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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UOL CONVENES IN MINNEAPOLIS

METROPOLITAN THEODOROVICH, UNA REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND SESSIONS

By MYRON B. KUROPAS
UNA Supreme Advisor

UNA SCHOLARSHIP WINNER RECEIVES CHECK FROM UNA AUDITOR

John Kokolski, UNA Supreme Auditor (second from left), presents a $350.00 check to UNA Scholarship winner Oleh Levytsky (center) during the Ukrainian Orthodox League convention. The Most Rev. John Theodorovich, Metropolitan and Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. (second from right), UOL National President Walter Sosonka (in white jacket), and UNA Supreme Adviser Myron B. Kuropas (first from left), witness the ceremony.

Attending a Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention can be a real experience, especially when everyone knows you're representing the the Ukrainian National Association and is whispering "he's trying to sell us something." It takes a while, but once Ukrainians discover what it is you're "selling," they are all ears.

For me, the last UOL convention was an eye-opener in more ways than one. I was amazed at the turn-out of delegates and guests (over 200) at a convention that ran a full week (Monday through Friday) and was held in Minneapolis, a good 1,000 miles from the Ukrainian American heartland in the East.

Most impressive was the large number of teen-agers in attendance. At a time when many Ukrainian organizations are asking "where is our youth," the UOL is quietly grooming cadres of future UOL leaders in the so-called "Junior League." According to the UOL constitution, membership in the Junior League is "restricted to persons who are thirteen (13) years of age and not more than seventeen (17)." Transfer to the Senior UOL is mandatory at age 18.

During the convention, the Junior League, which boasts its own national executive, held its sessions apart from the Seniors. Presiding was **Andy Pawluck**, 1963-64 national president. Metro ("Big Daddy") **Baran**, the Senior UOL moderator, deserves much praise for the way the Junior Leaguers conducted themselves. They were polite, serious and articulate. What's most important, all of them paid attention to what was going on and they asked intelligent questions of all of the speakers. The Orthodox have much to be proud of here, especially in youngsters such as **UNA Scholarship Winner Oleh Levytsky** who explained the differences between Eastern Orthodoxy and Catholicism, and **Nick Kushnir** who presented a talk on the life of Ahapius Honcharenko. The highlight of the Junior League sessions, however, were the words of **His Excellency Metropolitan John Theodorovich**, who urged the teen-agers to be good fathers and mothers, to remember their Ukrainian

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Maxime Rylsky, Prominent Ukrainian Poet, Dies in Kiev

KIEV, Ukraine. — Poet Maxime F. Rylsky, one of Ukraine's most outstanding neoclassicists, and member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR since 1963, died on July 25, 1964 after a long illness, according to an official TASS communique.

Maxime Rylsky

A son of Thaddeus Rylsky, the well-known Ukrainian cultural leader, Maxime Rylsky attended the University of Kiev, and in 1917-1929 he taught in Ukrainian schools. His literary activity began in 1907, and the first of his collection of lyrics, **On the White Islands**, was published in 1910. Mr. Rylsky acquired a place in Ukrainian literature in 1918-1926 with a series of poetic collections, such as **The Blue Distance, The Thirteenth Spring** and others. In the 1920's he was a leading member of a group of Ukrainian neo-classicists, to which also belonged such known Ukrainian poets as Mykola Zerov, Pavlo Fylypovych, Mykhailo Drai-Khmara, all of whom were "liquidated" by the Soviet regime. At the end of the 1920's Rylsky became a glorifier of Stalin, the Communist Party, and later, of Khrushchev, and became a "poet of the regime." In his later collections, however, he turned to descriptions of Ukrainian nature and to generally-human topics.

Maxime Rylsky was also an outstanding translator of Dante, Shakespeare, Mickiewicz, Slowacki and Pushkin into Ukrainian.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS WARN PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON ETHNIC VOTERS, DISSATISFIED WITH 'SOFT' LINE ON REDS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, two prominent American columnists, reported recently in their "Washington Report" that top Democratic leaders had warned President Johnson that his "soft policy on the Reds" may cause a mass defection of ethnic voters to Senator Barry Goldwater, and cited the failure of the Johnson Administration to honor the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument for fear of "offending" the Russians. Their cogent and timely reports follows:

'Tough on Reds' Advice

President Johnson is receiving blunt advice from Democratic party leaders on one of his growing political problems —the defection of ethnic group voters to Republican presidential nominee Barry Goldwater.

Aroused by private polls showing shifts of 10 to 20 per cent among Polish-American voters in the big eastern and midwestern cities, Sen. Thomas Dodd (D., Conn.), Speaker John McCormack (Mass). and Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley have privately called on the President to take a tougher stand on the two major issue affecting these nationality groups.

They warned the President that he must publicly support a stronger stand against continued Communist expansion and control over the Eastern European satellites.

In one White House meeting, Dodd, a long-time political ally, frankly told the President that if the Administration's policy seeking "accommodations" with the Soviet Union isn't shelved, it could cost him the election.

"Goldwater's charge that the Administration is seeking peace with Russia at the expense of the people in Eastern Europe is having as much impact on the nationality groups as the blacklash from civil rights," reported Dodd.

To counteract this development, the Connecticut Senator urged the President to be "just as tough on the Communists as Goldwater."

Dodd went on to say: "And I would begin by shelving the policy of seeking accommodations with the Soviet Union. This could be done by inserting a strong plank in the platform opposing Communist aggression throughout the whole world."

"If I did that, would they accuse me of junking (the late President) Kennedy's foreign policy?" asked the President. "Any major changes in policy would have all the liberals on my back."

"They don't want Goldwater elected," said Dodd.

"You go ahead and draft a strong plank, and I'll circulate it among my foreign policy advisers to see what happens," concluded the President.

Later, Speaker McCormack and Mayor Daley made the same foreign policy recommendations.

The Chicago Mayor also urged the President to take a stronger stand against racial disorder, stating that he should speak out publicly, denouncing the use of street demonstrations to enforce the Civil Rights Law.

New symbol — The newly erected memorial to Taras Shevchenko, 19th century Ukrainian poet and freedom fighter, is becoming a major symbol of the growing differences between the Johnson Administration and Republican leaders on policies dealing with Russia and Eastern Europe.

At the historic unveiling of the Shevchenko statue, former President Eisenhower stirred a crowd of more than 80,000 with a speech that harked back to the "liberation" proposals of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Eisenhower told the leaders of the most influential groups of Ukrainians, Poles and Hungarians in America that:

"My hope is that your march from the shadow of the Washington Monument to the foot of the statue of Shevchenko will here kindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men: a never ending movement dedicated to the independence and freedom of people of all captive nations of the entire world."

In sharp contrast to this ringing declaration was the Johnson Administration's complete silence. President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk declined the invitations of the Shevchenko Committee to appear or even send messages honoring the Ukrainian poet, on the ground that such action would offend Russia and might upset the present U.S.-Soviet detente.

When one member of the committee called at the White House to discuss the possibility of either the President or Rusk attending the ceremony, presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy told him:

"The State Department considers Ukraine part of the Soviet Union. This Administration is against stirring up trouble with Russia by publicly honoring Shevchenko" (who fought for Ukraine's freedom).

"Captive Nations Week' Observed in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. (Special). —On July 19, 1964 (Sunday) at the Ukrainian summer resort "Dibrova," the observance of the sixth annual "Captive Nations Week" celebration was held under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, combined with the "Ukrainian Day" observance.

The basic speech on the significance of "Captive Nations Week" was delivered by Michael Bazansky, president of the Metropolitan Branch of the UCCA, while Prof. Stephen Mamchur and Mrs. Emilia Zaporozhets read the proclamation by Governor George Romney of Michigan and Mayor J. Cavanaugh of Detroit, respectively.

The guest speaker at the observance was the Hon. Alvin M. Bentley, former U.S. Congressman, and recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" which he received in recognition for his part in the Shevchenko monument movement in this country. His address was interrupted on several occasions by applauses from the patriotic audience. Mr. Bentley was presented with a special certificate, a copy of **The Shevchenko Memorial Book**, presented by M. Bazansky and Ivan Panczak, president of the UCCA Branch of Detroit-East, and Mrs. E. Zaporozhets.

The Very Rev. Volodymyr Gavlich, OSBM and pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Hamtramck, Mich. also delivered an appropriate address, while Francis Lypovetsky read an appeal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, issued on the occasion of the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument. The concluding remarks were delivered by Vasyl Papizh who also acted as master of ceremonies during the observance.

Directors of Ukrainian Institute Of America Meet

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian Institute of American on July 17, 1964, called and presided over by Ostap Balaban, Vice President, the Board acted to perpetuate the policies and implement the programs instituted and initiated by its late founder, benefactor and first president, Mr. William Dzus.

After paying their respects to Mr. William Dzus' memory and in gratitude for his many benefactions not only to the Ukrainian causes, the board acted and resolved that its spacious headquarters at 2 East 79th Street, New York City, be renamed **"The William Dzus Center of the Ukrainian Institute of America."**

The board then unanimously elected Mr. Theodore Dzus as president and Mr. Joseph Lesawyer as director, both to serve in such capacities until the next annual membership meeting.

A financial report was rendered by the then Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Dzus, and the Board then became aware that the financial position in which its late benefactor Mr. William Dzus left it, enables the Board to continue the policies and programs initiated and laid out by him, and that with the aid of its members and the Ukrainian public, such programs and policies would be implemented and expanded.

The Board, acting unanimously, then adopted the following resolution to be inscribed in its minutes of this date:

"William Dzus, founder, president and principal benefactor of the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc. died on June 19, 1964.

"Inventor, industrialist and executive, he built a solid business foundation on which to base his cultural, educational and charitable benefactions.

"Born in Western Ukraine, he came to this country in 1913 and, in the American tradition, rose to the pinnacle of success. In full appreciation of the Ukrainian culture which had nurtured him, and of the American freedom which he had chosen, he founded the Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc. to preserve the best of Ukrainian culture in the atmosphere of American freedom.

