

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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GENERAL MacARTHUR, AMERICA'S GREATEST SOLDIER, DIES AT 84



FOLLOWING HIS DISMISSAL from the Far Eastern command in 1951, General MacArthur presented his view on the situation to a joint session of Congress he was invited to address.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Douglas MacArthur, one of the most outstanding and illustrious American soldiers and commanders, died on Sunday, April 5, 1964 at the age of 84. He died in a coma, a giant of an old soldier who made a deep imprint on the military thinking and strategy of this nation.

General MacArthur's military achievements of over a half century were of such magnitude and importance as to elevate him to immortality in the annals of American and world history.

For several months General MacArthur was failing slowly, and on March 2, 1964 he was taken to Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, where he underwent a series of operations involving a complexity of failures of his vital organs. This precipitated a breakdown of liver and kidney functions causing the loss of life.

President Johnson issued a special proclamation to the nation stating that the General's death was a great loss to the nation and calling him "one of America's greatest heroes."

Special tributes to the great

American hero were paid by the nation's most prominent leaders as well as foreign dignitaries: Three former Presidents, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman; Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor Richard Hughes, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Philippines President Diosdado Macapagal, former Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Bernard M. Baruch, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, President Charles de Gaulle, Generalissimo Franco, President Chiang Kai-shek and many others.

The body of the General was brought to New York City to repose in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Tuesday, on Wednesday the body was taken by special train to Washington, and placed to lie in state in the rotunda of the nation's capital, and on Thursday it was removed to Norfolk, Va. for burial in the MacArthur Memorial in that city today.

(Cf. editorial and Prof. Manning's article on General MacArthur appearing elsewhere in this issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*—Ed.)

UYL-NA Foundation to Assist in Scholarship for Ukrainian Cultural Courses

By HELEN SMINDAK

NEW YORK — To enable more Ukrainian young people to learn about their rich cultural heritage, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation will assist organizations and individuals to set up scholarships for the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka.

The Foundation, which co-sponsors the courses with the Ukrainian National Association, last year undertook to coordinate scholarship activity as part of its educational and cultural work.

Learning that some organizations wished to sponsor students at the Cultural Courses but lacked time, funds or know-how for conducting the search for worthy candidates, the Foundation's directors decided that their organization could perform a worth-while service in this area.

The Foundation will facilitate scholarship arrangements for would-be donors by (1) handling scholarship contests to select worthy recipients, (2) advising on procedures for handling a contest and (3) accepting part donations of the full tuition fee of \$120 and consolidating them into full scholarships in cases where the

interested group or individual cannot donate a full scholarship.

Although most students come to the UNA courses via tuition paid for by their parents, several students attending sessions in recent years were scholarship winners whose fees were paid by sponsor groups such as the Ukrainian Youth League of Miami, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Carteret, N. J., and individual UNA branches.

Many more deserving boys and girls could avail themselves of the cultural courses, the Foundation believes, if they received scholarships.

Since enrollment for the 1964 courses is already underway, the Foundation stands ready to assist all would-be sponsors, and asks that interested organizations and individuals contact its educational director, Joseph Smindak, in care of the UYLNA Foundation, 2 East 99th St. New York, 21 N.Y.

Among past sponsors are: Michael Piznak, New York attorney; Nicholas Mandziuk, member of the Canadian Parliament; the Ukrainian American Veterans; the Ukrainian Youth Leagues of New Jersey and Ohio; and UNA Branch

PRESIDENT OF SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY SCORES ANTI-SEMITIC POLICY OF MOSCOW

Editor's Note: The following letter, written by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, of Marquette University and President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, was sent to the Hon. Jacob K. Javits, U.S. Senator of New York, Dated April 3, 1964, it condemns the slanderous book of Trofim K. Kichko, published by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev last fall:

As President of the First Ukrainian Academy of Liberal Arts and Sciences, of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, an organization founded in 1873 in Lemberg while that city was still under Austrian rule, I feel it is my moral duty to raise my voice in this free and democratic land in solemn and vigorous protest against the scandalous publication of *Judaism Without Embellishment* by T. K. Kichko. The volume was produced by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev, which is a branch of the Russian Soviet Union Academy of Sciences. It was brought out in 1963.

I feel obliged to deliver this protest into your hands, my honorable Senator, because of the place you hold as the most prominent political leader of our American fellow citizens of Jewish descent.

To enable you to evaluate this barbarous publication, whose content we are aware of through the newspress, I submit to you, Sir, the following information:

1. Since the establishment of the dictatorship of the Russian Communist party over Ukraine and the formation of the new Russian totalitarian empire, the Soviet Union, in 1922, all liberal arts and sciences of the non-Russian captive nationalities have been under the direct manipulation of the Russian Communist party. Since that time all free and creative thought has been frozen within the dogmatic framework of Marxism-Leninism as is required by the Rus-

sian Communist dictatorship. The publication of any work in any field, including the fine arts and literature, which was not or is not now directly ordered by the Russian Communist party in Moscow, has been impossible.

Since 1922, and especially since the end of the N.E.P. period which brought the integration of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences into the Russian-Soviet Union Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev is merely an executive organ carrying out the orders and directives of the Russian Communist party in Moscow and, therefore, of the Russian Soviet government.

It is obvious that the publication of this new work by Kichko was effected on an order from the Russian Communist party and, therefore, I emphasize this fact, from the Russian Soviet government. It is these two organs of power which must bear full responsibility for the treacherous abuse of the national term "Ukrainian," as it appears in the official title of the Academy — the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev. They have abused the very name of the Ukrainian nation which is now living under this Russian Communist oppression.

The scholars of captive Ukraine, deprived as they are by the Russian Communists of all academic freedom, cannot in any way be held responsible for this loathsome, Hitler-like, infamous treatise on Judaism.

The scholars of captive Ukraine, deprived as they are by the Russian Communists of all academic freedom, cannot in any way be held responsible for this loathsome, Hitler-like, infamous treatise on Judaism.

By historically surveying the fate of all religions in Ukraine, I only wish to remind you, Senator, of the brutal and bloody liquidation of other religions in the Soviet Union such as, for example, the Ukrainian Autocephalic Ortho-

dox Church which is documented in *The Ukrainian Autocephalous Church* by Archbishop Mitrofan Yavdas (Munich: 1956). Yet another example of this Russian religious persecution is to be found in the cruel obliteration of the Ukrainian Catholic Church whose Metropolitan, the Most Reverend Joseph Slipy, was imprisoned in Siberia for the past 18 years up to 1963. For an accurate report of this tragedy I refer you to *Walter Dushnyk's Martyrdom in Ukraine* (New York: America Press, 1947) and to Dr. Lev Mydlovsky's *Bolshevik Persecution of Religion and Church in Ukraine, 1917-1957* (London: Ukrainian Publishers, 1958).

Now the whole Russian Communist attack on religion in Ukraine is, for the time being, focused on Judaism, as the Old Testament of Christianity. The tragic truth in the manner of this present persecution is that the Russian Communists, in order to further their cause, have stooped to abusing and misappropriating the names of former Jews. Or else they have manufactured false names, names of non-existent Jews, to enhance their Russian Communist anti-Semitic propaganda as it is propounded in the Russian language.

This type of intellectual dishonesty which can be found in a rather large body of Soviet propaganda literature is well-illustrated in the three following recent and typical volumes: *Moisey Shakhnovich's The Reactionary Content of Judaism* (Moscow: 1960); *Aron Ranovich's Historical Survey of the Old Jewish Religion* (Moscow: 1962); and finally, the book which the Russian Communist party ordered to be published in 1963:

Within the past year even, Premier Khrushchev, Stalin's most distinguished collaborator and hangman, has intensified this religious war although he tries to hide this fact behind such characteristically "dialectical" and hypocritical moves as his apparently new "tolerance" for the Catholic Church. The explanation for this tactic, of course, is that it provides a facade to gain for the atheistic Russian Soviet government the advantage of having "observers" at the Vatican Council II.

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ARCHBISHOP GABRIEL BUKATKO APPOINTED TO CATHOLIC SEE OF BELGRADE

VIENNA, Austria. — Archbishop Josip Ujčić of Belgrade died (March 24) in the Yugoslav capital after a long siege of heart trouble at the age of 84. He had been head of the Belgrade archdiocese since 1936.

