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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

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
Jersey City 3, N. J.
Tel. HEnderson 4-0237
New York's Telephone:
BArclay 7-4125

Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel HEnderson 5-8740

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON SEEKS COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

J. Lesawyer Attends First Meeting of National Citizens Committee in White House

Washington, D. C. — The first meeting of the National Citizens Committee for Community Relations, created under the new Civil Rights Act, was held on Tuesday, August 18 at the White House, as President Johnson addressed the 450 members representing various branches of American community life. The Committee will work with the Community Relations Service, headed by former Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida, in seeking voluntary solutions to civil rights problems.

Joseph Lesawyer

Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, who was the only American of Ukrainian descent to have been appointed to the Committee by President Johnson, also attended the meeting in the White House.

Addressing the meeting in the Rose Garden, President Johnson said that the time had come "to cease telling ourselves and the world that the destiny and fate of this nation will be decided by street rioters and night riders."

Determined to seek compliance with the Civil Rights Act through cooperation and persuasion as well as adherence to the laws of the land, the President said that the implementation should not be regarded in the light of the November elections but first and foremost in the light of national interests and the general well-being of the people.

"The question before our nation is not how whites will vote —or how Negroes will vote— next November. The question is how we shall work together and succeed for a hundred Novembers to come."

There are only two courses open to the nation, President Johnson said: "We can meet the challenge, or we can turn away from it. We can master the problem, or we can leave it to master us."

Among other speakers who addressed the meeting were Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Le Roy Collins, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, and others.

President Johnson appointed Arthur H. Dean of New York as chairman of the Committee. Among its members are prominent leaders in the world of religion, education, labor, industry, business and other areas of social and community life.

'Obnova' Students Participate In Pax Romana Assembly

Washington, D. C. — Representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic Student Association "Obnova" were among the 250 delegates from 47 countries who took part in the 25th Assembly of the International Catholic Student Movement "Pax Romana." The Assembly was held in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from July 20 through 30, 1964.

One of the guest speakers at the Assembly was Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

The Ukrainian delegation consisted of Yuriy Isaiw, Iryney Isaiw, Halyna Sagata, all from Philadelphia, and Christina Kaminsky and Kvitoslava Diakiw from Detroit. They participated in three seminars, and distributed pamphlets entitled "A Shepherd in Chase," published by the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia in 1962.

On Sunday, July 26, Very Rev. Meletiy Woynar, OSBM, celebrated a Divine Liturgy, attended by close to 200 participants. Booklets explaining the Byzantine Rite Mass were distributed by the members of the Ukrainian delegation.

An artistic program was held on Thursday, July 23, in the course of which girls of the Ukrainian delegation sang a medley of songs, which were recorded by the "Voice of America" for a future broadcast. The Ukrainian SUMA dance group from Philadelphia also performed at an evening program dedicated to ethnic customs and folklore. As usual, the group's performance was enthusiastically applauded.

In the course of business sessions, the Assembly selected thirty federations which will name their candidates to the executive committee of the "Pax Romana." Committee members will be elected from among the candidates at the next Assembly to be held two years hence. The "Obnova" Association was one of the federations chosen to present its candidate to the committee.

UYL-NA Convention To Be Held in Washington

Washington, D. C.—The Ukrainian Youth League of North America will hold its 31st anniversary convention at the beatiful and fashionable Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., this coming Labor Day weekend, September 4 through 7.

The Washington convention committee, headed by Anne Himchak, Nadia O'Shea and Oleh Procinsky, promise that this convention will be a most memorable one, featuring events never before included on the programs of previous gatherings.

One of the key features of the eventful weekend will be a moonlight boat cruise down the historic Potomac River, which will also include shipboard dancing. Only convention registrants will be eligible to partake in this novel event.

The Shoreham Hotel, rated tops in our nation's capital, usually charges $16.00 (single) and $20.00 (double-twin) for their rooms, but for convention registrants the charge will be an economical $9.00 (single) and $13.00 (double-twin), with an additional $3.00 for a third person in a room. The usual parking fee for conventioneers' cars of $2.00 has been lifted. This UYL-NA convention rate will apply to people who wish to spend additional time touring various historic and government sites, the Shevchenko statue as well as other points of interest, and will arrive a week early or stay a week after the convention in Washington.

All participants are urged to send in their registration fees of $18.00 to: UYL-NA Convention Committee, P. O. Box 4239, Washington, D. C. 20012.

Among other events on the weekend agenda will be a Ukrainian "Hootenany," a fine banquet, a gala grand ball, a tribute to Shevchenko at the recently dedicated monument, a visit to the late President John F. Kennedy's grave, a stimulating cultural art exhibit, and other assorted recreational diversions. It should be added that starting that Labor Day weekend, popular singer Robert Goulet will be appearing at the Shoreham's dining room.

A. F. Danko

'New York Times' on Ukrainians' Show of Strength in America

New York, N. Y. — The New York Times, one of the largest and most widely read newspapers in the world, carried an article on Ukrainians in the United States in its Sunday edition of August 16, 1964. Commenting in retrospect on the massive participation of Ukrainian Americans in the Shevchenko monument dedication ceremonies in Washington on June 27 of this year, the article gives some background information on Ukrainian customs and traditions still preserved in this country, as well as statistical data furnished by the National Geographic Society. The full article, entitled "U.S. Ukrainians Keep Their Old Customs" reads as follows:

"Ukrainian Americans gave a rousing show of strength when they paraded through Washington recently.

"An estimated 100,000, many in native dress, convened in the capital to dedicate a bronze statue to their hero, Taras Shevcvhenko.

"Former President Eisenhower unveiled the 14-foot-high statue of the poet-patriot and champion of serfs. Shevchenko was banished to central Asia by Russia and died in 1861. He has been called the "Abraham Lincoln of the Ukraine."

"The ceremony was a reminder that about two million Americans of Ukrainian descent live in the United States. They represent the largest concentration of Ukrainians outside the Soviet Union, the National Geographic Society says.

"Though virtually all Ukrainian Americans were born in the United States, they preserve many of the colorful features of their East European culture.

"Farvorite foods are borscht, fruit soups, cabbage leaves stuffed with meat, rice, and buckwheat grits and dessert crepes filled with cheese or fruit.

"The Ukrainians take pride in handicrafts. Women dress themselves and their children in elaborately embroidered blouses. Homes are embellished with polished wood carvings, inlay work, and decorated pottery.

"Ukrainians are famous for their Eastern eggs. Using brushes made of cat hair, they paint the shells in multicolored, symbolic, geometric designs that resemble batik patterns."

Soviets Deport Ukrainian Nuns, Priests

LONDON — It has been brought to light just recently that the Ukrainian nuns who were caught in possession of crosses, medallions and rosaries in their "underground" nunnery in Lviv, were deported to Siberia, together with some religious leaders and priests.

According to reliable information, altogether there were about twenty persons sentenced for the "crime," among them two priests, four nuns, all over sixty years of age, and four "lay sisters" (evidently novices).

The women were members of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, the sisters of St. Vincent and the Basilian Order. All worked in the hospital as hospital nurses.

The priests were the Rev. Ivan Soltys and the Rev. Roman Borys Hotra. The nuns: Mary Stepanivna (Sister Valery, Mother Superior), Ksenia Hryhorivna Sokil (Sister Nimfodora), Irena Ostapivna Borodievych (Sister Mary) and Tekla Rudko (Sister Thadeia); lay sisters: Kateryna Krenta, Julia Tverdokhlib and Leontyna Teofilivna Domonasevych.

Father Hotra had already served a 10-year sentence.

The deportation was the result of a vicious attack on religion in an article in the youth magazine **Ogoniok**, with pictures of the evidence—3,000 crucifixes, medals and rosaries. The article was titled "A Suitcase with a Double Base."

Prof. Ilarion Holubowych, president of the Ukrainian Christian Movement central council with headquarters in London, England, writes: "It is our duty to strive for the release of these unfortunate nuns and priests; and so we are again appealing to the conscience of the free world and to all those who mistakenly try to demonstrate that freedom of religion exists in the USSR.

"Not only official channels, but many Christian circles, including left-wing Catholics, are trying very hard to convince the Western world that there is religious tolerance in the USSR... One must think of those unfortunate Ukrainian nuns deported to the Siberian wastes for daring to believe that such freedom exists.

"People in Ukraine, in spite of persecution and inhuman treatment in concentration camps, still cling to their Christian heritage. What else could these Ukrainian nuns do, who have devoted their lives to Christ, Our Lord? How can a Ukrainian Catholic priest be expected to stop saying Mass? Because it is a crime in the eyes of the Russian Communists?

"We cannot keep silent. We cannot forget our suffering brothers and sisters in Ukraine. We appeal to all men of goodwill to demand that something be done to secure their speedy release."

Anti-Red Group Cites US Attache In Ghana

A distinguished service freedom award for Emerson Player, an assistant attache in the U. S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana, was given to Secretary of State Dean Rusk for forwarding by the United Anti-Communist Committee of Western New York.

Congressmen John R. Pillion and Thaddeus J. Dulski delivered the plaque to Secretary Rusk at the request of committee directors Walter V. Chopyk, an American of Ukrainian descent, and Albert J. Weinert of Buffalo.

Mr. Player, a Denver Negro, was cited in recognition of his "extraordinary bravery" in defending the American flag against a mob of natives who stormed the embassy last February. His "selfless, patriotic action" took place when the throng marched on the building, hauled down the flag and threatened to storm the place.