"We shall miss his guiding hand and his stern but ever generous understanding and support.

"We pledge our continued devotion to the ideals and principals of the Institute which he so loved.

Vichnaya Yomu Pamiat"

"Voyage To America" in U.S. Pavilion at World's Fair Omits Ukrainians

U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT MAY RECTIFY OVERSIGHT

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). —The U.S. Commission at the New York World's Fair is currently showing a film, "Voyage to America," at the U.S. Pavilion at the Fair. The film, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Commerce, depicts the growth and development of the United States and makes reference to Central, and East European immigrants, such as Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Slovenes and others, but omitted any reference to Ukrainian immigrants.

Upon a telephone inquiry by the editors of **Svoboda**, Mr. William J. Greene, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the U.S. Department of Commerce, explained that the film was made on the basis of information provided by U.S. official documents which contain no reference to Ukrainians, inasmuch as there is no separate Ukrainian immigration quota. Mr. Greene admits that Ukrainians made enormous contributions to America, and should have been mentioned in the film. He thinks that the situation can be rectified and the film could be corrected in 1965, provided that **there is sufficient interest** on the part of the public to have the film corrected to include a reference to Ukrainians.

It is suggested that letters should be sent to the U.S. Commission at the New York World's Fair requesting that the film "Voyage to America" be rectified to include a reference to Ukrainian immigrant pioneers. Messages, letters and telegrams should be addressed as follows:

Mr. William J. Greene, Chairman, Public Relations Committee, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Commission at New York World's Fair, 60 West 49th Street, New York City.

UNA, 'Svoboda,' UCCA Request Rectification

In view of the unjustified, even if not intentional, omission of any reference to Ukrainian immigrants to this country in a film currently shown at the U.S. Pavilion at New York World's Fair, the Ukrainian National Association, the **Svoboda** daily and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have intervened with the proper authorities in charge of the Pavilion requesting that necessary steps be taken to rectify the situation.

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, sent a telegram to the U.S. Department of Commerce, expressing grave concern for the omission of reference to Ukrainian immigrants and their contribution to the development of America in a film, "Voyage to America," currently shown at the U.S. Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The telegram, addressed to Mr. William J. Greene, Chairman, Public Relations Committee of the U.S. Commission at New York World's Fair, reads as follows:

"We are receiving numerous calls from persons of Ukrainian descent that film 'Voyage to America' shown at U.S. Pavilion at World's Fair does not mention Ukrainian immigrants and their contribution to America. Those callers are deeply perturbed and some even bitter that such an oversight was possible. We respectfully urge that your department look into situation and instigate immediate necessary corrective action.

Ukrainian National Association
Joseph Lesawyer,
President."

Dear Mr. Greene:

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a national representative body of American citizens of Ukrainian descent speaking for more than two million members, is deeply concerned and perturbed by your film, "Voyage to America," which is being presently shown in the U.S. Pavilion at the New York World's

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Chicago and Philadelphia Mark "Captive Nations Week"

BISHOP GABRO CELEBRATES SOLEMN MASS

CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA RECEIVES PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR JAMES H.J. TATE

— Seated, left to right, are: Ignatius Billinsky, Vice Chairman, Mayor Tate, William Nezowy, Jr., Field Representative. Standing, left to right, are representatives of Cossackia, Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, China, Latvia, Young Americans for Freedom, and Armenia.

CHICAGO, Ill. (V.N.).—The Captive Nations Committee under the honorary presidency of the Hon. Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago observed the sixth "Captive Nations Week" with a huge manifestation, held on Sunday, July 12, 1964 in Grand Park on Lake Michigan. Some 22 different ethnic group, bearing their national flags and dressed in national costumes participated, with the Ukrainian and the Lithuanian groups the largest among them.

The program was opened with the invocation by the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese. Col. Jack Reilly led the audience in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance and read the "Captive Nations Week" proclamations issued by President Johnson, Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois and Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago. Dr. Julian Kulas delivered an address on behalf of the captive nations.

Guest speakers at the rally were the Hon. Barratt O'Hara and the Hon. Roman Pucinski, Congressmen of Illinois, both well-known supporters of freedom and independence for the captive nations.

Other features on the program were the adoption of resolutions, reading of an appeal to the American people, and paying tribute to the heroes who gave their lives for freedom, and to those who are still languishing in concentration camps. The SUMA band under the baton of Prof. I. Povalachek played several selections, including some Ukrainian, the "Captive Nations Anthem" and "God Bless America."

The Most Rev. Vincentas Brizgys, Lithuanian Catholic Bishop of Chicago, gave the benediction concluding the solemn rally, attended by over 6,000 people.

"CAPTIVE NATIONS— AMERICA'S TRUE ALLIES" —MOTTO OF PHILADELPHIA RALLY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special). — On Sunday, July 19, 1964 the Philadelphia Captive Nations Committee held an observance of "Captive Nations Week" at Independence Hall Square, which was attended by several hundred persons. A huge banner hung in front of the stage carrying the inscription, "For Freedom and Independence of All Captive Nations."

The observance was opened with the singing of the American national anthem and an invocation by Rev. John Falatek of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Subsequently, Ignatius M. Billinsky, executive vice-chairman of the Committee, and Dr. Austin J. App, Chairman, spoke on the importance of "Captive Nations Week" not only for the captive nations themselves, but for the American people as well.

The principle speaker at the rally was General Harry H. LaBrum who presented a brief but cogent analysis of the problem relating to the captive nations and scored the policy of the State Department toward the captive nations and the present accommodation trends pursued by Washington.

"Instead of helping the captive nations, we are helping their captors, the communist governments, thus solidifying their hold over the enslaved peoples," General LaBrum contended.

Mr. W. Thomas Darmopray, who testified on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America before the Republican platform committee in San Francisco, reported on the support for the captive nations expressed in the Republic platform resolutions. The observance was concluded by a benediction delivered by Rev. Francis Shirer. William Nezowy, Jr. was master of ceremonies.

The Ukrainian group included several Ukrainian girls in national costumes. The American press gave the event extensive coverage stressing the address of General LaBrum, in which he advocated an unqualified liberation and independence for all captive nations.

Captive Nations Committee Hits Policies as Demoralizing To Captive Peoples

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH USSR SCORED

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 13, 1964—Appealing to President Johnson for support in the creation of a Special Congressional Committee on the Captive Nations, the National Captive Nations Committee today charged that the Administration's "policy of accommodation and interdependence" in relation to the Communist Empire is inconsistent with the President's recent Captive Nations Week Proclamation and the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) passed by Congress in 1959.

In a statement sent to the President today, the Committee criticized the policy as ignoring in practice the aspirations of the captive nations and corroding their cold war resources by "accommodating and further entrenching the il-

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Editorial

THE BREAKTHROUGH: WHAT NEXT?

The Unkainian cause has made gigantic steps forward in the past few months. Our ability of showing some of the best qualities that exist in the Ukrainian people and their descendants in the Western Hemisphere has demonstrated one of the most ancient and unfailing adages of history: there is strength in unity.

Specifically, we must be justly proud of several developments which occurred on the Ukrainian American scene which undoutedly mark a definite progress of the Ukrainian cause on a world-wide plane.

On June 27, 1964 the Ukrainian American community showed to the world its undying devotion to the principles of freedom, when it mustered over 100,000 persons in Washington, D. C. for the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument. The examplary order and the dignified march, the high level type of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue, the highly-professional musical and entertainment programs, and finally, the nation-wide press, radio and TV coverage—all this brought us considerable prestige and enhanced greatly the cause of Ukrainian liberation in the eyes of the American people, as well as other peoples of the free world.

The success of this great and historic event is underscored by the complete silence of the Soviet press which had been very vocal and hysterical before the unveiling ceremonies, but which remained mum thereafter. What could it say? Denounce the great manifestation? Tell the enslaved people of Ukraine that the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument was a fiasco, or that it was a gesture of a handful of "bourgeois nationalists," who had no backing of the Ukrainian American community, but who tried to make the event a pretext for an anti-Soviet campaign and "warmongering?"

In the face of the overwhelming success, the Soviet government preferred to keep silent on the Shevchenko manifestations in Washington.

Another occasion which demonstrated the vitality and dynamism of the Ukrainian cultural heritage on this continent was the "Ukrainian Day" program at the New York World's Fair on July 19, 1964. There, too, over 15,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent and hundreds of other Americans were given a golden opportunity to hear some of the best features of Ukrainian folk music, and view the dancing and Ukrainian national costume. This program, which is worthwhile repeating elsewhere, demonstrated again what free Ukrainians can do when they are unhampered and unrestrained in their pursuits of cultural and artistic goals.

Finally, on the political arena, too, the Ukrainian problem made powerful strides forward, when Ukraine was enumerated along with other captive nations in the foreign policy plank of the Republican National convention. For years, efforts of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America had always been frustrated and negated by "invisible" hands from Washington who relegated Ukraine to the "internal" problems of Communist Russia, and was not a concern of the United States, although the United States had expressed steady concern for all other captive nations.

But this time, thanks to the ever-growing awareness of the American people of the true nature of Communist Russia, and due to the indefatigable efforts and work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, many American political leaders have come to realize the importance of Ukraine in the global struggle of the free world against the Russian communist menace and the place that the captive nations, such as Ukraine, are destined to play in it.

It is our earnest hope that the Democratic National convention which will meet this month in Atlantic City, N.J. will also realize the importance of the non-Russian captive nations in the USSR, and will include Ukraine and other subjugated nations within the Russian communist empire into the plank of its foreign policy objectives.

The important and timely question remains: What next?

Well, our struggle for the recognition of Ukraine is far from over, and we certainly cannot rest on our laurels, whatever they may be. The work of disseminating knowledge and information on Ukraine is still far from complete. As a matter of fact, it will never end, because there will always be people, groups and organizations which, for one reason or another, will oppose the recognition of Ukraine, will invent or find any possible "legalistic" arguements why Ukraine should remain under Russian tutelage and oppression.