On his death Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko, 51, Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Yugoslavia, automatically became Archbishop of Belgrade—the first Eastern Rite (Byzantine-Ukrainian) bishop to become head of a Latin Rite diocese in modern times.

The new Belgrade Ordinary, Archbishop Bukatko, was Bishop of the Byzantine Rite Diocese of Krizeveci, which included 41,000 Ukrainian Catholics and other Eastern Rite Catholics, when Pope John XXIII promoted him to rank of archbishop and named him Coadjutor with the right of succession to the Belgrade See in 1961.

Archbishop Bukatko, who had paid an extensive visit to the United States and Canada a few years ago, was named a member of the Council's preparatory Commission on the Lay Apostolate in 1960. When the Council convened in 1962, he was elected to its Commission on the Eastern Churches.

Archbishop Bukatko is a member of the Ukrainian Episcopal Conference, headed by Metropolitan Joseph Slipy.

Senator Williams Accepts Membership in Shevchenko Sponsoring Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., U. S. Senator from New Jersey, has accepted the invitation to join the National Sponsoring Committee for the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C. Such a National Sponsoring Committee is now being formed under the auspices of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America.

UNA Supports Sen. Williams's Scholarship Bill

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special).—Recently Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey introduced a bill which would provide 400,000 scholarships each worth up to \$1,000 annually. "Certainly this program is needed if we agree that all qualified young people should be given the opportunity to realize their fullest potential through higher education." Senator Williams contended.

In commenting on the measure, UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer wrote to Senator Williams:

"Your bill to provide 400,000

Congressman Feighan and Dr. Dobriansky—Recipients Of 'Vigilant Patriot' Awards



Rep. Michael A. Feighan

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Congressman Michael A. Feighan of Ohio and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, are among seventeen recipients of the "Vigilant Patriot Recognition Award" for 1963 for their outstanding contributions to the cause of Americanism and universal freedom in general.

The awards are given every year by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, and the announcement was made by Otho DeVilbiss, Chairman of the Conference. Congressman Feighan received his award for his public address, "We Must Encourage Liberation of Captive Nations," and the UCCA President, Dr. Dobriansky, for his article, "The Roots of Russia," published in *Proceedings of U.S. Naval Institute*. Recently Dr. Dobriansky was bitterly assailed for this article in *Voprosy Istorii*, published by the Institute of History under the All-Union Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow.

Cleveland Ukrainians to Hold Rally For Congressman Feighan

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—On Sunday, April 26, 1964 at 2:00 P. M. a mass rally of Ukrainians from the 20th Congressional district will be held at the Parma Memorial Hall in Parma, on behalf of the Hon. Michael A. Feighan, an outstanding Congressman of the past 22 years. The rally in honor of Congressman Feighan was organized at a general public meeting, held on Saturday, April 4, 1964, and at which a "Ukrainians for Congressman Feighan Committee" was established.

Mr. Feighan enters the primary in the 20th Congressional District on May 5, 1964.

Mr. Feighan, a veteran U.S. legislator and statesman, has been particularly close to the problems of immigration and captive nations and took part in many anti-communist meetings and conferences, both on the national and international levels, and has consistently supported all issues which are of vital concern to American citizens of Ukrainian descent.

The "Ukrainians for Congressman Feighan Committee" consists of the following:

Michael Zadorecky, chairman; Dmytro Szmagaia, Constantine Melnyk, Yaroslav Horodetsky, Michael Hewko and Roman Stachur — co-chairmen;

Paul Kissel and Dr. Zenon R. Wynnysky — publicity co-chairmen;

Michael Koloda and Michael Fedak — Political Action Committee;

William Mural — secretary and John Kowal — treasurer.

Speakers at the rally will be Joseph Lesawyer in English and Prof. Michael S. Pap — in Ukrainian. Special guests on the Committee will be Stephen J. Jarema and Walter Dushnyk of New York.

UKRAINIAN VETERANS TO ORGANIZE FOR SHEVCHENKO FETE IN WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special).—On Saturday, April 4, 1964 a general meeting of representatives of all Ukrainian and Ukrainian American veteran organizations was held in the Ukrainian National Home under the sponsorship of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America for the purpose of coordinating the procession and parade of participants at the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington on June 27, 1964. At the conclusion of the meeting a special committee was elected under the chairmanship of Ivan Skirra of Philadelphia. In addition to the veteran organizations, the Committee also included representatives of American Ukrainian youth organizations.

The following veteran and youth organizations have their representatives in the Committee: Ukrainian American Veterans, Association of Former Ukrainian Soldiers in America, Organizations of Former Members of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), and such youth organizations as the Plast Youth Organization, SUMA, Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Ukrainian Youth Federation of America and others.

Members elected to the Committee, in addition to Mr. Skirra, are: Roman Kobryn, Walter Klavnsnik, Dr. Ivan Kozak, George Lopatynsky, Mykola Hryckowian, Al Danko, Walter Bodnar and George Ferencevych. Representatives of other youth organizations will join the Committee later.

The agenda of the meeting included discussions and proposals regarding the organization of the procession and parade in Washington from the place of assembly to the Shevchenko site. All details regarding the final plans outlined by the Committee will be reported in the press in due time.

Special Issue of 'Svoboda' in English for the Shevchenko Monument Unveiling

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special).—Tens of thousands of Ukrainian participants at the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument, as well as thousands of Americans, will be treated to a special English-language edition of *Svoboda* which will appear in the form of a large American newspaper as a special contribution of the Ukrainian National Association to the heritage of Shevchenko in this country. The Executive Committee of the UNA which held its session

a week ago approved the publication of such a special, enlarged issue of *Svoboda* in English.

The contents of the issue will be made up of articles on the Ukrainians in the United States, the origin and movement for the erection of the Shevchenko statue in Washington, and a general series on Shevchenko, his poetic and artistic creativeness and his significance as an outstanding freedom fighter not only for the Ukrainians but for other peoples of the world as well.

Fire Destroys Ukrainian Church In Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church in West Toronto was burned down March 23. Fire destroyed the interior, including the church murals and the main altar which had been brought from Ukraine. The Blessed Sacrament and some vestments were carried out of the burning church by parishioners.

UVAN Marks Shakespeare's Anniversary

Winnipeg, Man.—The 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare was marked on April 5, 1964, by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences—UVAN of Canada, Inc. at the Ukrainian National Home here. The guest speaker, Professor J. B. Rudnycky of the University of Manitoba, gave an evaluative survey of old and new translations of plays and sonnets of Shakespeare into Ukrainian and recited some passages of these translations.

A motion was adopted unanimously to send some of the Ukrainian Shakespeare translations (*Hamlet, Macbeth and Henry IV*) to Stratford on the Avon in England for the local libraries of the Shakespeare's birthplace, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Library of the Shakespeare Institute, as Ukrainian contribution to the Shakespeare jubilee year of 1964.

325, the Ukrainian National Home and Young Ukraine, all of Brooklyn.

The courses, now in their 11th year, are held during August at the UNA estate near Kerhonkson, N. Y., and are open to girls and boys of Ukrainian ancestry from the 16 to 21 years of ages. The curriculum includes lectures on Ukrainian history, geography and literature, language classes, singing, folk dancing and craft work.

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Editorial:

GEN. MacARTHUR—AMERICAN HERO AND STATESMAN

The death of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has brought sadness not only upon the American people, but upon the many peoples of the world who saw in him a shining example of American leadership and heroism.

General MacArthur, was one of our greatest Americans. His great feats in battle belong to history, and his heritage belongs to the American people.

In war, General MacArthur's leadership, his brilliancy and generalship were tested in three great wars: World War I, World War II and the Korean War. His records in these wars established him as a brilliant and far-sighted military genius. British Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke called MacArthur "the greatest general and the best strategist of World War II." In Korea, his brilliant strategy could have led to victory instead of a stalemate, shackled by policy considerations in Washington.

