

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENDS MESSAGE TO UKRAINIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Upon being informed that plans are under way to place certain documents into the crypt of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C., President Lyndon B. Johnson issued a statement to all Ukrainian Americans congratulating them for their accomplishments and for the erection of the monument in honor of Ukraine's Poet-Laureate.

In his message the President stated that "it is most appropriate that here in the capital city of this great and free republic a statue of Shevchenko should have been erected to serve as a reminder to all the living, and those who follow us, of his greatness."

In referring to Shevchenko, the President said that "he was more than a Ukrainian — he was a statesman and a citizen of the world. He was more than a poet — he was a valiant crusader for the rights and freedom of men."

The full text of the statement, issued on October 26, is reprinted below.

THE WHITE HOUSE Statement by the President

It is most fitting that those who love and admire Taras Shevchenko should meet to seal and place in the crypt of his statue certain documents which will be of interest to American citizens in years to come.

The love for the Ukrainian Poet Laureate is fully understandable and pride in his accomplishments wholly justifiable.

It is most appropriate that here in the capital city of this great and free republic a statue of Shevchenko should have been erected to serve as a reminder to all the living, and those who follow us, of his greatness.

Shevchenko well deserves the honors paid him. He was more than a Ukrainian — he was a statesman and citizen of the world. He was more than a poet — he was a valiant crusader for the rights



President Lyndon B. Johnson

and freedom of men. He used verse to carry on a determined fight for freedom. His poetry was of and for the people. It gave hope to those in despair and stirred to action those who might otherwise have been resigned to enslavement.

So widespread was his audience and so great his influence that his words were read and loved far beyond the frontiers of his own land. So valued were the copies of his poems that families struggled to own two books — the Bible and Shevchenko.

As a member of the United States Senate back in 1960, I sent a message to your organizations saying, "I would like to congratulate you for reasserting the spirit of freedom and liberty held by Ukrainians everywhere. I am convinced that the Democratic Party best serves the cause of Ukrainians everywhere in the world."

This is also my message to you in 1964. As President of the United States I renew my congratulations for your accomplishments and assure you that this nation and this government earnestly desire the return of freedom to all peoples from whom it is even now denied. And Shevchenko's poetry will serve as a constant reminder of this most important task.

October 26, 1964

SCHEMA ON ORIENTAL CHURCHES APPROVED BY COUNCIL FATHERS

By WALTER DUSHNYCK

ROME, October 23. — The vote on the seven parts of the schema was taken on Wednesday and Thursday, October 21 and 22, 1964, during which the Council Fathers voted on each part. Since there were very many votes specifying reservations, the schema was returned again to the Commission for the Oriental Churches which will take into consideration all reservations and amendments, and then again be submitted to a vote at the plenary session of the Council. However, since the vote was affirmative on all seven parts, it is expected that the final vote will approve the schema.

The fourth part on "Patriarchs" recognizes the principle that the Council or the Pope may establish new patriarchates whenever and wherever considerations warrant such an institution.

A great deal of time was devoted exclusively to discussions of the Schema on Oriental Churches, in which many prelates took part, including Metropolitan Joseph Slipyi. It was evident from the discussions that there is no proper understanding and appreciation of the Eastern Churches by the West, and this feeling was eloquently expressed by a number of Eastern-rite Council Fathers.

It is recalled that the ante-Preparatory Commissions had drawn up three schemas on the Oriental Churches. One of these, entitled, "The Unity of

the Church," was discussed during the first session in 1962. It was then decided that this text should form the basis of a schema on "Ecumenism" and of part of the schema on the Church ("De Ecclesia"). Both of these schemas were discussed during the second session of the Council in 1963. Subsequently, the Coordinating Committee decided that the Commission for the Oriental Churches prepare a special schema dealing exclusively with the Oriental Churches. On January 15, 1964 the Coordinating Commission ordered the further reduction of the schema to a small number of fundamental points, such as: 1) Individual Churches; 2) The Spiritual Patrimony of the Oriental Churches; 3) The Oriental Patriarchs; 4) The Discipline of the Sacraments; 5) Divine worship and 6) Relations with the Separated Brethren.

On Thursday, October 15, 1964, Cardinal Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Secretary of State of the Vatican and President of the Commission for the Oriental Churches, presented the schema for discussion. He stated that while there is substantial agreement in ecclesiastical discipline, the Eastern Churches have many things proper to themselves. Among these is the rite to be followed by those entering the Catholic Church from a separated Oriental Church. The prevailing legislation dating from

Sen. Goldwater Declares Support For Liberation of Ukraine, Other Captive Nations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, Republican Presidential candidate, stated that, if elected, he would use "every peaceful means — economic, diplomatic, persuasive, moral — to advance the freedom of the people of Ukraine" and that he would see to it that "the issues of Ukrainian independence and self-determination be raised at the United Nations."

The statement was made in a telegram of October 25 to Walter T. Darmopray, Chairman of the Ukrainian Section of the GOP Nationalities Division. It was occasioned by the proclamation of "Liberty Week," observed from October 25 to October 31. The message also explains Sen. Goldwater's absence from the Shevchenko monument unveiling in Washington on June 27, at the same time expressing his continued interest in the issuance of a Shevchenko Freedom Stamp.

The text of the telegram is reprinted below.

Walter T. Darmopray,

As we enter Liberty Week, October 25-31, I want you — as a leader in the Ukrainian American community — to know that I fully support the Republican Party Platform of 1964 on the liberation of captive nations. As President I would see that the issues of Ukrainian independence and self-determination will be raised in the United Nations. Because of the marriage of my daughter on June 27, I



Sen. Barry M. Goldwater

regret that I was unable to participate in the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko statue in Washington. However, you know of my continuing interest in the issuance of a Shevchenko Freedom Stamp, in the surcease of Soviet-Russian genocide of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and in the creation of a special House Committee on the captive nations. I shall use every peaceful means — economic, diplomatic, persuasive, moral — to advance the freedom of the people of Ukraine. We, who are committed to liberty abroad as well as at home, must work together to achieve our common objectives. We can begin now during our observations of Liberty Week and God willing, continue following the November elections until all peoples once again are free. Barry Goldwater.

Parma Junior High School Students Visit Shevchenko Memorial



During a two week period ending October 23, over 1,500 eighth grade pupils from the Parma, Ohio, city schools made their annual visit to Washington, D. C. The four junior high schools of Parma made individual 3-day tours of the city, taking in such sights as the White House, the Capitol, and the various Presidential Memorials.

An additional item on the agenda for Greenbriar Junior High School was a visit to the Shevchenko Memorial statue.

Pictured above is a part of the group which visited the statue. In uniform is Lt. Andrew Pohlichuk, a Parma fire official and safety director of the tour. Lt. Pohlichuk is a Ukrainian American. Next to Lt. Pohlichuk is Taras G. Szmaga, assistant director of the tour and an active member of the Ukrainian community. Parma school officials were very pleased with the interest shown by the students in Washington's newest statue.

1957, permits freedom of choice, but the schema recommends that such individuals should and must retain their former rite.

A second question, Cardinal Cicognani went on, was that of the form prescribed for the celebration of marriage. Since 1949 Eastern-rite members have been bound to a prescribed form, even when contracting with baptized non-Catholics. The Commission thought at first that a proper solution of the many problems arising could be provided in the faculties for Bishops to dispense from this form. However, it was ultimately decided that this canonical form would be required only for the licity, not the validity, of the marriage, provided a sacred minister is present. A third point is that of participation in non-

Catholic religious services, a problem which involves many specific points.

Subsequently Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko of Belgrade, read the much-reduced text of the Relatio. He pointed out that the Commission had at the beginning studied the recommendations of prelates and Catholic universities and had then prepared a kind of anthology of Oriental questions.

The present schema, Archbishop Bukatko went on, is composed of two parts: the first dealing with the discipline of the Oriental Churches, and the second with the union of the separated Eastern Christians. This schema is essential for the Ecumenical movement by promoting pastoral and ecumenical renewal in the East.

(Continued on Page 4)

46th Anniversary of Western Ukraine's Independence

NOVEMBER 1, 1918—NOVEMBER 1, 1964



Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine, where on November 1, 1918, the independence of Western Ukraine was proclaimed.