Facing them alone, he took the emblem from the leaders, re-threaded the cords and ran the flag back to the top of the flagpole, where it remained. The mob is reported to have fallen back at his display of resoluteness.

Representatives of UCCA Scheduled to Present Testimonies To Democratic Platform Committee

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Aug. 21, (Special). — Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications and a member of the UCCA Policy Board, appeared today before the Committee on Resolutions and Platform of the Democratic National Convention here with a statement containing several viewpoints on U. S. foreign policy in which the Ukrainian Congress Commtee of America and its publications, **The Ukrainian Quarterly** and **The Ukrainian Bulletin** are especially interested.

Two other Ukrainian representatives, Joseph Lesawyer and Stephen J. Jarema, executive vice president and chairman of the policy committee of the UCCA, respectively, are scheduled to appear before the same Committee early next week. Mr. Lesawyer will speak on behalf of the UCCA, while Mr. Jarema will represent the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Nations of the USSR.

Mr. Dushnyck's testimony contained a number of points relevant to U. S. foreign policy: specifically, the rejection of compromising "accommodation" of the U. S. government with Communist Russia; the espousal by the U. S. government of firm support of national self-determination for all the captive nations, especially those held in captivity by Communist Russia; continued restriction on trade in strategic goods with the Soviet Union and its subservient communist satellites; rejection of the Consular Treaty by the U. S. government and the Soviet Union; exposure and condemnation of Soviet Russian imperialism and colonialism on the forum of the United Nations, and revision and overhaul of U. S. immigration laws.

Some 150 witnesses have appeared before the Committee on Resolutions and Platform in Washington and Atlantic City, N. J., prior to the formal opening of the Democratic National Convention on August 24, 1964.

Ukrainians Will Again Stage Program at World's Fair

New York, N. Y. — Once again the Ukrainians will take the World's Fair by storm. On August 29, 1964 the New York State Pavilion of the World's Fair has cordially issued an invitation to 300 Ukrainians to participate in "Ukrainian Day at the New York State Pavilion."

The program consists of ten dance groups who will perform many of the spirited traditional dances. They are the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, New Dance Ukraine, The Ukrainian Dancing Society of New York, The Ukrainian Dancers of Brooklyn, Osenenko Ukrainian Dancers of St. Vladimir, The Ukrainian Youth Dancers of Yonkers, the Ukrainian Dancing Group Suma, The Ukraine Dancers, United Ukrainian Dancers Junior Group, and "Iskra" Plast. Two choral groups participating in the program are, St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir and St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Choir. A fashion show of regional Ukrainian costumes and modern dress will be staged by Mrs. Alexandria Riznik. Soprano soloist, Mary Bodnar, will render a selection of Ukrainian songs. The SUMA Musical Ensemble will render an enjoyable selection of Ukrainian melodies. A Ukrainian arts and handicraft exhibit, headed by Myron Surmach, Jr., will demonstrate the art of decorating an Easter egg.

The coordinator of this Fair Day, Mrs. Elaine Oprysko, informs that the program will commence at 10:30 a.m. at the Vatican Pavilion where a Low Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Peter Fedorchuk and responded to by St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir. At 11:00 a.m. the program at the New York State Pavilion will begin. One of the various groups or individuals, as listed above, will perform every half hour.

'Lys Mykyta' Visits 'Soyuzivka' In Person Tonight

Caricature drawings by E. Kozak of some of the performers who will appear at "Soyuzivka" tonight: upper row, from left. I. Zadorozhny, Iker, N. Ponedilok; lower row, from left, Babay-Nyzhankivsky, Kvitka Steciuk, E. Kozak, others.

Kerhonkson, N. Y. — One of the highlights of the entire entertainment season at Soyuzivka will be the "live" presentation of "Lys Mykyta" (The Fox), the popular Ukrainian illustrated magazine of humor and satire, edited by the outstanding Ukrainian caricaturist and satirist, Eward Kozak. The program will be presented on Saturday, August 27, in the "Veselka" pavilion.

Unique in both the format and the content, the program will entail a "live" on stage recreation of the composition of the magazine, its various stages of production ranging from caricatures and satirical stories through witticisms, jokes and humorous verses to advertisements also intertwined with comical plays on words. The mass of fun-poking material, topical as well as personal in nature, will be actually read by the authors themselves. In most cases they are known to the public under their pen names only, such as "Babay," "Papay," "Iker" and others. This time, however, they will all be unmasked, as it were, to the public eye in the course of a direct display of their talents as satirists and feuilletonists.

Adding variety to originality, the program will also include the **Soyuzivka** vocal quartet under the direction of I. Zadorozhny, which will perform specially composed renditions alternating with oral readings. Volodymyr Hentysh will handle the musical accompaniment while M. Berizka is in charge of stage effects.

UNA Branches in Connecticut Celebrate 70th Anniversary

New Britain, Conn. — One of the most successful UNA programs ever held in the state of Connecticut took place on Sunday, August 16 in the famed Schuetzen Park here. Over 1,000 people of all age groups, with a large contingent of youth, took part in the celebration honoring the Ukrainian National Association on its seventieth anniversary. Members from all seventeen branches in the state were present.

The event, sponsored by the Connecticut UNA District Committee, featured lively folk dancing by well trained and talented dance groups from New Haven, directed by W. Gina, secretary of Branch 370, and from Bridgeport, directed by Mr. Maksymiuk.

The day-long proceedings were under the chairmanship of B. Romanyshyn of Branch 254 of New Britain. He was assisted by J. Kostyk and other members of his branch as well as members of the District Committee.

The formal program was opened in the afternoon by John Teliuk, chairman of the Connecticut District Committee, who welcomed all present warmly and spoke briefly about the goals of the Committee which he heads. Mr. Teliuk then introduced Russel Huk, the energetic UNA Supreme Advisor of Hartford, as the master of ceremonies. After greeting the audience and thanking them for participating in the 70th anniversary celebration, Mr. Huk read a message from Senator Thomas J. Dodd and introduced Very Rev. Peter Kowalchuk, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as the first speaker.

Other addresses were delivered by Mayor J. Dawson, J. Kostyk, president of the Ukrainian Citizens Club of New Britain, Anthony Kutcher, former National Commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, B. Romanyshyn, John Kokolski, UNA Supreme Auditor, Fred Doocey, president of the Connecticut State Senate, who delivered greetings on behalf of Gov. Dempsey, and Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President.

Mr. Kokolski expressed great satisfaction over the large turnout at the event and indicated that this is the kind of enthusiasm that will keep the UNA prospering in the New England area. He appealed to all present to continue their splendid efforts in building better communities and furthering their fraternal and Ukrainian cultural activities.

President Lesawyer spoke briefly about the history of "Soyuz" and listed the many accomplishments of the UNA over the past seventy years. He stressed that great progress has been made in acquainting America and the world with Ukrainians, their history and aspirations. Mr. Lesawyer pointed out that the UNA exists for the full and complete benefit of its members, and conducts its affairs in the traditional American way of mutual cooperation for the benefit of all.

"In these days of misunderstandings and social stresses," Mr. Lesawyer stated," the fraternal societies or brotherhoods offer a perfect formula for solutions of these problems based on respect and consideration of one's neighbors."

He urged all present to take part in the 70th anniversary campaign for new members for the UNA.

Postmaster General Orders Improvements in Mail Services For Foreign Language Newspapers

Postmaster General John A. Gronouski announced today that he has ordered a nationwide program to improve the mail delivery of foreign language newspapers.

Starting immediately, Mr. Gronouski said, teams of experts from the Post Office Department's headquarters in Washington and from the Department's fifteen regional offices across the country will work with publishers of any foreign language newspapers that are experiencing mail delays.

The postal experts will coordinate their activities with the local postmasters. They will study the mail procedures of newspapers that are experiencing delays, make recommendations on how the publishers can improve their procedures to speed delivery of their publications and will work with postmasters to improve the processing of the newspapers in the post offices.

"Earlier this year, I ordered a study of complaints from foreign language newspaper editors concerning delivery of their publications," Mr. Gronouski said. "The study is now completed. We have found that mail service improvements can be made in almost all cases by working individually with the publishers and the local postmasters."

The Postmaster General said he was taking this step as part of his over-all program to reduce mail delays and make service improvements within budgetary and manpower allotments.

"Our foreign language press plays a very important role in keeping millions of Americans informed on the great issues confronting the United States," the Postmaster General said. "It is a weapon of truth and an essential means of communication. As I said in an earlier statement, foreign language newspapers are entitled to exactly the same priorities and consideration in the United States mails as our English press."

Mr. Gronouski said he was confident that the teams of headquarters and regional postal experts would complete their work in the near future and substantially improve the mail delivery for the foreign language papers.

"This is a high priority matter," he said. "I have asked for a complete report on the results of my directive and I intend to make sure that this effort is carried out successfully."

In compliance with the executive order of Postmaster General John A. Gronouski and wishing to determine if there are any such shortcomings in the delivery of **Svoboda** to its subscribers, the local postmaster Joseph L. Mailly instructed one of his service representatives, Mr. Leo Skowronski, to inquire as to any complaints or inconsistencies in this matter. Mr. Skowronski visited the **Svoboda** offices on Thursday, August 20. He assured the administrative staff that the local post office spares no effort in seeing to it that **Svoboda**, as well as other newspapers, are not only dispatched with speed and efficiency but that they are also delivered on time and to the proper addresses. Any errors, if they do occur, Mr. Skowronski said, are dealt with immediately and corrected as quickly as possible.