In the pursuance of the Korean War General MacArthur wanted a free hand in dealing with the Chinese armies which suddenly intervened on the side of North Korea. Washington believed that such a step would provoke the Kremlin to intervene also, and thus a Third World War would be set in motion. MacArthur believed that Moscow would never dare to challenge the atomic might of the United States, and he was determined to finish the Korean War with a complete victory for the United States and the United Nations, which determination led him into a conflict with President Truman and his recall by the latter from the command in Korea.

Although MacArthur's broad military ideas and views on World War II and after will undoubtedly long be discussed and debated, his service to the United States, his undaunted heroism, his military genius and his American patriotism will remain in American history as outstanding qualities and traits of the immortal American soldier and hero, which General MacArthur will exemplify for posterity.

WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

There is much discussion and underlying fear throughout the country regarding the recent address of Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the powerful chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Fulbright made a series of important statements calling for the "re-valuation of our myths," that is for a change of our foreign policy "in the light of new and changing realities." Specifically, he advocated a new policy with respect to Communism, including our change in policy with regard to Communist Cuba, Red China and the rest of the world.

In the final analysis, Sen. Fulbright's philosophy would go as far as recognizing Red China, lifting the economic embargo on Cuba, and accepting the "new realities" as natural and necessary developments of history. He further stressed the fact that "we cannot win the cold war or end it immediately and completely." So, at best, we should adjust ourselves to a precarious, new course of life, a course of "live and let live," implying that Communism is no longer a threat to the United States or the world at large.

There is no question that Sen. Fulbright's stand is in diametrical opposition to everything the United States has stood for in the past. Our stated policy in foreign affairs was the espousal of the right of self-determination of all peoples; we were against great power policies and against political blocs of nations. Now, the Arkansas Senator tells us that all this is a "myth," and should be discarded as a historic "relic" inasmuch as we have to be "realistic" and appraise the world situation as it seems to be, to him at least. Thus, he counsels, that the captive nations, or the "satellite states" in his phraseology, have limited choices, but they are "by no means insignificant." "They can adhere slavishly to Soviet preferences or they can strike out on their own, within limits, to enter into mutually advantageous relations with the West..."

Sen. Fulbright forgot the case of Hungary in 1956, when that country wanted to "strike out on its own."

Although the White House promptly denied that Sen. Fulbright's views are those of the Johnson Administration, the fear continues to persist that Sen. Fulbright's stand reflects major trends in the administration of President Johnson as regards U. S. foreign policy.

If anything, the views of the Arkansas legislator seem to be completely out of touch with reality. If the United States followed his advice, it would espouse an amorality in international affairs, to say the least. In fact, it was and still is the persistent attempt of the Kremlin to induce the United States into a "political partnership" with the goddess, immoral and totalitarian government of the Soviet Union. Khrushchev has been clamoring for this type of American foreign policy—"recognition of the existing realities," and the subsequent division of "spheres of influence" between the United States and the USSR. No wonder Sen. Fulbright's stand was given complete approval in Moscow.

We hope that the American people will reject completely the new political philosophy of Senator Fulbright. They cannot accept his "myth" that not every Communist state is an unmitigated evil and an implacable enemy of the free world.

What we should and must do is pursue a course in foreign relations which is both in our own interests and in accord with accepted principles of morality and the standards of our civilization. The United States reached the top of world power because it did not disregard either its own traditional pattern or the principles of morality. Therefore, it should continue to do so in the future. We should not accept the illusory view that Communism represents no danger to us. We should capitalize on and exploit the rift between Moscow and Peking to advance the cause of freedom, justice and equality of men everywhere.

It is precisely such thinking as expressed by Senator Fulbright that impedes the American determination to accept a long-range and relentless struggle against Communism despite the fact that this evil, under the all-out leadership of Moscow, has declared total war against us.

The Answer

By MARIANNA SCHUMYLOWYCH

The stars fall slowly from the heavens.
I gather them and hold them in my hands.
More quickly now, the sparkling melody spills forth
Into my doubts.

I raise my eyes, the sky above me,
A field, abandoned after harvest,
I gaze at what my arms embrace;
And know
The answer to my prayer.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

When Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army of the United States, died at the age of 84 in Walter Reed Hospital on April 5, 1964, the United States lost a soldier and a statesman of which it could be proud. No other American of recent years has so imprinted his personality and ability not only on the history of the United States but he has had an equal influence on the Philippine Islands and Japan and more or less upon the whole of Eastern Asia, for despite his many services to his country and his wide range of assignments he was brought by necessity and choice into the Asiatic sphere of battle and he made himself at home and effective in an uncommon degree.

When he first went to the Philippines shortly after his graduation from West Point, his name was not unknown in the islands. His father, Arthur MacArthur, was the Major General in charge of the suppression of the Philippine Revolt under Aguinaldo and was the last Military Governor of the islands before the setting up of a civilian administration to handle affairs before the outbreak of World War I. So it may be said that the way was already paved for the young officer to make his mark and his experiences. Especially among the Moros of Mindanao, gave him the opportunity to understand the Philippine character and the best way of influencing it.

Brilliant Military Career

During World War I, he was the youngest officer in command of a brigade in France and in that post he won the approval of all of his superiors and soon after his return to the United States, he became the Commandant of West Point. There too he impressed his mark on the changing curriculum of the school and after his tour of duty he was appointed by President Hoover Chief of Staff of the Army, the highest position of authority at the time.

It was while he was there that he was called upon to put down the Bonus March. He did it with scarcely a casualty but it won for him the cordial detestation of all the pseudo-liberal and crypto-Communist elements that came to the defense of the Bonus Marchers. But it has never been definitely proved that there were no Communist elements in the movement and that it was not the dream of some of the inspirers to use the popular indignation aroused by the movement to spark a revolt against the government or to weaken its policies.

In 1935 after a second term as Chief of Staff, he was sent to the Philippines again, this time to train a Philippine Army but when after two years he was to be recalled, he retired from the American Army and was commissioned a Marshal in the newly formed Philippine Army and as such he continued to reside in Manila. However when the signs of America's entrance into World II were becoming very evident, he was quietly restored to his rank and placed in charge not only of the Philippine Army but of the American troops in the islands and as such he be-

came the overall Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Pacific when the attack was launched on Pearl Harbor.

The Hero of Bataan

When the American forces had been driven back by overwhelming numbers to Bataan and Corregidor, President Roosevelt issued orders for him and his staff to leave the islands, go to Australia and there prepare for their recovery. This resulted in the almost miraculous trip of a small P-T boat through the Japanese-controlled waters and MacArthur's solemn promise to the Philippines, "I shall return." He kept his word and in the northward sweep of the American forces from their starting point in Australia, MacArthur returned in October 1944, he waded ashore on Leyte and was able from the Philippines to make the positive statement "I have returned." In the next months the islands were completely liberated and MacArthur was free to head the assault on the main islands of Japan itself.

This never happened for after the dropping of two atomic bombs Japan surrendered and MacArthur received it on the deck of the battleship "Missouri" on September 2, 1945. From that time on MacArthur became the representative of the American government in Japan and as such he was responsible for the maintenance of order and the reformation of the Japanese government. He was a proconsul in all but name and he used his power wisely and moderately. On the one hand, he calmly compelled the Emperor to give up his superhuman pretensions as a descendant of the gods and to call upon him in his official capacity but he made no effort to discredit the Emperor in the new role to which he had assigned him. At the same time by all the arts that he could muster he kept the Soviet delegates from interfering in Japan and producing the same sort of chaos that they were trying in Germany. Thus in a relatively short time conditions in Japan rapidly assumed a form that gave hopes for a reconstruction and a peaceful regime.

UN Commander in Korea

It was then in 1950 that the Russian-trained North Korean army crossed into South Korea which was being built up by the Americans according to the international agreements and the Korean war started. President Truman put MacArthur in charge of the defense and the United Nations by a happy chance voted in the absence of the Soviet Union to send an international army to protect the Charter of the United Nations. Again the fighting was resumed and by skillful planning MacArthur forced the North Koreans and Soviet troops back and advanced to the Yalu but he could not secure permission to bomb the Chinese bases north of it and the American troops were again driven southward in defeat. This ultimately led to the final break between President Truman and General Marshall and MacArthur and in 1951 Truman summarily relieved him of his command.