The gigantic political and cultural capital that we gathered in the last few years, specifically this year, in connection with the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument, the "Ukrainian Day" program at the New York World's Fair, and the success of the UCCA with the Republican foreign policy plank, should not be wasted or kept from expanding; on the contrary, these successes must continue.

The Ukrainian political groups which still are divided and each going its separate way, should feel a sense of unity and an urgency for coordination and common effort in their endeavors to achieve the ultimate freedom and independence of the enslaved Ukrainian people.

The Ukrainian cause, which is as just as that of any colonial people of Africa and Asia, has many friends among the American people. They will be fighting on our side, we can rest assured. What we need is our ever-present sense of national unity and the much-needed efficiency in realizing these objectives, which are the very foundations of all our cultural and political activities in this country and elsewhere.

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

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE HARLEM RIOTS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is unfortunate but perhaps inevitable that the new civil rights legislation was finally passed just before the Conventions of both parties in a year of a Presidential election. It is unfortunate because so little time has been left to determine in the courts exactly what the law allows and forbids and there is no chance for even the best informed and most alert citizens to determine how it can be applied practically, if not ideally, in their own communities. At the same time the expectation that much will be changed in the Negro situation has aroused excessive hopes and fears among the entire population, both white and black, and may influence the voting.

During the long debate in the Senate the leaders of both sides were understandably anxious for different reasons The Southern opponents of the bill were afraid that some rash act of the many segregationist groups would precipitate a situation where the supporters of the bill would feel justified in making it even stronger. On the other hand the supporters feared some movement by the Negroes which would antagonize the moderates and all except the hard core of supporters. Fortunately neither happened but since the passing of the bill into law the disappearance of civil rights workers in Mississippi justified the fear of the Southerners and the Harlem riots went far to confirm the Southern view of the Northern situation.

As the bill stands, its impact on the Southern way of life promises to be great. In its application in the North the results are likely to be unclear for some time to come, for the problems and passions revealed in Harlem can by no means be solved by any rule of thumb application of a law, for while these problems especially concern the Negro they have a far wider application and concern the development of the city as a whole and the growing tendency of the American people to dissociate themselves from conscious identification with the government either of the city, state or nation, as has been shown by many cases in the last year where white persons have not even bothered to call the police when they were witnesses of crime.

The Harlem Tragedy

The situation in Harlem has long been explosive. The Negro population has increased tremendously as more Negroes have poured in from the South in the belief that they were coming to the promised land. The situation was bad enough before World War II but it has become infinitely worse and very little has been done about it. With every year the houses have become more dilapidated. The schools have become more rundown and inefficient as the Board of Education has endeavored to prevent overcrowding by promoting students whether they have mastered the material in their present class or not. Unemployment has grown as the requirements of modern business and industry have risen and there are few jobs open to the uneducated and those who are barely able to read or to pass other requirements than the possession of mere physical strength. In a word, all those conditions which prevailed in Paris on the outbreak of the French Revolution are becoming uncomfortably obvious.

On the other hand the Negroes have not developed as coherent a leadership as they have in the South where it is possible to pinpoint the desired elements of change. Such men as Rev. Martin Luther King have been able to talk the language of the people and to impress them with their disinterested adherence to the cause of civil rights. In the North and particularly in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of the Brooklyn where the riots took place, it seems clear that the leaders of the national Negro organizations have not been able to secure the control necessary to formulate and carry out practical and possible programs.

Radical Agitators at Work

Take the question of the schools. On Manhattan Island there are relatively few pockets where the whites have a clear majority. There are many where the Negroes and Porto Ricans (often Spanish — and not English-speaking) are in the overwhelming majority and if all the schools were numerically integrated at the cost of carrying children long distances by bus, it is still not clear whether they could be divided satisfactorily and whether proper educational standards could be maintained. Yet the cry for integration of the schools continues to appeal.

It is the same in housing. Any reforms that can be made are but a drop in the bucket and yet everyone admits that the housing in Harlem and in other Negro sections is more than substandard. No one has ventured to estimate what the cost of remedying this would be or where the present inhabitants would be put while the process of renovation was going on.

When we add to this the presence of deliberate trouble makers and the leaders of such groups as the Black Muslims and the Black Nationalists and Communists aiming at disrupting the affairs of the city, it is easy to see that trouble is almost inevitable. The only unifying factor is hatred of the police and charges of "police brutality," while there have been for months rumors that there has been formed a cadre of young Negroes who are intent on killing whites and police. Some of these rumors may be exaggerated but the circumstances of much of the lawlessness seem to indicate that there is some truth to some of the rumors and the police are obviously disturbed by them and inclined to react with perhaps extreme vigor.

It is still unclear under what circumstances the boy was killed in front of a school which set off the rioting and precipitated the fighting and looting. It is sincerely to be desired that the truth be learned and publicized and believed. The last is the most important because it will always be painfully easy for one side or the other to claim that the police have been whitewashed or that they have been recklessly condemned and persecuted solely to satisfy a mob and try therefore to reduce tensions.

Yet the calls for sending more Negro policemen to Harlem strike at the very root of what the Negro leaders ostensibly want, a situation in which the Negro in any walk of life will receive a fair deal and no questions will be asked as to whether he is white or black, if he does his work well and receives proper payment and proper recognition as a man, and a human being.

In other words, the situations that produced the riots are very obviously an abuse of civil rights but they are such that they cannot be remedied with the best intentions overnight. They require a long process of education, new housing — in short a remaking of the city of New York and what is true here is true also of the Negro quarters of all the major cities of the country. It is a part of the process of urbanization and if it stands out more clearly in New York, the same problem can be identified everywhere in the world and it may promise even more disastrous consequences elsewhere.

SHEVCHENKO AND UNIVERSAL FREEDOM

REMARKS OF THE HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD (D., Pa.) AT THE SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT UNVEILING

Today we observe a great American holiday, the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in the capital of the free world—Washington!

This is an event whose repercussion and significance reach far beyond the border of our beloved country—the United States of America!

Taras Shevchenko, whose 150th anniversary is observed this year by all Ukrainians and lovers of freedom, is more than just an outstanding Ukrainian bard and advocate of a free and independent Ukraine! Taras Shevcvhenko was an Abraham Lincoln of his time; he visualized a voluntary union of all Slavic nations in Eastern Europe. He was an ardent believer in the freedom of all peoples regardless of race, religion or nationality. In the large sense of the word, Taras Shevchenko embodied all these principles on which our own American nation has been founded, and his political and social philosophy is reflected in the U.N. Charter on Human Rights.

We honor Taras Shevchenko today not only because he prayed for a Ukrainian George Washington who would bring "a new and righteous law" to the downtrodden and enslaved people of Ukraine, but also because of his unwavering faith in the right of all men to be free and independent.

It is a bit of irony that the Russian Communists suddenly became aware of the greatness of Taras Shevchenko! Mr. Khrushchev, in unveiling a monument to his honor in Moscow two weeks ago, assailed the free Ukrainians for alleged attempts to twist the essence of Shevchenko's works. But Mr. Khrushchev cannot fool either the Ukrainian people or, for that matter, the United States Congress, in stating that the Ukrainians outside their enslaved Ukraine have been tempering with the works of the greatest of their sons—Taras Shevchenko. It was Mr. Khrushchev, an old master of ruse and trickery himself, who is guilty of gross ignominy and falsification of the works of Shevchenko. Under his iron hand, the Kremlin masters had consistently falsified the works of Shevchenko so as to make him a "precursor" of their tyrannical regime which they forcibly imposed upon Ukraine.

Now, when Americans of Ukrainian descent undertook to honor Taras Shevchenko in erecting a statue in his honor in this capital of freedom, the Kremlin decided to perform its old trick, to "be the first" in everything, so they unveiled a monument of the Ukrainian poet in Moscow on June 10, 1964 and Khrushchev made his usual attack on us for honoring Shevchenko here in Washington, a capital founded by a man to whom Shevchenko looked as ideal and inspiration of the Ukrainian nation.

My friends! Shevchenko belongs to you and to all of us who oppose the Russian communist tyranny, because he opposed this ruthless and inhuman tyranny which oppressed Ukraine a hundred years ago.

Yes, Taras Shevchenko is ours because he is a symbol of human liberty and justice, and he will remain an eternal beacon for all humanity to follow. Thank you.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Accident Insurance

When the Ukrainian National Association, less than a year ago, announced it was issuing its new Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate, 298 applications for this insurance were received at its Main Office within one month. This was very encouraging. Within three months 795 ADD certificates were issued and everyone was pleased and had high hopes that the popularity of the new contract would continue.

So what happened? Well, for the past few months less than 100 per month were issued. Of course, the vacation season has something to do with it as the insurance business suffers during the summer months, but we still think the results could have been better. For instance, some of the UNA branches have done considerable ADD business whereas others haven't even started. This indicates that the officers of some branches, including more than a few big ones, have not tried too hard to get their members interested in ADD protection.

The ADD certificate has been well publicized in both **Svoboda** and **The Weekly** and readers know about it. Also, the UNA has circulated thousands of pamphlets in both English and Ukrainian to members and non-members alike. The Main Office has received letters and telephone calls from people who want ADD insurance. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why some UNA branches have done no ADD business at all. It is not difficult to get people interested in this protection because it is inexpensive and provides for impressive benefits. We are sure any branch officer who tries to get his members interested in UNA accident insurance will meet with some success.

We urge those readers who want ADD insurance but who have not been approached by their local UNA representatives to write directly to the UNA for immediate action. Non-members are invited to write in, too.

If the reader is not familiar with the ADD certificate we wish to explain that it provides benefits ranging from $2,500 to $10,000 for accidental death or dismemberment for annual dues ranging from $9.20 to $17.00, depending on age. Write to the UNA and ask for the ADD pamphlet. The address is P.O. Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303. Please mention our column.

Any Questions?

