

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address: The Ukrainian Weekly 81 83 Grand Street Jersey City 3, N. J. Tel. Henderson 4-0237 New York's Telephone: BArcly 7-4125 Ukrainian National Ass'n Tel Henderson 5-8740

70th Jubilee Anniversary Observances of Ukrainian National Association

UNA JUBILEE OBSERVANCES:

New York, N. Y.:

SATURDAY, February 22, 1964, 2:00 P.M. at Carnegie Hall Speakers: The Hon. John A. GRONOUSKI, U.S. Postmaster General Roman SLOBODIAN, UNA Supreme Treasurer Program: THE WITCH An Opera in Concert Form

Chicago, Ill.:

SUNDAY, February 23, 1964, 3:00 P.M., at Chopin School Auditorium — A JUBILEE CONCERT Speakers: The Hon. Nicholas MANDZIUK, Member of the Canadian Parliament Roman SLOBODIAN, UNA Supreme Treasurer Honored Guests: Governor Otto KERNER — Mayor Richard J. DALEY

Cleveland, Ohio:

SUNDAY, February 23, 1964, 3:30 P.M. at Parma Senior High School — A JUBILEE CONCERT Speakers: The Hon. Michael A. FEIGHAN, Member of U.S. Congress Anthony DRAGAN, Editor-in-chief of Svoloda Myron B. KUROPAS, UNA Supreme Advisor

Rochester, N. Y.:

SUNDAY, February 23, 1964, A JUBILEE CONCERT Speakers: Joseph LESAWYER, UNA Supreme President William HUSSAR, UNA Supreme Advisor

Detroit, Mich.:

SUNDAY, February 23, 1964, 3:00 P.M., Chadsey High School Auditorium — A JUBILEE CONCERT Speakers: Dr. Jaroslav PADOCH, UNA Supreme Secretary Joseph HIRNIAK, Outstanding Ukrainian Actor And Stage Director

Syracuse, N. Y.:

SUNDAY, February 23, 1964, at 4:00 P.M., at Ukrainian National Home — A JUBILEE CONCERT Speaker: Bohdan ZORYCH, UNA Supreme Advisor, Toronto, Ont.

Member of Parliament Mandziuk To Speak at UNA 70th Anniversary Celebration In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special). — The Hon. J. N. Mandziuk, a member of the Canadian parliament will be the guest speaker at the Chicago celebration of the UNA's 70th anniversary. Scheduled for 3:00 P.M., Sunday, February 23rd at Chopin Auditorium, Rice and Campbell, the Chicago celebration will also include a brief talk by one of the UNA's best known and popular executives, Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer.



The Hon. J. N. Mandziuk

The hard working program committee which has included Supreme Vice-President Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Controversial Peter Pucillo and John Evanchuk, and Supreme Advisors Helen Olek, Myron B. Kuropas, and the indefatigable Taras Shpikula, has also planned a well-rounded cultural program to compliment the salutary addresses. Chicago's own famed "Surma" Chorus will join with soloists Lillian Opychna and T. Wandzura to provide the musical interlude while members of SUMA, Plašt, ODUM, and MUN will

read and enact a specially prepared poem (authored by M. Golas) to mark the occasion. In keeping with the precedent set by the UNA banquet in November, the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association in Chicago promises to be short and very enjoyable.

Cleveland District Branches To Celebrate UNA 70th Anniversary Sunday, February 23, 1964

The 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association will be celebrated by the UNA Council of Branches of Cleveland, Ohio which also includes Lorain, Ohio and Akron, Ohio on Sunday February 23, 1964 at the Parma Senior High School Auditorium, 6285 West 54th Street, Parma, Ohio at 3:30 P.M.

speakers. The Cleveland Ukrainian Choir "Dnipro," soloists, recitations, the Cleveland SUMA Ukrainian Dancers and the young Ukrainian Dancers of the Ohio State League will participate in the program. We have also received responses to our invitations to State and Local dignitaries who will be present at the Concert. Welcome all UNA members and friends in the Cleveland Area to a pleasant afternoon on a memorable day. Mary Bobezko

Pittsburgh Initiates 70th Anniversary Observances of Ukrainian National Association

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY GOVERNMENTS TAKE PART IN COMMEMORATIVE BANQUET, BROADCAST "LIVE" ON LOCAL RADIO

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special).—Seventy years ago on February 22, 1894 in the small town of Shamokin, Pa. the Ukrainian National Association was born upon the initiative of a small handful of enthusiastic and dedicated Ukrainian pioneer immigrants.

On Sunday, February 9, 1964, seventy years after, the Pittsburgh UNA community proudly observed the 70th birthday anniversary of "Bato Soyuz" with a commemorative banquet at the Pick-Roosevelt Hotel, in which representatives of the State, County and City governments took an active part. The commemorative fete was prepared by the Pittsburgh District of UNA Branches under the direction of Peter Kochirka and Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor, and many representatives of the UNA branches from Ohio and other towns of Pennsylvania took part. The master of ceremonies and enthusiastic propagator of the UNA commemoration in Pittsburgh was Michael Komichak, director of the Ukrainian Radio Program in Pittsburgh. Over 300 persons took part in the commemorative banquet.

The banquet began with the invocation by Rev. Mykola Fedorovych, Ukrainian Orthodox pastor from Monassen, Pa., himself an active UNA leader and a veteran correspondent of Svoloda. The entire program was broadcast "live" by Mr. Komichak, beginning with the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems. Subsequently, Peter Kochirka welcomed the guests on behalf of the UNA District Committee of Pittsburgh.

Mr. John Kokolski, Supreme Auditor of the UNA from Woonsocket, R.I., delivered the principal address in English, paying tribute to the first pioneers of the Ukrainian National Association in the United States, and stressing the present growth and development of the UNA, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal benefit association in the free world.

Subsequently, the American guests gave their greetings, namely: Hon. John Miller, State Senator, who is of Slovak descent; Judge Aldersheret, who is president of the "Italian Sons and Daughters of America," an Italian-American fraternal organization, and County Commissioner of Allegheny County, the Hon. John McGrady, who presented Messrs. John Kokolski and Andrew Jula with a special resolution of the Allegheny County commending the Ukrainian National Association and Svoloda for their great economic, social and cultural work for Americans of Ukrainian descent in the Pittsburgh area.

After the banquet the Ukrainian dance ensemble of the Ukrainian Orthodox parish of Monassen under the leadership of Miss Olga Pishko presented a number of Ukrainian national dances, featuring the solo dances of Miss Yaroslava Polatayko of Pittsburgh.

The 70th anniversary of the UNA in Pittsburgh was well organized, and properly inaugurated a series of similar observances which are being held this month throughout the country. Youthful Ukrainian beauty and colorful Ukrainian embroidery shared the spotlight at the "Vyshyvani Vechernytsi" sponsored February 1 by the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Beauty was in the form of three pretty lassies who were chosen "Miss Ukraine of 1964" and her two "princesses." They were: Maria Olha (Maya) Padoch, daughter of UNA Su-

RESOLUTION The resolution, signed County Commissioners William D. McClelland, John E. McGrady and Blair F. Gunther, reads as follows: "The Commissioners of Allegheny County, gathered in session on Tuesday, February 4, 1964, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, resolved to acknowledge the service rendered to the Ukrainian American community of Western Pennsylvania by the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the United States, the Ukrainian National Association, on this, its 70th anniversary.

"The Commissioners wish to commend the UNA for the financial benefits it has provided to thousands of its members in this area, particularly to widows and children, and for the fraternal spirit in has nurtured among them. "The Commissioners also wish to single out for commendation the daily newspaper Svoloda, published by the UNA, for its tremendous contribution in molding Ukrainian immigrants, who labored in the coal mines and steel mills of Western Pennsylvania, into devoted American citizens, dedicated to God and the United States."

All three American guest speakers praised the work of the UNA as well and the contribution it made to the general progress of American society. Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of Svoloda, delivered the principal jubilee address in Ukrainian, emphasizing the "third estate" of the UNA, namely, its publications and their role in the general development of the Ukrainian community in America and in the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people in Ukraine.