It was pointed out to Mr. Skowronski that for some time now the number of complaints received by **Svoboda** has decreased substantially, although occasional snags in delivery do develop. They are usually minor in nature and are soon corrected.

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
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Editorial

SUMMER CAMPS — BEST PLACE FOR YOUTH

Even a casual glance at any Ukrainian newspaper published in the free world would suffice to reveal a seeming overabundance of reports and stories on youth activities in various summer camps. To be sure, summer is the season for camps and hardly any parents fail to take advantage of the opportunity to send their children to one of the numerous camps provided by practically all of our youth organizations for the duration of summer vacations. But what is surprising and noteworthy,—as the newspaper reports undeniably substantiate,—is the ever-increasing number of our youngsters flocking to these camps.

This is a positive development that must be welcomed, commended and encouraged. Even more so if it is considered that this growth is not confined to the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada, but that such youth camps have sprung up in many other countries where Ukrainians had settled at the end of World War II.

Aside from obvious benefits derived from summer camping amid beautiful natural surroundings conducive to health and proper physical development, Ukrainian camps offer much more in terms of educational religious, and cultural activities that serve to supplement the process of bringing up our youth in the spirit of devotion to freedom, individual responsibility and constant striving for improvement. By providing a thoroughly Ukrainian atmosphere, in addition to excellent camping facilities, such Ukrainian youth organizations as PLAST, SUMA, MUN, ODUM preserve the cherished values of Ukrainian culture, foster knowledge about Ukraine, its history and literature, develop appreciation of our uniquely beautiful customs and traditions, and above all, increase the knowledge of Ukrainian language.

And it would not be inappropriate to extend our commendation to those counselors and camp instructors, in most cases aspiring college and university students, who devote their time and labors to meticulous care of the young campers, discharging their voluntarily assumed functions in exemplary manner and applying their newly acquired knowledge to teach the values which they themselves have inherited not long ago from their elders. It is truly admirable to see these counselors at work. Their remunaration practically nil, they find their rewards in the satisfaction of having done a great service to their community and to the Ukrainian people.

It is worth-while to mention here the great value of being able to converse in the Ukrainian language and one of the ways our youth organizations in Europe have adopted to solve the problem of teaching youngsters the native tongue of their parents. By force of circumstance and considerations of material nature, Ukrainian youth groups on the European continent have been organizing summer camps for Ukrainian children from various countries,—France, England, Germany, Holland. Knowing only the language of the country of their permanent residence, these children are compelled to converse in Ukrainian, and they do it gladly, finding out in the process of doing so and under the guidance of their counselors that this is not the only common tie that binds them and that there is more to it than just the ability to communicate. Stimulated by the language, a spiritual bond soon develops which is as firm and lasting as it is sincere and rewarding. Thus a truly ingenious approach and what remarkable results!

The camping season is slowly nearing its end. Soon it will be time to pack, to say good-bye and return back home to start another year of studies and lessons. But surely this will have been a summer of much excitement, pleasure and memorable experiences. And while some of the campers may still be too young to fully appreciate the benefits just acquired, their parents no doubt understand the value of a Ukrainian summer camp. They must, for they have contributed as much to the development and success of these camps as did the organizations that undertook the difficult tasks of running them. And in the long run the efforts of all of them will not have been in vain.

THE CONGO AGAIN

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The Republic of Congo with its capital at Leopoldville, the former Belgian Congo, has reappeared in the world news. Barely six weeks after the United Nations expeditionary force which was sent to maintain order was withdrawn, the whole problem of tribal revolt and sedition has again been opened with revolting tribes both in the east and the west of the unfortunate country. Once again the Congolese National Army has failed to carry out what was expected of it and now the question again arises how and what is to be done.

Not Prepared for Independence

Perhaps no part of Africa was less prepared for independence than the Belgian Congo. Its vast potential riches had been exploited by the Belgians but in return they had not prepared any cadre of trained natives to take over the government and there were very few even moderately educated natives to fill even the highest posts. Under the original agreement, Belgian army officers were to remain in the area to train the army and to lead it as they had been doing in the past when the purpose of the army was more like that of, say, gendarmerie.

Yet independence had scarcely been proclaimed when there came a sudden revolt of troops who expelled all of their white officers. The only place where any vestige of order was maintained was in the Katanga province in the east, where a Belgian company was able to keep the mines working while Moise Tshombe exercised a considerable control. But Katanga with its mineral resources had a population that was only remotely related to many of the tribes which were left in control of the capital and Tshombe accordingly decided to secede from the inchoate state and declare the independence of the province. At the height of the movement he had at his disposal not only his native troops but also a considerable number of white men who were accordingly dubbed as Tshombe's mercenaries, although it was hard to see how these men were inferior to white officers who in other lands had been left behind to serve at least during the transitional period in the newly formed armies of other countries.

Lumumba Started Trouble

The chief trouble was that one of the other able leaders, Patrice Lumumba, was so impregnated with a grossly misunderstood Communism and issued so many conflicting and impossible orders that it was relatively easy for President Kasavubu to remove Lumumba from power, and after a short period of captivity Lumumba was shot, although it has never been determined with certainty by whom.

From the outset, the United Nations had offered help to the area but it was very soon learned that mere financial aid and political advisers were not enough, and that an armed force was needed to maintain order while the new government was coming into being. Yet it was not long before the main purpose of that force was to put down the withdrawal of Katanga and force the mineral-rich province back into paying its share (a disproportionate one at that) of the expenses of the central government. The United States took the lead in encouraging this and true to its belief that a new government, no matter how feeble, had to control all the territory of its predecessor, it was willing to contribute supplies for the suppression of Tshombe.

Soviets Stand to Lose UN Vote

The expenses of that United Nations force almost bankrupted the Organization. Despite the General Assembly's approval of the Congo operation, the Soviet Union and its satellites refused to pay their share of the expenses. Now under the strict interpretation of the Charter, the Soviet Union should be deprived of its vote in the General Assembly this year. In return it has openly stated that it may withdraw if that clause is successfully invoked, and the United States which stands for a full enforcement of the Charter is faced with the problem of carrying through the logical interpretation of it in the face of Soviet pressure on the smaller and undeveloped nations that now control a practical majority of the votes.

We do not know whether the United Nations force was efficiently handled or whether the correct steps were taken to train the army under General Mobutu who had been a non-commissioned officer in the Belgian Congo army, but when that force was used against the new batches of rebels it proved inefficient.

At the same time the Chinese Communists, entrenched in their embassies in Burundi and in the capital of the former French Congo in Brazzaville, started an active campaign of infiltration and demoralization in the classical Communist manner. The two embassies keep supplying the so-called National Liberation Front with money, supplies and propaganda in the approved manner. No one knows whether this propaganda, spread into the interior of the country, is convincing the natives of the superiority of communism or whether it is merely adding oil to the fire of tribal hostility, whether the new leaders of the revolts are guided by the propaganda or whether the pressures of tribal ambitions are furnishing the inspiration and enthusiasm for overthrowing the central government. No one knows or is interested in determining whether it would be possible to form new coalitions of tribes which could have sufficient homogeneity to serve as the basis of new governments.

Tshombe Called Back

In this crisis the President forced the resignation of Prime Minister Adoula who had no tribal support but represented the Congolese who had broken with their tribal bonds and appointed as his successor the same Moise Tshombe who had fought a valiant fight to maintain the unity and independence of Katanga. There are reports that he is trying again to rally and recall the former members of his gendarmerie in Katanga but whether he will succeed is still uncertain. At any rate we have the grotesque picture of the only successful rebel who was put down not by the Congolese but by the United Nations called back from exile to tackle the job of welding the unity of the country against lesser men who claim to be acting in the tradition of Lumumba, while he in his turn is appealing—and apparently with some success—to the United States for airplanes and equipment to move against the rebels.

It is easy to lay the blame for all the chaos that prevails either on the Belgians for their lack of preparation or on the sense of tribalism. Yet in both cases the basic trouble is the insistence by the United Nations and the Western powers on maintaining a unity that vanished when Belgian control waned and can only be imposed again by armed force. The Communists, through the National Liberation Front and and other agencies, are pressing not so much for any sense of justice but to overthrow the central and all authority in the hope that they can arm some stooges somewhere and make them the nucleus of a new and harsher despotism to the enhancement of their own prestige. It may be the Chinese now who are leading the way, but Moscow is not far behind, and the only way to solve the whole enigma is the liberation of all the peoples enslaved by Communism and the development of a new sense of loyalty, honesty, justice and freedom throughout the world.

MOSCOW FAILS TO RETURN TO UKRAINE $4,339,000,000 IN TAXES ANNUALY

By VSEVOLOD HOLUBNYCHY

The economists at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR have disclosed recently that during the 1959-1961 period alone Ukraine paid into the USSR federal budget, 5,004,900 rubles of taxes annually, and got back in federal expenditures only 1,095,800,000 rubles per year. This means that Moscow failed to return more than 78 per cent of federal taxes collected in Ukraine every year. The figure is equal to $4.3 billion in U.S. dollars at the official rate of exchange. In the past, Michael Volobuyev, a Ukrainian communist subsequently shot for "nationalism," calculated that in the nineteen twenties Moscow did return only 21 per cent of taxes collected in Ukraine. Dr. Lev Melnyk calculated in his Ph. D. dissertation at the Michigan State University, in 1962, that during the early nineteen thirties that percentage was 29. The fact that this rate amounts to more than 78 per cent now means that depredation and exploitation of Ukraine have increased tremendously.