UCCA N. Dakota Branch Holds Convention

Belfield, N. D. — The triannual convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, North Dakota State Branch, was held on October 4 at Belfield, with delegates from Fargo, Minot, Bismarck, Minnewaukan, Drake, Kief and other towns in attendance.

Re-elected president of the branch was Dr. Anthony Zukovsky, of Steele, N. D., one of the founders and long time president of the Branch. In recognition of his many achievements, services to the Ukrainian American community and "dedicated efforts in behalf of the enslaved Ukrainian nation and the United States of America," Dr. Zukovsky was presented a special plaque by convention chairman S. Hlebichuk.

Others re-elected were N. M. Prokop, Belfield, and S. Hlebichuk, Bismarck, vice-presidents, Dr. N. Kohut, Jamestown, secretary-treasurer, J. Romanik, Washburn, general counsel, A. Dribbenky and C. Maslowsky, Wilton, members of the board. Newly-elected officers and board members are Dr. W. Skwarok, Hebron, vice-president, and P. Haverluk, E. Klym, J. Olynyk, Belfield, and P. Patrick, Wilton, directors. Named to the advisory board were Dr. B. Hordynsky, Drake, S. Popel, Fargo, Dr. J. Terlecky, Minnewaukan, L. Sheresky, Des Laes, M. Olynyk, Belfield, P. Brezden and J. Patrick, Wilton.

In his address Dr. Zukovsky reported on the progress made since the last convention and told of the extremely favorable response received from American officials in plans and projects undertaken by the UCCA.

Among the unanimously adopted resolutions was one which called on leaders of both American political parties to "steadily uphold the captive nations, including Ukraine, in their unending struggle for freedom and independence, and to give their support and assistance to Ukrainians and other peoples enslaved by Russian Communist tyranny and despotism."

Democrats of Ukrainian Division Participate in Kennedy Rally

POSTMASTER GENERAL GRONOUSKI ADDRESSES N. Y. GROUP

NEW YORK, N. Y. — National Chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the Democratic National Committee, Stephen J. Jarema and a group of Ukrainians including Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Bacad, Walter Atlas, William Chupa, Anastasia Brodin, and others took part in a rally for Robert F. Kennedy, candidate for New York State Senator, at the Polish National Hall on St. Marks Place, New York City, Wednesday evening. Postmaster General Gronouski, speaking in Polish and English, introduced Mr. Kennedy and recounted his long record of achievement as Attorney General and Chief Advisor to President Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy spoke at length of his deep concern for the people in Eastern Europe and stated that their struggle for freedom would meet with success. He stressed the courage of the people who were fighting communism on an every-day basis

and their strong religious ties which communism has not been able to break.

The Ukrainian delegation exchanged views with Mr. Kennedy and Postmaster General Gronouski about a number of matters, including the issuance of a Shevchenko Memorial stamp.

R. KUCHAR PUBLISHES COLLECTION OF POEMS A book of poems titled "The Hearts Aflame" (Palki Seratsia), written by Dr. Roman V. Kuchar of Fort Hays State College, has been published in London. Dr. Kuchar is assistant professor of languages at Fort Hays State. He writes under the name R. Volodymyr. Written in four parts, the book comprises 216 pages of rhymed and blank verse in the Ukrainian language. Dr. Kuchar plans to translate the poems into an English edition in the near future.

UNA SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING AT SOYUZIVKA

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The total membership of the Ukrainian National Association has passed the 84,000 mark in September of this year, reported Dr. Yaroslav Padoch at the UNA's Supreme Ex. Committee meeting held at "Soyuzivka" this past Sunday, October 25. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer, recalled that it was also this year that the UNA passed the 29 million mark in total assets.

The meeting, chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, was attended by all members of the Executive Committee, — Stephen Kuropas, Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Herman, Vice-Presidentess, in addition to Messrs. Lesawyer, Padoch and Slobodian, as well as Dr. Walter Gallan, and Peter Pucilo, Chairman and Secretary of the Auditing Committee, John Kokolski, member of that committee, Bohdan Zorych, Advisor and Head of the UNA Canadian office, Anthony Dragan, Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda, and Volodymyr Hirniak, regional organizer. Also sitting in on some parts of the meeting were William Hussar, Supreme Advisor, and William Popowych, both of Rochester, N. Y.

The president and the secretary reported on their recent travels to the western regions of the United States and Canada, visiting Ukrainian centers and meeting with local leaders and members of the UNA and other Ukrainian organizations. Both supreme officers also attended the annual conference of the National Fraternal Congress which was held in Seattle, Wash., late in September. Mr. Slobodian reported on his recent visits to Washington, Rochester, Providence, Bridgeport attending events sponsored by the UNA. Speaking on the UNA progress in Canada was Mr. B. Zorych who also outlined the perspectives of further growth and development, particularly in the western areas of the country. Mr. Kuropas and Mrs. Herman delivered their reports, as did other officers present at the meeting. Discussing the publication activity of the UNA, Mr. Dragan informed of the release of the "Anthology of Ukrainian Short Stories" and reported on the progress made in the preparation of the second volume of the Ukrainian encyclopedia in English as well as the 1965 UNA calendar. Dr. Gallan discussed briefly his earlier proposals on the reorganization of the UNA Cultural Committee. In addition to matters of organizational character, discussed also by Messrs. Pucilo and Hirniak, other important questions of general interest were raised in the course of a lengthy discussion.

Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit Stage Successful Celebration

JOSEPH GURSKI NAMED UKRAINIAN OF THE YEAR



Past presidents honored at the Ukrainian Graduates Silver Anniversary banquet, standing, left to right: M. Yavorsky, M. Korol, M. Wichorek, J. Gurski, recipient of "Ukrainian of the Year" award, J. Evanchuk, M. Kasey, Dr. S. W. Mamchur, J. Panchuk, R. Sepell, S. Lucky, W. Kizel, S. Hazen, Dr. M. Strokon. Seated at the head table, left to right, are Mrs. Suzanne and Dr. Stanley Oleksiuk, Mrs. Maria and Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, Miss Mary Beck, Ukrainian Councilwoman of Detroit and guest speaker.

DETROIT, Mich. — At the Silver Anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel on Saturday, October 17, 1964, Joseph Gurski was awarded the Ukrainian of the Year plaque by the Chairman of the Year committee, Dr. Paul Dzul. Dr. Dzul mentioned that many candidates with outstanding qualifications made the job of the three judges quite difficult. The judges were: Hon. Neil Fitzgerald, Wayne County Circuit Court Judge; Hon. John D. Watts, Detroit Traffic Court Judge; and Hon. Carl Weidemann, Wayne County Circuit Court Judge.

The celebration started out with more than 250 guests for cocktails and dinner. The Very Rev. Michael Kudanovich of the St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Detroit gave the invocation. Chairman of the dinner dance, Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, led the guests in a toast to the President of the United States and a toast to Her Majesty, the Queen. Dr. Kwitkowsky also introduced the many out of town guests. Ray Sepell, President of the

Ukrainian Graduates, welcomed all to the celebration, thanked them for coming, then called all the Past Presidents to line up at the head table for recognition and a picture. The guest speaker was Miss Mary V. Beck, Councilwoman of Detroit. She mentioned the importance of higher education in this modern age, praised the Graduates for making scholarships their number one aim, and stressed the need for every member's contribution in organizational life. Mr. John Evanchuk, member of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee, represented the Ukrainian National Association at this event. Dr. Stanley Oleksiuk, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, reviewed the history of the Ukrainian Graduates Scholarship Awards, then called this year's winners to the head table and presented the scholarships to them totaling \$1000. The winners were Peter Fyibenko, Alexandra Klymyshyn, Halyna Mordowanec, Kayleen Peskan, Gordon Warrenchuk, and Monica Wichorek. Dr. Dzul then thanked the (Continued on Page 4)

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Editorial

ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Forty-six years ago, on November 1, 1918 the Ukrainian people of Western Ukraine proclaimed their own free and independent republic. Following the example of their brothers in Eastern Ukraine and exercising their natural and inalienable right to national self-determination, they established a free state—a move which was in total harmony with the principles enunciated by the then President of the United States Woodrow Wilson and later adopted by the League of Nations. Having at last succeeded in throwing off the shackles of Russian and Austrian domination, all that the Ukrainian people were asking for was the extension of these principles to apply to their own nation and the affirmation of their desire to be sole masters in their own home.