The artistic part of the program included the singing of the Styn Sisters of Youngstown, Ohio, whereafter Master of Ceremonies Michael Komichak called on several prominent guests to take a bow. Among them were Mrs. Maria Malevich, former supreme vice-presidentess of the UNA, as well as representatives from the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. At the conclusion the Rev. Msgr. W. Pospishil, Ukrainian Catholic pastor of Pittsburgh, gave a benediction.

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THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born on February 12, 1809 — Died on April 15, 1865

Ukrainians Demand Equality With French

Winnipeg (CP)—Ukrainians representing 12 per cent of Manitoba's population have taken a united stand to have their language placed on an equal basis with French and English in Canada's educational system and culture.

Presenting six briefs to the second sitting of Manitoba's Advisory Committee on Biculturalism and Bilingualism Thursday night, the speakers from Canada's third force—descendants of immigrant groups other than English or French—all emphasized the one point.

If there is a demand for Ukrainian language instruction by a majority of students in a school, the instruction should be granted on an equal basis with the teaching of English and French.

Agreeing that they had no desire to change the official use of English and French in Parliament or in the courts, the speakers based their appeal on the precept set in the British North America Act of granting to a minority group the privilege and rights to its language, culture and religion.

"To a Ukrainian in Manitoba, bilingualism means the use of Ukrainian and the dominant language, English," said.

Boryslav Bilaah, from the Marikan Shashkevych Society of Ukrainian Catholic teachers.

The briefs also asked that all languages spoken by Canadians be given equal time on radio and television to remove the distorted image now presented on the ethnic and cultural composition of Canada's population.

"We cannot subscribe to the suggestion that the third element must identify itself with either the French or the English element," said Mrs. Mary A. Wawrykow, speaking for the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada.

The lone submission from a French-Canadian group, the Association d'Education des Canadiens-Francais du Manitoba, reminded the group that "moderation, a cool mind, practical attitudes, good judgment and constructive thinking is a predominant necessity today."

But Mrs. Mary Dyma, of the Ukrainian Council of Women asked "not for separatism, but to extend the partnership of all the founding races who call Canada home."

(Courtesy: The Globe and Mail, February 1, 1964, Toronto, Ont.)

Fordham Ukrainian American Society Intervenes With 'The Washington Post' on Shevchenko Statue

New York, N. Y.—On January 28, 1964, representatives of the Fordham Ukrainian-American Society travelled to Washington, D.C. Their purpose was to personally protest the gross distortion of The Washington Post editorials concerning the Taras Shevchenko Memorial. This trip culminated a three-month campaign by the Ukrainian students at Fordham, during which 3500 signatures were collected. The signatures were collected in petition form in order to be presented to The Washington Post and the National Capital Planning Commission.

Actually, the trip served a two-fold purpose. Upon arrival the Ukrainian representatives visited The Evening Star. This newspaper supported for the memorial. Congratulations and thanks were first extended to Mr. Robert Lewis, who wrote the articles and to Mr. Hill, the editor of the paper. The Fordham Ukrainian-American Society was received very warmly. Extreme surprise was expressed at the number of signatures obtained by a small student

group. During a brief discussion of the attacks on the memorial, both the reporter and the editor agreed that they saw "no consistency in The Washington Post editorials."

The Fordham representatives then continued to The Washington Post. They were told that the editor was in Australia. However, Mr. Rosenfield, who is on the editorial staff, agreed to see them. During a ninety minute discussion, Mr. Rosenfield explained The Washington Post stand on the Shevchenko affair. Among the points discussed were the writings of Taras Shevchenko, allegedly "against the Jews." On this point, the Ukrainian poet was compared to William Shakespeare. Mr. Rosenfield thought that even though Shakespeare expressed the anti-Jewish feeling of his time in The Merchant of Venice, he could not be considered anti-Semitic. However, Shevchenko, he claimed is "anti-Semitic" because he wrote of the Ukrainian-Jewish relationship of his time in "Haydamaky." The reason for this, Mr. Rosenfield argued, was that the Ukrainian

Appeal of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

The issuance of a Shevchenko commemorative stamp by the U.S. Government is one of our most important objectives at this time. Mass support from our people throughout the country is imperative. Please write a letter or send a telegram to: Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Support his Resolution, H. J. Res. 174 calling for a Shevchenko stamp, and send a copy to your Congressman asking him to support Rep. Dulski's Resolution. Send your letter or telegram now!

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

Capt. Krawciw Receives Bronze Star Medal for Heroism



Capt. Nicholas Krawciw (right) receives the "Bronze Star Medal" for heroism in Vietnam last year. Brig. General Murdoch, Assistant Commandant of the U. S. Army Armor School in Fort Knox, Ky., offers his congratulations to Capt. Krawciw.

FORT KNOX, Ky. (Special).—Capt. Nicholas S. H. Krawciw, on assignment at the U.S. Army Armor School here was awarded on January 24, 1964 the "Bronze Star Medal with 'V' Device" for "Heroism in Ground Combat" during his field duty in Vietnam in January, 1963. The award was presented by Brigadier General Murdoch, Assistant Commandant of the U. S. Army Armor School at Fort Knox.

The accompanying citation, signed by Maj. Gen. J. K. Woolnough, Acting Chief of Staff, reads as follows: "For Heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force: 'Lieutenant Krawciw distinguished himself by heroism in connection with military operations against hostile forces on January 2, 1963 in the Republic of Vietnam. As a unit advisor to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, Lieutenant Krawciw was riding the lead armored personnel carrier of a mechanized force escorting supplies to an isolated position in the Seven Mountain area. The Viet Cong had prepared an ambush and detonated a heavy charge under Lieutenant Krawciw's vehicle. The explosion overturned and severely damaged the vehicle killing six

soldiers and wounding three, including Lieutenant Krawciw. Painfully wounded in the jaw and ankle, Lieutenant Krawciw quickly analyzed the situation, obtained a rifle and ammunition from one of the dead soldiers, and commenced firing the ambush force. With apparent disregard for his personal safety, Lieutenant Krawciw rallied the remaining soldiers and organized the defense of the convoy until a relief column arrived. Lieutenant Krawciw's courage and leadership in the presence of a hostile force reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

Capt. Krawciw (who was promoted to the rank of captain after his return from Vietnam) is the son of Bohdan and Neona Krawciw. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, and is known through his activities in the Ukrainian "Plast" organization while a high school student. He is married to the former Christine Kvasovskaya, and is the father of a 2-year-old daughter, Maria Alexandra.

American Committee Changes Name

The 13-year-old American Committee for Liberation, which calls itself "the most powerful free voice heard in the USSR," has changed its name to Radio Liberty Committee, as reported earlier in The Ukrainian Weekly.

In a statement, Howland H. Sargeant, president, said the change was to "clarify for the public the mission and major role of the organization," around-the-clock Radio Liberty short-wave broadcasts in 17 languages. Spencer Williams, director of press and public relations, said the name changing did not imply any yielding on long-range goals. "We consider that liberation is actually the task of the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves," Mr. Williams, who was in Moscow as representative of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce from 1930 to 1940, said.

After the very fruitful discussion, the Ukrainian-American Society presented the petitions, shook hands with Mr. Rosenfield, and started on the long journey home. Taking part in the personal protest were Mr. George Woloshyn, President of the Fordham Ukrainian-American Society; Mr. George Kuzma, the vice-president; Mr. Bohdan Novkevich and Mr. Charles Zuzmann.



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Editorial

LINCOLN AND SHEVCHENKO

The birthday anniversary on February 12 of the Great American Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, affords a proper analogy between this outstanding American statesman and liberator, and Taras Shevchenko, the immortal Ukrainian poet, who was a contemporary of Lincoln, and who saw freedom as the ultimate objective of man.

In commenting on the importance of Taras Shevchenko in *The Washington Star* (October 13, 1963), Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, had this to say: "An outstanding Ukrainian poet who was a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln published a want ad that resounds across a hundred years. He died just after the man who saved the Union entered the White House to face black days. His name is Taras Shevchenko. He was, and is, the enduring voice of his valiant land in its age-long struggle for freedom. During his lifetime, most of which he spent in the slavery of serfdom, Ukraine was bound by the shackles of Czarist tyranny. Shevchenko, in his inspired poetry, helped mightily to keep alive the dream of an independent Ukraine.