The new calculations are contained in the book called **The National Income of the Ukrainian SSR in the period of the All-Out Construction of Communism** (in Ukrainian; Kiev, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, 1963). The contributors to the book include 21 authors and 6 editors, who all have signed it. The book and all its calculations are unimpeccably loyal to Moscow, however. At many places the authors quote Khrushchev as saying that it was indeed true that some republics of the Soviet Union paid for and subsidized the economic development of other republics and that this was accomplished by means of the transfer of taxes via the federal budget. Taxes thus transferred are then invested by the government in capital construction in industry and agriculture of the recipient republics which benefit from such capital transfers. The authors of **The National Income of the Ukrainian SSR** state in their turn that the 78 per cent of taxes which Ukraine loses every year in its dealings with the federal budget are Ukraine's "necessary contribution to the construction of Communism in the USSR as a whole," and that the Ukrainians must be proud of this sacrifice. At no place in the whole book is there any disloyal hint that such a distribution of taxes is unjust. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Ukrainian economists have learned very well the lesson of M. Volobuyev's fate. Volobuyev dared to say openly that Ukraine was a colony of Russia, and died.

The computation of the national income of Ukraine, i. e. of the net value of all goods produced in the economy, was the prime purpose of this collective study. It was undertaken to improve the planning within the republic and was submitted to the State Planning Committee of the USSR as a document, on the basis of which the Soviet Ukrainian economists want to elaborate their republican economic plan for the years 1966-1970. The study has arrived at the conclusion that Ukraine's national income amounts presently to about 30 billion rubles ($33.3 billion at the official exchange rate). If the taxes withheld by Moscow are related to this figure, it would come out that every year Ukraine loses more than 13 per cent of her national income. Such is her cost of membership in the Soviet Union.

WILLIAM SHUST ON TV

New York, N. Y. — "The Night and Morning Worlds of Walt Whitman," a one-hour television program portraying the poet, with excerpts from his writing, features William Shust. It will be seen on Sunday, August 23, 1964 at 9:00 PM over WNEW-TV, Channel 5 in the New York area.

UNA Insurance Information

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society. As such, it issues individual membership certificates to applicants. The certificates actually are insurance contracts and some people may refer to them as "policies." That word, however, pertains to insurance contracts issued by commercial companies.

The UNA issues the following types of certificates to adult applicants:

Whole Life: Contributions for dues (some people call it "premiums") are payable during the lifetime of the member.

Double Protection To Age 60: Dues are payable during the lifetime of the member but in the event of his death before reaching the age of 60 years the full amount of insurance will be paid to his beneficiaries. After age 60 the insurance is one-half of the face amount.

Accidental Death And Dismemberment: This is strictly an accident certificate. It provides benefits in the event of loss of limb, limbs, sight or life due to accidental means.

The following certificates are available to both adults and children:

Twenty Payment Life: Dues are payable twenty years after which the insurance is fully paid-up and the member remains insured for life.

Life paid-Up At Age 65: Dues are payable to the age of 65 after which the insurance is fully paid-up and the member remains insured for life.

Twenty Year Endowment: Dues are payable twenty years after which the insurance matures and the member receives the full amount in cash.

Endowment At Age 65: Dues are payable to the age of 65 after which the insurance matures and the member receives the full amount in cash.

The following UNA certificates are only for children:

Term To Age 16: This certificate insures the child to age 16 only. The rate at all ages is fifty cents monthly per $1,000 insurance.

Endowment At Age 18: Dues are payable to age 18 nearest the anniversary date of the certificate after which the insurance matures for the full amount in cash.

Available with adult certificates, if desired:

Double Indemnity Contract: The member may be insured for double the amount declared in the certificate which would be paid to the beneficiaries in the event death is caused by accidental means. Not available with Accidental Death and Dismemberment.

Available with juvenile certificates, if desired:

Payor Benefit Contract: This provides that in the event of the death of the applicant for the child's certificate before the child reaches age 21, the child will be exempted from paying dues until age 21. Not available with Term to Age 16.

With the exception of the Accidental Death and Dismemberment and Term to Age 16, all certificates provide for cash or loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance. With the exception of the Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate, dividends are paid on all insurance forms after two calendar years. With the exception of holders of juvenile certificates, all members, including holders of Accidental Death and Dismemberment contracts, may apply for benefits from the Indigent Fund in the event of long-standing illness or permanent disability.

Additional information, including rates on all certificates at all ages, may be had for the asking. Address the Ukrainian National Association, P. O Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303, and ask for the **UNA Facts** booklet. Please mention our column.

HISTORIC PARALLELS

Both President Lincoln and Kennedy were concerned with the issue of Civil Rights.

Lincoln was elected in 1860, Kennedy in 1960.

Both were slain on Friday and in the presence of their wives.

Both were shot from behind, and in the head.

John Wilkes Booth was born in 1839.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1939.

Booth and Oswald were Southerners favoring unpopular ideas.

Booth and Oswald were both assassinated before going up for trial.

Both Presidents' wives lost children through death while in the White House.

Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the theatre.

Kenedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go to Dallas.

John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in a theatre and ran to a warehouse. Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and ran to a theatre.

The names, Lincoln and Kennedy, each contain seven letters.

The names, Andrew Johnson and Lyndon B. Johnson, contain thirteen letters.

The names, John Wilkes Booth and Lee Harvey Oswald, each contain fifteen letters.

President Andrew Johnson served out Lincoln's term and was a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1868, but he was not nominated. The winner of the election that year was a Republican general whose last name began with the letter "G" (for Grant).

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

"Where Is Our Youth?"

By Myron B. Kuropas

Where is our youth?" Go to any Ukrainian meeting, any Ukrainian gathering any Ukrainian function, and, sooner or later, someone inevitably asks this question. It is not a new question. Ukrainians have been asking it for as long as I can remember and, after all of this time, we still don't have the answer. Why? Because we've been asking the wrong question. In reality, we **know** where our youth is. They're at the drive-in, the beach, the hop, the dance, the movies, the ball game, the stock car races, at a friend's house, on a date, at home watching T.V., "out," or in their own language, just plain "cooling it." If we know all this, why do we persist, year after year, to ask such a seemingly silly question? Do we expect an answer? Hardly. We ask this question, I suspect because we subconsciously believe that in asking it, we have partially fulfilled some kind of moral obligation. "After all," we rationalize, "we still care about our youth; we want to know where they are."

Asking wrong questions, however, has never produced right answers. Scientists tell us that the key to progress lies in inquiry, and fruitful inquiry depends upon the formulation of intelligent questions. The reason so many of us come up with so many different answers to our problems is that we're asking different questions.

What, then, should we be asking? In my opinion, there are three questions that are crucial in attempting to solve our problem with youth:

1) What we really want from our youth?

2) In view of the times and the environment in which we find ourselves what can we reasonably expect from our youth?

3) What must we do to help our youth reach our expectations?

It should be obvious from the beginning that in asking these three questions we have shifted our emphasis somewhat. An indignant "where is our youth" seems to imply that the responsibility for remaining Ukrainian lies with our youth. In asking the above three questions, the responsibility has been shifted to where it really belongs... with us, the members of the older generation.

What Do We Want?

This is an important question and a difficult one. Many other questions must be answered first, the two most important being: 1) Do we want our youth to consider themselves as Ukrainians living in America or Canada or as Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent? 2) Do we want them to prepare themselves here for a future life in a free Ukraine or do we want them to take an active and full part in everything that being an American or Canadian implies. Our youth cannot accomplish both. Like it or not, there are many value differences between the Anglo-Saxon and Ukrainian worlds. While these differences are not crucial, attempts at reconciliation often lead to what has been described as "marginal" living. "Too often," writes Prof. Paul Yuzyk, "these 'marginal' people who cannot reconcile themselves with the culture of their parents, for which they have lost respect, fall into moral anarchy. Too often, they develop an inferiority complex and anti-social attitudes. The loss of a set of values which is not firmly replaced by another set, causes demoralization of the individual and disorganization in the communities."[1]

The answer to the question "what do we want" is tied in with the question "why." We must be very clear on this point. If we expect our youth to know Ukrainian history, to speak fluent Ukrainian, to read Ukrainian classics with ease and to take an active part in Ukrainian community life, we must also be prepared to tell them why. "Because I say so," or "it's your moral obligation to Ukraine" may work for a time... perhaps until our young people reach the age of 14. After this age, however, our young people demand something a little more substantial than patriotic phrases from a by-gone era. **Za Slavu Ukrainy** doesn't mean a thing if our youth don't see the connection between Ukraine's glory and what we want them to do. They begin to wonder how much their attending dull Ukrainian concerts, dull Ukrainian meetings, dull Ukrainian picnics, and marching around in uniforms really helps Ukraine. I wonder how many members of our older generation would have been excited over the Ukrainian national movement if, after being refused access to a gun or to underground cells, they were told that **their** job was to attend Ukrainian **"akademias"** where someone forty years their senior sweated through an hour long dissertation on the importance of action!

What Can We Reasonably Expect?

This is our most crucial question and the basis for setting up a plan of action. To be in a position to arrive at an intelligent answer, there are a number of facts which must be considered.

In the first place, we must realize that our youth lives in North America in a society that can be briefly described as:

1) Affluent — despite President Johnson's current "war on poverty," North America today is the richest and most materially comfortable continent in the history of the world. While, in and of itself, affluence is a positive good, there is also a negative aspect... the emphasis on a value system that is materialistically oriented. If we are to believe our popular literature, most North Americans are "status seekers" and "pyramid climbers" living in a "naked society" influenced by "hidden persuaders" and "privacy invaders."

