

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# СВОБОДА

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

# U. S. Congress and Ukrainian Communities Throughout Nation Mark Forty-Seventh Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence

### Prayers and Observances in U.S. Senate and House of Representatives—Governors and Mayors Issue Special "Ukrainian Independence Day" Proclamations as Ukrainian National Flag Flies on Many State Capitols and City Halls—Commemorative Concerts and Rallies Held in Ukrainian American Communities

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — The 47th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence is being observed solemnly throughout the United States of America this weekend with many observances, concerts, rallies and special programs in honor of the Ukrainian people who proclaimed the full sovereignty and independence of Ukraine in Kiev on January 22, 1918. The Act of Union of January 22, 1919 whereby the Western Ukrainian National Republic united with the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev is also commemorated jointly with the observance of the anniversary of Ukraine's independence. As in previous years, the United States Congress will hold special observances, including prayers by the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic prelates in both houses of the Congress, while several U.S. Senators and members of the House of Representatives will make special statements on the floor of the Congress in honor of the Ukrainian people and the independence they proclaimed forty-seven years ago.

Because of the inaugural of President Johnson on the days preceding the anniversary of Ukrainian Independence on

January 22, 1965, the observances in Congress will take place on Monday, Jan. 25, 1965. Special prayers in the U.S. Senate will be said by the Most Reverend Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago. He will be accompanied to the Senate by the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois. In the House of Representatives special prayers will be said by Rev. William Diakiw, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Sharon, Pa., who will be escorted by the Hon. John William Vigorito, Congressman from Pennsylvania. On January 22, 1965 in many state capitols and city halls the Ukrainian national flag will be hoisted by orders of Governors and Mayors in commemoration of the anniversary of Ukraine's independence, while special proclamations by Governors and Mayors in various States and Cities of the United States will be issued in commemoration of this outstanding event of the Ukrainian people. Special observances, such as concerts, commemorative meetings, programs and church services are to be held on the weekend of January 23-24, 1965 in many communities of the nation.

### Governors and Mayors Proclaim 'Ukrainian Independence Day'

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — At this writing it is known that the following Governors and Mayors have issued special proclamations designating January 22, 1965 as "Ukrainian Independence Day": Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Governor Richard Hughes of New Jersey, Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, Governor William L. Guy of North Dakota and Governor Karl Rolvag of Minnesota. Mayors Robert E. Wagner of New York, Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City, Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis, Mayor John F. Shelley of San Francisco, Mayor Jon E. Flynn of Yonkers and Mayor John F. Collins of Boston.

versary of Ukraine's independence (cf. The Ukrainian Weekly, January 16, 1965) the following cities are holding special patriotic observances:

Youngstown, Ohio.—On Sunday, January 31, 1965, Speaker: Dr. Michael E. Pap of John Carroll University.

Yonkers, N. Y.—On Sunday, January 24, 1965 at 3:00 P. M. Speaker: Ivan Bazarko, Field Organizer of the UCCA.

Boston, Mass.—On Sunday, January 24, 1965 at 4:00 P. M. Speaker: S. Petriv.

Moreover, at the anniversary observance in New Haven, Conn. on Saturday, January 23, 1965 the Hon. Thomas J. Dodd, U.S. Senator from Connecticut, will be the guest speaker and will receive the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" plaque in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the captive nations. At the commemorative program in Trenton, N. J. the speaker will be Dr. V. Kalyna of New York.

### Governor Rockefeller Issues 'Ukrainian Independence Day' Proclamation

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special). — On January 22, 1965 the Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, issued a special proclamation designating January 22, 1965 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of New York. The proclamation, sent to the American press, reads as follows:

"The unhappy people of Ukraine are among those who suffer under Soviet colonialism. More than 40 million men, women and children living in that marvelously fertile region, are enslaved. They are even denied their practice of religion and the culture of their ancient customs.

"More than 2 million of free citizens of the United States are of Ukrainian descent, many

of them are most valued neighbors in the Empire State. "It is timely and appropriate that we show our sympathy for these fellow citizens and for the aspirations of the people of Ukraine to the liberty and the dignity which are the heritage of free men.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1965 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of New York."

Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor

The Governor's Proclamation was transmitted through Attorney Michael Piznak, who is a member of the Executive Board of the UCCA.

### GOVERNOR RICHARD HUGHES OF NEW JERSEY SIGNS 'UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY' PROCLAMATION



Sitting, left to right, are: Rev. Joseph Atamaniuk, pastor, St. Josephat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Trenton; Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President; the Hon. Richard J. Hughes, Governor of the State of New Jersey; Judge Marcel E. Wagner of Jersey City; Myron Solonyk, Bayonne City Tax Assessor; Standing, from left to right, are: Dr. T. Sendzik, chairman, UCCA Branch in Trenton; Bohdan Pidlusky, 'Chornomorska Sich' chairman, Newark; Peter Gadek, City Treasurer, Perth Amboy; John Berwecky, president, Ukrainian Civic Center, Jersey City; John P. ...

### SPEAKER McCORMACK FAVORS ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE

BOSTON, Mass. — (o.s.) Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, reiterated his support for the establishment of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations in the House of Representatives. Congressman McCormack disclosed this to representatives of the Boston UCCA who called on the Speaker in his Boston office on December 18, 1964.

In a 15-minute conference, Steve Boychuk, Chairman of the Boston UCCA, and O. Shechuduk, director of public relations, discussed with Cong. McCormack the holdout of the H. R. 14 in the House Rules Committee and the attempts to charge the European Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee with handling of the captive nations. The Boston UCCA spokesmen pointed out that the latter move is unwarranted, because the work of the Subcommittee limited to the satellite countries, and Ukraine and the oth-

er captive nations are not included. The passage of the Flood Resolution, it was pointed out, will close the present gap and ensure all captive nations of equal treatment. In conclusion, Cong. McCormack stated that he will, as he did for the passage of the Captive Nations Week Resolution, vote for the passage of the Flood Resolution, when it reaches the House.