"With volcanic anger, defying the Russian handcuffs, his eyes were riveted with hope upon the American rebels who had revolted against the unjust exactions of a royal master and by their victory inspired all who longed to breathe free."

These "American rebels" were American patriots of 1776 who, under the leadership of George Washington, attained freedom for the United States.

Another outstanding scholar who sees a close analogy between Lincoln and Shevchenko, is Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada. In a letter to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee in rebuttal of the spurious charges by *The Washington Post* against the Shevchenko memorial, Professor Kirkconnell wrote:

"More than any other man who ever lived, Shevchenko wrote and struggled for the freeing of the serfs in the old Russian Empire. The Imperial Decree abolished serfdom on the day of the poet's funeral and his name has always been inseparably associated with that birth of freedom. If one were to make a parallel with contemporary events in the U.S.A., one would have to imagine Uncle Tom himself writing both 'John Brown's Body' and 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and then to imagine the liberation of the American slaves coming at his death, without any war whatever, by a great act of administrative assent. To the 45 million Ukrainians in the world today, Shevchenko is a brother of Abraham Lincoln."

In a wider and deeper sense, both Lincoln and Shevchenko are fore-runners of modern champions of the captive nations.

Like Abraham Lincoln, Taras Shevchenko was not a narrow nationalist. He was concerned not only over the oppression of the Ukrainian people by Moscow, but also over the oppression of the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Georgians, and the other ancient peoples who had been subjugated by an unbridled Russian imperialism.

The birthday anniversaries of Lincoln and Shevchenko are only four weeks apart, and we cannot commemorate one without drawing an analogy with the other, as both of them were defenders and promoters of freedom and champions of justice and equality for all men regardless of race, color, religion or national origins.

For both of them were men dedicated to the cause of justice and human freedom.

THE CASTRO ARROGANCE

There is an increasing feeling in this country that the latest provocations of Fidel Castro directed against the U. S. naval base of Guantanamo in Cuba are part and parcel of an overall communist plan elaborated in Moscow to test the sangfroid of Uncle Sam. Our self-restraint and forbearance, our patience and tolerance are definitely misunderstood not only in Cuba, but in Moscow as well.

Much has been said about our victory over Khrushchev in the fall of 1962, when the Soviet dictator agreed, under the threat of atomic war, to withdraw his missiles from Cuba. However, he never lived up to his promise to withdraw the Soviet military personnel, and we let him get away with it, although we had world opinion behind us and our allies then were ready to stand by us.

Now, the new Administration has been exposed to a series of "shock treatments," including the savage anti-American campaign in Panama. The U. S. relied totally on the Organization of American States for fear that our unilateral action may provoke resentment and anti-American feeling in Central and Latin America.

Consequently, there have been some denunciations of Castro in some Latin American countries, but the United States failed to act on its own, whereby it let events take their own, anti-American course.

But failure by the United States to protect its own interests and prestige resulted in a rapid decline of the respect which we once held in Latin America. There were and still are many people in Latin American governments and outside who believe that the United States had fatally mishandled the Cuban situation, especially our failure to get a U. N. inspection team to Cuba to supervise the removal of Soviet missiles.

The lack of firmness undoubtedly was a "go-ahead" sign for some of our European allies who rushed to make commercial deals with Castro. First Britain and then France agreed to supply Castro with transportation buses on the theory that these are not essential war equipment. But these shipments are in flagrant violation of U. S. interests and an affront to an ally who contributed substantially in saving Britain and France from the clutches of Nazi Germany.

The time is running short for a decisive and firm policy, such an economic blockade of the island to be followed by a naval blockade, if our allies will continue to support Castro, the source of anti-American agitation and conspiracy in the Western Hemisphere.

THE LATEST CARRIBEAN INCIDENTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The latest developments in the Caribbean area point out sharply that the growing divergence in policies of the free world far exceeds in importance and in its capacity for producing inconveniences, if not worse, the recurring polemics between the Kremlin and the Chinese Communists. Whatever that may lead to in the future, it does not promise any severe clash except perhaps in Central Asia along the Soviet-Chinese border, whereas we see the free world hampered at every point in its efforts to achieve a workable union. This has become painfully apparent on several continents.

We can admit that there has been continued friction throughout the years between Panama and the United States over the Canal Zone and that the Panama incident was touched off by the determination of some American students to raise the American flag in front of their school but there seems to be no doubt either that the seriousness of the riots and the resort to arms was inspired not by the ordinary students of Panama but by professional agitators who had arrived on the scene from Castro's Cuba and were only waiting for an opportunity to stir up popular sentiment. With that aroused and a presidential election coming on in Panama, the President was easily put into a position where he was unable to accept any efforts at conciliation by the Organization of American States, which has also been unable to take any firm decision about the claim of Venezuela that arms and agitators were being sent into that country also by Castro. Panama can be sure of receiving the support of Khrushchev and probably of Mao.

As soon as that crisis broke, Castro hurried off to Moscow. His visit was veiled in secrecy and resulted only in a statement that Moscow would buy a large amount of sugar from Cuba in an effort to bolster the economy. What other agreements were made has not been announced but we are beginning to see a familiar pattern of events.

It was at this moment that the United States decided that it was advisable and profitable to sell wheat and other grain to the Communist countries. Canada was prepared to do the same and then in an effort to increase foreign trade President de Gaulle recognized Communist China and called for the neutralization of South-eastern Asia, although the pattern of that has been seen again in Laos, and Cambodia is perfectly willing in the name of neutrality to allow Vietcong guerrillas to use her territory for the purpose of invading South Vietnam. At the same time on still other excuses both Great Britain and France made large sales of buses and motor vehicles to Cuba. In a word, all of the nations of the free world are trying to save the situation by reducing tensions and giving the Communists what they want in their attempt to outflank the efforts of the free world.

Then Cuban-trained guerrillas appeared in Zanzibar which had just received its independence and succeeded in overthrowing the government. They won popular support among the African population by attacking the Arabs who held most of the prominent positions and were really the ruling class in the new state.

Then came the latest episode with the fishing boats. This is a device which the Russians have been developing over the last years. Again and again Soviet trawlers on the Grand Banks and along the Atlantic coast have been invading the three-mile limit, but unfortunately the United States has never passed any laws on the subject and the intruders usually got away with perhaps a polite reprimand. There are proposals for the same type of legislation that is possessed by many of the maritime countries but so far it has never seemed important to Congress. Now the state of Florida has passed its own laws and under the strength of these the government turned over to the state the intruding boats for trial. This is not the state developing a foreign policy but merely supplying the lack of one in the national government, for most of the coastal states have stringent laws on the taking of various fish and particularly shellfish, which can be successfully set out and cultivated.

All the evidence is that the intrusion of the fishing boats was deliberate and that the captains were ordered to refuse to move, if they were boarded. This would well have been done at the advice of Moscow. At all events the detention was followed by the order from Castro to cut off the water supply of the naval base of Guantanamo, one of the important installations of the American navy in the Caribbean area. For nearly sixty years the relations of the Navy and Cuba have been excellent. The Cuban workmen lived in Cuba but came daily to the base and it gave them the opportunity to pump a great deal of American money into the Cuban economy. Castro has changed all this and is openly threatening to force the United States out of the base, a move in which again he receives the constant support of Khrushchev, who has secured from Castro the right of building Russian ports and bases on other parts of the Cuban coast. These were not protested at the time of the missile crisis and later. Apparently in return for removing the missiles or claiming to do so, Moscow obtained other assurances for Castro and some promise that the United States would not move to force his overthrow by force of arms.