Yet MacArthur returned more as a conquering hero

Slavic Scholars Convene in New York for First National Meeting

By ZENON SNYLYK

New York, N. Y.—More than 800 scholars and students from all parts of the country, as well as Canada, assembled in New York City's Commodore Hotel for the first national meeting of the American Association of Slavic Studies (AAASS). The convention, opened on Thursday, April 2 and held through Saturday, April 4, was devoted to the discussion of progress, advancement and the frontiers of Slavic studies in the United States against the background of a rapidly growing interest in the countries of the communist bloc abetted in recent years by closer East-West relations in the areas of cultural and educational pursuits as a result of the lessening of political tensions.

The three-day program of the AAASS convention consisted of a series of morning, afternoon and evening sessions on the status and development of Slavic studies at American institutions of higher learning, specific topical research in related disciplines and area studies, and various aspects of the educational exchange programs between the United States and the Soviet Union as well as other countries of Eastern and Central Europe. Problems of administrative and technical order were dealt with mainly during the lunch sessions by the elected officers of the Association.

In addition to scholars and students comprising the AAASS, whose current membership is close to 1,400, a number of governmental officials from the State Department, USIA and other agencies, and representatives of private scholarship foundations also attended the sessions and participated in panel discussions.

Among Ukrainian scholars attending the meeting were Professors G. Shevelov, I. Shevchenko, J. B. Rudnytsky, Y. Bilinsky, B. Bociurkiw, M. S. Pap, O. Fedyshyn, T. Hunchak, M. Stercho, Shtohryn, and others, some of whom took an active part in the discussions following the reading of the papers.

Although it is an acknowledged fact that much research is being done in the area of Ukrainian studies and in related disciplines dealing directly with various aspects of Ukraine, there were no papers on Ukrainian topics presented at the convention.

Aside from questions of methodological nature pertaining to Eastern Europe, the overwhelming majority of papers dealt either with political, economic, sociological and scientific developments in the Soviet Union or specific problems of Russian history, language and literature evaluated in the light of contemporary data and research. Reflecting the predominance of interest in Soviet and Russian studies in the field of publication of all forms and sizes. The majority of books, topical research publications and periodicals, which were conveniently displayed by various university presses and publishing houses in the parlors of the Commodore Hotel ballroom, are concerned mainly with the Soviet Union as a political entity or with various phases of Russian history, literature and language. Only a small number of adequate studies is being published in this country on the communist satellite countries, with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia at the top of the list. This deficiency in serious and concentrated research on the non-Russian nations of Eastern Europe was particularly strongly criticized by Professors S. Harrison Thomson of the University of Colorado and William B. Edgerton of Indiana University, both of whom cited statistical data in support of their contentions.

It is noteworthy that while there is little preoccupation with research on the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union, Ukraine has been the subject of several major studies by American scholars.—for example, John A. Armstrong, Robert S. Sullivant, Arthur E. Adams,—indicating an ever growing interest in Ukraine as a distinct socio-political entity.

A great deal of discussion centered on the educational exchange programs involving students and scholars of American and Soviet universities. While noting the slow progress in overcoming administrative and technical difficulties, Professor W. B. Edgerton, who is chairman of the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, stated that on the whole American scholars have benefited greatly from the exchange programs in terms of access to original data, availability of archive material and opportunities for on-the-spot research, as limited as it may be in the majority of cases. One of the problems confronting both sides is the divergency of academic interests which make exchanges on an equal basis extremely difficult. Whereas the majority of American scholars and students are interested in social sciences and humanities, their Soviet counterparts are interested primarily in natural sciences and technology. It was generally agreed that while these programs produce worthwhile educational results, no noticeable progress has been made on the purely human level of relations, although the latter aspect should not be completely written off as a future possibility.

The convention of the AAASS was concluded on a hopeful note that a greater diversity in Eastern European studies, in contrast to the often limited research on the Soviet Union alone, would mark further development of Slavic studies in America and thus expand the scope of various related disciplines so as to include the yet unexplored but none the less significant areas of interest.

The few literates that existed did not help matters much. They held on strongly to the traditional Church Slavonic and put barriers in the way of adapting the ordinary peasant language to practical and literary purposes. Educated Ukrainians were being convinced that the Ukrainian language was finished as a factor in the intellectual life of the day. This

type of situation was not unique to Ukraine. Throughout history the treasures of civilization were inherited and transferred by the educated in a language not spoken or understood by the ordinary people. But in this case the preservation of the language spoken by the common people was the only hope of retaining Ukrainian identity. If this failed all would be lost. There was a desperate need for a language that was as common to the peasant as to the intellectual.

HOW TO COMBAT IGNORANCE ON UKRAINE?

EDITOR'S NOTE: On February 21, 1964, Mr. Eugene Barna, Ukrainian Canadian radio commentator, presented a copy of **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia** to the Leamington (Ont.) Public Library. Following is release of CJSP, local radio station, and the statement of Mr. Barna:



Eugene Barna

A.C.J.S.P. Program host, Eugene Barna, Thursday night presented to the Leamington Public Library, a history of Ukraine and its people. Mr. Barna, who is host of the Ukrainian Language portion of the Sunday morning program "Citizens All," told the Library Board that people in the western world have found it difficult to differentiate between a Ukrainian and a Russian.

It was in hopes of lessening this problem, he said, that he was presenting the library with the recently published Volume One of **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**. As well as dealing with the history of Ukraine, the book covers Ukrainian geography and culture.

During my lifetime, it has been apparent that people in the Western World have found it difficult to differentiate between a Ukrainian and a Russian as many felt that these were one and the same. Part of the problem was due to a lack of suitable English language books on the history and culture of the Ukrainian people. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the 1930's, people as well as information media such as newspapers and radio, did not understand nor did they care to understand what differences actually existed between the Ukrainians and the Russians as far as language, culture, history, ideals and so forth were concerned. I would suspect that for this reason stories pertaining to these groups were hardly ever used. This is also probably why our information media failed to keep us up-to-date at the time that Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence in 1939 and Ukrainians courageously fought to defend it. What is surprising is that even today there are people and newspapers and other information media who don't care or do not want to be bothered with a fair and equitable presentation of the facts about Ukrainians. Right now, during the hearings of the Royal Commission on Biculturalism, Canadians of Ukrainian descent have very definite feelings on the subject but only very few media of information are presenting the views of all on an equal basis. I do not wish to discuss

this any further at the moment as I have prepared a talk on Ukraine and its culture that is available to any group who wishes to make use of it. In it I bring out some items which I hope will be "food for thought."

To get to the task at hand, I would point out that the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal organization, which celebrated its 70th anniversary on February 22nd, has done much in the Western hemisphere to present the facts about Ukraine and Ukrainians in the English language. In 1941, it had published **A History of Ukraine** by Michael Hrushevsky which was donated to the library by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee some 22 years ago. Last fall, the University of Toronto Press published for the Ukrainian National Association Volume 1 of **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**. This volume covers the history, geography and culture of the people. It is my hope that this book will be of value to the residents of Leamington and District and that in the not too distant future the Ontario Department of Education will see its way clear to have the modern history of Eastern Europe taught in the High Schools in greater depth than is being done presently. As the Ukrainian host of CJSP radio, it indeed gives me great pleasure to present to the Leamington Public Library Volume 1 of **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**.

NEW BOOK REVEALS AMERICAN BLUNDERS

NEW YORK—Former Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy has revealed some of blunders in a book just published here. The book, **Diplomat Among Warriors**, was published by Doubleday and Company Inc. of New York.

According to Robert Murphy the U. S., late in the Korean war "was bluffed out of a well-earned victory" when President Truman decided against challenging Red China.

In another chapter, the former U.S. Under Secretary shows that the U. S. was bluffed out of victory in the Berlin blockade confrontation of 1948-49. As Mr. Murphy sees it, the U. S. airlift was a retreat. The Truman Administration blundered in declining to send armed force through the blockade, he added.

THE ROLE OF A NATIVE LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

By VLADIMIR SALYZYN

University of Saskatchewan

This article will delve into one of the most significant and often overlooked aspects of the history of the Ukrainian people that led to such bids for independence as were undertaken during and after the First World War. In other words, what is it that Ukrainians possess that has enabled them to preserve their national spirit under repressions and hardships imposed upon them for centuries? How have they survived prolonged and persistent attempts by others to remove them from existence?