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

REMARKS

OF ROBERT F. WAGNER, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT THE "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" PROCLAMATION CEREMONIES

As Mayor of the City of New York, I am proud and honored to proclaim "Captive Nations Week," 1964.

I am also happy to greet and salute the representatives of the Assembly of Captive Nations, the American Friends of Captive Nations, the Council of European Women in Exile and the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent. Each of these organizations is truly dedicated to the cause of human dignity and freedom.

There are few, if any, cities in the world where the issue of individual freedom and national independence strikes a more responsive note than in New York. This city has received successive waves of immigrants who were fleeing from political oppression or religious persecution. As they established their roots, they helped build not only the city of stone and steel, but the even more stately edifice of democracy. Yet even as they and their children embraced and exercised the precious privilege of freedom, they remained sensitive to the changing tides of oppression in their countries of origin.

The concern for basic human rights displayed by Americans of Eastern European descent belongs to the noblest traditions of American political thought. In calling for a free Eastern Europe as well as a free Vietnam, they reflect the principles of our Founding Fathers. That is why "Captive Nations Week" is all-American event.

By our participation in this observance, we give expression to the statement defined, in President Johnson's words, of "renewed devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty."

Today, as the last outposts of Western colonialism are about to vanish, the Soviet Union and Red China emerge as the only remaining colonial empires.

Let me state most emphatically that "Captive Nations Week" is not basically an exercise in belligerence toward Soviet Russia. It is rather a reassertion of our belief — a belief shared by most of the nations of the world — that a genuine peace is impossible without freedom and justice for all peoples... and self-determination for all.

In these past months the Soviet Government has repeatedly professed its desire for "peaceful coexistence." What better proof could it provide of its intentions than by granting the right of self-determination to all captive peoples — that same right which Soviet spokesmen have so fervently advocated for the people of Africa and Asia. Until this happens, we must continue to commemorate "Captive Nations Week" — as the expression of our belief in a universal right to freedom and independence.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS APPEAL TO POPE TO CREATE PATRIARCHATE

The Ukrainian Catholic Congress of Canada, at its afternoon general session, July 4, resolved to make an appeal to the Apostolic See for the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate that would unite the Metropolitan Sees of the Church in various countries of the world, so as to co-ordinate the activities of all under one patriarch.

The Ukrainian patriarchate would constitute the highest ecclesiastical authority for all Ukrainian rite churches under the supreme authority of the Holy See.

It was suggested that Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk, head of the Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, be requested to take this matter up again at the next session of the Ecumenical Council.

UKRAINIAN FASHIONS

By **Joanna Draginda** and **Helen Smindak**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a commentary on Ukrainian national costumes and women's apparel, read by Helen Smindak, social columnist of **The Ukrainian Weekly**, at the "Ukrainian Day" Program held on Sunday, July 19, 1964 at the N.Y. World's Fair. Miss Draginda is Cultural Director of the Detroit Regional Council, Ukrainian National Women's League of America:

(II)

Hutzul men, if they are bachelors, may be recognized by a bold hat embellished with all kinds of feathers and beaded bands. Naturally, all this goes when he marries — his wife will wear the beaded **gerdans** as her own jewelry. He then replaces his peacock finery with a simple cord of twisted wool on a much smaller hat!

Both men and women wear the **kiptar**, a short, sleeveless leather jacket lined in black caracul. The metal and leather trimmings on the jacket rival any embroidery seen in Ukraine.

A handsome woolen coat-jacket called a **serdak** is worn by the men, who generally sling it roguishly over one shoulder.

The Hutzuls' original, colorful attire hints of their natureal fiery, fun-loving temperament.

On the other side of the Carpathians live the Lemkos, whose attire is somewhat similar to that of the Hutzuls. The Lemko people, who are quite gay and love to sing and dance, are also deeply religious. At Lenten time they fast completely—no halfway measures for them!

The Lemkos also wear the **keptar**, the sleeveless jacket, and the beaded collar is an intricate as any piece of handwoven lace. Like the Hutzuls, they wear mountain shoes to aid them on hilly roads and footpaths.

The Lemko costume uses much blue and red in its embroidery motifs. The skirt is knife pleated and quite full, and is becoming to the small Lemko figure.

This lady's headdress is a circlet topped by a handsome kerchief, reminiscent of the Yavoriv headdress.

Partway down the mountain, but still high above the valley floor, lies the framing community of Horodenka. Here the soil is fertile and life is more bountiful than it is in the mountains.

Focal point of interest in the Horodenka costume is the skirt, called an **obhortka**. It's wrapped around and held in place by a long woven sash, all without benefit of hooks or pins. This type of skirt is also featured in costumes you will see later.

The lady has tucked one side of her skirt up so she can go about her housework easily. For work in the fields, both sides of the skirt are tucked up into the sash. On Sundays, for church-going, both sides are decorously let down.

The Ukrainian woman of this area has carefully copied the orange-red colors of the Horodenka countryside in her dress.

Not far from Horodenka is Kolomyia, whose people work hard on their farms. Their diligence is evident in the smallest details of their daily dress. If you could see this lady's magnificent shirt in close-up, you would certainly be amazed. From afar, the shirt appears to have small areas of black and red embroidery banding the sleeves and front, but the entire shirt is embroidered with white thread, making it a masterpiece of subtle beauty!

Here again the model wears the wrap skirt seen in the previous costume. Her headdress is wrapped neatly, turban-style, about her head, with the pointed corner falling gracefully and freely down her back.

Completing the costume are red boots and red coral beads —just a few strands in this case, since the young lady is dressed for her daily chores.

The region of Zalishchyky, next door to Kolomyia, features warm tomato-red tones sparked by the fresh green color of young leaves. The color scheme tells you immediately that the people of Zalishchyky live by the land and worship it.

The wrap skirt is caught up on both sides and a knife-pleated apron is worn over it in front. The blouse also is enhanced by pleating.

In the community of Sniatyn, women have taken the colors of the sun for their striking attire. Orange is the color of the side panels of the wrap skirt, while the back panel is a contrast in black.

A loosely-woven sash, holding the skirt in place, is tied in the back and falls gracefully to one side.

A beaded band adorns Miss Sniatyn's head. Her necklace of coral beads is in orange and rose tones to suit the orange hue of her costume. Sometimes she wears black or golden amber beads, since the Sniatyn territory was once called the amber road. Her boots, too, are of a coral shade rather than the customary red worn in other regions.

One of the most breathtaking costumes of Ukraine is that of Borshchiv, the area which neighbors Sniatyn.

The chief occupation of the people of Borshchiv is growing grapes, so you see the colors of grapes copied in the costumes of the women—brilliant raspberry, green and gold shades against somber black.

This lady of Borshchiv is dressed for a holiday occasion, so the sides of her wrap skirt remain down. An apron tops the skirt, and the ever-present sash holds everything in place.

Black is the color of her boots and of her amber necklace. Her pretty headdress is made of periwinkle, the Ukrainian symbol of felicity and faithfulness.

Embroidery has long been one of the most popular and highly developed arts of Ukraine and it has been carried to a high degree of perfection. Ukrainian women have brought their knowledge and skill in embroidery to this country.

Many beautiful patterns and a variety of stitches are employed to enhance modern fashions.

Here is a smart daytime dress appropriate for many occasions—a two-piece sleeve-

(Continued on page 3)

UNA, 'Svoboda,' UCCA Request Rectification

(Concluded from Page 1)

Fair. In the film the role of Ukrainian immigrant pioneers in the development and building of America has been completely omitted, although other ethnic groups which are in the same category as Ukrainians, have been given credit for their part in making the United States what it is today.

Admittedly, Ukrainian immigrants came here in the second half of the 19th century under Austrian, Russian, Rumanian, and after World War I, under Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak and Rumanian quotas—but their imprint upon the image of America is undeniable and their role and contribution is very well known.

Ukrainian immigrants settled in almost every state of the Union, but particularly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, and North and South Dakotas and were instrumental in the development of these prosperous states.

We understand quite well that Ukrainians were not listed under their proper ethnic designation in U.S. official documents, but since 1950 the U.S. Census Bureau has been listing them in their proper ethnic designation.

We are writing you this letter to request that you correct the narration in your film by making a reference to Ukrainian immigrants, to show that they too, were instrumental in contributing to the growth of America on the same level as immigrants from other Central and Eastern European countries.

We shall be very grateful to you for rectifying the abovementioned omission by giving due credit to Ukrainian immigrants, which would be in accordance with fair play and also in conformity with historic facts.

Thank you kindly for your cooperation and consideration.

Sincerely,
Vasyl Mudry,
Staff Administrator
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

Dear Mr. Greene:

Our newspaper, the oldest and largest Ukrainian-language daily in the free world, has been flooded with calls and letters regarding the film, "Voyage to America," which is currently being shown at the U.S. Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Our readers as well as members of the Ukrainian National Association are rightly disturbed at this unjustified omission of any reference to the Ukrainian immigrants and their contribution to the growth and development of the United States.

We understand that in a film of this type it is impossible to do justice to all. Yet, in enumerating the various peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, who began immigrating to the United States in the second half of the 19th century, your film makes reference to Poles, Hungarians, Russians, Slovenes, Austrians and others leaving out Ukrainians who had immigrated to this country under Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Rumanian quotas. But prior to World War I, Poles, the Baltic peoples, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes and Croats had also entered the United States under the immigration quotas of states which ruled their territories at that time, and yet the film makes specific reference to them.

As you undoubtedly know, the Ukrainian immigration to this country dates back to 1860 and earlier. Ukrainian immigrant pioneers settled in almost every state of the Union, especially in such states as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, North and South Dakotas and others where they became integrated and played a vital part in the industrial and agricultural development of these states. Today, there are over 2,000,000 American citizens of all walks of life who claim their Ukrainian background and origin. They have flourishing Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, fraternal, social, cultural, youth, women's and sports organizations and societies. Our newspaper Svoboda is 71 years old. All our people, proud of being Americans and enjoying all the blessings of our freedom, nevertheless are equally proud of their Ukrainian ethnic origin.