Khrushchev the Schemer
We see the same interference in Khrushchev's injection of himself into the Cyprus crisis, when he insists that any attempt to pacify the island must be controlled by the Security Council in which he exercises a veto which he is far more ready to use than any other of the permanent members. Disturbances in British Guiana, where a Communist leader, and in other states in

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:

(I)
Our Prime Minister later elaborated his views to a large gathering of ethnic groups in Toronto on November 22, 1961: "The Soviet Union, while pretending otherwise, is a colonial power and a colossus of empire. It dominates, subjugates and exploits vast areas of Asia and of the Caucasus, initially colonized in the nineteenth century and earlier by Imperial Russia, using them as a source of cheap raw materials, cheap labor, and as a captive market. Furthermore, the Soviet Union, by force of arms, has deprived highly developed countries of their independence, deported tens of thousands of their citizens to mis-

(II)
ery and death, exploited their riches, and ruthlessly suppressed every attempt on the part of their people to maintain any semblance of national identity... "This was the course followed in 1919 when the Red Army trampled on the newly-attained independence of Ukraine. This occurred while the new Bolshevik Government of Russia piously declaring that, under its new nationality policy, every part of the former Russian Empire was free to go its own way. The same story could be told of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia. "Soviet representatives will tell us that the peoples of these subject countries invited the

EXCERPTS FROM LENTEN PASTORAL LETTER - 1964

BY AMBROSE SENYSHYN, O.S.B.M., METROPOLITAN FOR THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS IN THE U.S.A.

"What shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith, but hath not works" (James 2:14).

The history of humanity has recorded many world events that have left positive or negative influences upon mankind, governments, nations, societies, communities, organizations, families and individuals. We study about the exalted cultures and civilizations of ancient peoples such as the Babylonians, Chaldeans, Assyrians, Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans who not only shaped the lives and destinies of those within their particular influence but also left their marks upon other peoples. Through their talents and accomplishments in the fields of architecture, crafts, astronomy, medicine, law-making, they, in great measure, affected the development of other peoples who eventually arose from their ruins. Although they left a rich heritage they themselves sank into oblivion.

There have been numerous and famous philosophers of olden and modern times as well as artists, writers, rulers, generals, conquerors, scientists and inventors who enjoyed the laurels of renown and recognition. Yet after a short life-time, they departed from earth leaving behind only recollections of their attainments.

But in the realm of religion all is different. Religion has ever been the companion to human living. Religion has gone on for centuries and has been the subject of sundry opinions. Certain ones honored it and hailed it with "Hosanna"; others condemned it and screamed "Crucify." Some rulers afforded it freedom; some denied its existence. Not a few persons considered it with indifference; a definite number aspired to enslave it by engaging it for mundane purposes. Particular groups demeaned it making it a serv-

South America bear more evidence to the fact that the United States and the free world have not yet been able to work out that economic solidarity and political control necessary to stop the export of revolutionists, if not of revolution. Consequently, the forces of the free world are engaged in a perpetual runaround trying to suppress little disturbances which Khrushchev fans or creates. Then the Kremlin boss is always ready to come to the assistance of any of the malcontents who seem to be making an impression. It is the same as the constant probing of all the European borders by the Soviet Union before World War II, when Stalin was willing to regard the raiders as bandits, but supported them if there seemed a chance of success.

Talking with Moscow is all to the good but there is a cold irony in Khrushchev's threats, while he is supporting moves at the United Nations and vetoing every step which does not immediately suit the Kremlin. When will the United States and the free world learn that the only way to stop this nibbling will be to take decisive action in a campaign of liberation and not of "peaceful coexistence"? It must be done soon.

1. Foundation of Religion
The Christian Catholic religion is a virtue by which we render to God the homage, honor, love and service due Him as the one Creator, Savior, Ruler and Lord. Through religion we recognize God and His revealed truths, we love Him, and we serve Him. Through religion we realize the purpose of our own lives, why we were created, and why we are to save our souls. That this be done, religion requires faith in God's truths... Unfortunately many people have lost the precious treasure of holy faith. They convince themselves that they can get along without it. They are gravely mistaken. According to the words of Sacred Scriptures: "...without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that cometh to God must believe that he is; and is a rewarder to them that seek him" (Ephesians 11:6). This truth was distinctly emphasized by the Divine Savior Jesus Christ when He said: For God sent not his Son into the world to judge the world; but that the world may be saved by him. He that believeth in him is not judged. But he that doth not believe is already judged: because he believeth not in the name of the only begotten Son of God" (John 3:17-18).

2. How Religion is Evidenced In Us
Our Christian Catholic faith has to be guided by supernatural motives not by human considerations. In the realm of religion we should keep in first place God to Whom is due our reverence, love and service. In present times there are frequently to be found individuals who observe the Christian religion from the material aspect only, and change it to a marketable item that has a lower or higher price... Our religion is not to be a religion of "mammon" but one of spiritual values. The Catholic faith requires of us a complete practice of it: to live according to Christian morals and traditions; to participate at Divine Liturgy on Sundays and holy days of obligation; to go to Holy Communion at least once a year, at the Easter Season; to follow the prescribed rules of fast periods; to pray daily; and to observe God's and the Church's commandments.

With a sincere and in-every-aspect observance of this practice we can be apostles of good, can fortify the faith of those who are wavering, and can induce the sinner to return to the way of Christian living. Let us not forget that

ant of miscellaneous idols; others ascertained it to be the intermediary between the authentic God and humanity. And, today, religion continues to be the theme for discussion and dispute both in the free world as well as behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. In spite of all contradictory involvements, religion was, is, and will be a decisive factor for mankind's temporal and eternal life...

The United States took a firm stand against Soviet imperialism at the Sixteenth General Assembly in the fall of 1961. President Kennedy expressed American sympathy and support for the continuing tide of self-determination in the following statement: "But that is why there is no ignoring the fact that the tide

UNA COMPLETES 70th YEAR

BY THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association will be exactly 70 years old on George Washington's Birthday. The event will be celebrated on that day by UNA members in the New York and New Jersey area at New York's Carnegie Hall, where a Jubilee Concert will be presented. The UNA announced an "Anniversary Campaign" with a goal of 7,000 new members and appealed to all non-members to join the UNA family and help make the campaign a success.

We all know the history of the UNA, for it appeared in these pages on previous occasions. Briefly, however, for the benefit of new readers, the UNA started in Shamokin, Pa., back in 1894. A group of Ukrainian immigrants got together and formed an organization for the purpose of issuing fraternal insurance to their own kind; this important event took place on February 22nd. With only a few hundred dollars in the treasury, the determined immigrants went to work to build up their infant organization, in both membership and assets. The idea caught on; Ukrainians in Pennsylvania became members in large numbers; branches were formed in many cities and towns. People in other States took interest and formed more branches. Time marched on and with its passing the organization kept growing. Today, 70 years later, thanks to the efforts of our pioneering, foresighted, hardworking kindfolk, very few of whom are alive today, we have a fine institution consisting of 84,000 members, about 500 branches in the United States and Canada, and twenty-eight million dollars in assets.

The story of the UNA is not unlike the story of the USA. Immigrants also began that story. They became organized and took an active interest in

through neglect of religious practice we can destroy our own faith and that of others. Against such temptation Christ gave us a severe warning when He said: "...he that shall scandalize one of these little ones that believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea" (Matthew 18:6).

Let this reflection about religion during this Lenten period be a time of correcting our own religious life. Let us be mindful that disregard of and carelessness with the Christian Catholic Faith is the root of today's evils. Free-thinking, rationalism, socialism and communism arose in Christian countries as the result of the contempt with which religion was regarded by many leading echelons of society. Let us nurture the rich treasure of Christian life in our own families, societies and communities. Let us strengthen our religious life with zealous works: humble prayer, sincere penance at Holy Communion, charitable deeds. It is then that our religion will be a powerful citadel against all the conspiracies of hostile people and will be our assurance of everlasting happiness. "May the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with all of you."

† Ambrose Metropolitan-Archbishop

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Dear Sir:
Would you please print in your paper a small correction of Roman Olesnicki's letter in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, January 14, 1964 on page 3.

The London weekly *All the Year Round* was established by Charles Dickens after *Household Words* was closed down in 1859.

Charles Dickens died on June 9, 1870 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Somebody else had carried the editorial office of that magazine after his death.

Therefore, the article on T. Shevchenko was printed six years and eleven months after the death of the founder of this publication.

Sincerely yours,
John V. Sweet, Seattle, Washington.