If we look at the history leading to the Independence of Ukraine in 1918 we may see all of the manifestations of nationalism that any group of nations would be expected to experience. There are certain conditions and beliefs that are common to any nationalism. As with other nationalist move-

ments, the Ukrainian people coveted a certain defined geographic territory with an independent government. In common with others, the Ukrainians believed in their common history and origin, had pride in the achievements of their own people, showed hostility to others who threatened their existence, and hoped for a great and glorious future.

But there is one common characteristic that differed between the Ukrainians and the other national groups. This is the culture of the people, particularly as reflected in the preservation of their language. It is striking that ever since the time of the low tide of Ukrainian at the end of the 18th century until Independence in 1918, no other force appeared as strong in preserving the spirit of the Ukrainian people as the struggle to hold on to

their language and prevent its extinction. And this is particularly significant because it took place during a period when chances of success looked the bleakest. So let us now look at this period that ultimately led to Ukrainian Independence in 1918.

The 18th century was a period of cultural Russification. The independence of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was abolished. All teaching was in the Russian language. The rich people sent their children to school in fashionable Russian centres. The Ukrainian aristocracy was almost completely Russified. When Catherine the Great became Empress she methodically eliminated all of the existing Ukrainian rights and privileges. Not a single vestige of independence or liberty was left. All living connections with the past were ruthlessly broken. Ukraine virtually passed from existence and Catherine the Great felt sure that her work was a complete success.

Any existing language and traditions that were left were largely restricted to peasants

who were illiterate and presumably ignorant of the history of their country. The language that was used was despised as a peasant dialect. But within the hearts of the common people there was enough to preserve the dying sparks of Ukrainian consciousness. Stories of the exploits of the **Kozaks** were still being retold and the festive folk songs were full of historic feats of the past. But without literacy or writing even this would be lost as each new generation would preserve fewer and fewer of the legends of the past. And the time would surely come when all was lost and the peasant would have no choice but to accept a new nationality relentlessly imposed upon him.

The few literates that existed did not help matters much. They held on strongly to the traditional Church Slavonic and put barriers in the way of adapting the ordinary peasant language to practical and literary purposes. Educated Ukrainians were being convinced that the Ukrainian language was finished as a factor in the intellectual life of the day. This

type of situation was not unique to Ukraine. Throughout history the treasures of civilization were inherited and transferred by the educated in a language not spoken or understood by the ordinary people. But in this case the preservation of the language spoken by the common people was the only hope of retaining Ukrainian identity. If this failed all would be lost. There was a desperate need for a language that was as common to the peasant as to the intellectual.

Then eventually there appeared in St. Petersburg in 1798 a volume entitled the **Eneida**, written by Ivan Kotlyarevsky in the Ukrainian peasant vernacular. This began an incredible revival and awakening of the Ukrainian spirit. Ukrainian national renaissance planted its seed within its language.

From the day of the **Eneida**, Ukrainian literature did not lack writers. Kotlyarevsky continued to write. He focused attention on Ukrainian national customs and traditions through such works as **Natalka Poltavka**. Then came Taras Shev-

(To be continued)

PANORAMA
— of the —
UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE
By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

April showers have brought into bloom a host of color-laden flowers in the form of exhibits of paintings by Ukrainian artists. One of these opens today in the art gallery sector of New York, two began on April 4 and three others have just closed.

At the H. A. Cassebeer Pharmacy, 1021 Madison Ave., the third exhibition of Yaroslava Surmach Mills' glass paintings starts today and will continue to April 18. Mrs. Mills' delightful paintings, done in reverse on the inside of the glass, show colorful folk scenes of Old Ukraine, such as the baking of bread in a clay oven, cherry-picking in the orchard and the washing of clothes by hand at the brook's edge.

A "retrospective" exhibit of the art work of Prof. Damian Horniatkewych from 1919-1964 can be seen during all of this month at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 206 West 100th Street in New York. Prof. Horniatkewych, who lives in Newark, is vice-president of the Academy and a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. A graduate of the Academy of Arts in Cracow, he studied also in Dresden and Munich, is the author of books on the history of Ukrainian art, and has a noted collection of folk art, particularly and Easter eggs. The exhibit at the Academy can be viewed daily from 5 to 7 p. m., and on Saturdays and Sundays from 3 to 6 p. m.

Thirty-five artists are represented in the spring art show at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street. Exhibit hours are 3 to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday and Monday, to June 30. Artists and sculptors whose work is being shown at the Institute are:

Peter Andrusiw, Bohdan Bohemsky, Irene Bukoyemka, Yaroslav Vyzhnytsky, Bohdan Tytla, Alexander Hryshchenko, D. Daryevych, James Gahoda, B. Doroshenko, Natalia Klymovska, George Kulchytzky, Lubomyr Kuzma, Myron Levytsky, Kost Lucevshyn, R. Luchakovska-Armstrong, Halyana Mazepa, Peter Mehyk, Myrosylav Myrosh, Lev Molodotzhyn, Michael Moroz, Ludmila Morozova, Mykola Nedilko, Irene Nosyk, A. Olenska-Petryshyn, Zenoviy Onyshkevych, Michael Osinchuk, Ivan Palyvoda, V. Palychuk, Borys and Roman Pachovsky, V. Ponomarenko, Stepan Rozhok, Nadia Somko, Peter Kholodny, Mary Sherotsky and Hryhory Kruk.

Object lesson for young ladies who wear bouffant hairdos with Ukrainian costumes, or, How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying: Gail J. Bezko, 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bohdan Bezko (Bezkorovajny) of Elmhurst, N. Y., was chosen to model spring fashions for two leading

New York department stores because she wore a simple, close-to-the-head hair style with her Ukrainian costume recently.

Slender, fair-haired Gail, who's a sophomore at St. Joseph's High School in Brooklyn, was a bit doubtful about the flattering effect of the simple hairdo. Nevertheless, giving heed to the instructions of Ukrainian costumer Mrs. Alexandra Braznick, she brushed down her bouffant coiffure for a Macy's bridal show in which she and two other young ladies represented a Ukrainian bridal party.

The girls' richly-embroidered costumes and smiling charms created quite a stir among the 3000 brides-to-be attending the show. But the story doesn't end here.

A color photograph of the three girls in their bridal finery (see The Ukrainian Weekly, February 1) was brought to school by Gail and subsequently used by a teacher of a dramatics class as an example of the correct matching of hairstyle and costume. Present at the class was a counselor from Martin's department store in Brooklyn, who admired Gail's picture, was particularly struck by the girl's classically simple hairdo and asked to meet her.

Result: modeling assignments for Martin's as well as for Abraham and Straus, one of Brooklyn's largest department stores.

So take a hint, girls! Sleek down those puffy bouffants when you wear Ukrainian costume. You may wind up as the next Suzy Parker of the modeling profession.

Since I'm on the subject of Ukrainian costumes (and appropriate hairstyling), it seems in order to inform readers and several correspondents herewith about the availability of authoritative information on Ukrainian costumes in English. An excellent source is Ukrainian Arts, a book published in New York in 1952 and 1955 by the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Therein you will find a chapter on Folk Dress written by Lydia Burachynska, expert on folk art and exhibitor of native costumes in Ukraine, Poland, Danzing and Prague. Ask for this book at your local Ukrainian book store.

A quick and easy reference for dance students and teachers as well as for mothers who must sew their children's costumes is the booklet "Ukrainian Costumes—Kiev, Hutzul" brought out in 1960 by the League's cultural division, the UYUNA Foundation. Text and illustrations were prepared by the Foundation's cultural director, Gloria Smolen, with the assistance of Mrs. Stephanie Pushkar and Mrs. Burachynska, both of the Ukrainian Na-

Holy Father Pays Tribute To Memory of Ukrainian Cardinal

ROME, Italy—On the occasion of a memorial Mass in the Basilica of the 12 Holy Apostles on the 500th anniversary of the death of Cardinal Isidore, Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan of Kiev and Lviv in the 15th century, His Holiness Pope Paul VI sent a telegram of greetings to Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, who was the celebrant of the Divine Liturgy. The telegram read:

"The Holy Father in expressing his appreciation at the paying of tribute to the memory of the great Cardinal Isidore on the 500th anniversary of his death, calls upon everyone to commemorate and emulate the apostolic zeal of this loyal servant of the Holy Church, that it may become a shining example of encouragement to all those who dedicate their efforts to the enlargement of God's kingdom, and upon all those gathered at the Commemorative Divine Liturgy the Holy Father bestows his Apostolic blessing."

