department's administrative structure and the creation of an intelligence section to deal with tax evasion and fraud.

These improvements in the department were the most comprehensive changes within the department since its formation in 1899 as a permanent taxing body. As Commissioner, Mr. Gronouski dealt with every level of local government in the State of Wisconsin. The State's shared tax system results in 53% of the Governor's budget being returned to communities. The property division under his jurisdiction is responsible for property tax equalization and local assessor supervision for each of the State's 1,850 assessment districts.

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SPORTS SCENE By OLEH ZWADIUK

Yadlovski Saves Penalty - USC Wins 1-0

A spectacular penalty save midway through the second half by USC goalie, Yadlovski, gave the New York Ukrainians an important 1-0 victory over Hota S. C. in a German American Soccer League match last Sunday at Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, N. J.

Ukrainian booters were ahead 1-0 when the referee awarded a penalty for handling the ball in the forbidden area. It looked as if USC would have to be content with a tie once again. But Yadlovski proved his capability as a goal-tender and moved with cat-like speed to avert the score.

The New York club scored its goal midway through the first half from an indirect kick. Inside right Skirka pushed the ball in the direction of his teammate Walter Shmido-locha who promptly put the ball into the German net.

Nearly 800 spectators braved the biting wind to see the game. The strong gusts and the muddy pitch prevented the teams from employing an accurate passing technique.

The two teams were even in the first half but Hota took over in the second half and controlled the game. This victory gave New York Ukrainians a tie for first place with the Greek American S. C. on points but the Greek team has a better goal average. Giulliana S. C. is in third place.

Sich Wins The Newark Ukrainian Sich posted its first win in the Shaefer indoor tournament in Paterson, N. J. Friday a week ago. They registered their 1-0 victory against Paterson Roma and moved into fourth place in the eight-team indoor league.

History of Ukrainian Civilization Taught at Akron University The University of Akron has successfully attended this course, in which Dr. Theodore Mackiv, professor at the University of Akron, offered the Kievian, Galician-Volhynian and Lithuanian-Polish periods. In the coming semester the period of the Kozaks and modern history of Ukraine will be taught.

SOYUZIVKA THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y.

Uncrowded facilities, invigorating air, the scenic beauty of the Catskill mountains for 35 miles.

HEATED ROOMS Join us for the week and fun, too. Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N. Y. Phone: Kerhonkson 5641

SKI SLOPES WITH LIFTS AT SOYUZIVKA NEAR TWO WELL-KNOWN NEIGHBORING SKI CENTERS: CATHALIA IN ELLENVILLE AND MINEWASKA IN KERHONKSON.

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 GUEST SPEAKER: Hon. John A. GRONOUSKI Post Master General of the United States of America 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 SULYMA; SOLOISTS: Martha KOKOLSKA, Lev REYNAROVYCH, Hanna SHERY, M. RYBITSKY, Mary LESAWYER, I. HOSH, I. ZAMIATY, Mary BODNAR, A. DOBRIANSKY, I. SAMOKYSHYN, E. KAMINSKY, R. OSADCHUK Director: John ZADOROZNY Assistant: Prof. A. BERNYK Commentator: Ihor SHUHAN Author of Commentary: Leonid POLTAVA The Libretto was written by Stepan Charnetsky on the basis of Eugene Hrebinka's novel, Olesky Popovych, which deals with the Ukrainian Kozak life of the XVIIIth Century.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