2) **Pragmatic** — "truth" in North America is gradually becoming "that which works." More and more of our absolute and universal values are now open to questions, especially among our intellectuals, the so-called "leadership community" living in the "mainstream" of American thinking. The best example of an absolute value that is now suspect is loyalty to one's country. Twenty years ago, Americans and Canadians perished by the hundreds of thousands to preserve our way of life. Today, thousands are beginning to wonder if maybe it really is "better to be red than dead."

3) **Collective**—Equality, especially in America, is gradually replacing freedom as the sine qua non of living in a democracy. Individualism is frowned upon, while the will of the majority (as determined by our ubiquitous polls) is becoming the supreme arbiter of what we should all want and value. In a society that some sociologists have described as "a lonely crowd," the supreme goal is "adjustment" while differences, especially ethnic differences, are considered out of the mainstream of our culture.

The values of the affluent, pragmatic, and collective society just described are molding our youth. At the same time they are supposedly experiencing all of the impact of a population explosion, a sex revolution, the dissemination of our natural resources, a decline in moral values, the changing role of the woman, and the increased incidence of mental illness, lung cancer, heart disease, and hepatitis. All this while on the brink of imminent nuclear annihilation! Is it any wonder that our young people appear somewhat unstable? In the words of Prof. Talcott Parsons: "both the nature of the American value pattern and the nature of the process of change going on in society make for considerable difficulties in the personal adjustment of individuals."[2]

In the second place, we must realize that in addition to the social change that is affecting our youth, there is the factor of adolescence, and extremelly bewildering period of life for our young people. "Adolescence," writes one psychologist, is "a period of rapid growth in bodily development, and of equally rapid change in emotional life, social development, moral attitudes and intellectual abilities."[3] Lasting from approximately the ages of 13 to 21, adolescence is a period of re-evaluation of previously accepted values and standards of behavior. For most young people, it is a period during which they seek and most desperately need, a meaning in life. It is also marked by a general ambivalence towards the adult world. "This ambivalence," writes Prof S.N. Eisenstadt," is manifest on the one hand, in a striving to communicate with the adult world and receive its recognition; on the other hand, it appears in certain dispositions to accentuate the differences between them and the adults and to oppose the various roles allocated to them by the adults... the exploration of the actual meaning of major cultural values in their relation to the reality of the social world becomes one of the adolescent's main problem. This exploration may lead in many directions—cynicism, idealistic youth rebellion, deviant ideology and behavior, or a gradual development of a balanced identity."

(To be Continued)

[1] Yuzyk, Paul, **The Ukrainians in Manitoba. A Social History**, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1953, p. 208.

[2] Parsons, Talcott, "Youth in the Context of American Society," **Youth: Change and Challenge**, Erik H. Ericson, ed., Basic Books, N. Y., 1963, p. 101.

[3] Cole, Luella, "Adolescence," **Encyclopedia of Psychology**, Philip Harriman, ed., Citadel Press, N. Y., 1946, p. 3.

American Press Coverage Of Shevchenko Monument Dedication In Washington

Eisenhower Unveils Shevchenko Statue

By ROBERT LEWIS

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday unveiled Washington's Taras Shevchenko statue as nearly 100,000 anti-Communist Ukrainian Americans and Canadians cheered and applauded.

The ceremony climaxed a colorful two-and-three-quarter-hour parade that traveled a 16-block-long route. Police estimate about 35,000 persons participated.

The 73-year-old former Chief Executive flew by helicopter from his Gettysburg home to officiate at the dedication.

Despite a cruelly scorching sun, he stayed to the very end of the hour-and-forty minute exercise at the base of the $250,000 statue at Twenty-third and P strets N. W.

Standing beneath an umbrella put up to protect him from the sun, the former President said he hoped erection of the monument in the Nation's Capital would help "kindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men."

"Dedicated to Freedom"

Such a movement, he said, should be a "never-ending one" whose aim should be "dedicated to the independence and freedom of peoples of all captive nations of the entire world."

Speaking vigorously, Mr. Eisenhower said the "outpouring of lovers of freedom to salute a Ukrainian hero far exceeds my expectations."

In what appeared to be an obvious warning to Soviet Russian and Chinese leaders, the former President said, "We can be sure that this Nation will, with its valued allies, sustain the strength — spiritual, economic and military—to foil any ill-advised attempt by dictators to seize any area where the love of freedom lives and blazes."

The former President was surrounded by Ukrainian American officials, Democratic and Republican members of Congress and Ukrainian church dignitaries on a platform in front of the 14-foot bronze statue.

Authorized in 1960

The monument and its quarter-acre park were authorized in a 1960 bill enacted by Congress and signed by Mr. Eisenhower while he was President.

All funds for erection of the statue and its surrounding park and fountain were raised voluntarily by Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

Taras Shevchenko, who died more than 100 years ago, is revered as the Ukrainian Nation's foremost hero-poet and symbol of freedom.

Ukrainian spectators and participants in the parade and dedication poured into Washington last night and early today by a special train, hundreds of chartered buses, planes and private cars.

Wore Native Garb

Many wore the colorful Ukrainian national costume and others, including youngsters, were khaki-clad in uniforms of Ukrainian organizations.

Dozens of cities in the United States and Canada were represented. Many persons said they had traveled all night to arrive in time for the parade. Many were being unloaded along Independence Avenue, at the south edge of the Ellipse, after the parade had started, but succeeded in joining the line of march.

Deputy Chief of Police W. J. Liverman, who was in charge of traffic, estimated about 35,000 were in the parade and jammed the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and P street area, just south of Massachusetts avenue, during the dedication.

Dr. Dobriansky Presides

Presiding at the dedication was Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, a Georgetown University professor and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The welcoming address and introduction of former President Eisenhower was delivered by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University, president of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, which sponsored the ceremonies.

Other speakers at the dedication included Representative Derwinski, Republican of Illinois; Representative Dulski, Democrat of New York; Representative Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, and Representative Flood, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dulski said Shevchenko stands as a "symbol of freedom, and against tyranny, for all mankind."

(Courtesy of
The Washington Star,
June 28, 1964)

36,000 Ukrainian Americans March In Heat to Unveiling of Poet's Statue

By GEORGE EAGLE and BART BARNES

Searing heat and 36,000 marching Ukrainian Americans came to Washington yesterday, jangling the nerves of motorists but lifting the hearts of parade lovers.

The marchers came in 200 buses and hundreds of cars to celebrate the unveiling of the statue of poet-hero Taras Shevchenko by marching from the Ellipse past the White House to the statue site at 22d and P sts. nw.

To cope with traffic tangles, detours and lost Ukrainians, 700 policemen stood duty. No major incidents were reported.

The parade and statue-unveiling ceremonies delayed some drivers as much as an hour. Traffic tangles made the 91-degree heat seem worse.

At St. Matthew's Cathedral guests arrived for the 10 o'clocking wedding of Geneve Suzanne Murnane and photographer Fred J. Maroon and waited. And waited. The wedding got off 25 minutes late and another wedding that followed was delayed also.

Inspector Charles L. Wright said 100 cars had to be towed away from temporary no-parking zones.

The Ukrainian Americans came from as far as Michigan. After their long march from the Ellipse to the statue, they broke ranks to look for refreshment.

A restaurant across 22d st. from the statue did a land-office business and stores along P st. also tried to keep up with the unaccustomed rush on beer, soft drinks, ice cream and sandwiches. One place was reported to be getting $1 a beer.

Down Connecticut Avenue a few blocks from the ceremony, a record shop quickly adjusted to the opportunity by prominently displaying records of Ukrainian music.

At one point enough persons were feeling faint from the heat for police to start calling taxis to carry away the indisposed.

Police Pvt. Charles J. Rusinak was half-dragged and half ran for 150 feet when his arm was caught in a car which he had tried to stop from entering the parade zone. A bus driver then tried to chase the determined driver but lost him.

The 700 policemen were supplied with box lunches of chicken, which this time did not spoil as some had during the civil rights march on Washington last August.

Once yesterday, the police braced for what looked like trouble. After the statue-unveiling ceremony, about 2000 men started marching again, this time along P st. toward their buses and hotels. They looked determined.

However, they dispersed agreeably when told their parade permit had expired.

Inspector Wright called all of the marchers "a well-behaved group."

(Continued on Page 4)

Elena Ratushny Wed To Henry Schroeder In Union, N.J.

UNION, N. J. (Special). — On August 8, 1964 Miss Elena Anita Ratushny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ratushny of Union, N. J., was married to Henry John Schroeder, Jr. of the same city in a ceremony which attracted over 200 guests. The nuptial ceremony was held at St. Michael's Church in Union, with the Rev. John Palisits officiating. After the wedding ceremony, a reception and dinner were held at the Twin City Restaurant in Elizabeth, N. J. The newlyweds went on a honeymoon to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They will make their home in King of Prussia, Pa. (near Valley Forge).

Miss Ratushny graduated from Chestnut Hill College in Philadelphia summa cum laude, with a B. S. in chemistry. While in college, she received an "achievement award" from the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society for highest scholastic achievement among chemistry students. Miss Ratushny also received an Honorable Mention from the National Science Foundation. As a music student, she gave a graduation recital on May 3, 1964. She is employed as a chemist at the Valley Forge Space Technology Center of the General Electric Co., in King of Prussia, Pa.