But deaf were the ears of the Western powers to the pleading voice of a nation desperately struggling against enemies from all sides. Clinging to the myopic and by now totally unrealistic views on Eastern Europe, in contrast to the surging wave of liberal nationalism which they themselves inspired, they chose to support the forces of an obsolete order in futile belief that the dying remnants of an oppressive monarchy could avert the rising tide of militant Bolshevism. Failing to grasp the realities of the time and to realize that there were new forces at work, new destinies at stake, the Western world supported elements that were as evil and reactionary as those preceding them. And soon the hope of a remodeled, "democratic" Russia was dissipated in the wake of ruthlessly aggressive communism.

The Republic of Western Ukraine, born on the ashes of the falling empires, proclaiming to the world its manifest will to be free and to pursue a course of peaceful relations with other nations, was not allowed to enjoy the fruits of the hard-fought victory after years of suffering and oppression. The government of the newly-restored Polish state, with military and diplomatic help from France, attacked almost immediately the young republic on the groundless pretext that this age-long Ukrainian ethnographic territory was "a historic part of Poland." And despite the fact that on January 22, 1919 Western Ukraine united with the already existing Ukrainian National Republic in a historic feat that brought together once again all Ukrainian lands under one sovereign flag by the will of the people,—the nation fell in the face of overwhelming odds, torn apart by enemies from all sides. Not without a determined struggle and the sacrifice of the nation's best sons who fought and died in the name of liberty and freedom, hoping that even if it was to elude them this time, perhaps some day their children and their children's children would live to enjoy it as rightfully they should. And herein lies the significance of the great Act of November that inspired millions long after history had closed the chapter on that turbulent era. For the irrepressible spirit of freedom can not remain in chains forever, and when it breaks out, as it invariably does, it tears to pieces even the strongest chains of slavery and oppression. The deed of November 1st, 1918 was not at all in vain, even if it failed to preserve that which had just been won. By proclaiming to the world their right to freedom and independence, the Ukrainian people reaffirmed their just claim to liberty that stands today more firmly than ever before.

In commemorating the November First Anniversary, the Ukrainian Americans wish to demonstrate to the world that forty-six years ago Ukrainians expressed their self-determination and the right to enjoy the God-given freedoms that we so proudly cherish in America. We wish to remind as much to ourselves as to all others that the new wave of self-determination which is sweeping all continents must not by-pass the enslaved Ukrainian people, and that freedom will come as it did on that memorable day in November of 1918.

PETKA KLYN

By YURII LYPKA

(Editor's Note: The following story is taken from *Their Land, An Anthology of Ukrainian Short Stories*, published by the "Svoboda" Press).

(5)

The final adventure of Petka Klyn took place on Bolharska Street, made famous in the numerous songs sung by the robbers. Bolharska Street at the time was in Petka's zone of activity.

In the dead of night a single-story house caught fire. It started at the bottom like a large bonfire, raging with flame, and puffing with smoke and soot. There was no water at the time in Odessa; the water pumps were not drawing water from the Dniester River, and the firemen, hacking at the neighboring wooden annexes with axes and hooks, by Muscovite method, liquidated the fire. The home was sure to burn down. A division of militia surrounded the place, forbidding any of the dwellers to come near the fire. Several fire victims appeared in their night clothes, lamenting vociferously.

At that time there appeared at the window of the first floor a dark, agile, and diversionary figure with a small bag tied to his belt. He was making a majestic gesture of greeting to the crowd below. "That's Petka Klyn!" yelled the voices down there. "How do you do, Petka Klyn?" The militia and patrol of the Red Army soldiers, which had come closer, without another thought, fired a wild salvo of shots at the silhouette of the robber hero.

Petka Klyn disappeared, but he appeared again at the window to show the crowd that nothing had happened to him. The people responded with a roar of joy and praise which lasted a long time, although Petka had receded back into the depths of the rooms. It was not known whether he himself had set fire to this old wooden building, or whether he had appeared at the window with the ulterior motive of "buying" something for himself. Or perhaps he was enticed by the spectacle and the admiration of the crowd. At any rate what he heard down on the ground was the screaming of hundreds of surprised voices, and that was the sweetest mu-

The death of Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States from 1929 to 1933, removes a great American who was for nearly two decades regarded not only as an outstanding American but a figure of great stature on the national and international stage. It is often forgotten that he and Winston Churchill were the two last survivors of that group of men who played leading roles in world history long before the end of the year 1914, and if in later years Hoover's reputation passed through some sad declines, he had at least the satisfaction of being hailed long before his death as a great figure and a great patriot.

All his life he was a foremost example of that rugged individualism which was the outstanding characteristic of American life in the nineteenth century. It is a type that has little place in the modern world but it must not be forgotten that the type still holds out an allure to many millions of Americans, even though they might be unwilling themselves to stand the harsh discipline which it requires. It is likewise a type scorned by millions of the young who refuse to see what fundamental virtues it possessed and how some of them could be satisfactorily imposed on the modern methods of living and thinking.

Left An Early Orphan

Hoover, born in 1874 in West Branch, Iowa, in a strict, old-fashioned Quaker family which lived a hard-working and industrious life with little money and a great deal of hardship but that mode of living had nothing in common with the modern conception of poverty, for there was usually an abundance of food, such as it was, despite the lack of opportunities for pleasure and enjoyment with or without money. The boy was left an orphan at an early age and was passed around from relative to relative until he should be old enough to shift for himself.

In his wanderings he finally reached the Pacific coast, and in 1892 entered Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. He worked his way through college and was graduated as a mining engineer. He rose rapidly in his profession which he practiced not only in the United States but in South America and Australia. In 1899 he married a girl whom he had met at Stanford and the two went to China, where Hoover had received a commission. While there, they were besieged in Peking with the other white diplomats and civilians during the Boxer Rebellion aimed to wipe out all "foreign devils." The siege was finally broken by the advance on Peking of a multi-national army hastily levied to rescue the foreigners in Peking. Later, Hoover became heavily involved in mining operations in Siberia, particularly in the Lena gold-fields. On the whole he prospered in his work and as

HERBERT HOOVER

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

a multi-millionaire he felt himself able to work in large financial corporations concerned with mining in all parts of the world. Hoover was in London in 1914 when World War I started. It was a devastating experience for over one hundred thousand Americans who were there for their summer vacations. Almost overnight all normal methods of transportation were suspended. Worse than that, the banks, unaccustomed to such a universal catastrophe, promptly suspended payments on letters of credit, traveller's checks and other normal means of securing cash. Hoover, with a group of friends, hastily organized a committee, secured the necessary funds as working capital and superintended the return of the stranded Americans to the United States. The committee was so successful that it even returned most of their baggage without too much delay.

Man of Great Organizational Talents

This made Hoover a world figure and his prestige was still further increased when Belgium asked him to use his obviously great organizational talents in the Belgian Relief Committee created to supply food and medicine to the Belgians and later the northern French who were caught behind the German lines as the Western Front was stabilized. He kept this up even though for a while, after the United States entered the War, he had to return and take over the management of the American food supply at home and for the American Army abroad. After the War, he organized the American Relief Commission which was able to extend its help to all devastated areas of Europe.

By this time Hoover was the ideal of women in the United States, as a philanthropist and specialist on relief, and a campaign was started against his will to make him President. He preferred to remain as Secretary of Commerce, organizing on the side the Russian Relief Committee for the famine victims in 1920 and 1921, the period of Militant Communism. Yet he thought of this as relief work and refused to take any actions which might serve the political purpose of eliminating Communism, even though he himself was a staunch and outspoken anti-Communist.