Soviet Army to invade them because what they wanted most was to become part of the Soviet Union. "Is there any sovereign state in the world-independent, democratic, economically vigorous, and having a high standard of living, which would willingly invite military occupation and political subjugation by a large neighbor? Would such subjugation be welcomed when that neighbor had a lower living standard, had no democratic institutions, and was under the rule of dictatorship?"

"No free country would invite such invasion and subjugation. The peoples of Ukraine, the Baltic countries, or other Eastern European countries, of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia did not invite it. They had thrust upon them. They were never given an opportunity to choose freedom. They are still being denied the right by the USSR which the USSR contends should be the right of all peoples.

"Is the Soviet Union to be the only colonial power remaining in the world? Why should the Soviet empire be more sacrosanct than any other? Different rules do not and should not apply to Soviet imperialists. There must be no double standards in the United Nations. "The United Nations Declaration makes no distinction as to the color or race of people subjected to alien domination and exploitation, it does not qualify the right of peoples to self-determination. It uses the all-embracing word 'all' in the preamble that 'all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty, and the integrity of their national territory.'"

The American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, at the same session, on November 25, 1961, condemned all forms of colonialism and urged the United Nations to focus attention on the colonialism of the Soviet Union by applying the key of self-determination. He related the historical events of the Soviet conquest of several peoples who had established independent states after the fall of the Russian monarchy at the end of the First World War, noting how the Bolsheviks employed a double standard with complete impunity. Here is his reference to Ukraine: "We are told that the peoples of the Soviet Union enjoy the right of self-determination. Indeed the Soviet regime at its inception issued a Declaration of Rights which proclaimed 'the right of the nations of Russia to free self-determination including the right to secede and form independent states.'"

PANORAMA

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK



Debutantes and their escorts at the Waldorf Astoria Grand Ball Room

Six winsome debutantes from four states paraded down the length of the Waldorf Astoria's Grand Ballroom last Saturday evening and made their bow to Ukrainian society.

An assembly of close to 800 guests witnessed the presentation, which took place during the ball. Earlier, some 350 persons attended the cocktail hour and banquet in the same room.

The smiling debutantes were: Martha Bachynsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bachynsky of Syracuse, N. Y.; Maria Harmaty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Harmaty, Irvington, N. J.; Larissa Huk, daughter of Dr. Volodymyr Huk and Dr. Stephan Huk, Newark, N. J.; Daria Kindrat, daughter of Dr. Ivan Kindrat and Mrs. Maria Kindrat, Rochester, N. Y.; Oksana Koropey, daughter of Dr. Olyp Koropey and Dr. Olha Koropey, Pawtucket, R. I.; and Arkadia Melnyk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kost Melnyk, Cleveland, Ohio.

Escorts were Volodymyr Rudakevych, Roman Shebunchak, Myron Harmaty, Jurij Kryzhanivsky, Ivan Klufas and Ihor Chomut.

Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, president of the UMA's New York branch, announced the debutantes as they curtsied to their patronesses, Mrs. Vera Kushnir and Mrs. Helen Prociuk of New York.

In the sea of dancers whirling to the strains of the "Amor" orchestra were spotted guests from Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and the province of Ontario.

Assisting Dr. Shebunchak with the evening's program were Ivan Zayatz, president of the New York engineers' society, Mrs. Alexandra Terletsky, Irvington, N. J.; Mrs. Olyp Yarmovych, New York; Volodymyr Hnatkowsky, Bayside, N. Y.; Mrs. Kushnir and Mrs. H. Prociuk.

Hollywood film "heavy" Mike Mazurki, in New York to plug his latest movie, appeared

February 11 on the Johnny Carson Tonight Show (NBC, Channel 4) and demonstrated wrestling holds for the television audience.

Also seen on television the same evening was Jack (Palahniuk) Palance, who's usually cast as a villain. He appeared in his customary Tuesday night spot "The Greatest Show on Earth," playing the part of a hard-bitten but understanding circus manager. The color show is aired by ABC-TV (Channel 7) from 9 to 10 p.m.

The news-making Surmach family of New York and Saddle River, N. J., has made the headlines again, this time in the Feb. 10 issue of "The New York Times." Under the title "Food News: Taste of Ukrainian Honey," Jean Hewitt writes about the Surmach bookstore at 11 East Seventh Street, describing Easter eggs and delicacies such as honey, sunflower seeds, whole wheat kernels and poppy seeds used for traditional dishes.

The writer also mentions the two-acre plot in New Jersey where Myron Surmach Sr. and his wife cultivate fruits and vegetables and tend 33 hives of bees, the contributions of Myron Surmach Jr. to the bookstore, and the Easter egg decorating kit which Mrs. Yaroslava Surmach Mills, the Surmach's daughter, has assembled.

Jimmy Carroll, music arranger for the Mitch Miller television show, has been making inquiries in New York about Ukrainian music, with the idea of including a Ukrainian song or two in the show's international segment. I'll let you know if, when and where the music will be heard.

In Los Angeles, the Ukrainian mixed chorus "Kobzar" appeared some weeks ago on a local television station with a program of traditional Ukrainian carols. The chorus is led by Volodymyr Bozhyk, former co-director of the famed Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble of Detroit.

PERSONALIA—Patricia Gurski, daughter of Joseph Gurski, Ford Motor Company executive, and Mrs. Mary Gurski, of Dearborn, Mich., is studying education at the University of

New Branch of 'Soyuz Ukrainok' Initiates Activities in Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—On Sunday, January 19, the recently established Branch 78 (Washington, D. C.) of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America held its first social function. Prospora, the traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner, was given by the members in the parish house of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church. The dinner was very well attended by members and friends of the League. The traditional dishes were tastefully prepared by many of the ladies themselves.

Mrs. Rose Siokalo, president, acted as mistress of ceremonies. Reverend Theodore Danusiar, pastor of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, gave the invocation. This was followed by the singing of perhaps the most famous of Ukrainian Christmas carols,

Sheffield, England... Sister M. Olga, dean of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., will participate in a three-day accreditation program at Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronkville, N. Y., from March 1 to 4. She spoke last week on radio station WBCB, Levittown, Pa., discussing the history of the college at length... Dr. Lubomyr Wynar, assistant professor at the University of Colorado who's been studying in New York libraries on a university grant, has left for Washington, D. C., where he will continue his research in the capital's libraries... Judy Wachna of Detroit is in New York taking a four-week training course at Pan-Am headquarters, JFK Airport. She's the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Wachna... Dr. Alexander Bilaniuk, professor of nuclear physics at the University of Rochester, was honored recently at a testimonial dinner given by the local branch of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna... Mrs. O. Kryps is the first woman in history to head a branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Canadian counterpart of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. She was recently elected president of the UCC branch in Vancouver, B.C. Third-year high school student Renata Wolynetz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wolynetz of Buffalo, came first in the district's junior public speaking contest and won the chance to compete in the New York state finals... Mrs. Mary Bodrug Shumeyko and Dimitri Horbay, who is associated with the Pennington Real Estate Company in New York, were married in Adams Parkhurst Presbyterian Church in New York. Following a honeymoon in Montreal and Toronto, the Horbays are making their home in Flushing, N. Y. Morris J. Perozak, Hamilton (Ont.) barrister, was a delegate to the annual Progressive Conservative convention in Ottawa early this month. His wife, Mrs. Stephanie Samitz Perozak, was an alternate delegate... Rose Sweeney of the Derry Ukes Auxiliary (bowling team) recently rolled a single game high of 256 and a three-game high of 549. Her team is one of several sponsored by the Derry Ukrainian Society, UNA branch 113, in Derry, Pa.

The time, effort, culinary art and participation by all made this first endeavor a truly successful one. It is hoped that this has been a beginning to a wider furtherance of educational, cultural, and traditional contributions on the part of the Ukrainian woman on the American scene.

Vera A. Dowhan

PHILIP HROBAK, SLOVAK LEADER, DIES

HARRISBURG, Pa. (NC)—Philip A. Hrobak, 59, Slovak Catholic journalist and author, died here Jan. 10 after a long illness.

Hrobak was editor-in-chief of Jednota, official weekly newspaper of the First Catholic Slovak Union published in Middletown, Pa., and of a number of other Slovak periodicals. He was the author of many articles on Slovak affairs, as well as Slovak grammars and a Slovak-English dictionary. Born in Cleveland May 1, 1904, he received his B. A. from St. Procopius College in Lisle, Ill., and pursued post-graduate studies at New York University.