The groom, Mr. Henry J. Schroeder, graduated from the Newark College of Engineering with a B.S. in electrical engineering. He is now employed at the Valley Forge Space Technology of the General Electric Co. in King of Prussia. He will pursue his graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Schroeder is a member of UNA Branch 413, where her mother is secretary.

Anna Koval Winner of 1964 Car In Jersey City Drawing

The first drawing under the auspices of the SS. Peter and Paul Holy Name Society was held recently in Jersey City, N. J. for the benefit of the $3 million Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia, Pa., currently under construction.

First Prize, a 1964 Jet Star Oldsmobile 4 door Sedan was won by Mrs. Anna Koval of 478 Grand St., New York City, with the lucky No. 1033.

The winning ticket was sold by Mrs. Pauline Balutianski of Jersey City to her sister Mrs. Koval, who purchased it reluctantly at the time. However, Mrs. Koval stipulated that in the event she won the car, it would be tendered as a gift to her married daughter, residing in Nutley, N. J., which promise was kept. Mrs. Koval is the mother of Teddi Anne Koval, an active member of the N. Y. Council of L.U.C.-U.S. She also, was present when the keys to the new car were turned over by Very Rev. Anthony Borsa, Spiritual Moderator of the H. N.S. to her mother on July 4, 1964 in Jersey City.

Winners of the J. Transistor radios were as follows: No. 1812 — W. Danne, 33-15 28th Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; No. 2259 B. Murphy, 182 Griffith St., Jersey City; No. 3173, W. Sanyshyn, 62 Sussex St., Jersey City; No. 3582, P. Pawchak, 106 Bartholdi Ave., Jersey City and No. 4340, T. Fallon, 249 Arlington Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

The 12 Table Radios were won by:—No. 733, R. Scofield, Box 234 Uptown Hoboken, N.J., No. 793, M. Perchun, 33 Long St., Jersey City; No. 799, P. Mishak, 33 Long St., Jersey City; No. 1301, C. Colas, 126 Steuben St., Jersey City; No. 1314, H. Kahn, 14 Collins Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.; No.1383, F. Labiak, 21-61 36th St., Astoria, L. I.; No. 1678, C. Izdanowicz, 500 First St., Harrison, N. J. No. 2278, J. Morah, 407 Cator Ave., Jersey City; No. 3085, A. Lesko, 191 Pine St., Jersey City; No. 4488, M. Lukow, 23850 Hollander, Dearborn, Mich.; No. 4985, R. Duka, 2685 Kennedy Blvd, Jersey City; and No. 5051, A. Sullivan, 20 Fulton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

The drawing concluded as a huge financial success, even beyond the fondest expectations of any member of the committee, including the general chairman, Michael Pezdrey.

A tremendous effort was put forth by every member of the Committee during the short cycle of only 3 months. In addition, excellent cooperation was rendered by individual members from other Parish organizations, namely; St. Mary Sisterhood (Downtown and Uptown Branches), Providence Ass'n and the Ukrainian National Ass'n. Splendid support was also given by the L.U.C.-U.S.A. and the U.Y.L.-N.A. memberships. Specifically, the National Board of L.U.C. and the Executive Boards of the U.Y.L.-N.A. and the Foundation came through most handsomely. Last, but not least paid returns were received from the following cities: — Newark, N.J., Irvington, N.J., Chicago, Ill., Bethlehem, Pa., Chesapeake City, Md., Youngstown, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pa., Detroit Mich., and Owego, N.Y. and Palmerton, Pa.

As a result, a 99% plus actual paid distribution was affected from a potential 6000 tickets that were printed for circulation. Everyone that was approached realized that this drawing was for an excellent project and most worthy of their important financial support, without question.

The Jersey City H.N.S. is forever grateful to all who contributed their personal time toward this drawing so that it would succeed. Also, all contributors were even more appreciated, since each and everyone came through, when it counted the most. This combined cooperative spirit insured success for another project that can be termed, second to none and which will continue to provide for the spiritual welfare of our Ukrainian people.

In conclusion and for the record, any and all sacrifices made for the above charitable purpose will eventually be returned to each individual participant in one way, manner or form through the generous Graces of God always granted to the deserving of our Faithful.

Michael Steblecki
(Publicity Director)

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Ukrainian Girl Busy As Summer Ambassador

Oksana Senycia

The first foreign exchange student from the Buffalo area will spend the summer in Birmingham, England studying the English way of learning and living. Seventeen-year-old Miss Oksana Senycia left by ship recently on the start of her exchange mission.

Miss Senycia, better known as Sandy, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Senycia of 41 Hinman Ave. Buffalo N. Y. Her trip is being sponsored by the American Field Service Division of the Riverside High School and Community Association.

Sandy just completed her junior year at Riverside High and will return for her senior year in the fall. While in England, she will be the guest of the Francis J. Ashford family.

The Ashfords have a 16-year-old daughter, which should allow for some interesting teenage exchange of ideas. Life in Riverside will be compared to the average teenage existence in Birmingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Senycial met after both were forced into German labor camps in 1942 from their native Ukraine. They married in 1946 and Sandy was born in Munich, Germany in 1947.

The Senycias came to this country in 1950 and settled in Black Rock. Sandy graduated from School 81 where her 12-year-old sister, Jean, is a student also.

Next fall, the opening of Riverside High School activity should be spiced with a first hand account of similar teen doings in England. The attractive Miss Senycia will be a popular figure as she relives her summer job as an ambassador.

That is if she has time. Last year she was vice president of the Junior Class, chairman of the AFS Committee, won three sports letters and was chosen outstanding junior of the year.

Next year she will be vice president of the student council and treasurer of the Girls Small Council.

Oksana, her parents and sister Jeanne are all members of UNA Branch 304 in Buffalo, N. Y.

Eugenia M. Stashynsky Graduates With Honors

Eugenia M. Stashynsky

Miss Eugenia Maria Stashynsky, daughter of Mrs. Maria and the late Dr. Volodymyr Stashynsky, a physician of Lviv, Ukraine, was the recepient of a Bachelor of Arts degree in German from Rutgers University in Newark, N.J., at the annual commencement exercises held on Wednesday, June 3,1964.

An honors student majoring in modern languages with concentration in German, Miss Stashynsky is a "cum Laude" graduate having earned special recognition for outstanding achievements in scholarship. She was one of the nineteen students who were awarded the gold Phi Beta Kappa key, symbol of excellence in scholarship. The selected group of recepients have the privilege of life membership in this the oldest and most respected Greek letter organization.

In addition to her proficiency in academic studies, Miss Stashynsky distinguished herself in extra-curricular activities, particularly in dancing of both classical and folk variety, which she has been pursuing since early childhood. It was this medium that brought her many accolades from Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian audiences alike. As an employee of Soyuzivka during the summer vacations, she has appeared on many occasions at this popular UNA resort in choreographic numbers of her own creation. Her performances were always received with enthusiasm and admiration.

Eugenia's mother, Mrs. Maria Stashynsky, is a long-time employee of the Svoboda administrative staff. Both are members of the UNA, Branches # 25 and 27.

Wins National Scholarship

Mary Ann Liteplo

Mary Ann Lipteplo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Liteplo of New Hyde Park, Long Island, a recent graduate of Sacred Heart Academy, Hempstead, Long Island, achieved honors by being awarded a four year Sperry and Hutchinson National Scholarship as a result of a competitive examination. With this grant Mary Ann plans to enter St. John's University as an education major and aims to teach mathematics on the high school level

Mary Ann, a National Honor Society member, was an honor student all four of her high school years. She was a reporter on her school newspaper "Cordette" and also active in various extra-curricular activities such as Library Club, Latin Club, Legion of Mary and the tutoring program in mathematics.

Outside of school, Mary Ann is a member of the "Dumka" chorus of New York and the corresponding secretary of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Club of St. Vladimir's Church in Hempstead, where she, her two younger sisters, Jeanne and Barbara and parents are parishioners.

Mary Ann is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 361, New York City.

Missing Person

I am looking for Cousins **IVAN HRYVIN** and his sister **MARYNA** who left Galicia for America about 50 years ago with their mother **ANNA HRYVIN**, born **KUDLOWSKA**. I would be happy to hear from someone who knew about them.

M. KUDLOWSKA
c/o Mr. R. H. Bartlett
1598 Mass. Avenue
Lexington, Mass.

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

Record Entries for the Olympics

New York—A record number of entries have been sent in to participate in the Tokyo Olympic games, October 10-24. The number of entries received so far is 94. Previous high was 84 in the 1960 Rome Olympiad.

Tokyo Olympic officials expect more entries to be received, which will have to be referred to the International Olympic Committee, since the deadline for entries was August 16 at midnight. It is expected that they will be accepted, if received without too much delay. The indications are that some 7,000 officials and athletes will participate in the first Olympic games ever to be held in Asia.

The Olympic village, which the Japanese officials claim is the best in all Olympiads, will be opened officially on September 15 and closed on November 5.

Japan will participate in all 20 events. They are track and field, boating, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, fencing, soccer, gymnastics, weightlifting, field hockey, judo, wrestling, diving and swimming, modern pentathlon, equestrian events, shooting, volleyball, water polo and yachting.

Judo and volleyball were added to the program of Japan's request but will be dropped in the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico City.

Following Japan in the number of most events of competition are United States, Soviet Union, East and West Germany, and Italy, all in 18 sports; Australia and Hungary in 17; England in 16 and South Korea, Mexico, Switzerland and the United Arab Republic in 15.