The telegram was signed by His Eminence Amleto Cardinal Cicognani.

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Demonstrate Ukrainian Folk Dances



Nassau County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson admires Ukrainian folk dancers, Patricia Atlas (left) and Ronnie Osenenko. Mr. Nickerson was the guest speaker at the Shevchenko concert on Sunday, March 15, 1964, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Branch at Uniondale, L.I., N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson were presented with a Ukrainian Easter egg as a token of esteem and thanks for all they have done for Ukrainians in their county.

tional Women's League of America (Soyuz Ukrainok). To obtain the booklet, write to UYUNA Foundation, P. O. Box 26, Carteret, N. J., enclosing 25¢ for mailing.

PERSONALIA—New York stockbroker Walter Hendricks recently appeared on CBC-TV's "To Tell the Truth" and was so successful in parrying the panelists' questions that all four believed he was the "real" Bob Snell, president of Snell and Snell employment agency, instead of an impersonator. Fooled by Mr. Hendricks' good acting were Phyllis Newman, Barry Gray, Joan Fontaine and Dick Shawn... Nick Roback, Jr., star tackle from Penn State, spoke to children of the Immaculate Conception School in Philadelphia on March 22 and told his audience about the years he spent as an altar boy in the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Clifton Heights, Pa. Yaroslav Pastushenko, owner of Arka Bookstore in New York, was elected president of the Association of Ukrainian Businessmen of New York, at the group's annual meeting... Dianne Redosh, a member of St. John's University's Coordinators dance group, which presents intermission entertainment at the school's basketball games, was interviewed recently on NBC-TV by Bill O'Donnell. The St. John's coed and a faculty member talked to Mr. O'Donnell between halves of a St. John's-N.Y.U. game (Dianne's school won). 18-year-old Dianne, a sophomore, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Redosh of Glendale, N. Y. Their 60th wedding anniversary was celebrated recently by Mr. and Mrs. Alex Katrishin of Hazleton, Pa., now 87 and 86 years old. With them at the anniversary banquet were their eight children, Michael, Joseph and John, of Hazleton; Anna, Rahway, N. J.; Pete, Linden, N. J.; George, Elizabeth, N. J.; Alex, Long Beach, Cal., and Bill, Mobile, Ala., a former All-American football player with the Washington Redskins. Five grand-

children and five great-grandchildren were also present... Re-elected president of the New York branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America is Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak. The ladies' auxiliary will be headed again by Mrs. Alexander Terlecky of Irvington, N. J. Ann Kawooska, Jersey City, who's associated with the Yale Company in New York, will be leaving these shores on April 16 for a six-week sojourn in Europe... Mrs. Ann Dachuck and daughter Elaine, 13, of Kew Gardens, N. Y., were hospitalized at the same time for appendectomies and returned home from Doctors' Hospital just in time for Easter. Head of the family is attorney Albert H. Dachuck, who is president of the Ukrainian Lawyers' Association of New York.

Art shows by three Ukrainians flowered recently in New York galleries. At the Ligoa Duncan Arts Center from March 17 to 28, Chicago artist Maria Harasowsky-Daczyszyn showed her landscapes of Carpathian, Catskill and Colorado mountains, as well as flower paintings and portraits. The rugged mountain paintings, described by a New York reviewer as "bright and vigorously executed," are vivid splashes of color. The Carpathian scenes, incidentally, were painted during a visit last summer to the Krynitsia area in Poland, very near the border of Ukraine. Miss Harasowsky's painting was shown during the past week in Philadelphia's Art Studio and will soon be exhibited in Washington, D.C.

Works of Lubomyr Kuzma were exhibited from March 15 to 29 at the Ukrainian National Home in New York. Much talked about was the exhibition of art work by Zenoviy Onyshkevych, shown in March at the Ukrainian Literary Arts Club. Termed "a fine craftsman" by others in his profession, Mr. Onyshkevych has some 60 oils and watercolors in his collection.

Y. Kulynych to Produce a Film On Ukrainians in Free World

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — Yaroslav Kulynych, film operator and producer, returned recently from an extensive trip through Western Europe where he made several films dealing with the life of Ukrainians in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and elsewhere. Previously he made films of Ukrainians in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Mr. Kulynych plans a tour throughout the Ukrainian communities in the United States with a film depicting Ukrainians in the free world.



Yaroslav Kulynych

"Sunday of Orthodoxy"

Sunday, March 22, 1964 marked the 1,122nd observance of "Orthodox Sunday" by the Eastern Orthodox Churches. His Eminence Metropolitan John Theodorovich, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in North and South America, officiated at a Great Vesper Lenten Service at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Assisting at the service were the rector of the Cathedral, the Very Rev. Stephen Bilak and all the clergy of the Philadelphia Deanery. The sermon was delivered in English by His Eminence Metropolitan John.

In the early times of the Christian Church there were many heresies. These heresies arose from misconceptions of the true Christian doctrines and from misinterpretations of the Holy Bible. Among these heresies was one, called "Iconoclasts."

The heresy of "Iconoclasts" started in 723 A. D. when the "Iconoclasts" determined the Holy Icons to be idols, there-

fore, not only condemned their use, but confiscated and destroyed them by fire. This heresy continued for 117 years.

The recognition of Holy Icons as necessary and beneficial for salvation was decreed by the 7th Ecumenical Church Council in 787 A. D., at the city of Nicaea, numbering 367 Bishops. Later the local Church Council (February 19, 842) at Constantinople, gave its blessing to all Christians for the veneration of Holy Icons and, at the same time, pronounced its anathema (excommunication) upon the "Iconoclasts" and all other heresies.

This was the first public expression for the veneration of Holy Icons, officially approved by the Holy Fathers of both the 7th Ecumenical and local Church Councils. The first celebration of the "Sunday of Orthodoxy" was in 843 A. D., at the capital Greek city of Constantinople. The date for the celebration was designated to be the First Sunday of the Great Lent.

Rev. Father Michael Horoshko Talks to Serra Club in Phoenix

The Serra Clubs on the North American continent is a lay apostolate movement for the promotion of the vocations to the priesthood. Members of a "Serra Club" pray, work, sacrifice and help local Bishops in the promotion for the vocation to the priesthood. The Serrans are recruited predominantly from the local Catholic intelligentsia (doctors, lawyers, judges, professors and local leaders of business and industry).

On March 19, 1964 at the regular monthly luncheon of the Serra Club of Phoenix, Arizona, the Rev. Father Michael Horoshko, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Phoenix, Arizona, a well-known lecturer in the Valley of the Sun on Eastern Churches, on the Ecumenical movement and Communism was the guest speaker.

Father Horoshko was introduced by Mr. Vincent Mulvaney, assistant of the Maricopa County Attorney. Father Horoshko talked to the members of Serra club on the "Ecumenical Movement and Eastern Rite Churches." The ecumenical movement promotes the cultivation of knowledge and understanding of different rites within the Catholic church, which shine as living treasures and enrich Christianity with a variety of form, languages customs, traditions, music and symbolism in the expression of prayer and adoration of God. A priest of a certain rite is a custodian of this rite, in which people pray and adore God. The Serra Club is very close, by its vocation, to the heart of every priest. We realize more than ever that in the 20th century the position of priest is of the greatest importance. A priest is a custodian of the divine treasures given to us by Christ. He stands on guard of the survival of Christian civilization, so sometimes alone against the onslaught of militant communism. "I do know of one among many heroic priests, who survived the persecution and destruction of his church by Stalin in 1946, and many trials and Siberian concentration camps. After 18

years on the request of Pope John XXIII, he was released and came to Rome on February 10, 1963. He is Archbishop Joseph Shipy, the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, silent now under Soviet regime. His dedication, his spirit, his Christian zeal was immortalized by the writer Morris S. West in The Shoes of the Fisherman under a name Cyril Lakota," Father Horoshko stated.