СТУДЕНТСЬКА ПРЕСА

Пресову діяльність нашого студентського Союзу можна поділити на дві частини, зараховуючи до першої ті статті, комунікати, редакційні, і т. д., котрі СУСТА поміщує в своїх власних виданнях, як „Студентське Слово” та „Горизонти”, а до другої статті і дописи, котрі публікуються в загальних українських часописах та журналах. Важливість доброї пресової діяльності в обох секторах є самозрозуміла, бо тільки в такий спосіб СУСТА може не тільки інформувати громадянство і своїх членів про свою працю, але й тримати з ними стислий контакт. Хоч вага добре розвинutoї преси для нашої організації є велика, все ж коли ми поглянемо на нашу пресову діяльність, то побачимо, що стан її не є задовільний. Перш за все наша преса терпить з браку дописувачів та студентів, які виказували б певне зацікавлення до нашої сторінки та журналу. З тим і полекуді пов'язане друге недотачення, а саме замала різноманітність в статтях і дописах, спричинена браком дописувачів. Крім вище вичислених недотачень в студентській пресі є ще й інші, котрі вказують на факт, що стан нашої студентської преси не надзвичайно добрий, хоч в порівнянні з іншими українськими студентськими союзами він є найкращий. Правда, СУСТА — це одиниць Союз, що видавав впродовж 10 років свою регулярну сторінку „Студентське Слово” при українському подешенку „Свобода” та журнал більшого формату в англійській мові „Горизонти”, але в порівнянні з американським студентським пресою наша діяльність є мінімальна. Американські студенти не тільки виймають при деяких університетах щоденну газету, котрій не бракує дописувачів, але вони в своїх дописах і статтях висловлюють різні опії про політику ЗДА, внутрішню та зовнішню, про світові події і т. д., та старуються впливати на думання громадянства.

На нашу думку, і ми в такий спосіб повинні ставитися до нашої преси і такою повинна бути наша мета; ми повинні старатися перетворити нашу пресу в чинник, котрий не тільки представляє факти, але й опії, і старатися впливати на українське громадянство. Себто завдання преси СУСТА повинно бути подвійне: інформувати студентство і громадянство про нашу діяльність в об'єктивний, правдивий та точний спосіб та реагувати на певні світові події, що стосуються української проблематики, займаючи до них певне становище. Ми, студенти СУСТА, як члени політичної еміграції, повинні ще більше, як американські студенти, цікавитися політичними подіями, їх студіювати та на них реагувати.

Щодо української загальної преси в ЗДА, то там також студентська ситуація не дуже відрізняється. Можна сказати, що на загал українське громадянство не розуміє і не цікавиться проблемами українського студентства в ЗДА. Яка ж причина цього? Це, на нашу думку, присвячуючи мало уваги цим проблемам. Щоб та ситуація покращилася, треба, щоб при кожній редакції нашої преси була індивідуальна комісія, яка б присвячувала трохи уваги СУСТА та студентській проблематиці.

Масово надію, що випезагадана ситуація вскорі покращиться і що студенти знайдуть для своїх проблем розуміння серед громадянства.

О. Стефанович

Крути

В морці несаду, в п'ятні підлот
Ваші пісні молодезі. —
Льот вам орлиний, нестриманий льот,
Льот кризь вітри і хуртегі —

Що там, що вперше з руйницією ти,
Що там, що тому п'ятнадцять?
Так хороще вам на вірога йти,
Свіном зугним захлинатися.

Хай вам вітри вибігають на шлях,
Просьте вернути, голосять...
„Щоб наша доля”, лупає в полях,
„Щоб краще в світі жилося”!

Стрілися. Казять ворожою злість
Ваші роззублені стріли;
Псами б на вас позиривали з місць
Тріскотні вкрай скорострільні.

Лавами ворог. Ось кинувся він,
Копить на ваші окопи.
О вже не лежати і не з колін
Лити кричесь окопи.

„СВІШАН-ЗІЛЛЯ”

Не залишаючи давньої студентської традиції влаштування високошкільних конференцій, у Філадельфії 2-го грудня 1963 року відбулася перша конференція цього шкільного року. Ініціатором конференції була Управа СУСТА, а технічне переведення було в руках Студентської Громади Філадельфії на чолі з Романом Шведом, головою. Тема цієї конференції була дуже цікава, а саме — „Українська мова — Свішан-Зілля українського студентства”.

Жодні конференції відбулися в університеті віддалених від центру міста, все ж таки прибуло чимало жвавої молоді. Але, на жаль, старше громадянство можна б було полігати на „пальціх однієї руки”. З нових обличчій було дуже мало студентів, навіть НьюЙоркська Студентська Громада чомусь не була в силі вислати хоч одного репрезентанта.