Therefore, such an omission of any reference to Ukrainian immigrants as occurred in the production of your film not only hurts their ethnic pride as Americans of Ukrainian descent, but also defies the historic facts as they are generally known.

We respectfully urge you to make appropriate corrections in your film to bring to light the part Ukrainian immigrants played in the development of America in the interest of some two million American citizens of Ukrainian descent and the historic truth as well.

Thanking you kindly for your favorable consideration of our request, I am

Sincerely yours,
Anthony Dragan,
Editor-in-Chief

TO OUR READERS

Mrs. Helen Perozak Smindak is on vacation and her "Panorama" column will be resumed at the end of August, 1964.

The Democratic Party and The Ukrainian American Community

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written by two young Americans of Ukrainian descent, known for their active interest and participation in Ukrainian American life. As active Republicans within their respective areas, they are certainly entitled to the expression of their views on such a vital and timely subject as the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument and the attitude of the present Administration, and to the personal views which are exclusively their own.

"June 27, 1964," writes **The Ukrainian Weekly,** "will ever remain a day of great national and cultural triumph of the Ukrainian people no matter where they may live. For on that day a great dream came true: The statue in honor of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and national hero, Taras Shevchenko, had been unveiled by one of America's greatest living heroes and statesmen — former President Dwight D. Eisenhower!" Yes, it was a great cultural and national triumph for the Ukrainian people but it was much, much, more. It was also a day of reckoning—for **The Washington Post** and for the Democratic Party!

It is significant, we believe, that despite the fact the Shevchenko Monument was unveiled during a Democratic administration, and that Harry S. Truman was Honorary Chairman of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, neither President Johnson, nor any high-ranking member of the Johnson administration (not even our old friend Carl Rowan) was present for the unveiling. Without question, this great moment in Ukrainian-American history separated the talkers from the doers in Washington, D. C. We shall never forget that it was a Republican administration that authorized the monument and it was a Republican that unveiled it!

It's not that the Ukrainian Congress Committee didn't try to bring in the Johnson administration. Far from it. After endless months of UCCA attempts to receive a definite answer from President Johnson concerning his participation, a final, all-out effort was made on May 20th when a group of prominent Ukrainian Democrats flew to Washington to speak with Mr. John Bailey, head of the Democratic National Committee.

It's time for Ukrainians to recognize, once and for all, who their friends in Washington really are. It's not the Dean Rusks, nor the Walt Rostows, nor the Carl Rowans. It's not the Baileys who measure ideals in terms of votes. It's not the Democrats who twice chose to ignore Ukrainian independence, first under President Wilson and later under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It's certainly not President Johnson. Ironically, Johnson spoke to the Swedes in Minneapolis on June 28 about America's desire to see freedom triumph even at the risk of war. Big talk when it doesn't mean anything and can't be misunderstood by Moscow. We wonder what Moscow's reaction would have been if these same brave words were uttered at the foot of Shevchenko's monument.

Myron B. Kuropas (Chicago)
Taras G. Szmagala (Cleveland)

UOL CONVENTION...

(Concluded from Page 1)

background, and to be good citizens of the United States. "Let the Divine Law serve as a guide for your entire life," stated His Excellency. "We need you... don't have shifting minds... don't lead purposeless lives." In conclusion, the Metropolitan, with a twinkle in his eye, added: "I love all of you very much. I feel like your grandfather. Nothing would please me more than to have you come up to me during the course of this convention and ask, 'Grandpa Metropolitan, how are you?'" As might be expected from so warm a gesture, the teen-agers responded with wild acclaim.

Much stands out in my mind about this UOL convention. Among other things, I was impressed by:

... **Dr. Sam Slemon's** keynote address extolling the virtues of the Good Samaritan. "Our sense of what is right and what is wrong," stated Dr. Slemon, "is often diffused in the struggle within ourselves when we are faced with a like moment of decision. Too often —we say—I just don't have the time — someone else will surely stop to help the poor fellow. Our luke-warm sympathies have the same sinister effect as our numbed conscience. As responsibility is spread over a crowd, the sense of personal obligation grows faint—more distant, and our conscience justifies our actions as we say to ourselves—someone else will come along."

... The address of **The Rev M. Yurkivsky,** Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Winnipeg, at the UOL banquet. Commenting on the tremendous forces of change influencing Christian man in the world today, Dean Yurkivsky stated: "We have transferred our role from that of drivers to that of passengers... many of us are no longer in command of the forces that mold us."

... The greeting of **Minnesota Governor Karl F. Rolvaag** who admitted that he had learned Norwegian before he could speak English. "My father was born in Norway and when he came to this country he was determined to keep his heritage. He taught me Norwegian prayers and to this day I can say Grace in no other language except Norwegian. Being Norwegian has never hurt me. I am as proud of my Norwegian ancestry as I'm sure you are of your Ukrainian ancestry."

Mrs. Eli Garcia, winner of the runner-up award of the "Orthodox of the Year," and Ray Vito, winner of the "Junior Orthodox of the Year" award (first from right) are congratulated by UOL President Walter Sosonka

... The words of **St. Paul Mayor George Vavoulis,** a Greek Orthodox: "St. Paul has always had Irish Catholic mayors. Since there are only about 150 Greek families in all of St. Paul, it was difficult to elect a Greek mayor. But we did it and I'm proud to say that I am now serving my third term."

... The gracious reception afforded me by the **Very Rev and Pani Nicholas Antochy** of St. Michael's Church at their home in Minneapolis. The **Very Revs. Stephen Bilak** and **Orest Kulick** were also present and I'll never forget Fr. Bilak (who had also spent some time at St. Michael's) comparing notes with Fr. Antochy of the progress of the fruit trees in the rectory garden. What is more typically Ukrainian?

... The humble, sincere, and moving acceptance speech of **Mrs. Eli Garcia,** winner of the runner-up award for "Orthodox of the Year."

... The appreciation expressed by Oleh Levytsky to the UNA for his selection as a scholarship recepient. **Mr. John Kokolski,** UNA Supreme Controller, made the scholarship presentation during the course of the UOL banquet.

... The determination and dedication of **Steve Kapeluck,** past president of the UOL. Here is a young man who would be an asset to any Ukrainian organization.

... The humor of **Walter Sosonka,** UOL National President, who thanked the hard-working Minneapolis convention committee for "everything you gave to the National Executive during the past year ... including lip! Bouncy and energetic as anyone can be, Walter is starting his second term as UOL Prexy.

... The dynamism of **Mrs. Ann Maluk,** long time UOL'er and winner of the annual UOL Easter egg contest. Here's another hard working person who would be an asset to any Ukrainian organization.

... The Fun-Night and Variety Show, especially the prize for the man with the least amount of hair. It was a close contest between Fr. Bilak and Metro Baran (**Fr. Diakiw** demanded a count when it looked as if Metro might walk away with the prize) but Fr. Bilak won. Another highlight of the evening was a package **Fr. Andrew Beck** received from Carnegie, Pa. Inside was a Carnegie police badge and the note: "**In case you get in trouble.**"

There is much that could and will be written about the week-long UOL convention. There were beach parties, parades, dances, pool parties, smorgasboards, and banquets. All in all, it was one of the best organized business and pleasure conventions I have ever attended. I looking forward to Newark in 1965!

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Precautions After Tragedy

NEW YORK.—On May 24, 1964 the usual hum of teletype machines was interrupted by a series of bells signifying that a bulletin or an urgent message was being sent, television and radio stations interrupted their regular scheduled broadcasts to bring the world the terrible news that in Lima, Peru, a great tragedy had just occured.

On that day nearly 300 spectators lost their lives as a result of a soccer riot in Peru's National Stadium.

During a game between Argentina and Peru some fans thought that the referee made a wrong decision. They themselves thought to be more competent and decided to take matters into their own hands by storming the field. Police, charged with the duty of preserving law and order fired tear gas into the onrushing mob and this created panic which eventually led to the terrible loss of life.

Now, more than two months after that "black day," the Peruvian authorities have taken precautionary measures to forstall any recurrence of the May 24 tragedy.

Water Curtain

New security measures, including a water curtain, were checked out prior to the reopening of the national stadium. The first game since the riot was played last Saturday as a benefit affair to aid relatives of the victims.

Although a probe has not yet determined the actual cause of the riot, part of the blame has been laid to the easy accessibility of the playing field to spectators. As a result a series of innovations have been adopted.

The major change has been an instalation of a network of pipes around the playing pitch. These can be activated at a moment's notice, throwing up a high-power curtain of water.

Officials have also removed 10,000 seats, reducing the capacity to 40,000. It was felt this would provide better control of the crowds. A new and stronger fence has been also placed around the field.

The whole operation is controlled by one man from a central control. This man will be able to direct the opening and closing of all exits as well as activation of the water curtain.

Montreal Ukrainians Win First

The Montreal Ukrainian soccer club has won its first game this season, but not before they lost by a lopsided score of 6-1.

The Ukrainians gained their first victory against the National Soccer League leaders Abruzzi, 2-1, last Sunday, but the day before they dropped one, 6-1, against Polonia, which is also near the top of the league.

According to reports in the Canadian press the Italian team was so sure of its victory that they used a reserve side against the Ukrainians and almost succeeded in gaining a tie, when near the end of the game one of their players missed a penalty kick which sailed over the cross bar.

Soviets Beaten

In a pre-Olympic test of the world's two biggest sport powers, the rejuvenated United States track and field team handed the highly rated Soviet team such thorough beating that many eyebrows were raised in disbelief.

The meet, which took place in Los Angeles, California, was something like a tune-up affair but many experts viewed it as a preview of things to come in Tokyo.

The U.S. men won over the Soviets by a total score of 139-97, the highest ever registered. The women, although they lost by a 59 to 48 score, gathered 4 more points than in any one of the previous five meets.