The world of today needs a steady flow of a new fresh spring air of a renewed dedication to the cause of Christ. Let us help our priests to keep the ideal of Christian civilization, the eminent dignity of a man as an image and likeness of God to prevail over the materialistic goddess concept of civilization, Father Horoshko concluded.

The president of the Serra Club, Arthur J. Smith, Jr., personnel manager of Reynolds Aluminum of Phoenix, expressed sincere thanks on behalf of the members for Father Horoshko's "splendid talk, which was the most informative and inspiring." Mrs. R. F. Gordon, spiritual director of the Club, expressed appreciation for listening to the talk and concluded the luncheon with the closing prayer.

Henry Unger

The Alphabet

The Latin or Roman alphabet was developed in the city of Byblos, in present Lebanon, but the author or the date of its development are not known. The Ukrainian alphabet, on the other hand, was developed in the city of Korsun (Chersonesus), present Crimea, by a Ukrainian scholar, sometime during the first half of the 9th century. Records show that the first book written in the alphabet appeared in 836 A. D.

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SPORTS SCENE

By OLEG ZWADIUK



Mob Attacks Ferreira — GAL Suspends Greeks

New York—Oscar Ferreira, center halfback of the Giulliana S. C. and brother of Ismael, was attacked by a fanatical and blood-thirsty mob, after a game between Giulliana and Greek Americans two weeks ago, sending the player to the hospital with severe injuries.

Ferreira, who until last year was a member of the Philadelphia Nats and now plays for the German American Soccer League, was attacked after his team tied the Greek American Sport Club, 1-1. The tie reduced the Greeks' chances to capture the championship of the German American Soccer League, which apparently infuriated the Greek players and spectators and brought on the ugly scene.

At this writing a check with City Hospital of Elmhurst revealed that Ferreira was still under observation but was expected to be released soon. The hospital refused to say when Ferreira would be able to resume playing.

GREEKS SUSPENDED

As a result of the criminal behavior of the so-called soccer players and spectators, the German American Soccer League has decided to suspend the senior Greek soccer team from further participation in the league play.

The suspension went into effect on Wednesday, April 1, at an emergency meeting of a committee of the Board of Directors of the league. The decision was subsequently approved by the Board of Directors on Monday, April 6.

Because the Greek Club representatives made some proposals for future elimination of such incidents, the board agreed to appoint a special committee to study these proposals and recommend whether the suspension should be lifted or maintained. In either case it is believed that the suspension will cost the Greek Americans some points and will probably ruin their chances of winning the league championship.

This should be a lesson to many so-called "fans who take matters into their own hands

and turn the sporting event into an ugly mob scene. This thing could get out of hand, as it did in this case, and perhaps cost someone his life.

NATS DOWN ROCHESTER
The Ukrainian Nationals of Philadelphia came one step closer to successfully defending their Open Challenge Cup when they defeated the Rochester Italian Americans, 3-0, last Sunday in Philadelphia.

Close to 2,000 saw a newcomer to the team, outside right Al Ventland, score the first goal for the Nats 18 minutes after the start of the game.

Despite the outstanding efforts of the Rochester goalie Alex Sohonya, the Nationals were able to break through on two more occasions for a 3-0 victory. The second goal was registered by Walter Czyszowych and the third by Ventland again. Both tallies came in the second half.

This Sunday, the Ukrainian Nationals will meet the New Jersey finalist Hota, S. C. in a semi-final match.

USC-GIULIANA IN 1-1 TIE

New York Ukrainians retained possession of the top spot in the German American Soccer League last Sunday when they tied Giulliana, S. C., 1-1, at Eintracht Oval, Astoria. The only goal for USC was scored five minutes before the final whistle by Peter Smethurst. The two teams will meet again this Sunday at the Ukrainian Soccer Field.

SICH-HUNGARIANS TIE

The Newark Ukrainian Sich eleven maintained possession of fourth place in the American Soccer League last Sunday by holding the New Brunswick Hungarians to a 1-1 tie in New Brunswick. Defensive play featured the scoreless first half. The Hungarians kicked in their goal five minutes after the start of the second half. Sich tied the score midway through the second stanza when John Savytaky headed the ball past the Hungarian netminder.

Kennedy's Legacy

By N. BERVINCHAK

Sadly, the world mourns for a brave American Who loved life with dignity for one and all. He challenged his foe—the tribulations of man And became a leader endowed by this call. He served our country with the faith of our Fathers, Respecting in all men their race or creed; And the world's hope rallied in defense of others In the cause of fulfilling a humane need. His struggle in freedoms' right, went on to increase And pressed for tolerance and a lasting peace.

Like an arrow that cuts down an eagle in flight Shots martyred President John F. Kennedy; A vibrant life stilled with his career at its height, A tragic loss in our country's history. Lord, when shall peoples' compassion be understood? A dedicated man of good will is gone; In his faith we shall strive for peace and brotherhood, For, enshrined in His care, his spirit lives on. As a leader and guide and youth's inspiration, He serves his God, love of neighbor and nation.

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UNA ESTATE, Kerhonkson, N. Y.
August 9 — September 2, 1964
NAME:
ADDRESS:
Age:
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President of Shevchenko Society Scores Anti-Semitic Policy ...

(Concluded from page 1)

dered the Byelorussian Academy of Science to publish, G. Lifshits' *The Origin and Essence of Jewish and Christian Feasts* (Minsk: 1963).

In order for you to better understand the background of the Kichko book I call your attention to the published report of the Symposium "On Religion in the U.S.S.R.," which was sponsored by the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R. in Munich in 1960. This report contains an excellent article by Salomon Goldelman, "The Jews in the U.S.S.R."

Still another publication which would be helpful in grasping the significance of Kichko's new book is the Paper No. 13 of the Slavic Institute of Marquette University, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. In 1962 the Slavic Institute attempted to mobilize American academic opinion against this current persecution of Judaism in the U.S.S.R. by publishing this special paper authored by the distinguished American scholar, Dr. Joseph Lichten, of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. This paper established definitely that Moscow is the center from which all anti-Semitic activities are directed.

The Russian Communist party continues to carry out its unflagging program of Jewish persecution just as it does its persecution against the peoples of the non-Russian captive nations. This program is the same as that promulgated by old Russian Black Hundreds. Such tactics as the distribution of leaflets on October 4 and 5, 1959, on the eve of the Jewish New Year by the Komitet Bey Zhidov (Beat the Jews Committee) speak for themselves.

3. Thus this Kichko volume is only a small part of the Russian Communist party's elaborate plan to annihilate religion throughout the U.S.S.R. This program is an integral part of the design of the Russian people any respect for individual freedom, human dignity, human rights, and moral law and, instead, to provide

"justification" of all the atrocities perpetrated by the atheistic Soviet government. What kind of methods for the realization of these aims the Soviet government uses proves Mr. Allen Dulles, former Director of the C.I.A., in his *The Craft of Intelligence* (Harper & Row, New York: 1963): "Since the earliest days of the Soviets, secret assassination has been an official state function assigned to the apparatus of the security service..."

Such a government that is not "of the people" but "against the people" of all non-Russian nationalities, that is not "by the people" nor "for the people" but rather "by and for the Russian Communist imperialism" represents the moral evil of our time. The Russian Communist government is a kind of totalitarian Satanism which must combat all religions. Because freedom of religion is the foundation of all freedoms and of all human rights and is, therefore, the burial ground of dictatorships, the Russian Communists must work to abolish the very memory of religion.

4. In submitting to you, Honorable Senator, on behalf of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, this fervent protest against the Kichko publication, I publicly condemn this act of the Russian Communist party as a barbarian act of lower Neanderthalism in competition with the achievements of Hitlerism.

Simultaneously I ask you, Sir, to consider the idea of creating a special organization, a Center for Research on Religion in the Soviet Union, in connection with one of the universities in New York City.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society is ready to elaborate a program for such objective and scholarly studies on the policy of the Russian Communist party in the Soviet Union toward all religions for the information of all members of the United Nations and as the basis for eventual actions against the violation in the

Soviet Union of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on December 10, 1948.