In 1928, when Coolidge refused to run again, he was chosen as Republican candidate for President and easily defeated Alfred E. Smith, his Democratic opponent. Yet his remarkable run of luck failed him. Hoover had no interest or capacity for political activity but merely in the lower sense of more or less dubious actions but in the art of making compromises that would satisfy the legitimate demands of conflicting forces. Thus he appointed a committee under George W. Wickersham, a former Attorney General, to study prohibi-

UCCA Issues Statement on Platforms of American Political Parties

New York, N.Y.—On Friday, September 11, 1964, the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. (UCCA), held its first post-vacation monthly meeting at which a number of important UCCA matters were discussed. Among these were the National Republican Convention in San Francisco and the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City this past summer. The Executive Board reviewed the foreign policy planks of both political parties and their approach to the problem of the captive nations, including Ukraine and other non-Russian nations, which are incarcerated in the Russian communist prison-house of nations. It was unanimously agreed to issue the following statement:

"For the past two decades the UCCA has been vitally interested in the foreign policy planks of political parties, fully aware that such policies eventually may be implemented by the State Department. The UCCA, a bi-partisan organization, has always maintained strict neutrality in politics, leaving it up to its members to choose whatever party they

prefer to follow. It has, however, taken a unanimous stand on issues. UCCA has consistently advocated that support for the cause of freedom and independence for all enslaved people everywhere must remain a basic policy of the United States. Thus, during the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1948, 1952, 1960 and 1964, UCCA delegates appeared before the platform committees, and proposed the adoption of meaningful and forceful resolutions regarding all the captive nations, including Ukraine, in the full belief and conviction that by supporting the cause of independence for captive nations inside the USSR, the hope of these people for eventual liberation from Russian colonialism is kept alive.

"The Executive Board takes pleasure in congratulating the Republican Platform Committee in San Francisco for including Ukraine in the list of captive nations for which the Republican Party reaffirmed moral support in their quest for national liberation. "The Executive Board is pleased that the Democratic Platform Committee supported the cause of Captive Nations but also notes with regret the failure of the Democratic Convention to specifically list Ukraine in the roster of the captive nations as proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner. This fact is of great concern to hundreds of thousands of American citizens of Ukrainian descent for whom the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America speaks. The United States, as the leading power of the free world, in good conscience must champion the cause of all those who have been deprived of their natural right of liberty and are now victimized by totalitarianism. Among these is Ukraine with over 45,000,000 people.

"The Executive Board appeals, to all members to become more active in American political life and to vigorously support the party of their choosing. Support for the right of the captive nations to their God-given privilege to freedom and national independence should be intensified, and American political parties should be prevailed upon, in the best interests of the United States, to always endorse political planks which would help enslaved captive nations, including Ukraine, attain independence and democratic government."

Throughout his entire career Hoover showed the virtues and the defects of his upbringing, training and thinking. Yet at the height of his activity and powers, he gave not only to his fellow countrymen but to most of Europe a new conception of what rugged individualism combined with large scale philanthropy could really accomplish. It was an example that will not soon be repeated but it is one worthy of serious consideration by all free men. May he rest in peace!

When it reported that prohibition was unenforceable, he roundly condemned the committee, which had brought in a sane and balanced report. Then came the great depression which drained the United States, impoverished most of Europe and created an attitude of despair. He tried in every way to stop it but by this time there was a loud outcry against him and Congress refused to accept almost all of his recommendations. His name became an epithet and he was easily defeated in 1932 by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with whom he soon broke completely.

He retired to his home in Palo Alto on the Stanford campus, where he had deposited the enormous Hoover War Library, one of the greatest collections of its kind in the world. As time passed, Hoover's position and prestige improved again. From the time of Truman on, his advice was frequently sought on questions of governmental organization, and he fully justified all calls that were made upon him. After his wife died, he settled in New York in the Hotel Waldorf and there he passed away at the age of ninety, the oldest President since John Adams who had outlived him by a few months.

ANCIENT PALACE DISCOVERED IN UKRAINE

Kiev. — During excavations in the ancient settlement of Putyvlia, remnants of the palace of the Ukrainian prince who reigned there in the 12th century were discovered by an archaeological expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The palace was the seat of Prince Ihor, whose military exploits were immortalized in the famous epic "Tale of Ihor's Armament."

There both of them dangled, two dark figures, showered with a red glow, faceless and inhuman, and often showing white, merciless fangs. Matsan fell down. Petka weighed his chest down with his knee. Suffocation deprived the defeated one of feeling; and down he went, blind, deaf and dumb, hitting the blazing beams and planks.

No one shot at Petka when he got up heavily to his feet and then with agile tread took a few steps forward on the roof. He was tired, not so much because of the struggle, as with the constant attempt on his reputation, or just the plain, inexorable, ferocious attempt. Vaska Matsan had pursued Petka a little too persistently for him to accept the fact of Vaska's death easily or casually. Petka Klyn took a few more steps forward, halted, and then went ahead to the edge of the roof.

UNA APPEALS FOR NEW MEMBERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In a special letter addressed to branch officers, past convention delegates and members of the Ukrainian National Association, the Executive Committee of the fraternal benefit society urged that the campaign for new members be accelerated. The appeal, signed by Joseph Lesawyer, President, Roman Slobodian, Treasurer, and Yaroslav Padoch, Secretary, is to be read at the next meetings of the branches in order to reach a large number of people.

The letter stresses that 1964 is the 70th anniversary of the UNA and that this jubilee year is almost over. "We still desire to distinguish this anniversary by contributing markedly to its further growth, by increasing the membership, and enlarging and intensifying our service to the Ukrainian community," the letter states, and goes on to point out that the UNA obtains about 5,000 new members each year but had enrolled less than 3,000 so far this year despite a jubilee goal of 7,000, a thousand members for each decade. The records were studied and it was found that 173 branches, combined, failed to organize even a single new member; other branches have not attained 50% of their quotas.

"We cannot permit this jubilee year to end in failure," the letter continues; it then appeals to all concerned, "while there is still time," to organize new members. "Each and every one of you, commensurate with his abilities, should organize 50, 25, or at least 10 members, and thus you will fulfill your obligations as officer, delegate, or member, and at the same time you will win a UNA Jubilee pin. Many of us will proudly wear this pin to the next convention. There should not be a single one among you who failed in this duty and did not win a pin. Go to work right now! Do not waste a single day!" The organizer was urged to make a list of non-member relatives and friends, as well as members with small amounts of insurance, and to visit them and convince them to join, if

they are not members, or increase their protection, if they are members. It was also stressed that adults up to age 54 should have Accidental Death and Dismemberment protection, valuable but quite inexpensive.

Organizers were urged to form UNA Jubilee branches in communities where there are no branches. Branch officers were advised to prevent membership losses due to suspensions and cash surrenders by appealing to the members in question to reconsider, and continue as members, and to replace unavoidable losses by acquiring new members. Rank and file members were urged to help their branches meet their quotas and win individual honors as honorary jubilee members, entitled to wear jubilee pins.

The concluding parts of the appeal were addressed to "Fellow Members!" and went as follows "Seventy years, ago at the first UNA convention its founder, Rev. H. Hrushka, expressed the hope that the UNA would eventually embrace the whole Ukrainian-American community in its ranks. This has not come to pass. We must carry out this goal. Do your part in this great task now, during the jubilee year of the UNA, because only by our concerted efforts can we accomplish this great undertaking. We hope that among the names of the new builders of the UNA who will be rewarded with a jubilee pin and will be honored in the pages of the Svoboda, your name will appear. Help us continue to grow strong and mighty!"

Although it was not mentioned in the appeal, the UNA pays cash rewards for new members. We ask all interested parties to write for additional information. At the same time we ask readers who are interested in UNA membership to ask for the UNA Facts booklet, available in either English or Ukrainian and free of charge. Address the Ukrainian National Association, P.O. Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07308. Please mention our column.

Why You Should Vote "Yes" On New Jersey Bond Issue

There has been, and probably will continue to be for a long time yet much discussion about a broad based tax for New Jersey. Many sincere and well meaning people are opposing the coming bond issue because they believe it is only a temporary measure, that the broad-based tax is inevitable in the long run, and that bond issue is no permanent solution.

In terms of here and now, however, there is a need for immediate action. In specific terms the passage of the bond issue in November will mean a new library building for Jersey City State College. Every family in Jersey City should be interested in having that building erected as soon as possible.