The Soviet Union and the United States are not competing in soccer and field hockey. Germany is out of basketball and volleyball and Italy is out of hockey and volleyball. Australia is not taking part in basketball, soccer and volleyball.

England is out of basketball, soccer, volleyball and water polo.

Olympic Torch On Way

A special plane of the Japan Airlines will bring the Olympic flame from Athens to the Tokyo Olympic games. The torch will be lit early at dawn in the ancient temple of Hera at Olympia. The flame then will be carried by Greek athletes in relays to the Athens airport and handed to the Japanese officials.

The plane will stop at several Asian countries while on way to Japan. The trip is expected to take 15 days.

Inter FC May Not Play South American Champ

The European Soccer champion Inter FC of Milan, is thinking seriously about cancelling a two-game series with the champion of South America for the unofficial title of the best team in the world.

The reason given for this turn of events is the new ruling which specifies that a third game, if necessary, must be played on a neutral ground within 72 hours after the end of the second game. The old ruling provided for a third game, if necessary, to be played on the same field as the second game (in this case Inter's own ground) only 48 hours later.

The championship of South America has been won by Independiente of Argentina, which defeated Nacional of Uruguay in a two-game final series, 2-2 and 1-0.

ECPSL To Operate Next Year

According to reports in the Canadian press the Eastern Canada Professional Soccer League will operate next year despite rumors that two of the five teams in the loop were to fold. "There is no question but that the league will operate next year," said Bill Simpson, President of the League.

The official admitted that there were many rumors but advised that the less attention paid to the rumor-mongers the better. The league hopes to expand next year to eight teams with the inclusion of Rochester, Detroit and London, Ont. The same official also ruled out any possibility for a combination of three ECPSL teams to play in the International Soccer League in New York.

Anna Reahl Dies Suddenly

Mrs. Anna Reahl of Jackson Heights, N. Y. died suddenly at the age of 54 on August 17 in St. John's Hospital, Elmhurst, N. Y. Mrs. Reahl is survived by her husband, Harry Reahl, her son, Harry Jr., her mother, Mrs. Anastasia Savaryn, a brother, Bohdan (Ben) Bezkorowajny, and a grandson. Mrs. Savaryn was first married to the late Miketka Bezkorowajny, the father of Mrs. Reahl, and later married Michael Savaryn, a nephew of Bishop Neil Savaryn of Canada.

Funeral services were held at the Holy Ghost Church, North Brooklyn, on August 20. Burial was at St. John's Cemetery, Middle Village, N. Y.

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Ukrainians Make Eisenhower Feel 'Like I Were Back in Politics'

(Concluded from Page 3)

By PHIL CASEY

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower received an ovation when he spoke at ceremonies for the unveiling of the bronze statue of the 19th century Ukrainian poet Taras Grigoriyevich Shevchenko at 22d and P sts. nw. yesterday afternoon.

Thanking the crowd of about 36,000 Ukrainians from this country, Canada, Latin America and Europe for its warm welcome, Mr. Eisenhower said: "You make me feel almost like I were back in politics."

The parade began at 10 a.m. at the Ellipse and ended shortly after noon at 22d and P sts. nw. after a march up 15th st., Pennsylvania ave. and 23d sts. nw.

The former President praised Shevchenko's poetry and his fight for freedom, saying the poet "expressed eloquently man's undying determination to fight for freedom and his unquenchable faith in ultimate victory."

He said the statue, a 14-foot figure on a 10-foot base, speaks to "millions of oppressed persons" in Eastern Europe and "gives them constant encouragement to struggle forever against Communist tyranny, until, one day, final victory is achieved, as it most surely will be."

He warned: "The touchstone of any free society is limited government, which does only those things which the people need and which they cannot do for themselves at all, or cannot do as well."

The parade and ceremonies were a demonstration against communism as well as a tribute to Shevchenko.

Nevertheless, the poet is beloved by Communists as well. The Soviet Union hails him as a fighter for the ideals of communism and the Ukrainians idolize him as a fighter for freedom from tyranny and the oppressoion of Communist states.

A high point of the celebration, aside from the former President's appearance, was the non-Ukrainian Royal Sabres drum and bugle corps, which swings. There were few spectators for the parade, but those who did turn out applauded that band all along the parade route.

Shevchenko became a Ukrainian hero when he wrote revolutionary verse and worked actively for a free union of Slavonic peoples under a republican form of government. A serf, he won freedom for himself and his family.

A Ukrainian from Canada was found in the hot crowd, wilting in the 90-degrees temperature. But he was glad to be there. Peter Besko, who is well acquainted with the works of Shevchenko, said, "I work in the streets for the city of Toronto. I am a laborer, but I know Shevchenko. Maybe half of these people have never read him, but they know him as a fighter for freedom, and that is enough."

Another man, down from New York, explained the Ukrainians' love for and knowledge of Shevchenko.

"In the Ukraine," he said, "even the poor people know of him. When I was young, even the very poor had two books: the Bible and the poems of Shevchenko."

The Washington Post
June 28, 1964

Ukrainians Have History Of Freedom-Seeking

The Ukrainian-born Americans and Americans of Ukrainian descent who came to Washington yesterday brought with them freedom-seeking traditions inherited from Cossacks and peasants.

Although Ukraine has been a Soviet Socialist Republic since 1920, the Ukrainian Americans retain a distinctive language, music and dress—all of which were in abundant evidence yesterday around the statue of Taras Shevchenko at 22d and P sts.

According to Orest Horodyskyj, a native of Ukraine and writer for the weekly newspaper **Ukrainian Life** in Chicago, about a million Ukrainian Americans now live in the United States, and some 40,000 were in Washington yesterday for the statue-unveiling ceremonies.

(Apparently, many of them remembered that **The Washington Post** had opposed the statue editorially last fall. Reporters from this newspaper who approached some of the marchers to the statue were met with invective, sneers or cold silence).

Horodyskyj said the main immigration of these people to America was about 90 years ago, and that most initially took jobs as farmers and laborers.

They now are concentrated in the urban centers of New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. About 80 per cent of them speak Ukrainian, a Slavic tongue, and youngsters could be heard talking in Slavic sounds around the statue.

The Washington Post
June 28, 1964

Artist Lytwyn Terms Work Stemming from 'School Of Necessity'

The Lytwyns admire the view from their terrace.

By DIANNE MODELL

Ringwood, N.J.—George Lytwyn enjoys telling people that he is not an artist but a man who transfers a lot of the things he loves into the various mediums of what people insist upon calling "art."

The mediums include oil painting, water colors, wood carvings and largest canvas of all, the house at 450 E. Skyline Lake Drive where Lytwyn, 55, and his wife live.

"Just Myself"

The house, which Lytwyn built himself is, to him only another example of impressions and "just myself."

Lytwyn, who is beginning to win recognition from local critics for his boldly hued landscapes and realistic wood carvings, shrinks from the mystery surrounding the art he produces in his "spare time."

If his style of art can be labelled by any name it would probably be called the school of necessity. It is necessity that Lytwyn credits as the force behind his accomplishments.

"Anyone who has an urge to create will end up doing something about it — if making things himself remains necessary to him," Lytwyn said.

He's Stone Mason

Lytwyn, who works at a full-time job as a stone mason in Bloomingdale, has had his work displayed at the Ringwood artists exhibition and at the Windbeam exhibition. A widening trickle of requests for paintings, sculpture work, and even houses have been coming to him.

Disclaiming the title of professional artist, Lytwyn said he enjoys painting and he accomplishes most of his work in about an hour daily after work and on week-ends.

His formula seems to be "the urge to create," "an appreciation of color and pattern," which he said he was "lucky enough to be born with," and the everpresent "necessity."

Everywhere one looks in his home there are paintings, sometimes bold and clearly defined landscapes and sometimes subtly shaded watercolor paintings of trees and mountains.

"Many people today do not have the opportunity to discover whether they can be artistic. As children, they are given everything, even amusement and no responsibility," he said.

No Training

He explained that he had no professional training in art but during his boyhood in the Carpathian Mountains of Ukraine found it necessary to make things in order to have the luxury of toys, games, and pictures of the mountains he loved.

Later, he was trained to be a school teacher but, disclaiming another myth about the artist, said he loved physical labor and being outdoors and began working in construction.

When the Soviets invaded Ukraine, Lytwyn was drafted into the Russian army. In 1941 he ended up a prisoner of war in Saxony, Germany where he remained until World War II was over.

In Saxony he learned masonry and met and married his wife Anne. In 1950, under the auspices of his sister and brother-in-law, he came to America where he worked as a presser in Pompton Lakes under the sponsorship-of-immigrants program.

A memory of the mountains and lakes near his home in Ukraine, he said, drew him to the site for his house on the east side of Skyline at the foot of the Ramapo Mountains.

"The house is not any particular type, it is just a collection of things I like," he said.

The house which gives the impression of being a combination of an imaginative castle, a Swiss country house and an innovation of someone who appreciates a good view of mountain and lake was built by Lytwyn in three years during his week-ends while he was working as a presser.

From a tiny porch jutting in the direction of the lake, the Lytwyns have a view that allows them to peer over a series of foothills to nearby woods.

"I know the idea is to fit buildings into the terrain but this way the balance is perfect and I built the house to fit the mountain," Lytwyn explained.

To demonstrate this, the Lytwyns proudly led the way into the cellar where the artist's work room is located.

The rear wall of the basement not only backs up to the mountain but allows it to come into the house. The wall is built with a circular piece cut out where a boulder enters the room.