В короткий, але доцільний конференції взяли участь двоє доповідачів — студент із Філадельфії Марко Паринник та Меріка Сідлак із Балтимору. Молода учителька німецької мови в середній школі, Марко Паринник відчитав доповідь на тему: „Розвиток української мови”. В дуже стислому порядку він представив розвиток української мови в найдавніших часів. Прелегент читав твори різних письменників і цим способом ілюстрував розвиток нашої мови.

Друга доповідь — „Вплив американської мови на українську мову студентів” — була спеціально цікава, бо прелегентка Маріяна Сідлак дуже спритно ілюструвала різні приклади на магнетичній стрічці. Усі ці приклади для пояснення різних пунктів були награні за згодою молоді різного віку, але не знали вони точно цілі цього експерименту.

В своїй доповіді прелегентка поділяла декілька цікавих заваг щодо впливу англійської мови на українську. Найбільш поширений вплив на заміщення мови студентів мають чужі слова та вирази, коли їх тяжко або незручно застосувати українськими. Це особливо відзначається, коли мова йде про студентів розмовляють на шкільній темі і не знають термінології української.

СТУДЕНТИ В НЬО ЙОРКУ

ГАНТЕР КОЛЕДЖ

Український клуб в Гантері розпочав діяльність вибором нової Управи, яку очолює Лариса Кравчук. Одна із цікавих програм минулого семестра була доповідь Віталія Кейса на тему „Модерні українські поети”. В доповіді прелегент подав критичну аналіз деяких поетів. Він підкреслює, що ці поети пишуть на дуже високому рівні, коли порівняти їх із іншими національностями, а це тому, що українська мова є така співуча і надається до модерної поезії.

ФОРДГЕМ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Цього року при цім університеті створено український гурток, хоч сюди ходить лише чотири українські студенти. Голова цього клубу Юрій Волошин, невтомний працітник. Вже була українська радіо-програма із шкільної стайці, де подано українську музику з короткими поясненнями. Також в шкільній газеті появи-

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЇ 6-го КОНГРЕСУ СУСТА

ЮВІЛЕЙНА ДЕКЛАРАЦІЯ СУСТА

1) Ми, українські студенти Америки, делегати Шостого Конгресу СУСТА, який відбувся в дніх 6-7 липня 1963-го року на Вестерн Різерв Університеті в Клівленді, Огайо, заявляємо в десяту річницю заснування нашого Союзу, що

а) кичем нашої діяльності є зльовальність до Америки і праця для визволення України;

б) актив українського студентства Америки виконував впродовж останніх десяти років належно й віддано свої завдання в коледжах й університетах ЗДА, як теж в українському громадсько-суспільному житті Америки;

в) що основники й керівники нашого Союзу впродовж останніх 10-ох років заслужують в основному на нашу зльовальність і пошану, а тому є нашим почесним обов'язком слідувати їхнім ідеям і чинам, щоб й далі СУСТА був однією з найактивніших українсько-американських установах.

2) З нагоди 10-літнього Ювілею СУСТА ми:

а) закликаємо українську молодь ЗДА якнайчисленніше вступати після закінчення середньої освіти в університети Америки, щоб в цей спосіб закрити чисельний ріст української інтелігенції у цій країні;

б) закликаємо українсько-американське громадянство активно підтримувати наші постулати, щоб могли ми якнайкраще і розбудувати нашу духову, культурну і політичну спадщину в Америці, а тому закликаємо всіх батьків, яких діти навчаються в університетах Америки, щоб вони бдали також, щоб їхні діти-студенти були членами українських студентських професійних товариств;

в) закликаємо всі українські світельські церковні й центральні організації, а найперше УІККА, привертати більше активної уваги для практичного співпраці із студентськими організаціями, а з Головою Управою СУСТА — зокрема;

г) вітаємо ініціативу Управи НТШ в Америці в напрямі координації одного сектора діяльності із студентськими організаціями як окремих студентів.

3) Шостий Конгрес СУСТА в Клівленді закликає всі українські політичні середовища в ЗДА підтримувати український студентський рух.

4) Ювілейний Конгрес СУСТА закликає Екзекутивну УІККА та всі його членські організації поповнити звичайні й надзвичайні органи УІККА представниками молодого покоління, а в тому також делегатами СУСТА.