At the present time the Library at JCSC has seats for 190 students. There are some 3,300 who have every right to use the library. Frequently there are no seats available. Students are turned away. The Library has 72,000 books. Not only to measure up to standard, but to handle adequate materials to support the curricula, it should have twice as many. But with the present space, full capacity will be reached within the next three years, with the acquisitions expected. Two classrooms—and the value of a classroom is set at \$40,000—had to be relinquished to the library for book stacks this year. Unless the new building is provided soon, there will be simply no place to put the books.

Jersey City State College is largely a commuter college. Students must have a place to sit down and study between classes. Plans for a new building call for a seating capacity for 800 and book stacks for 250,000.

Jersey City has the right to expect that its college will be as good as any of the other State colleges. As a plain fact they all have better library facilities. A "yes" vote on the bond issue will give Jersey City State College a fine library building which will be favorably comparable to any of the other colleges.

J. Sherman, Chairman
Dept. of Library Services
Jersey City State College

face to face with the solitary Petka Klyn, who hobbled a bit. An officer appeared between him and the soldiers. He dryly and hurriedly read the sentence of death for burglary and hostility to the proletarian government. Having finished his reading, he wanted to step aside and give the sign to shoot; but Petka Klyn, with the same sarcastic and theatrical smile, asked the officer for permission to sing his "last tango."

Fear registered on the face of the officer that this might be another one of Petka Klyn's tricks; but having taken stock (Continued on Page 3)

to his ears. The rooms were full of smoke, but Petka, without ever so much as touching any chairs, slid along softly, dexterously snatching everything of value and flinging it into his sack. In another few moments he intended to climb up on the roof, leap to other house-tops, and finally disappear.

The soldiers ceased shooting and then looked on dully into the smoke and fire, all upset by the curses and jeers of the hilarious crowd. Finally an officer of the patrol, having said something quietly to an officer of the militia, turned to the patrol with the announcement:

"Attention! Who wants to volunteer in the capture of Petka Klyn?" Here he mentioned the monetary reward and the service promotion. "Let him come forward!" Not one of the soldiers came forward. They were all silently watching the fire burning up the door of the orchestra and the windows, and licking up the first floor.

was reflected on the brass helmets of the firemen. The soldier had hardly entered through the frame of the door, when a large, heavy beam, glaring through the smoke in a small flame, fell on the unfortunate man, crushing his skull. His clothing immediately caught fire. The black, charred flesh sizzled and peeled off, disclosing red muscles. His hands and feet began to convulse. The muscles of his stomach and the cartilages of his ribs burned right through, and the joints began to fall apart. A woman in the crowd wailed.

The officer stood by near the stiffly overwrought soldiers, saying nothing; but this time Petka was able to slip away. Then, as if dominated by a fit of rage, a short blond with a crazy look on his face, forced his way through the files of the militia and stood before the officer.

"I'll get Petka Klyn!" he shrieked, his white eyelashes trembling and his colorless, twisted face full of meaning, meaning of the most profound sort, of an almost unreasoning hatred.

The officer repeated to him the words about the reward and gave him a revolver. Matsan—for this indeed was Matsan—did not take anything. He measured with practiced eye the building on fire, then sud-

denly threw himself forward like a hungry animal, climbing up drain pipes onto the roof of the building. The hot metal burned his hands, the pipes of ten broke under his weight, but he crawled on steadily until he came to his destination. The crowds down below were silent. On the right and left stood hundreds of people who populated the long street.

Finally Matsan stood on the roof, but everybody was quiet as they contemplated his silhouette. The chief of the patrol drew a cigarette knocking it against the match case.

Almost simultaneously with the somewhat lost silhouette of Matsan, there appeared another silhouette, agile, decisive and alert; and as it came into view, it set down the stolen articles, and then the two antagonists attacked each other. They did not fight with knives; they choked each other, scratched with their finger nails, and bit each other madly and blindly. And down below many hundreds of naked people swung to the tempo of the struggle. The officer just stood there with the same unlit cigarette.

Petka Klyn was shorter than his opponent, but cruelly, or rather a right to cruelty, filled his whole being with joy. He felt his enemy grow weaker, and then dragged Matsan with

senseless curses to the edge of the roof.

There both of them dangled, two dark figures, showered with a red glow, faceless and inhuman, and often showing white, merciless fangs.

Matsan fell down. Petka weighed his chest down with his knee. Suffocation deprived the defeated one of feeling; and down he went, blind, deaf and dumb, hitting the blazing beams and planks.

No one shot at Petka when he got up heavily to his feet and then with agile tread took a few steps forward on the roof. He was tired, not so much because of the struggle, as with the constant attempt on his reputation, or just the plain, inexorable, ferocious attempt. Vaska Matsan had pursued Petka a little too persistently for him to accept the fact of Vaska's death easily or casually. Petka Klyn took a few more steps forward, halted, and then went ahead to the edge of the roof.

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADYUK



USC Rout Nats 4-0, Sich Ties

New York—The New York Ukrainians routed the Philadelphia Nationals 4-0 last Sunday in the second game of a double-header at the Ukrainian Field, in Astoria, L.I. The Greek-American S.C. beat the lowly Minerva-Pfeiffer 1-0, in the first game.

The New York and Philadelphia Ukrainians were tied for first place going into last Sunday's match in the Southern Division of the Eastern Conference "Big Twelve" and as a result this game was billed as one of the most exciting of the season.

There was no clue in the first few moments of the match as to what the final result would be. Both squads seemed to be highly respectful of each other. This was reflected in the cautious moves made by both sides, as play revolved in the center of the field.

Smethurst Scores Two More

There was a cheer from the USC supporters, but not much else as the game was still young and things could happen. Well, they did. Smethurst scored the second goal, heading the ball past the Philadelphia goalie Emilio Switch, to put his team ahead 2-0. And before the first half ended, Pete completed the hat-trick when he outmaneuvered two Nats defenders and scored easily, taking the game out of the reach of the visitors.

A feeling of great joy came over the faces of USC supporters and disbelief was clearly evident on the faces of the Ukrainian Nationals' followers.

There was still a chance. There was still another 45 minutes to play and the Nats are famous for fighting harder when they fall behind. But it was apparent to even casual soccer buffs that a near miracle would have to be performed if the Philadelphia side was to bounce back. As it turned out, the New York Club managed to score another goal in the second half when Walter Schmotolocha put the ball into the net.

After this game there is no doubt that the New York side is the better of the two. The forwards are faster, smarter near the goal and know what to do when the opportunity presents itself. The Nats, on the other hand, have no forward line to speak of. As a result their best plays take place in the middle of the field, but when the ball is brought near the opposition's goal the attacks are quickly dissipated.

It is hard to make predictions on the basis of one game, but in this case it is safe to say that when the two teams meet again this Sunday in Philadelphia, USC should be the victor.

Newark Ukrainians Tie

The Newark Ukrainian Sich was held to a 1-1 tie by the German-Hungarian soccer club last Sunday at the Metropolitan Oval before some 1,500 spectators.

Sich played one of its best games against the German booters and came very close to taking away two points but it had three goals called back by the referee for off-side infractions. The visiting Ukrainians had a hard time finding the net with other close shots. They kept bombarding the crossbars and uprights and even missed a penalty and a rebound shot.

Despite the tie, spectators

Lesia Waskiw and Myron Kuropas, UNA Supreme Advisor, Wed

By HELEN P. SMINDAK

Soyuzivka, N. Y., Oct. 24—The picturesque wooden Chapel of St. Volodymyr, adorned with periwinkle and sprays of tawny autumn leaves, was the setting here this morning for the wedding of UNA Supreme Advisor Myron Kuropas of Chicago and "Miss Soyuzivka of 1957," Lesia Waskiw of Linden, N. J.

The bride is the daughter of Michael Waskiw, former professor of history in Ukraine, and Mrs. Olympia Waskiw, teacher of the kindergarten class at St. Vladimir's School in Elizabeth, N.J. The groom's parents are Stephen Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, and Mrs. Antoinette Kuropas, a national vice-president of Gold Cross.

Periwinkle, the Ukrainian symbol of felicity and faithfulness, edged the white carpet which led from the chapel door to the altar and formed the plaited wreaths worn by the bride and groom during the wedding ceremony. The couple spoke their vows before the Rev. Joseph Shary of Chicago.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a princess-styled gown of white satin peau fashioned with long tapered sleeves and a full skirt which was caught at the back waist into a large butterfly bow. A wide panel of Alencon lace, embroidered with seed pearls and sequins, extended

from the scoop neckline to the hem of the skirt. Her elbow-length veil of silk illusion was gathered to a pearl crown, and her bouquet was of white chrysanthemums and gardenias.