What is Lytwyn's most remarkable piece of work? According to Mrs. Lytwyn it is a rustic crucifix carved of wood with an expression reminiscent of works of Salvatore Dali.

Lytwyn said a table with "feet" was his most unusual piece of work. The table he pointed out rests on bended legs which end in long Egyptian-looking "feet" complete with toes.

"An artist must have a sense of humor, too," Lytwyn explained.

(Courtesy of **Paterson News**, August 14, 1964)

Tragic Story of a Ukrainian Refugee

Editor's Note: The following story appeared in the August 2, 1964 issue of **The Washington Star**, and deals with a tragic case of a Ukrainian intellectual who was placed in an asylum. Although his name is not given, it is known that he came to Washington, D. C. from Minneapolis, Minn. to the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument on June 27, 1964, and that he is an intellectual who speaks several foreign languages. Perhaps this story will reach some of his friends or relatives in Minneapolis who could help him in distress.

Excerpts from the article, entitled, "Two Men Meet in Court, Who Met in Nazi Days," and written by Brian Kelly, follow:

In Arlington County Court the petty cases droned on. A man charged with assault; two others in a brawl, a vagrant... Then, a short, powerfully-built figure charged with throwing rocks at Potomac River fishermen one Saturday morning.

The bailiff taking the defendants before the bench looked at the rock-thrower, who was trying to make himself understood in broken English. There was something familiar about the bull-horn voice, the squat figure.

The bailiff, Edward L. Faldowski, recalled a poignant scene outside a newly liberated German concentration camp in Austria 19 years before.

A column of emaciated Gestapo captives was marching out the gate and down a dusty road to be interviewed by their American liberators and then sorted out by nationalities.

But the American GIs were unable to understand one of the released prisoners, a homeless refugee from Western Ukraine. Navy man Faldowski, who speaks Polish, was called over to translate.

Now, almost 20 years later in the Arlington court room, the deputy sheriff realized the man charged with stoning the Potomac fishermen was the same lonely refugee.

In a loud voice, the defendant acknowledged the rock-throwing incident. The fishermen were Russians, he thought, out to kill him. He gave Judge Ken McFarlane Smith a letter addressed to President Johnson and carrying a warning for the President against the Russians.

The stranger with the number 154899 tatooed on his left arm told Judge Smith he was a publisher, and was proud to be living near the statue of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian poet-martyr, at the corner of P and 22nd streets N. W. in Washington.

He said he came to Washington from Minneapolis, where he spent 13 years. According to United States Immigration Service records, No. 154899 became an American citizen in Federal District Court at Minneapolis in 1956.

Holding the letter in his hand, Judge Smith asked him if he came to Washington in hopes of seeing the President. The defendant said yes.

Tells of Meeting

At this point, Bailiff Faldowski stepped forward to tell Judge Smith that he remembered the refugee from their brief meeting outside the concentration camp. What Mr. Faldowski recalled of the interview is this:

The Ukrainian had been in the 69th Polish Infantry Regiment, crushed by the Nazi invasion of Poland. No. 154899 was briliantly educated, spoke 12 languages, edited foreign language dictionaries, lived on a large farm at Rohatyn in Western Ukraine.

When his infantry regiment was shattered by the Germans, he had fled home—to meet the onrushing Russian Army. The Red Army killed his family; his 5-year-old son was finished by a soldier who jammed a grenade in the child's belt and pulled the pin.

Fleeing again, the refugee was captured by the Nazis, who tattooed the number on his arm, subjected him to continued beatings and forced him to work in five concentration camps, among them Auschwitz and Dachau.

After his liberation, the homeless captive was placed in a DP (displaced persons) camp, until somehow he found a sponsor and migrated to America.

Except for Mr. Faldowski's recollection of their chance encounter in 1945, the refugee's bruising experiences at the hands of the Gestapo and a Red occupation army would have gone unnoticed altogether in the near-by Virginia suburb.

Russell R. Outlaw, the janitor at the refugee's apartment, remembered the stranger's arrival July 3. The man with a foreign accent had only a few things to move in, some papers, a boxlike press camera ... the little black suitcase. It seemed funny, somebody taking that apartment all alone.

"I say, 'you by yourself?' and he say, 'Yes, I am by myself,'" Mr. Outlaw recalled.

The little black suitcase? "He goes out in the mornings with the suitcase, and he comes back in the evenings with the suitcase under his arm."

Sent to Hospital

Downstairs in the basement, a man with a dog recalls the newcomer was friendly; he joined the men on the front stoop in the evenings for small talk as darkness fell, But he never said much about himself: where he worked, where he came from.

"He is always taking pictures with his camera. He goes up and down the block taking those pictures," the basement dweller said. He took a shot of the man in the basement and his white dog, too.

What the refugee's apartment acquaintances failed to realize the other day was that he was gone. Three days after his court appearance in Arlington, No.154899 was on his way to Southwestern State Hospital at Marion, Va., where he now is undergoing mental observation.

Under Virginia law, he could be committed there indefinitely if the State doctors find him mentally ill. He would be released when considered cured.

Ironically again, it was Mr. Faldowski's duty to drive No. 154899 to the institution at Marion, Va.

'Life' Magazine's Silence on Shevchenko Statue Unveiling Questioned

Editors Note: In a letter to the editor of **Life**, Dr. Michael J. Kozak of Minneapolis questioned the magazine's lack of coverage of the Shevchenko memorial dedication ceremonies in Washington on June 27. Dr. Kozak's letter as well as Mr. Thompson's reply are reprinted below.

Mr. Edward K. Thompson, Editor, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I would appreciate your point of view on the following subject:

On June 27, 1964, in Washington, D. C., a statue was unveiled by our former President Dwight D. Eisenhower dedicated to Taras Shevchenko—the great Ukrainian poet, humanitarian and champion of liberty.

The erection of this statue was authorized by the 86th U.S. Congress, and President Eisenhower signed this resolution into law.

The late President John F. Kennedy also supported the honoring of this great man, praising him in the following words: "I am pleased to add my voice to those honoring the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. We honor him for his rich contribution to the culture not only of Ukraine which he loved so well and described so eloquently, but of the whole world. His work is a noble part of our historical heritage."

The Americans of Ukrainian descent proudly acknowledged this noble resolution of our Congress and the support of our President by raising the necessary funds to build and to unveil the statue for this great champion of freedom on the 150th anniversary of his birth.

Former President of the United States Harry S. Truman agreed to serve as a Chairman of Honorary Committee consisting of a large number of nationally prominent Americans, among them former Vice-president, Richard M. Nixon.

Approximately 100,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent from all corners of the United States, lead by the highest representatives of their churches participated in the solemn unveiling ceremonies performed by the 34th President of the United States Dwight D. Eisenhower.

June 27, 1964, was proclaimed as "Shevchenko Day" by District of Columbia Commissioner the Hon. Walter Dobriner, urging all citizens of the District of Columbia to participate with Americans of Ukrainian descent in the unveiling ceremonies of the Shevchenko Memorial.

Being unable to participate in this celebration, and as a long time subscriber of **Life**, I eagerly waited for your presentation of this event. To my surprise and great regret, the editors of **Life** decided to brush off this national event with silence.

I thought a publication like yours has a responsibility toward all citizens of the United States and is obligated to report all national news as they come, whether some of the editors like them or not, approve of them or disapprove.

Such silence means to me only one thing—suppression of news, a practice that is foreign to our way of life.

I feel that a respectable journal of such a wide circulation and influence like yours should be always fair and factual.

I would greatly appreciate your explanation.

Sincerely yours,
Michael J. Kozak, M.D.

Dear Dr. Kozak:

Let me assure you that **Life** did not "brush off" the ceremonies on Shevchenko Day. We had pictures of the unveiling but the space available for current news pictures in any given issue is limited and the pictures of the ceremonies, we felt, were not as good as the other news pictures we published.

We try to make a selection of pictures which we feel gives our readers an overall look at the week's events. Although some of our readers may not agree with our choice, we do try to be fair.

Sincerely,
Edward K. Thompson
Editor

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QUALIFICATIONS: This competition is open to any player of Ukrainian origin, whose club is a member of USCAK. — Single matches are scheduled in the following categories — WOMEN, MEN, OLD-BOYS, JUNIORS (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while Old-boys are those over 40 years of age.

Registration for the tennis matches, including the name, age, category and the fee of $2.50 should be sent to:

Mr. Bohdan RAK, 43-21 49th Street,
Long Island City 4, N.Y., Tel.: TW 8-7685.

Registrations should be sent not later than AUGUST 27, 1964. No additional applications will be accepted before the competition, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time at a meeting in New York.

Reservations for accomodations should be made by the participants themselves, by writing to:

SOYUZIVKA, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate
KERHONKSON, N.Y.

Roll call of players is scheduled for 9 A.M. on SATURDAY, September 5, at Club Veselka.

SWIMMING COMPETITION

for USCAK CHAMPIONSHIPS

COMPETITIVE events will be announced after all registration cards have been received.

Qualification for juniors is age 16 or below. All competitors are limited to two individual events.

Registrations for the meet, stating name and age of the participant should be sent to:

Mr. Bohdan RAK, 43-21 49th Street,
Long Island City 4, N.Y., Tel.: TW 8-7685.

Registrations should be sent not later than SEPTEMBER 3, 1964.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors, by writing to:

SOYUZIVKA, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate
KERHONKSON, N.Y.

Roll call of all participants in the meet will take place at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, September 5.

The 5-3-1 point system will be used in all events. Double points will be awarded in the relays.

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