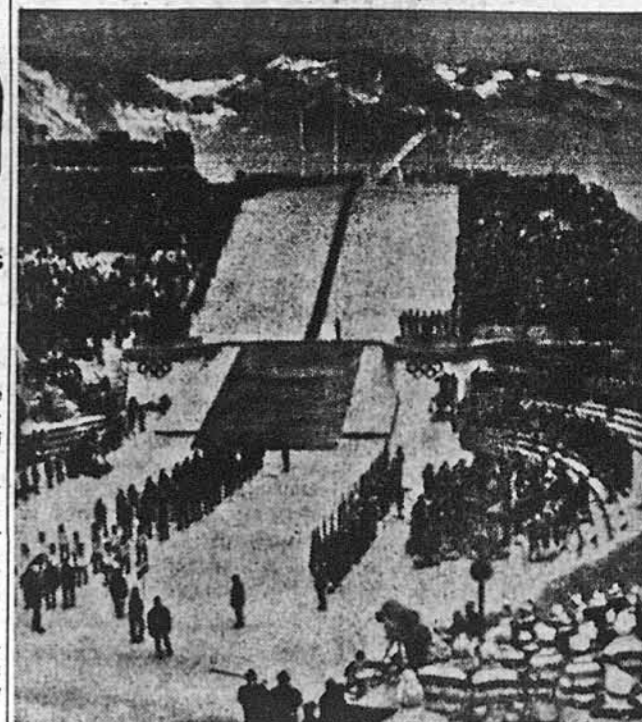
5) VI Конгрес СУСТА рекомендує новим органам Союзу повести пожевланню мобілізацію членства Союзу і працювати над виробуванням традиційних індивідуальностей, лідерів та знатних працівників з поміж укр. студентської молоді, щоб забезпечити українській громаді Америки кваліфіковану професійну українську інтелігенцію.

6) Учасники VI-го Конгресу СУСТА пересилають прелегенту сторінку про історію та культуру України. Але найкориснішою працею цього клубу була ініціатива та збірка підписів в справі пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові до „Вашингтон Івнинг Пост”. Понад 3 000 підписів було зібрано як спротив до статтей в цій справі. Цей клуб насправду дуже гарно розвивається і повинен бути прикладом для всіх українських клубів, при коледжах та університетах.

УКРАЇНСКА СТУДЕНТСЬКА ГРОМАДА

Управа повідомляє, що річні загальні збори відбулися в п'ятницю 28-го лютого ц. р. Дальші відомості будуть вислані листовою і подані в афішах.

СПОРТОВА МОЛОДЬ СВІТУ В ОЛІМПІЙСЬКИХ ЗИМОВИХ ГРИЩАХ



Церемонія відкриття Зимових Олімпійських Грищ, що відбуваються на Берг Ізель Стадіоні в Інсбруку, Австрія.

Студійні Дні Студентської Громади в Нью Йорку

Вже три роки підрай Студентська Громада Нью Йорку влаштовує на початку кожного академічного року Студійні Дні, на яких запрошені доповідати розглядають чи то в доповідях, чи панелях певний ряд проблем та старуються подати свої висновки щодо порушених питань. Темою цьогорічних Студійних Днів, які відбулися 9-го листопада 1963 року, було: „Український студент й американські політичні партії”.

Доповідь теж коротко зупинився на теперішніх кандидатах на Президента ЗДА та обговорив, що від кожного з них можна сподіватися, особливо в закордонній політиці.

В панелі брали участь д-р Яр. Падох, адв. Ст. Ярема, П. Лисогір, С. Лашук, Б. Фудей, президент СУСТА та Я. Лешко, як модератор. Панелісти обговорювали питання, які торкалися таких справ, як способи, якими українці можуть стати активними в американській політиці, та потім ми, українці, повинні керуватися в нашій голосуванні на ту чи іншу політичну партію, як ми повинні голосувати, чи ми масмо аж стільки голосів, щоб могли завести в будь-яких виборах, як ми повинні нашу силу виявляти і т. д.

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