The dispersed reactions of individual religious bodies and their leaders throughout the entire free world against the persecution of their religions inside the Soviet Union cannot possibly have the proper results. Only an organized common front of all persecuted religions together with the Baptist, Catholic, Islamic, Jewish, Orthodox, and Protestant scholars in the United States will be effective. The united strengths of the various faiths' systematic studies, publications, and organizations with their networks of conferences and congresses could make possible the mobilization of a strong public opinion for exerting the proper pressure on all U.N. members. Such a "Research Center" would also be our answer to the basic decree of the Russian Communist party's Committee whose function it is to work for the intensification of the struggle with religion as was outlined in *Pravda* (March 2, 1964).

Such a Center would also provide the free world with a forum from which to oppose the program of the Institute of Scientific Atheism which is attached to the Central Committee and which seeks to establish Chairs or Departments of Atheism in universities and pedagogical institutes beginning with the next academic year 1964-5.

Those who believe in the "mellowing" of Russian Communism toward religion will be bitterly disappointed. Russian Communists want only to degrade all religions to the rank of obedient instruments of its foreign policy as was accomplished with the Moscow Patriarchate. The long range goal of Russian Communism — the complete extermination of all religion — remains unchanged; only its tactics change.

I submit to you, sir, my cordial wishes for Passover. The Jews will surely survive the oppression of the Communist Pharaohs and together with the peoples of all the captive nations will again see freedom against the violation in the

Republican 'All American Associates' Organized in Newark

Leaders of Nationality groups from nine counties in New Jersey. (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic and Union) and numbering 100 individuals, met at the Coronet, 925 Springfield Avenue, Irvington recently and completed the organization of "The All American Associates of New Jersey," formerly known as the All American Nationalities of New Jersey. An Executive Committee of twelve, to be headed by a General Director to be elected at the next meeting, include:

Albin Treციokas, Chairman; Peter Petroski, Herman Von Busch, Peter Nowosielski, John Pallercio, William E. Gerhard, Fred Kozlowski, Theodorus Barsh, Samuel Sachs, William S. Yavorn, Myron Leskiw and J. Harry Smith.

Other State Officers elected were: Carlos V. Girod, Executive Secretary; Frank J. Messina, Recording Secretary; Joseph J. Pascal, Liaison Director; Michael Purzycki, Treasurer; Walter Blasi, State Coordinator.

State Committees: Polish Group Chairman: Peter Nowosielski, Spanish Speaking groups: Dr. Joseph A. Santiago; Negro Groups, J. Harry Smith and James E. Hollinger; Veterans Group, David S. Lawrie and James Barletto.

County Directors: Essex, Essex Ukrainian Group-William Kuchkuda, Ted Winowski and Pat H. Serra; Ocean County, Frank Volbe; Monmouth and So. Middlesex; Joseph Montefusco; Union and No. Middlesex: Peter Petroski, Robert A. K. Steiger, Michael Czymanski, Hudson County: Charles Jamielkowiak, Morris; Jack Drury and Joseph Wodnyski, Bergen and Passaic; Peter Nowosielski and Chester Grabowski.

Joseph J. Pascal acted as temporary chairman. Speakers included: Bernard M. Shanley, candidate for U. S. Senator; Andrew Axtell, Republican Chairman of Essex who was invited to observe the new group, and Stephen J. Skubik, former Executive Director of the Nationalities Division of the National Republican Committee and currently Editor of the Nationalities Reporter published in Washington D. C.

Mr. Skubik outlined his experiences in organizing nationality groups throughout the United States and praised the group for their work in organizing the All American Associates of N. J. The group will support Shanley for U. S. Senator and the candidates for President and Vice President to be nominated at the Convention. Carlos V. Girod, Executive Secretary, 160 Norman Road, Newark N. J.

TUSM on Ideology, Politics and Its Activities

By MARTHA SAWCHAK

On February 29 and March 1, 1964 the Executive Committee of the ideological organization TUSM held for its members a two-day lecture course prepared by the First Vice-President in charge of Ideological and Political Affairs, Constantine Sawchuk. The purpose of this lecture course was to present to the members in a series of nine lectures and one panel discussion the many facets of their political and ideological work which they conduct both in Canada and the USA.

Attending the event were approximately 50 delegates from Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Syracuse, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Newark, who all gathered for the lectures in New York at 315 East 10th Street, the Headquarters of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine.

The opening statement was delivered by C. Sawchuk who elaborated on the purpose of the lectures. The first lecture, "TUSM and the Ukrainian Student Movement," was read by M. Pochtar, member of TUSM and a long-time Vice-President of SUSTA, who described in a short sketch the history of the other student and ideological organizations like SUSTA, SUSK, "Zarevo," "Obnova" and other, and their relationship to TUSM.

In the next lecture, "TUSM's Past," C. Sawchuk gave a short history of the organization's work from 1949 to 1961; he outlined the work done in the field of ideology (conferences, seminars, etc.), press (the publishing of the magazine *Phoenix*) and in other areas. B. Kulchycky, President of the organization, besides being Chairman of this first session that dealt with the organizational aspects of TUSM's work, delivered a speech about the present state of TUSM, its membership and the work and activities since 1961.

Then Ihor Zajac, one of the founding members of TUSM read a lecture on "Instructions for TUSM's Activities."

At the end of the first session a panel discussion led by W. Budziak was held; the members that took part in it discussed organizational questions in their different TUSM branches.

The second part of the lecture course consisted of three lectures on ideological topics. C. Sawchuk, who was chairman of the second session, delivered a lecture on "Ideology and Program of TUSM" in which he described the ideological foundations of TUSM: i. e. nationalism, the primary importance of the idea of the national state, the processes of national revolution etc. Afterwards, Ihor Zajac spoke on the "Ideological Instructions for TUSM." The final lecture of

this session was delivered by I. Wivchar who spoke about the development of Ukrainian nationalist thought, concentrating especially on the writings and ideas of Mikhnovsky and Dontsov.

The third session was devoted to discussions of political problems and questions. The first lecture by E. Hanovsky, President of CESUS, "The Idea of the Ukrainian National State" gave a brief description of the conceptions of the nation and the state and integrated this with the Ukrainian national state. A. Bedrij, former Vice-President in charge of Ideological Affairs, delivered a speech on "The Politics of Ukrainian Liberation" in which he described the courses of action which must be taken by the Ukrainian liberation movements to successfully accomplish their task.

Daybreak on Sunday

By IRYNA SHUWARSKA-SCHUMYLOWYCH
Translated by Marianna Schumylovyeh

Dawn has not yet broken through the autumn mist. The streets are silent. She bows her head, deep in thought. Her child clings to her hand, strangely quiet beside her, but she does not search for a reason, glad of a change to meditate. Suddenly she lifts her head, closes her eyes.

"Lord, what if they argue about the holiness of Thy Mother again?" A calm wind caresses her brow.

"Let there be the utmost for My Mother, the best that a human mind and heart can give!"

She strains for more; but stilled, the breeze fondles a lock of hair on her temple.

Suddenly as if of thousands and thousands of voices: "Let there be the greatest for Her, Blessed, Blessed, Most Holy!"

She opens her eyes wide and gazes into the first sunbeam of Sunday.

"O Thou with eyes raised toward The Father, Thy foot-

steps do not touch the slightest speck, and all wrongs, falling helpless in Thy presence, fearfully avoid Thee. Thou, at whose feet all virtues spill themselves as roses. — Thy Mother, Jesus Christ!"

A little hand tightly squeezes her fingers.

"My child," she starts and joyfully kisses her ruddy cheeks. They near the church.

"Who was that 'Bright Man' with whom you were talking, Mother? Jealously asks the little girl. "He stroked my forehead and I felt so happy, and didn't want to stop looking at Him."

"You saw a 'Bright Man' Where did He go?" breathlessly asks her Mother.

"To church, didn't you see?" Golden strings of air tremble around them. She tightens her hold on the little hand.

"Come darling; let us pray to Him." They hasten up the church steps.

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

Paid Pol. Adv.

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