Many reasons were given for this crushing defeat which left the Soviets blinking. But one of the most creditable is the fact that the Soviet side is still using the same athletes it did in two previous Olympic competitions, whereas the U.S. had many young and brilliant newcomers. It seems that the Soviet production of their supermen is not going as well as was expected. When someone asked a fairly aged Russian competitor why he is still competing he said simply that he is the best they have got. True or not, this was indeed the case in Los Angeles. It can be conjectured that the Soviets did not want to expose their full hand in this particular meet, the first to be held in an Olympic year. They may have deliberately staged a weak showing so as to induce the Americans and others into a feeling of complacency. And no one doubts the Soviets' capabilities in this respect. The supreme test is but three months away, — the Olympiad in Tokyo.

UKRAINIAN FASHIONS

(Concluded from page 2)

less wool costume worn by Miss Irene Nawrotsky of New York and designed and created by her mother. Embroidery of deep red color adorns the neckline of the overblouse. The same motif is repeated on the hem of the skirt, which is gathered at the hipline.

For evening wear, note this attractive floor-length sheath, designed by its wearer, Miss Natalka Hloba of Yonkers. Dark blue embroidery adorns the three-quarter bell-shaped sleeves, outlines the deep slit of the skirt and encircles the hem.

Miss Hloba tells me that her dress was made and embroidered by Mrs. Rosina Zakharchenko.

The treasures which you see before you were carefully and lovingly collected from all parts of Ukraine as evidence of our colorful ancestry. The costumes are the property of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in the Detroit area, and were brought here especially for this Ukrainian Day by Miss Joanna Draginda, cultural director for the Detroit Regional Council of the Women's League.

This is probably the last time that these costumes will appear in public. They are to be placed in the Ukrainian National Women's League museum soon to be erected in Detroit.

For our green-jacketed costume of Poltava we owe thanks to Braznick Costumers of New York.

Our parade of regional costumes of Ukraine can give you only a small idea of the artistic abilities of Ukrainian women, and of their skill in embroidery and color details.

May I now introduce the models, and identify their costumes? Kiev — Mrs. Sophia Carpluk; Poltava—Gail Bezko and Mary Ann Liteplo; Yayoriv—Zwinka Salak; Hutzul — Diane Kravitz and Mrs. Stella Baker; Hutzul children—Glenn Wakulinski and Donna Orinkawitz; Lemko—Mrs. Stephanie Pronchick; Horodenka — Katherine Kravitz; Kolomyia —Alice Oprysko; Zalishchyky —Mrs. Tania Kravitz; Sniatyn —Christine Gural, and Borshchiv — Mrs. Dorothy Chupa. Modern daytime costume — Irene Nawrotsky; modern evening dress—Natalka Hloba. And the two stalwart Hutzuls who escorted the models on stage—Yaroslav Bily and Stephen Atamanchuk.

From Kiev to the Carpathian mountains, ladies and gentlemen, these are the Ukrainian fashions of yesterday and today!

(End)

LINCOLN CENTER APPEARANCE SCHEDULED FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PRAGUE PANTOMINE THEATRE

Jay K. Hoffman and George F. Schutz announced today that the **Prague Pantomine Theatre,** the first large pantomine troupe to ever visit our country, and Chechoslovakia's leading cultural export, will make a two week appearance at Philharmonic Hall—Lincoln Center as part of the World's Fair at Lincoln Center from August 3—15th.

Centered around artistic director and mime, Ladislav Fialka, the troupe has been working together in Prague since 1953. They were discovered by Hoffman and Schutz in 1962 at the International Pantomine Festival in Berlin. They have also appeared at the Holland Festival, Vienna Festival, have toured Scandanavia, Austria and the U.S.S.R., and have been instrumental in developing and choreographing the famed Czech puppet films.

They'll offer two different programs: week one, "Pierrot's Journey," an original mime play, and week two, "Twenty-Four Inventions." Added to the old Czech fairground tradition of burlesque of the characteristic national humor, the ensemble draws on many elements: the Chinese Theatre and Marceau for mime techniques; Chaplin for clowning and caricature; and Commedia dell'Arte for genre. What makes the troupe so unusual is that each mime story incorporates absurdity, quick action, mood, invention and power.

One unusual aspect of the presentation will be the one-priced auditorium: all seats will be reserved and cost $3.25.

(Adv.)

Captive Nations Committee...

(Concluded from Page 1)

legitimate, totalitarian regimes imposed upon them."

At the start of Captive Nations Week (July 12-18), the Committee's chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, declared that the "demoralizing results of this policy are being borne today by the underlying captive nations in their cold war against the accommodated 'good" Communist regimes; tomorrow, we shall have to pay dearly for our virtual abandonment now of these natural allies in Eastern Europe and Asia." Under NCNC sponsorship, the Week is observed annually across the Nation in implementation of Public Law 86-90, to emphasize the strategic value of all the captive nations to U.S. security in the Cold War.

Dr. Dobriansky thanked President Johnson for his timely Captive Nations Week Proclamation, but noted the proclamation's "omission of references to deceptive Communist ideology and the basic reality of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism," two points emphasized in the Congressional resolution.

Criticism was aimed also at the Consular Convention with the USSR as "another unwise product of the present policy." The Committee views the treaty as "a diplomatic stamp of approval" to the permanent captivity of the dozen non-Russian nations in the USSR, such as Ukraine, Armenia, Lithuania and others. "The Convention," Dr. Dobriansky said, "points in the direction of our final acquiescence to Moscow's forced incorporation of the three Baltic nations in this inner empire."

Noting the opposition of the previous Administration to the establishment of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in Congress, the appeal to the President pointed out, "With civil rights having been successfully assured on the domestic scene, the moment is now ripe to concern ourselves with civil and national rights behind the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Curtains." Dr. Dobriansky said that such a committee would be "a focal point of such national concern."

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СТОРІНКА ЗАРЕВА

ПІСЛЯ ВЕЛИЧНОЇ ПОДІЇ

Поза нами велична подія — відкриття пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові в столиці ЗДА Вашингтоні. Подія ця небуденна в історії нашого народу і має та матиме неабияке значення для розвитку українського культурного, суспільно - громадського і політичного життя.

Велике значення матиме вона для української студіюючої молоді, яка у стіп пам'ятника Великому Борцеві за свободу буде знаходити місце для надхнення, духового та ідейного скріплення, наснагу для творчої і корисної українській справі праці.

Трапилось, ще напередодні цієї події наше життя пішло таким непередбаченим шляхом, що увага багатьох із нас була відтягнена від нашої основної мети і була зосереджена на справах другорядних маловажних, на які в інших, більш нормальних обставинах, ніхто з нас не звертав би уваги. І саме напередодні великих святкувань у нас зроджувались нові пристрасті, самообвинувачення, підозріння які доводили до втрати серед багатьох з нас, віри в українську людину як на еміграції, так і в поневоленій Батьківщині. Все це з неменшими пристрастями переноситься й посьогодні на студентський відтинок нашої діяльности, що і надальше залишається поважною проблемою для студентського організованого життя.

І якраз в цей критичний час для всіх нас, молодшої генерації, коли сторінки української еміграційної преси і надальше заповнюються пристрасними дискусіями, поважне місце займає саме українська студентська молодь, її погляди, переконання і наставлення, — „ЗАРЕВО" кидає, з новим наголосом, з новим підкресленням заклик до національного солідаризму всіх членів нашої еміграційної спільноти і зокрема всіх ідеологічних і станових студентських і молодоакадемічних організацій, товариств і їхнього членства.

В 150-річчя з дня народин Тараса Шевченка і після надзвичайно імпозантного маршу свободи у Вашингтоні, де ми були поєднані одними почуваннями і одними мріями про майбутнє, коли вулицями американської столиці ми маршували в одній організованій лаві, як одна, об'єднана ідеями Шевченка, національна спільнота яка різними методами бореться з російським комунізмом і ворожим режимом у нашій Батьківщині — ми закликаємо зупинити всі ті пристрасті, які мають місце в студентському організованому житті, та стримуватись від необоснованих закидів і ширення підозрінь.

На відтинку ідеологічної боротьби з ворогом нам потрібно в усіх наших заходах, акціях, в нашій праці і змаганнях якнайбільше довір'я до себе самих, до осіб інших поглядів, приналежних до інших політичних, громадських чи студентських організацій. Лише при взаємному довір'ї, лише тоді, коли будемо йти в ногу з добою, в якій живемо, коли в нас буде повна толерантність і національна солідарність в усіх наших починах — лише тоді може бути запевнений успіх наших визвольних змагань, успіх нашої боротьби за визволення нашого народу з-під російсько - большевицького панування.

Лише при національній солідарності всіх одиниць нашого народу є можливе перетворення нашої, повної на пристрасті ментальности, лише в таких умовах може бути запевнений народоправний лад в українській державі.

Нехай останні події будуть для всіх нас прикладною лекцією: які ми можемо бути обезсилені, коли нас роз'їдає бациля необоснованих самообвинувачень, і які ми можемо бути сильні, коли ми об'єднані великою ідеєю, чого прикладом для всіх нас, на тепер і назавжди служить Вашингтон!

Нехай наш погляд буде звернений на нашу основну ціль — визволення нашої Батьківщини, нехай вістря нашої боротьби буде спрямоване на нашого ворога, а не на таких же самих українців, як кожний з нас, хіба що з іншими поглядами іншими методами праці.

Пам'ятаймо: в толеранції наша сила, в різності методів праці і боротьби — наша національна і державницька зрілість!

З Резолюцій 7-го Крайового Конґресу „ЗАРЕВА" в ЗДА

1) „ЗАРЕВО" у своїй діяльності надалі кермуватиметься виключно добром і потребами України та старатиметься всіма можливими, у наших обставинах, засобами, допомагати українській нації в її боротьбі за Українську Суверенну Соборну Державу.

2) Вивчення сучасної дійсности в Україні та слідкування за многогранністю процесів, які зараз в ній проходять, має бути підставою всієї дальшої діяльности „ЗАРЕВА". На цій базі має спиратися підготова нашого членства до суспільно - громадської чи політичної праці, а також підготова до участи в будівництві Української Держави.