Judith A. Cook, Elizabeth, N. J., was maid of honor, and Mary Kryvokulsky of Elizabeth, and Ara Butovich of Ridgefield Park, N. J., were bridesmaids. They were attired in long gowns of velvet styled identically with scoop necklines, narrow satin cummerbunds and A-line skirts. Miss Cook's gown in rouge shade and those of the bridesmaids in autumn rose. They wore matching hair bows and slippers, and carried pink carnations.

Best man was Myron Waskiw, brother of the bride, and ushers were Adrian Hromiak and John Lewkowycz, both of Chicago.

At the reception, which took place in the Main House dining hall and during dancing later in the clubhouse pavillion, the bride and groom shared congratulations with the groom's parents, who marked their 33rd wedding anniversary that day.

The bride's table, decorated with flowers and springs of periwinkle, held a large "korovai," the ritual Ukrainian wedding loaf bedecked with wheat sprays and periwinkle.

Among the honored guests were Mrs. Martha Mehal of Chicago, the groom's maternal grandmother, who took her first airplane trip in order to attend the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. George Gojewycz, brother-in-law and sister of the groom, and their two-year-old daughter Christina.

Other guests of honor included Mrs. Mary Lesawyer of New York and Peter Pucilo of Chicago, who acted as "starosty" during the wedding ceremony. Mr. Pucilo was also master of ceremonies at dinner, when congratulatory speeches were given by Roman Slobodian, UNA supreme treasurer; Myron Pinkowsky, chairman of the Ukrainian Committee of Eliza-

were leaving the field with satisfaction, praising the standard of soccer displayed by both clubs.

The lone goal scored by Sich came off the boot of Bob Hamilton in the first half. German-Hungarians tied the score 3 minutes before the final whistle.

Hungary Takes Title in Tokyo

Hungary won the Olympic soccer title and a gold medal, beating Czechoslovakia, 2-1, before 75,000 spectators. The two teams were tied, 0-0, at half

both; Dr. Vasyli Steciuk, director of the UNA Ukrainian Cultural Courses; Dr. Roman Baranovsky, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Waskiw, Mr. Stephen Kuropas and Walter Kwas, co-manager of the UNA resort.

The bride, who is a school-teacher, was graduated from Newark State College with a B.A. degree. She worked in the Soyuzivka main office during summers and weekends for the past six years and has taught music at the Cultural Courses. In 1957, when the UNA held its first "Miss Soyuzivka" contest, Mrs. Kuropas was selected winner of the title for that year. Gifted with a fine singing voice, she has sung on many occasions in Elizabeth and at Soyuzivka, and last year was a featured artist in the annual musicale presented by the Soyuz Ukrainok Branch 72. She is a member of UNA Branch 3 and of the Ukrainian Youth Organization Plast.

Mr. Kuropas, the assistant principal of John Marshall Junior High School in Chicago, holds a B. S. degree from Loyola University and a Master of Arts degree from Roosevelt University. Besides being a UNA advisor, he is president of the American Ukrainian Republican Association of Illinois, honorary president of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation (MUN), author of a short history of Ukraine entitled "Saga of Ukraine," and lecturer in Ukrainian history at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses. He belongs to UNA Branch 423.

On their return from a wedding trip to Puerto Rico, Mr. and Mrs. Kuropas will reside in Chicago.

Petka Klyn

(Concluded from page 2)

of the situation to the right and then to the left, he gave his approval to Petka by a nod of his head. He ordered his soldiers, however, to keep their gunnights on Klyn.

Petka then began to sing his final song. He sang with a shrill falsetto, as always a bit mockingly, with illustrative gestures of his hands. He sang leaning against the wall, with the unblinking barrels of twenty-four rifles leveled at him. He was regarded with interest by the somewhat hunched officer, not without sympathy and respect; and just as the brave, look upon the brave, so did the militia-men on the side with their bayonets fixed on their rifles; and from the mob to the right and to the left cries broke loose, and sighs and sobs, at intervals, since the people wanted to listen.

Petka related his experiences on the sea, where he had sailed on a commercial boat; he told with pathos and light rhymes about the number of murders he had committed, and he seemed to grow in the red light of the fire, while the metal helmets of the fire fighters were all directed toward him, immovable and brilliant.

Petka told how his friend had treacherously wanted to kill him, and how he had defeated him in honorable combat, while the rifles of the soldiers began to tremble a bit, perhaps from weariness.

Finally Petka sang about his own death, trying with his falsetto in melancholy melody to convey how sincerely he

"... Sang his last tango beneath the wall!"

Following these words the command rang out: "Fire!"

Petka Klyn did not fall, although a grimace of pain had changed his face. It was only after the second salvo that he fell, and the soldiers discharged a third salvo into the lifeless remains of the man.

Women's Magazine Celebrates 20th Anniversary

New York, N.Y. (HP)—The 20th anniversary of "Our Life," Ukrainian women's monthly published in Philadelphia, was marked by the New York Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America on October 10, at a gathering attended by all representatives of all UNWLA branches of the Greater New York area, readers and prominent persons in the field of press and publication.

The magazine is well deserving of the praise and attention since it is one of the most widely read publications which caters to UNWLA members and non-members alike. The value of "Our Life" lies in its uniqueness. On the one hand, it is the spokesman of the UNWLA, presenting organizational problems and treating questions of common interest from a broad national and international point of view. The image of the Ukrainian woman presented to the general public is one of an accomplished and mature citizen, fully aware of her rights and responsibilities. On the other hand, the magazine attends to a woman's everyday problems such as work, business, home, children, social and educational activities. Its diversified content includes interesting topical articles, news stories, biographies, reports on activities in various communities.

Democratic Candidate for Congress Meets With Ukrainian Representatives



Herbert Tenzer, left, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 5th District of Long Island, N. Y., (southern part of Nassau County), greets Mr. Walter Klawnik, treasurer, Ukrainian Division of the N. Y. State Democratic Committee, and Mr. William Modrako, of Point Lookout, L. I., prominent stock broker and active member of the Ukrainian community. Mr. Tenzer spoke about his program for revising the American immigration laws which he said discriminate against people from southern and eastern Europe. He said the present quota system is "clearly alien to our traditional American concept of liberty and freedom." Mr. Tenzer's candidacy has been endorsed by "The New York Times" and the Long Island daily newspapers. He is a prominent lawyer, business executive and a leader in many philanthropies. His son Barry is married to the sister of the well-known Ukrainian operatic singer, Mrs. Alicia Mynaiw-Andreadis.

stimulating editorials. A special language section is intended for English speaking members and friends of the organization.

The size of the magazine is rather modest,—forty pages of print is all the magazine can afford at the present subscription rate of \$5.00 a year. Yet the material, covering a wide range of subjects, is economically organized and space is used in the most efficient manner. It is "small wonder that "Our Life" has been recognized by the Ukrainian Catholic Press Association as the best edited Ukrainian monthly magazine in the free world. This honor is well deserved by Mrs. Lydia Burachynska, editor-in-chief of "Our Life," and her hard-working editorial staff as well as the many contributors from various centers of Ukrainian organized life.

The Ukrainian community is proud of having a well edited and interesting magazine published by women and for women. Its contribution to the Ukrainian cultural life in the free world over the past twenty years is worthy of commendation.

UKRAINIAN CLUB IN SYRACUSE STAGES HALLOWEEN DANCE TONIGHT

The up and coming Ukrainian Young Men's Club of Syracuse will hold its very first function, a Halloween Dance titled "Casper's Nite Out" at the Ukrainian National Home on Fayette St. in Syracuse next Saturday evening October 31, 1964. This will be a dance with members dressed in costumes, and since the National UYUNA Executive Board will hold its first board meeting of this semester at the Randolph House in Syracuse over the Oct. 31-Nov. 1 weekend, it is expected that a large out of town crowd from such areas as Johnson City, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Rome, Herkimer, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Troy, Hudson, Elmira, etc., will be present.