In 1937 Hrobak became editor of Jednota, the post he held until his death.

From 1950 to 1962 he was president of the Slovak League of America.

Odezynsky Elected President Of UNA Branch 153



Members of UNA Branch 153 in Philadelphia, Pa., after the annual meeting, held on January 19, 1964. Dr. Walter Gallan, (sitting fourth from right), UNA Supreme Auditor, represented UNA Supreme Committee.

The annual meeting of Branch 153 of the Ukrainian National Association was held on January 19, 1964 in the main hall of the Ukrainian Sport Center "Tryzub" in Philadelphia.

The primary purpose of this meeting was to elect a new Board and prepare a new working plan for the future. The main changes occurred in the offices of president and secretary. The former secretary, Ivan Odezynsky, became president, and the former president, Ivan Skira, became secretary. The change was made in an atmosphere of togetherness and planned cooperation because this year, being the 10th anniversary of Br. 153, is a jubilee year for them. Therefore, they have set high goals for themselves by planning to expand their membership from 700 to 1000 members in the coming year.

Credentials of 60 of the Branch's most active members were verified by the Ruling Committee of the meeting consisting of: Dr. Bohdan Hnatyuk, president of the Philadelphia Branch of the UCCA, as chairman, Stepan Mazurok as assistant chairman, and Eugene Chaykowsky as secretary.

Present at the meeting was a representative of the Supreme Committee of the Ukrainian National Ass'n., Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Auditing Committee of the UNA, who, in his address, underlined the achievements of Branch 153, especially of its reliable former secretary Ivan Odezynsky, who at the same time is also a supreme advisor of the UNA.

During the meeting the for-

mer president of the Branch Ivan Skira read the greeting from the Supreme President of the UNA, Mr. Joseph Leawyer, in which the Supreme President praised the work of Branch 153 and called it to still bigger and better achievements.

One of the most important objective in the Branch's future schedule is to enlarge the membership to one thousand members; another is a banquet celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Luke Myshuha Branch, which is planned for the fall of this year.

After a thorough discussion and establishment of a working plan, the meeting elected a new Board of officers consisting as follows: President— I. Odezynsky; First Vice-President— Mrs. Daria Zavado- vych; Second Vice-President— Attorney T. W. Darmopray; Secretary— I. Skira; Treasurer— M. Prasiccky; members of the Board: S. Mazurok, W. Karpaik, W. Zbrozky. The Auditing Committee: G. Prokopyshyn, E. Chaykowsky and A. Fedoriw.

After the meeting members spent some time enjoying their traditional snack in a friendly atmosphere of the sports club's meeting hall. They also finished discussing several matters which were not brought up formally during the meeting.

Knowing the active members of Branch 153 of the UNA we can rest assured that their goals will be fulfilled in this jubilee year, especially under the leadership of Ivan Odezynsky who will exert his efforts to strengthen the UNA in Philadelphia.

O. Z. L.

TUSM Initiated in Washington, D. C.

On Sunday, February 2, 1964, a branch of Ukrainian Student Organization of Michigan was organized in Washington, D. C. Present at the meeting was Mr. Bohdan Kulchycky, the Executive President of TUSM.

The meeting was commenced by Miss Orsya Paszczak, the head of the Organizing Committee. The following students were elected to the office: President—Orsya Paszczak; chair-

man— Ivan Korcz; secretary— Ania Shevchenko; financial secretary— Ivan Zaruballo; the auditing committee— W. Majejczyk and M. Donkewycz. The Tribunal—T. Caryk and C. Slota.

During this meeting an address was delivered by Mr. B. Kalchycky touching on the theme of TUSM, its structure,

aim and work. The meeting, which was led by the Presidium in the persons of Mr. Majejczyk— chairman, Miss Ania Shevchenko— vice chairman and Orsya Paszczak, secretary, was greeted by Mr. T. Caryk from the Washington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Mr. W. Majejczyk from ODDFFU and Miss Helen Sagata from Philadelphia Branch of TUSM.

WINS IN "MRS. THRIFT-WISE" CONTEST

Bayonne, N. J.—Mrs. Catherine Kozak, a mother of two daughters, has won an "honorable mention" in the "Mrs. Thrift-Wise Search For 1963" which was conducted by the American Mothers Committee. The entrants were asked to submit essays describing the

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK



USC Downs Gottschee, 5-1 Takes First Place

New York—The New York Ukrainian Sports Club ended a three-way tie for first place in the German American Soccer League major division last Sunday when they beat Gottschee S. C., 5-1, and took the lead by two points.

The surprisingly convincing victory made USC a strong favorite to retain that position to the end of the league play and achieve the German American Soccer League major division championship for the first time.

The Ukrainians were first to score when inside right Diano put the ball into the German net at the 21st minute of the game. Walter Shmotolocha, who was a substitute, made the score 2-0 a few minutes later when he found the mark with a well-placed header.

The German kickers narrowed the margin to 2-1 before the first half ended when Rodriguez scored from 20 yards out.

After the start of the second half, center forward Pete Smethurst raised the score to 3-1. From that point the German team seemed to lose all hope and the Ukrainian booters managed to score two more goals when Nick Skirka and Walter Shmotolocha kicked in a goal each.

Greeks Downed in Cup Game

While USC was beating Gottschee, the second-place Greek-Americans were losing a National Challenge cup match to the German-Hungarians, with a score of 1-0. The loss eliminated the highly-rated Greeks from further competition in the Challenge Cup play.

This is the picture at the top of the major division of the German American Soccer League: USC has played 11 games, won 7, tied 4 and lost 1, which gives them 36 points and a 26-10 goal average. They are followed by the Greek-Americans with 18 points from 10 games, 6 victories, 2 losses and 2 ties, with a 28-12 goal average. The Greek eleven is tied for the second spot by

Giuliana S. C. with a 5-4-1 record.

Nats Win Cup Game

The Ukrainian Nationals came another step closer to successfully defending their National Challenge Cup when they defeated Erzebrigs of the United League, 5-1, and won the District title for the seventh straight time in Philadelphia.

The Nationals, playing without their star forward Mike Noha, had to come from behind to achieve their victory. The Erzebrigs booters scored first when at the 15 minute mark Jim Daley scored for his team. The Ukrainian squad tied the score 15 minutes later on a goal by Carl Yakovino and Nuri Munis raised the count to 2-1 before the end of the first half.

Walter Czychowycz, captain of the team, scored two of the Nats' goals after the start of the second half. He kicked in the first of these 20 minutes after the start of the second stanza. His second came three minutes before the end of the match.

Alex Ely registered a goal on a long try a few minutes after Czychowycz's first marker.

The Ukrainians from Philadelphia are scheduled to meet the Baltimore Italians in their next Challenge Cup elimination round.

Where is Noha?

Recently rumors had it that Mike Noha, the temperamental forward of the Ukrainian Nationals, had been sent to Argentina to scout for new players for his club. This was several weeks ago. But now this reporter has received a note from the Club's president, A. Yaremko, which said in part that Mike, has left his club without permission and does not intend to come back and play out the current season.

Mr. Yaremko also said that Mangini, the steady inside right, had also left the Nats without further explanation.

UNA Branch 112 in Cleveland Held Annual Meeting

St. Mary's Lodge Branch 112, Cleveland Ohio had its annual meeting on January 15. After an opening prayer, a moment of silence followed in respect of deceased members. After reports were given and approved, the members re-elected last year's officers by acclamation.

Serving for 1964 are: presi-

dent, Mrs. Parania Rigan; financial secretary, Mrs. Mary Kapral; treasurer, Mrs. Dominica Romonovich; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna Smutczok. Auditors are Mrs. Mary Fedak, Mrs. Anna Bobula and flag bearers are Mrs. Magdalena Tymchyna and Mrs. Mary Tcher.

Plans formulated for the coming year include participation in the Svoiboda 70th anniversary program, a Communion Breakfast, an annual event. Also a motion was passed to buy a new adding machine for the financial secretary. Home baked bread, made by Mrs. Parania Rigan, cookies and coffee were served to members. Meeting closed with prayers.