3) Вивчення сучасної дійсности в Україні має стати підставою нашого інформування чужинців про Україну та її боротьбу за свою суверенність. Розуміючи вагу цієї ділянки, Крайовий Конґрес „ЗАРЕВА" закликає усе своє членство співпрацювати із загально - громадськими і науковими установами у ширенні правди про Україну.

4) Для реалізації вище наміченої діяльности Крайовий Конґрес доручає новообраному Крайовому Проводові у співпраці і порозумінні з Центральним Проводом „ЗАРЕВА" пожвавити діяльність існуючих комісій та створити нові, завданням яких має бути вивчення різних ділянок життя в Україні та можливости реорганізування цих ділянок життя у відновленій Українській Державі.

5) Клітини й надалі мають залишитись основною формою праці студентського сектора „ЗАРЕВА", в якому оформлюватиметься світогляд нашого членства. Члени „ЗАРЕВА" із академічного сектора повинні брати активну участь в праці клітин, але, якщо це практично можливо здійснити, керівництво клітин повинно бути в руках студентського сектора.

6) 7-ий Крайовий Конґрес „ЗАРЕВА" в ЗДА:

а) Підтримує Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки у вірі, що він буде непохитно стояти на позиціях становости та змагатиме до гармонійної співпраці усього українського студентства в Америці в системі Союзу;

б) Зобов'язує всіх членів „ЗАРЕВА", які активно студіюють, бути рівночасно членами студентських професійних організацій;

в) Всеціло підтримує ФКУ та закликає все своє членство активно допомагати у реалізуванні української катедри при одному з американських університетів;

г) Закликає своїх членів збирати і пересилати різні матеріяли, які відносяться до історії українського студентського руху — до Українського Студентського Архіву-Музею;

д) Зобов'язує все членство „ЗАРЕВА"" в ЗДА бути постійними передплатниками журналу української молоді і студентства „Смолоскип", інформувати його редакцію про свою діяльність і про різні молодіжно - студентські проблеми та розповсюджувати його в місцях свого перебування.

О. ОЛЬЖИЧ

РАННЯ МОЛИТВА

Не світлий спокій дорогих глибин
Прозорої і чистої науки,
Не золоті натхнення орхидеї
З ласкавости незмірної своєї, —
Пошли мені, молюся, дар один:
В ім'я Її прийняти мужньо муки
І в грізні дні залізної розплати
В шинелі сірій вмерти від ґранати

В 20-ту річницю смерти О. Ольжича

Багато трагічних подій пережила та незчислимі тисячі жертв понесла українська нація під час другої світової війни. До тих, що згинули в огні революційної боротьби українського народу за свою незалежність належав сл. п. Олег Кандиба - Ольжич.

Син великого українського поета О. Олеся — Олег Ольжич відомий серед широких кол нашого суспільства в першу чергу як політичний діяч і поет, відтак як учений - археолог.

Діяльність О. Ольжича, як революціонера, поета і науковця ще не вповні зібрана.

Під час відродження Карпатської України та в часі останньої війни Ольжичеві передано керівництво ОУН на Срібній Землі та на Придніпрянщині. На цьому пості, як керівник Націоналістичного Руху на рідних землях — Ольжич зістав на 37-му році свого життя замучений Гештапом в місяці червні 1944 року в концентраційному таборі Саксенгавзен.

О. Ольжич

В особі Ольжича українська нація, а Український Націоналістичний Рух зокрема, утратили одного із своїх кращих репрезентантів та провідників. Обираючи О. Ольжича своїм патроном „ЗАРЕВО" в повній свідомості і цілевості ставить перед собою образ - постать того, що поєднує в собі науковця — поета — культурного і політичного діяча, як приклад гідний до наслідування.

Доповідь проф. П. Стерча в 25-ліття Державности Карпатської України

З рамени клітини „ЗАРЕВА" в Ню Йорку відзначено дня 15-го березня цього року в УНДомі 25-літні Роковини проголошення державности Карпатської України. Доповідь на тему: „Роля й участь молоді та студентства у відбудові державности Карпатської України" виголосив один із колишніх провідних членів „ЗАРЕВА", зараз професор на Дрекеел Інституті у Філядельфії — д-р Петро Стерчо.

Доповідач у своїй цікавій та побудованій на численних фактах доповіді ствердив, що так культурно - національне як і політично - державницьке відродження Карпатської України в часі між першою і другою світовими війнами відбулося надзвичайно швидким темпом. Такий самий процес відродження Галичини вимагав майже три четвертини століття, а в Карпатській Україні це зреалізовано за нецілих двадцять років.

Процес цей проходив під гаслами українського націоналізму, як вияву свідомости приналежности населення до великої української нації, яка стоїть у борні за привернення національної державности на всіх землях соборної України. Розпочали цей процес на Закарпатті таки самі уродженці Закарпаття ще в 1918 - 1919 роках, тоді ще віком і духом молоді люди як о. Августин Волошин, проф. Августин Штефан, д-р Юлій і д-р Михайло Бращайко, Степан Клочурак, Михайло Григашій, о. д-р Василь Гаджега і інші. Тільки о. Еміліян Невицький був значно понад тридцятку, тоді як названі тут провідники, які з волі народу вже тоді очолили його культурно-національне й політичне відродження, були тільки-що по закінчених студіях і обіймали перші становища в Карпатській Україні.

Так як ця група поставила опір мадяризації Закарпаття, так новіша генерація вже вихована цими провідниками, як також під впливом українців з інших земель України, не тільки ставила чоло чехізації, але й кресала дух національної гордости, дух соборности, плекала волю до активної боротьби за привернення української державности на всіх землях соборної України. Тут ми бачимо зокрема провідників молоді й студентства, як Степан Росоха, Іван Рогач, Юліян Химинець, Іван Роман, Юрій Шпилька, Вінкент Шандор, Микола Вайда, Василь Тацинець, Олександер Блистів, Михайло Габода, Іван Рошко - Ірлявський і тисячі інших. Це ж молодь і студентство Закарпаття тридцятих років своєю невтомною працею над собою і серед широких народних мас викоренило дух покори й приниження, почуття меншовартости й національної малосвідомости, а на їх місце влило в серця селянства, робітництва й інтеліґенції духа боротьби за народні права.

Без цієї праці провідної верстви на чолі з о. Августином Волошином і без невтомної праці й динаміки карпатоукраїнських неофітів — молоді й студентства — Карпатська Україна не змогла би була дійти до своєї слави в 1938-39 роках, своєї державности й проголошення самости й проголошення самостійности. Без цієї сталої празвучність поміж словом і чином, не могло бути епопеї героїчної боротьби „Карпатської Січі" проти наймогутніших мілітарних сил того часу Осі „Берлін — Рим" з додатком „братерства зброї" Будапешту й Варшави і „єдности цілей" Москви й Варшави відносно української визвольної боротьби.

Доповідач відмітив, що тільки велика сила духа й велика віра у справедливість боротьби могла викресати в серцях „Карпатської Січі" стільки відваги і наснажити її стати в обороні національної чести.

В кінці проф. П. Стерчо підкреслив, що цілковите злиття в одну цілість з усім українським народом після тисячолітнього насильного відірвання від Материка карпатоукраїнська ґенерація тридцятих років засвідчила пролитою життворчою власною кров'ю, як також і „вражою злою кров'ю" ствердила, непохитну волю жити вільним життям.

В Балтіморі закінчилась серія Академічних Вечорів „Зарева" і УСГ

25-го квітня 1964-го року у Балтіморі відбувся VI Академічний вечір „ЗАРЕВА" та УСГ, яким закінчено серію таких вечорів, які відбувались впродовж зимового сезону — 1963 - 64. Підсумовуючи дискусії, які відбувались на цих Вечорах учасники прийняли одноголосно резолюції, які відображують погляди і становище до ряду українських актуальних справ.

Останні три вечори (про перші три — було звідомлення в попередньому числі „Сторінки „ЗАРЕВА") розглядали такі питання:

IV-й Академічний Вечір — відбувся 22-го лютого 1964 р. і на ньому дискусійну доповідь на тему „Берестейський мир і міжнародні зв'язки української держави" виголосив студент Андрій Чорнодольський. В панелю на з. т. „Політично - правний статус підсовєтської України" брали участь від громадянства сл. п. Борис Зелинський і д-р Микола Ласійчук, а від студентства — Олег Траска, Ірка Хархаліс і Богдан Гасюк. Учасники панелю відповідали на питання: Чи УССР має познаки держави у західньому розумінні? Чи існування України у формі УРСР є корисне чи некорисне для української визвольної справи? Як ми можемо використати політично - правний статус УРСР для нашої боротьби за самостійність? Чи нам змагати лише за відірвання України від Росії, чи також за політичний зміст у ній?

V-ий Академічний Вечір — відбувся 14-го березня 1964 р., а на ньому дискусійну доповідь на тему „Значення Карпато - української держави для української визвольної боротьби" виголосив інж. Тарас Хархаліс.

В панелю на тему „Пам'ятник Шевченкові, холодна війна і наше становище" брали участь від громадянства: майор Павло Калиновський та проф. Семен Михайлишин, а від студентства — Оленка Лучишин, Марійка Сідляк і Юрко Чапельський.

Учасники панелю відповідали на такі питання: Яке політичне значення має побудова пам'ятника Шевченкові у Вашингтоні? Чи можемо використати побудову цього пам'ятника в боротьбі з Росією? Чи не краще було поставити пам'ятник комусь іншому з великих українців (наприклад, І. Мазепі, С. Петлюрі)? Який психологічний вплив може мати побудова пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові на підсовєтських українців?

VI-ий Академічний Вечір — відбувся 25-го квітня 1964 р. і на ньому дискусійну доповідь на тему „Значення Чорного моря для України" виголосив мґр Юрко Ілінський. В панелю - дебаті н. т. „За ким голосувати — демократами чи республіканцями" брали участь від громадянства Володимир Романовський, інж. Ів. Шморгун і Теодор Хай, а від студентства: Андрій Бігун, Слава Зелинська, Оксана Мацюрак і Марійка Хмілевська.