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

DEEDS SPEAK BETTER THAN WORDS



The Democratic Administration Has Proven Already and Guarantees Further:

Don't let the Goldwater party put out the light!

- ✓ Unsurpassed military strength of the United States as the main guarantee of peace and freedom throughout the world ("We intend to bury no one, but we do not intend to be buried"—President Lyndon B. Johnson).
✓ Full realization of the ideal "E Pluribus Unum": Equality under law for all citizens and groups with equal opportunity for all!
✓ Uninterrupted growth and prosperity by waging war on poverty and affording greater opportunities for all!
✓ Just principles of federal aid to individuals and groups, cities and states, which are in need of help!
✓ Increased efforts in the education of youth and special care for the aged!
✓ Patience and responsibility continue to be the hallmark of United States diplomacy and nuclear policy.
✓ The Democratic Party will continue to encourage the fragmentation and disintegration of the Communist Empire short of war.
✓ The Democratic Party stands strongly for the right of asylum and material assistance for every escapee from Communism who seeks freedom in the West.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENTS KENNEDY AND JOHNSON HAS PROVEN THIS — AND MORE — BY DEEDS AND NOT BY WORDS ALONE!

On November 3rd Let's All Vote For Freedom, Peace, Strength, and Prosperity Guaranteed Only by Democratic Candidates:

Lyndon B. JOHNSON & For President

Hubert H. HUMPHREY For Vice-President



Lyndon B. JOHNSON



Hubert H. HUMPHREY

DEEDS NOT WORDS

In 1960, President Johnson, then United States Senate Majority Leader, actively supported the Shevchenko Monument Resolution and moved its adoption by the Senate. In a special message to Ukrainian-Americans he stated:

"I would like to congratulate you for reasserting the spirit of freedom and liberty held by Ukrainians everywhere."

On October 26, 1964 in commenting on the completion of the Shevchenko Statue and the contemplated sealing of the official documents in the crypt at the base of the monument, President Johnson said:

"This is also my message to you in 1964. As President of the United States I renew my congratulations for your accomplishments and assure you that this nation and this government earnestly desire the return of freedom to all peoples from whom it is even now denied."

VOTE FOR

Security • Peace • Equality For All Freedom for the Enslaved

On November 3rd - Vote for

Lyndon B. JOHNSON For PRESIDENT

Hubert H. HUMPHREY For VICE-PRESIDENT

Ukrainian Division — All Americans Council Democratic National Committee Stephen J. Jarman National Chairman Mary V. Beck Chairman, Ladies Div. Joseph Lesawyer Exec. Vice-Chairman

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Розшуку

Розшук Євгенія Андриша, що проживав в СССР в м. Києві, вул. Гоголя 14, пом. 29 против розшукати свого мужа

РОЧНЯКА ТИМОТЕЯ СТЕПАНОВИЧА

нар. 1879 р., який в 1914 р. вийшов до ЗДА на заробітки із с. Щуровці, обл. Кам'янець-Подільський, повіт. Брацлав. Останнє четверо дітей. Писав до 1937 р. з Нью-Йорку. Жінка переїхала жити в село до Києва і переїхала урвалася. Пошукувала через Червоний Хрест, але без успіху. Прочув писати, хто знає чи де про нього. Якщо помер то коли, де і при яких обставинах. Відомості слати на адресу:

Mr. Bruce F. DAVIS P. O. Box 3572 SCOTTSDALE, Arizona 85257

Schema on Oriental Churches Approved by Council Fathers

(Concluded from Page 1)

ern-rite Catholic Churches. The subject matter of the schema deals with matters specifically Oriental, with topics that are necessary and not merely desirable, with things common to all the Oriental Churches, with practical questions not based on theoretical speculation, but have been drawn from the recommendations of Bishops. He then proceeded in dealing with certain particular points, which were touched upon by Cardinal Cioognani in his opening address.

Following Archbishop Bukatko's presentation Cardinal Koenig of Vienna, Stephanos I Sidarous, Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and Maximus IV Saigh, Melchite Patriarch of Antioch, took turn in the discussion. The Austrian cardinal suggested that the text be revised so as to harmonize more carefully with the schema on ecumenism. Patriarch Sidarous objected to the tendency of referring to the Eastern Churches as "particular Churches," and said that the matrimonial legislation of 1949 produced bad effects in the East. Patriarch Maximus objected to the fact that the role of Eastern Patriarchs has been greatly undermined, inasmuch as the Patriarchs had been reduced to the position of subordinates. He concluded that steps should be taken to restore the Patriarchs to their previous dignity, and to liquidate the few "honorary Patriarchates" in the West.

Second Day of Discussion on Eastern Churches

On Friday, October 16, 1964 ten Council Fathers took part in the discussion. Cardinal Jaime De Barros Camara of Rio de Janeiro contended that the Council should think not only of those Eastern-rite Catholics living in the East, but also of those who live among Roman Catholics in the West. They should be integrated within the Catholic Church with their original rites retained intact, and not treated as immigrants. Alberto Gori, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, is in favor of all converts retaining former rites at the time of conversion, if they so wish. Ignatius Peter Batanian, Armenian Patriarch of Cilicia, also expressed himself for the retention of converts' original rites when being converted to the Catholic Church, and asserted that individual freedom be safeguarded by the right of appeal to Rome.

Metropolitan Slip: The Schema: "To Be or Not To Be" Oriental Churches

Metropolitan Joseph Slip, Archbishop of Lviv, who was made Archbishop-Major between the second and third sessions of the Council, made a general presentation of the question of Eastern Churches:

"The real question for the Oriental Church today is 'to be or not to be.' Many fine things are said in the schema on the Christian Orient. But the Oriental Churches must be viewed in the light of the Catholicity of the Church. We all know what vexations and persecutions have been the lot of many Oriental Churches in recent years. But it must not be forgotten that the Oriental Churches have suffered much and often from the imprudence of over-zealous Latinizers. Trying to force Oriental Catholics into the Latin Church not only works the ruin of the Oriental Churches, but also does great harm to the Latin Church itself. Such individuals, according to the expression of St. Augustine, are marking great strides but they are off the road! Consequently, the Council should confirm and give new force to the prohibitions already issued against such tactics..."

German Prelate Suggests Patriarchate for Ukraine

Of special interest to Ukrainians, whether Catholic or Orthodox, was the address of Abbot Johannes Hoeck, President of the Bavarian Congregation of the Order of St. Benedict, because he spoke on the system of patriarchate in the church.

Abbot Hoeck's remarks were summarized by the officially Vatican release as follows:

"The point of cardinal importance in the Oriental Churches is the patriarchal structure of the Church. This consideration is most important for Ecumenism. The Patriarchal is not proper to the Oriental Church alone, but was in full force even in the Latin Church 1,000 years. Actually because of the break between East and West, this Patriarchal system was gradually forgotten. For this, there were many historical reasons, not the least of which was to be found in such false documents as the 'donation of Constantine.' The system should be re-established in its full vigor. In any discussion aiming at the restoration of unity, the great Churches of the East ask immediately what will be their place within the Catholic Church. Will they be

Congr. Fernand J. St. Germain Runs For Re-Election in Rhode Island

Fernand J. St. Germain is running for re-election for his third term in the U.S. Congress from the 1st District of Rhode Island. He was first nominated by the State Democratic Party in 1960. Congr. St. Germain, who is of mixed Ukrainian-French Canadian descent, was brought up in the Ukrainian tradition by his grandmother who spoke little English being an immigrant from Western Ukraine. It will be recalled that in 1961 Congr. St. Germain attended a Shevchenko commemorative concert at "Soyuzivka" and delivered his

Appointment of Ukrainian Section County Chairmen Announced by N.Y. Democratic State Committee

New York, N.Y. — Walter Bacad, Chairman of the Ukrainian section on the New York State-City Nationalities Division, N. Y. Democratic State Committee, announced the appointment of sixteen prominent Ukrainian Americans to serve as county chairmen of the Ukrainian Section in the state of New York.