Mary Fedak

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-UGLITZKY

• FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

• Ukrainian Chorus "DUMKA" of New York;

• BALLET ENSEMBLE of Vadim SULYMA;

SOLOISTS:

Martha KOKOLSKA
Lev REYNAROVYCH
Hanna SHEREY
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 SHUAN

Author of Commentary: Leonid POLTAVA

The Libretto was written by Stepan Charnolucky on the basis of Eugene Hrebinka's novel, Oleksiy 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; EKO—145 Second Avenue, NYC; SURMA—11 East 7th Street, NYC; John O. Fils—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.

Український СПОРТ UKRAINIAN SPORTS

Рік XI Ч. 1 (86)

СПОРТ, ЛІДАРСЬКИЙ ЗМАГ І ПЕРЕМОГА

Спорт є важливою діяльністю суспільного життя і тому нашим обов'язком є присвячувати йому відповідну увагу. Тому і вимагаємо ми від нашого загалу більшого розуміння ваги спорту для нашої молоді, який він дає потрібне фізичне виховання та розвинути і при гарті тіла оформлює характер. Спортом займається переважна частина нашої молоді в ЗСД і Канаді та мільйони в поволеній Україні.

Різноманітний спорт наша доросла молодь, активні спортивці дорослого віку, спортсмени дітяч, та симпатичні спорту. Через велику популярність футболу в нашому еміграційному спорті розвивається в багатьох осіб збігається з поняттям тільки однієї його діяльності, а саме футболу, і тут власне не раз роблять спортивні кривду необізнані з його основними завданнями симпатичні. Часто доводиться давати спортові імпресах до різних інцидентів, а навіть до поважних авантур між змагунами, а то й глядачами. Тоді підносяться голоси критики, які говорять про погані впливи спорту на молоді і т. п. Забувають вони при цьому, що на спортових змаганнях впливають наверх браки культури та дикі інстинкти одиниць, яких найчастіше спорт ніколи не виховував і які цікавляться спортом, бо це для них видоєднання, яке можна поводити як в спорті, так і в побуті. Але це не є спорт, це є тільки видоєднання, яке можна поводити як в спорті, так і в побуті.

Хоч наша гвардія не юна але (це вірно як закон) без нас трибуна — не трибуна. І стадіон — не стадіон.

Ми ті, що славу і славу своїм улюбленим несуть, кого заслугою, по праву, давно болільниками зветься.

Ми лікарі сказали: — Годи! Бо стали дужими людьми: як матч — при будь-якій погоді, при будь-якій погоді — я ми!

О. Твардовський

ДОРІСТ І СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЯ У СПОРТІ

Фахівці фізичного виховання твердять майже однозвучно, що вже від 10-го року життя повинна мати систематично вправляти спорт. Дитина в такому віку потребує органічного руху і тому її мав би спільна гра — забава у формі спортивних змагань. Уже тоді в початках треба дати дитині змогу вправляти поетапно спорт, дбавши відповідно до віку та фізичної будови, дитина відкриває у спортових змаганнях доцільність виконання певних рухів і вправ. Для рівнобіжного умовного та фізичного розвитку батьки повинні дбати про те, щоб збудити в дитині прагнення до спорту найбільш простими формами змагань, в яких дитина виконувала б достаточну кількість фізичних вправ.

У наших обставинах, коли народні школи майже зовсім занедбують справу найпростішої руханки для дітей, завданням батьків для фізичного виховання дітей лежить в руках батьків, а далі потрібні ініціативи зі сторони молодіжних організацій і клубів. Всі вони повинні присвячувати цим справам якнайбільше уваги. Молодіжні організації і клуби зможуть напевно

М'ЯЧ У ГРІ

Уклин тобі, футболу в весно! Твоє насладження хода я мене підколосило чудесно, хоч роки, роки... Не бід!

Хоч наша гвардія не юна але (це вірно як закон) без нас трибуна — не трибуна. І стадіон — не стадіон.

Ми ті, що славу і славу своїм улюбленим несуть, кого заслугою, по праву, давно болільниками зветься.

Ми лікарі сказали: — Годи! Бо стали дужими людьми: як матч — при будь-якій погоді, при будь-якій погоді — я ми!

МИКОЛА УПЕННИК

ПРИЧИНИ НЕВДАЧ ЗДА НА ЗИМОВИХ ІГРИЩАХ

Щойно закінчені Десять Зимових Олімпійських Ігрища принесли багато розчарувань симпатичним зимовим спортсменам ЗДА. Але коли добре зважити можливості ЗДА в минулих Ігрищах, то можна ствердити, що американці не мали підстав сподіватися значно більшого успіху, як остаточно здобуло число медаль. Лише в одному спорті — лещетарському спорті жінок розраховували американці на молодого Джин Соуберт, як кандидату на одну з двох золотих медаль.

В лещетарських конкурсах чоловіків американці Брус Кід і Джімі Гюга зробили несподіванку своїми перемогами. Їх срібна та бронзова медалі в крутибігу були першими перемогами ЗДА в цій конкуренції чоловіків від початків Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищ, тобто від 1924 року. Також повною несподіванкою вважали всі перемоги Террі Мек Дермота в швидкій їзді на санях в бігу на 500 м, в якому він виборов золоту медалю від „певного“ переможця Євгенія Грішча.

Окремою проблемою є брак добрих змагунів у конкурсах штурнової їзди на льоду. Після відходу братів Дженкінсів і Керол Гайе, яка здобула на Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах в 1960 році золоту медалю, в ЗДА була ціла група визначних соугарів, які вже мали за собою гарні осяги. Але трагічна смерть соугарської дружини ЗДА в лютому 1961 року перекреслила всі надії країни на продовження традицій Дженкінсів, Гайе, чи навіть їхніх попередників. Катастрофа джетового літака 15 лютого 1961, в якому згинув 18 талановитих соугарів ЗДА, далася відчуті на цих Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах. Приспівши тренування молодіжних наступників на місці втрачених не могло бути так, дати надто скоро нових майстрів цього спорту. Молодший 15-річний Скот Аллен, який здобув бронзову медалю в штурнової їзді чоловіків, є власне одним із цих підходящих талантів. Вийшовши з штурнової їзди на льоду з успіхом Скот нікому дитині, тільки своїй матері Соні Аллен, яка під дівочим прізвищем Фурман була членом чемпіонки Швеції, Бат'ю Скот Аллена — це багатий промисловець, президент корпорації, який міг забезпечити з матеріальної сторони все, що було потрібне для тренінгів сина в цьому коштовному спорті.

Отже виникає питання, чи можна назвати участь ЗДА в Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах невдачею? Радше можна це заперечити, коли взяти під увагу декілька поважних

забраків, але як раз буде це більше, спеціалістів у різних ділянках спорту. Талановитий буде час відкрити у віщому віку, коли їх тіла і м'язи відповідно розвинулися і скріпляться. При всесторонньому розвитку молодих спортсменів напевно матимемо теж і менше всяких захворів і нещасливих випадків учасників спортових змагань.

в. с.

ОСЯГИ НАШИХ КЛЮБІВ

УСК НЮ ЙОРК Стає показником „Великої Десятки“ Німецько-Американського Футбольного Союзу з 10 лютого 1964 р.

	В	Н	П	Точки	Ворога
UKRAINIAN S.C.	6	4	1	16: 6	26:10
Greek-American	6	2	2	14: 6	28:12
Guiliana	5	4	1	14: 6	22:10
BW Gottschee	4	4	2	12: 8	23:18
SC New York	4	4	3	12:10	22:22
Hota S.C.	2	6	2	10:10	20:16
German-Hungarian S.C.	4	2	5	10:12	20:25
Hungaria S.C.	3	3	5	9:13	17:26
Hoboken	1	4	7	6:18	16:33
Elizabeth	1	1	8	3:17	19:39

Перемога і програ на комуністичного світу на Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах

Інтересу, 9-го лютого. В Десяти Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах репрезентанти Советського Союзу здобули для своєї тюрми народів перше місце в неофіційному токуванні за числом медаль. Вони значно випередили всі інші країни в цих міжнародних змаганнях зимових спортивних, але рівночасно комуністичний табір, який хоче цим доказати свою вищість над вільними країнами, потерпів значну поразку. Молода змагунка конкурентів їзди на саночках Уте Герлер зі Східної Німеччини вибрала свободу і перейшла через границю до Західної Німеччини. Рівночасно з цим подано в останньому дні Ігрищ до відомо, що 13 глядачів, які при-

були зі Східної Німеччини, Чехо-Словаччини і Мадярщини, також вирішили залишитися на Заході і попросили азілю в Австрії.