Учасники панелю обговорювали питання: Які основні різниці між республіканцями і демократами? Котра адміністрація була краща для поневолених народів? Чи голосувати за даною партією, чи брати під увагу особу кандидата і його кваліфікації?

Всі ці вечорі пройшли з надзвичайним успіхом, в них брало завжди участь біля сто й більше осіб. В панелях виступали особи різних поглядів і різних політичних переконань, як рівнож в дискусіях кожний міг свобідно висловити свою думку і боронити свої особисті чи своєї групи позиції, що робило ці вечорі більш цікавими і звертало увагу все ширших кругів громадянства і студентства.

В загальному в панелях вечорів чи з доповіддями виступало 17 осіб від Громадянства, 18 студенток і студентів з Балтімору і 3-ох з-поза Балтімору. Перекуску, якою постійно займались наші студентки під керівництвом Марійки Сідляк, підготовляли впродовж цілого сезону 32 українські родини нашого міста. У вечорах взяло участь біля 600 осіб.

Після закінчення VI-го Академічного Вечора, на якому всім учасникам зложив щиру подяку голова УСГ Орест Поліщук, була проголошена програма Академічних Вечорів на новий 1964 - 65 сезон, в якому заплянovано 5 вечорів з різнородною тематикою.

Серію Академічних Вечорів в Балтіморі закінчено прийняттям резолюцій.

О. Зінкевич

Теодозій Онуферко головою „ЗАРЕВА" у Філядельфії

Дня 3-го квітня 1964-го року відбулися в домі Союзу Українок Америки у Філядельфії Річні Загальні Збори Українського Академічного Т-ва „ЗАРЕВО", клітини ім. О. Ольжича, при участі трьох десятків студенток і студентів.

Зборами проводила Президія в складі: Теодозій Онуферко — предсідник; Богдан Гасюк — заступник предсідника та Володимира Гнатюк — секретар.

Після звітів з діяльности клітини, що їх зложили уступаючий голова Управи Альберт Кіпа та скарбник Дарія Новаківська, на внесок Контрольної Комісії уділено уступаючій Управі абсолюторію.

По довшій і цікавій дискусії над змістом і формою майбутньої праці клітини „ЗАРЕВА" у Філядельфії вибрано нову Управу в складі: Теодозій Онуферко — голова; Петро Дяченко — заступник голови; Ірина Гнатюк — секретар; Оксана Бак-Бойчук — скарбник; Роман Хариш — пресовий референт і Володилир Гнатюк — організаційний референт.

До Контрольної Комісії були обрані: Богдан Турченюк, Осип Врублівський і Любомир Люба.

Володимира Гнатюк

Загальні Збори в Честер, Па.

В суботу, 25-го січня цього року відбулися Річні Загальні Збори Українського Студентського Т-ва „ЗАРЕВО" в Честер, Па.

Зборами проводила Президія під головуванням Романа Микити. Після звітів із діяльности клітини уділено абсолюрію уступаючій Управі.

Нову Управу клітини на 1964-ий рік вибрано в такому складі: Юрій Кобрин — голова; Роман Микита — містоголова; Галина Шабатура — секретар; Маркіян Візник — скарбник. Інформуючи членів про плян праці на 1964 рік, голова в імені Управи заявив, що

1) Нова Управа доложить усіх зусиль, щоб вся студіююча молодь, що живе в Честер і околиці належала до клітини „ЗАРЕВА";

2) Нова Управа постарається випрацювати плян праці на слідуючий академічний рік.

Під час дискусії було рішено, що вкладка члена до клітини становитиме $3 на один рік від особи. Клітина в Честер дуже точно сповняла свої фінансові й організаційні зобов'язання до Крайового Проводу „ЗАРЕВА", й старатиметься в майбутньому так само поступати.

Дякуючи членам за довір'я до нього, голова клітини „ЗАРЕВА" в Честер, — Юрій Кобрин закрив Заг. Збори.

Галина Шабатура

З діяльности проводу „Зарева"

Центральний Провід ОУАТ „ЗАРЕВА" під час одного із своїх звичайних засідань. Сидять від ліва: Анна Процик, Оксана Бакум, Павло Дорожинський (голова). Другий ряд від ліва: Теодозій Онуферко, Богдан Гасюк, Володимир Бакум, Михайло Герець, д-р Марко Антонович.

В днях 14-15 березня та 16-17 травня 1964 року, відбулися в Ню Йорку пленарні засідання Центрального Проводу „ЗАРЕВА", предметом нарад яких було звідомлення й перегляд теперішнього стану „ЗАРЕВА".

У висліді цих нарад винесено ряд постанов та напрямних:

1) Центральний Провід покликає до життя окрему Видавничу Комісію „ЗАРЕВА", завданням якої буде завідувати та координувати всіма виданнями „ЗАРЕВА": „Розбудова Держави"; „Смолоскип"; „Український Історик"; „Листок Дружби"; Сторінка „ЗАРЕВА" при „Свободі"; Збірник Літературної Комісії „ЗАРЕВА". В склад Літературної Комісії входять: Лев Винницький, Марко Антонович, Богдан Гасюк, Павло Дорожинський, Осип Зінкевич, Анна Процик і Марко Царинник. За кожний журнал і публікацію відповідатимуть дотичні редактори зглядно ред-колеґія. Крім того створено фінансову підкомісію під головуванням Богдана Гасюка.

2) В найближчих місяцях будуть розпрацьовані теми до Збірника „Розбудова Держави", який появиться з кінцем 1964-го року. До складу редакційної Комісії покликано: Марка Антоновича, Богдана Винара і Осипа Зінкевича.

3) Підготовою і тематичним оформленням Ідеологічної Конференції, що має відбутись осінню цього року займається Комісія, яку очолює Павло Дорожинський.

4) Наступний Загальний Конґрес „ЗАРЕВА" рішено відбути в 1965-му році в Ню Йорку або в Парижі.

5) Діяльностеві Комісії — що являються основною працею академічного Об'єднаня — рішено реорганізувати та посилити їхню активність.

6) Одобрено заходи для організування в наступному році 4-тижневої поїздки окремим літаком до Европи.

7) В результаті основнішої дискусії в справі подій навкруги запросин Українським Студентським Клюбом представника УССР з доповіддю на Ратґерс Університеті, Центральний Провід рішив відмежуватися від становища Управи СУСТА.

8) У зв'язку із кооптацією згл. змінами в референтурах, які наступили в Центральному Проводі, в його теперішній склад входять: Павло Дорожинський, голова; д-р Богдан Винар — заст. голови; Анна Процик — І секретар; Оксана Бакум — ІІ секретар; Любомир Бачинський — організаційний референт; д-р Марко Антонович — реф. преси і інформації; Богдан Гасюк — фінансовий референт; дальшими референтами та членами ЦП являються: Теодозій Онуферко, Осип Зінкевич, Володимир Процик, Володимир Бакум, Михайло Белендюк та Мґолови Крайових Проводів: Михайло Герець — голова КП на ЗДА; Лев Винницький голова КП на Канаду; Мирослав Антохій — голова КП на Европу та Богдан Коваль — голова КП на Південну Америку.

Інші Керівні Органи, що були обрані на останньому Загальному Конґресі, представляються в наступному складі: головна Контрольна Комісія — проф. Михайло Пап, проф. Богдан Боцюрків і інж. Любомир Калинич; Гол. Товариський Суд — проф. Петро Стерчо, проф. Дмитро Січ та д-р Іван Жегуц.

Нова Управа „Зарева" в Аллентавн

Річні Загальні Збори „ЗАРЕВА" в Аллентавн, що відбулися 20-го квітня цього року, перевели вибір нової Управи, до якої увійшли: Василь Камінський — голова; Марійка Голець — заст. голови; Оля Онищенко — секретар; Стефанія Савка — скарбник.

Звіт із проведеної діяльности уступаючої Управи подав голова Василь Камінський, який відмітив важливішу працю клітини впродовж останнього року. За звітний час Управа влаштувала спільно з іншими клітинами „ЗАРЕВА" Літню Конференцію на Оселі ім. О. Ольжича із виступом хору „ЗАРЕВА" з Аллентавн, участь в Студійній Конференції в Балтімор і Вашингтоні, з осередком СУМА клітина підготовила і перевела програму Крут, на якій доповідь виголосив голова клітини.

Клітина закупила Енциклопедію Українознавства в англійській мові і передала місцевій бібліотеці. Крім цього влаштовано осінню забаву та переведено окрему коляду. Клітина взяла теж участь у підготові до Шевченківського Свята у Нордгемтоні.

Загальні Збори провели основну дискусію над зробленою працею та намітили плян діяльности на наступний рік.

В. Камінський

ХРОНІКА

● Голова Центрального Проводу „ЗАРЕВА" Павло Дорожинський виїхав дня 17-го липня цього року до Европи, де візьме участь в Конференції Европейського „ЗАРЕВА" та відвідає поодинокі осередки в Західній Европі.

● Дня 13-го червня цього року відбувся в школі св. Юра заходом Окружної Ради Союзу Українок Америки та при співучасті молодечих й студентських організацій Ню Йорку Зустріч і Бенкет ґрадуантів середніх шкіл, на якому УАТ „ЗАРЕВО" репрезентувала Ірина Демидович.

● В ЗДА перебував, як делеґат української колонії у Франції, на відкриття пам'ятника Шевченкові у Вашингтоні один з основоположників і колишній голова ЦП „ЗАРЕВО" інж. Аркадій Жуковський.

РІК III. Ч. 2 (5)

Сторінка „ЗАРЕВА"

Появляється неперіодично

Редаґує, з доручення Центрального Проводу ОУАТ „ЗАРЕВО", Пресова Комісія в складі: Павло Дорожинський, Анна Процик, Віталій Кейс.

"ZAREVO" P. O. Box 160 — New York 3, N.Y.