Selected to the posts were Joseph Felock, Albany county; Matthew J. Pope, Bronx county; Mrs. Ann Petras, Broome county; Dmytro Dyrvetsky, Cayuga county; Miss Anne Dolin, Columbia county; Nicholas Soro-

ka, Erie county; Mrs. Maria Demychuk, Kings county; Frank Pasnak, Monroe county; Walter Atlas, Nassau county; Walter Steck, New York county; Gregory H. Welch, Onondaga county; John O. Flis, Queens county; Leo W. Hope, Rensselaer county; Theodore Frank Sokolowsky, Richmond county; Nicholas Sosnicki, Suffolk county; and Miss Helen Wolfe, Westchester county.

Changes in Ukrainian Catholic Mass Expected

It is understood that the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, gathered in Rome for the third session of the Ecumenical Council are discussing a series of proposals aimed at the modernization and "up-dating" of the Ukrainian church and religious practices and observances. These proposals call for the shortening of the Mass and the translation of it from the Church-Slavonic into the modern Ukrainian language; the matter of the church calendar, which is one of the most pressing church problems faced by Ukrainians everywhere; regulation of holidays and lent periods so as to adapt them to the environment in which the Ukrainians are living.

Ukrainians Appear on Philadelphia TV

Philadelphia — A television program "One People — Many Songs" was presented as part of the National Report Series on WCAU-TV, Channel 10, at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 20. The program, narrated by John Facenda, told the story of early immigrants to the Philadelphia area. The following national groups were represented: Swedes, Pennsylvania Dutch, Ukrainians, Irish, Poles, Jews, Italians, and Chinese.

The Ukrainian participation was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. Veronica Chelsky of the District Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League. The vocal background for the Ukrainian part of the program was presented by the "Prometheus" Choir under the direction of Ivan Zdorozhny.

A popular Ukrainian singer, Natalie Simon-Andrusiw was invited for the third time to appear on WFIL-TV, Channel 6 on October 28 at 9:45 a.m. In the past two years, she presented French and Spanish songs, but this time her program consisted of Ukrainian repertoire. In addition to Mrs.

GALA IN DETROIT TO BENEFIT UKRAINIAN SCHOLARS

Detroit, Mich. — Under the sponsorship of the UCCA, 30 Ukrainian organizations in the Detroit area are preparing an evening of fun and fellowship, with a worthwhile purpose as the real aim of this venture. The affair will be the "Zoloti Vechernytsi," to be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, 1964 at the Ukrainian American Center in Detroit.

For a number of years, the proceeds of this ball have been sent to Ukrainian scholars in Sarcelles, France, who are engaged in the very difficult and time consuming project of publishing Ukrainian encyclopedias. Last year, \$500 was sent to encourage and further this tremendous task.

Ukrainian American Republicans Of Los Angeles, Calif.



Over six hundred Ukrainians were among the fifty-five thousand persons at Dodger's Stadium for the Goldwater Rally of Sept. 8th 1964 in Los Angeles. Standing (in Ukrainian costumes) left to right: Marusia Vybachynska, Luba Yavorska, Anna Lozovey, Mykola Novak, Chairman, Ukrainian Assemblies State of California; Marusia Mychayliv, Olya Payda, Lidia Marynovych, and Marusia Cap.

Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit

(Concluded from Page 1)

Ukrainian community for responding with applications for the Ukrainian of the Year Award and mentioned that the 1964-1965 winner, Joseph Gurski, was promoted to Central Laboratory Services Manager of the Ford Motor Company in 1958; elected President of the Board of Directors, International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, on Feb. 3, 1964; received the Ford Good Citizen Award on Apr. 30, 1964; appointed in August by Gov. Romney to be State Chairman of this year's observance of UN Day on Oct. 24, 1964; received the ASM Certificate for 25 years of continuous membership and service on May 13, 1964; selected to present a paper on "Materials Selection for Automobiles in the U.S." before the International Automobile Technical Congress held at The Hague, Holland in May, 1960; a founder member and President for one year of the Detroit District Council of the UYLNA; Ukrainian Graduate President in 1941; President of the UYLNA from Sept., 1942 to Sept., 1947; President of the Ukrainian Professional Society in 1949; President of the UYLNA Foundation; etc.

On receiving his plaque, Mr. Gurski stated that the achievement of successful results in his accomplishments came from his finding "time to be useful." Rev. Jerome Barnych of the St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Warren, Mich. gave the Benediction. Many young people came in after the program to enjoy dancing to the Ukrainian and American tunes of Phil Cole and His Orchestra.

A capacity crowd filled the Ford Auditorium on Sunday October 18, 1964 for the "Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance" for the benefit of scholarships of three organizations. The entire proceeds were turned over to the scholarship funds of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, the Allied Council of the Ukrainian National Association, and the Ivan Franko Scholarship Foundation of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

This musical festival was a closing tribute to the Taras Shevchenko Year. Many local and national dignitaries attended this concert and were introduced. Mrs. Stephen Wichar did her usual superb job of announcing and interpreting each of the numbers.

Success was definitely due to the hard work of each representative sent from the three participating organizations, which was formed into the Ukrainian Festival Committee. M. W.

Dr. Mamchur Receives Michigan Award



Pictured at the Recognition Dinner for Governor George Romney's appointees from nationality groups are (left to right) Governor Romney, Mrs. and Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur, Mr. George Bashara, Sr., Mrs. Geo. Romney, and Mr. Arpo Yemen. The dinner was sponsored by the Republican State Nationality Council, and Mr. Bashara, Sr., served as Master of Ceremonies. Governor Romney presented Dr. Mamchur with a Certificate of Appreciation "For Extraordinary Service to the People of Michigan." Dr. Mamchur is a Member of the State Council of Health, appointed by Governor Romney.

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DEEDS NOT WORDS

Senator Thomas J. DODD of Connecticut during his six years in the United States Senate has:

- ✓ ADVOCATED UNYIELDING RESISTANCE TO COMMUNISM.
- ✓ FOUGHT FOR EXTENSION OF FREEDOM FOR ALL PEOPLE.
- ✓ EXPOSED COMMUNISTS THREATS TO FREE WORLD SECURITY.
- ✓ CRUSADED FOR FREEDOM, DECENCY, AND RESPECT FOR LAW AT HOME AND IN WORLD AFFAIRS.
- ✓ SUPPORTED FREEDOM FOR UKRAINE AND THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE.

Senator DODD stated:

"I would like you to tell my many Ukrainian friends in Connecticut, through the columns of SVOBODA, that I shall seek to vindicate their confidence in me by continuing to fight with all my strength against the tyranny of communism and for the liberation of the Ukrainian people and all the other peoples enslaved by communism.

RE-ELECT

Thomas J. DODD

to the

UNITED STATES SENATE

VOTE FOR SENATOR DODD ON NOVEMBER 3rd

Ukrainians for the Re-Election of Senator Dadd

RE-ELECT KEATING

UNITED STATES SENATOR

EXPERIENCED, COURAGEOUS, UN-BOSSSED

The Great Keating Record

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

He has urged a policy of firmness in dealing with international communism. Sponsored amendments to Foreign Aid Act curbing assistance to dictators such as Nassar and Sukarno using aid for aggressive purposes. Sponsored original Captive Nations Week resolution.

Jobs and the Economy:

Supported tax cut, including the elimination of excise taxes; fought to broaden Social Security System and to provide Medical Care for senior citizens.

Cuba:

Senator Keating alerted the Nation that Soviet Union was establishing a military base in Cuba. He revealed that the Soviet Union was constructing missile bases aimed at the United States. He was proven right.



Senator Kenneth B. Keating — a native New Yorker — who has lived here all his life, Ken Keating has served the people of New York in Congress for 18 years, the last six in the United States Senate. He is recognized by all as a skillful legislator, a man of outstanding courage and ability. Honorary member American Committee for Italian Migration. Honorary Member of Assembly of Captive European Nations. Married, one daughter, two grandsons.

"The United States should reaffirm the continuing hope of the peoples of the free world that our freedom can be shared with the now Captive Nations behind the Iron Curtain. We must insure that the interests of the peoples of the countries are not sacrificed and we must press also for an end to political repression and religious discrimination behind the Iron Curtain."

— Senator Kenneth B. Keating.

VOTE FOR KEATING - 2A - ON NOVEMBER 3

Michael PIZNAK and Mary DUSHNYCK — Co-Chairmen
Ukrainian Division for New York State, Keating for Senator Committee