Кішені числа здобутих медаль на Ігрищах:

	зол.	сріб.	бронз.
СССР	11	8	6
Австрія	4	5	3
Норвегія	3	6	6
Фінляндія	3	4	3
Франція	3	4	—
Німеччина	3	3	3
Швеція	3	3	1
ЗДА	1	2	3
Голляндія	1	1	—
Канада	1	—	3
Англія	1	—	—
Італія	1	—	3
Південна Корея	—	1	—

Дещо з історії лещетарства

Батьківщиною лещетарства вважають Швецію, на терені якої найдовше найстаршу досі пару лещет, яка походить з 3,000 років перед на р о д ж е н н я м Христе. Ця пара лещет знаходиться тепер в Дюгарден музею в Штокгольмі. Початків лещетарства перед п'яти тисяч років дошукуються не лише на півострові Скандинавії, але і в Азії. Перші лещети були виточені з костей звірат, були вони значно коротші, як сучасні лещета, і зовсім різні, без гачків. Стародавні скандинавські різьби зображують борця Скаду, яку називали богиною лещет і божка зими Уллера, на ногах в якого були лещета.

В історії згадані вперше лещета в 1200 році, коли король Швеції Сверре вислав був своїх воєв на розвідку на лещетах. Було це в часі битви біля Осльо в Норвегії. Коли лещета показали корисними у війні, Швеція виряджала у лещета всіх воєв. В цих часах були вже важливі дерев'яні лещета вигнуті спереду агору довжиною 2,20 до 2,30 метра. Деякі були зі споду покриті тонкими пасами шкіри, як теж пробувано живити значно коротших лещет, приблизно довжини одного метра.

В 1590 році поплився перший лещета в Австрії, а звідти поширилися вони в центральній Європі, і дійшли потім до Америки, Японії, Австралії, Нової Зеландії, Південної Америки, та навіть у гірській частині Гаваї і Індії. До 19-го сторіччя лещетарство було практичним середньомоу комунікації по снігу і шойно тоді почало воно поширюватися як спорт. Влітку 1860 року корольська родина Норвегії започаткувала лещетарські змагання в стрибках за корольською чашу. Тоді устійно перші правила змагань стрибків і шорційний речень змагань на місяць лютий. Змагання відбувалися бі-

в. с.

Перед футбольним сезоном

В кінці місяця берега розпочинається в СРСР новий футбольний сезон. З українських команд першими виступять „Динамо“ Київ, „Шахтар“ Донецьк, які валили в першій підгрупі „А“ в числі 17 команд. Друга підгрупа „А“ валили розпочинається в місяці квітня. Згідно з вимогами „Інтернаціональній федерації футболу“ на влітку в Москві, до другої підгрупи „А“ валили допустити тільки три репрезентативні „національні“ команди: „Естонія“, Туркменія і Таджикистан. Залишається в цій підгрупі „Динамо“ Дніпропетровськ, який вийшов чемпіоном України СКА, Одеса, таким чином усіх українських команд в „А“

„УЧАСТЬ ЗМАГУНІВ ЗДА В ІГРИЩАХ НАДТО КОШТОВНА“

Провідник гаківкової дружини ЗДА, яка здобула на Зимових Олімпійських Ігрищах в Інебуру п'ять місць, висловився критично про умовини, в яких приходить американцям ставати до цих міжнародних змагань аматорів. Волтер Буш зазначив, що членом олімпійської дружини ЗДА може бути або мільйонер, або безробітний волоцюга. Більшість американських гаківкарів, за його словами, посилали на участь в Ігрищах свій час, втрачаючи за нього заробітну платню. Другі визначні змагуни відмовилися від участі в збірній ЗДА саме через великі матері-

Мандрівництво

Мандрівництво — хоч і попливає з паломництвом залишило нам вартісні описи пожедрою до Єрусалиму ігумена Давида (XII). Де автор виступає як великий патріот княжої Русі — України. Знаючи як князь Володимир Мономах підчеркує, що „13 літ перелів на ловах, мандрівках і походах всіх їх зробив і дуже багато: 83 великих — а решту менших не пам'ятаю“.

Зимова пора

Зимова пора може не була така активна, як літня, проте у великому значенні і повазі були сани, коли і князів хоронили „на саянах“ (якщо це недавня задержавка цей звичай на Гуцульщині).

Личарське виховання

Як на заході Європи, так і в Україні князь та його дружина творили провідну і пануючу, личарську верству. Княжа дружина була зорганізована на зразок варязьких дружин. Хоч скандинави з хелом часом, втрачали значення на Україні й мусіли усту-

Бокс

Не менш відоме було в княжій добі й наукачництво (бокс). Мусіло воно бути дуже поширене серед народу, коли ростовський митрополит Кирил в 1274 р. налягнув кулачні бої в Ростові й Новгороді: „це до нині задержав биевські обичаї треклятих еллинів“. В Корчській книзі (збір церковних законів) вважалося ринням, яке карало виключенням із церкви кожного, хто буде займатися „такого роду забавами“.

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ТOMA ТРЕШ ПРОДОВЖУЄ СВОЇ СТУДІЇ

Відомий змагун бейзболової дружини „Сікі“ в Нью Йорку українці Тома Треш по закінченні бейзболового сезону повернувся до місцевості Мавінт Плезант і продовжує свої студії на Центральному Міннісгемському Університеті. Тома вже одружений, має 17-місячну донечку Мішел. Перед ним в бейзболі стелється далі успіхи і добра платня професійного змагуна. Все та ж шойно тоді почало воно поширюватися як спорт. Влітку 1860 року корольська родина Норвегії започаткувала лещетарські змагання в стрибках за корольською чашу. Тоді устійно перші правила змагань стрибків і шорційний речень змагань на місяць лютий. Змагання відбувалися бі-

в. с.

ФІЗИЧНЕ ВИХОВАННЯ У КНЯЖІЙ ДОБІ

Дужання і задержалася в Україні по сучасні часи (вміло нею оперував у своїй початковій важко-атлетичній кар'єрі І. П'ддубний та інші). — як такою залишки цього роду дужання по ярмарках в Україні й по селах; у другій залиши — говориться мабуть про те зв. боротьбу стінка на стінку (два великі гурти — декілька цілих села — напружують один на одного), дужання, що задержалося доволі довго в Москві, а на Україні гляділи на те як на „некультурне видивчє“ гідне москаля.

Дужання „трак товале“ як добрий вирішувало не раз доволі війни між українськими військами й східними ордами; підчеркується це в літописі, коли задержується про війну князя Володимира в печенігах — перемога українського воєв над печеніжським силчаєм, чи добрий князь Мстислава з косозькими князем Редедєю.

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„Почуення дітям“

„Почуення дітям“ — це високохудожній педагогічний твір, який значно відрізняється від сучасних йому західноєвропейських творів. Тільки неознаність Заходу з тим важливим, як на середньовіччя, твором, не ввело „Почуення“ у список світової педагогічної літератури, на що вповні заслуговує.

„Почуення“ має яскраву виявлену патріотичний характер, закликає до боротьби за єдність всієї країни, до захисту її спільними зусиллями, до виховання мужності, відваги. Пресвічуть в „Почуенні“ високо вартісні християнські ідеали, пошанування традицій; „Почуення“ це певні фізичному вихованні, це видивчення на перше місце активності юнака (що треба було робити мому отрокові — ті діла я виконував сам, на війні, я половав пнях, вдень і вночі, у спеку і на холоді, не даючи собі спокою, не покладаючись на подопаликів... сам робив все, що було треба“). Не останні міс-

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СПОРТ — UKRAINIAN SPORTS
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