Previously, a similar conference was held in Cong. Thomas P. O'Neill's office in Boston. Congressman O'Neill, a member of the House Rules Committee who previously endorsed H. R. 14, also stated that he will do everything possible to speed up the action on H. R. 14 in the House Rules Committee.

More grass-root work is needed. It is urgent, therefore, that American Ukrainians continue to lead the campaign for the establishment of a Special Committee on the Captive Nations, especially with the forthcoming 47th anniversary of Ukraine's Independence Day.

### Instructor in Ukrainian and Polish Sought by University of Alberta

The University of Alberta invites applications for a new appointment in Ukrainian or Polish in the Department of Slavonic Languages and Literatures to commence September 1, 1965, at the rank of Lecturer or Assistant Professor. Initial salary will range from \$7,200 to \$8,200 depending on qualifications and experience.

Preference will be given to candidates holding the Ph. D. degree or its equivalent, although applications will also be welcomed from those who are nearing completion of this degree. An ability to teach Russian language courses as well will be considered a definite asset.

Although the salary is based on a twelve-month year, the normal teaching year is approximately eight months, and the appointee will have an opportunity to engage in research reflecting his own individual interests. The University assists with the moving expenses of appointees with families and unmarried appointees coming from abroad. Additional ben-

'UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY' IN NEW YORK CITY  
NEW YORK, N.Y.—Deputy Mayor Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., issued a proclamation of "Ukrainian Independence Day" in New York City on behalf of absent Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The proclamation was presented on January 21, 1965 to the Ukrainian delegation, headed by Attorney Walter Steck.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON TAKES OATH AS 36TH PRESIDENT, PLEDGES FIGHT AGAINST TYRANNY AND MISERY

WASHINGTON, D.C. Jan. 20 (Special). — Lyndon Baines Johnson took the oath of office as the 36th President of the United States of America, pledging to work for unity and justice and to lead the nation in fulfilling a heritage "conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in Union..."

Mr. Johnson spoke for twenty-two minutes after he was sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren. History was made when Mrs. Johnson held the family Bible upon which her husband placed his hand while being sworn in as President. Prior to Mr. Johnson's oath-taking, Hubert Horatio Humphrey, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, was sworn in as Vice President by Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.

After the inaugural ceremony, a colorful and not too long parade took place. Both President and Mrs. Johnson viewed the parade from a bulletproof glass on the stand in front of the White House.

Referring to the "American Covenant," President Johnson stated:

"Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people and their faith. They came here—the exile and the stranger, brave but frightened—to find a place where a man could be his own man. They made a covenant with this land. Conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union, it was meant one day to inspire the hopes of mankind, and it binds us still..."

"In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty. In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry. In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended. In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write..."

"Liberty was the second article of our covenant. It was



PRESIDENT JOHNSON TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE: Lyndon Baines Johnson is being sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren as the 36th President of the United States. Looking at him are Mrs. Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

self-government. It was our Bill of Rights. But it was more. America would be a place where each man could be proud to be himself—stretching his talents, rejoicing in his work, important in the life of his neighbors and his nation..."

"And our nation's course is abundantly clear. We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery..."

President Johnson concluded his historic Inaugural Address, saying:

"I will repeat today what I said on that sorrowful day in November last year (1963): 'I will lead and I will do the best I can...'

"For myself, I ask only in the words of an ancient leader: 'Give me now wisdom and knowledge that I may go out and come in before this people. For who can judge this? Thy people, that is so great?'"

### ENDING OF IMMIGRATION QUOTAS DEMANDED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON

PROGRAM DEMANDS PREFERENTIAL SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. January 13. — President Johnson requested the Congress to introduce new immigration legislation which would discontinue the system of quotas based on national origins.

In specifying his request, President Johnson's submitted the following provisions:

a) Immigration quotas would be eliminated by 20 per cent a year over a period of five years. The amounts would then go to a general pool;

b) Visas would be issued from this pool on a preferential basis, with four ranks of preference, the first going to skilled and gifted persons;

c) The President would have power to restore a portion of the cuts suffered by nations now favored by the quota system, such as Germany and Britain;

d) Safeguards would be continued against undesirables and security risks, or those persons who would be likely to become public charges.

Government sources indicated that the new law would eliminate long waiting lists within five years in all countries discriminated against by the quota system. The bill would accommodate all qualified per-

sons in Europe, particularly in Italy, Greece, Portugal and Poland.

The quota system, adopted 40 years ago, was designed to preserve the national and ethnic balance in the United States as it existed in 1920.

The bill, when introduced in Congress, will be discussed extensively as there are a great number of supporters as well as opponents of the measure. Prospects for passage seem brighter this year, partly because of President Johnson's large mandate and increased Democratic majorities in Congress.

In his message to Congress, President Johnson said that the quota system "is incompatible with our basic American tradition" and urged the bill "be accorded priority consideration." He said that the quota system does "incalculable harm" because "the procedures imply that men and women from some countries are just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others."

"We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way," President Johnson stated.

### Senator Williams Honored By ACEN

WASHINGTON (Special to Svoboda). — U.S. Senator Harrison A. Williams (D-NJ) was awarded the Commemorative Medal of the Assembly of Captive European Nations at a ceremony in the Senator's office in Washington recently.

The occasion was the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Assembly. The medal was in recognition of the Senator's efforts in behalf of the captive nations.

Senator Williams plans to introduce a Senate Concurrent Resolution next month, calling on President Johnson to maintain diplomatic recognition of the former free governments of the Baltic Republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and to continue to refuse recognition of the unlawful absorption

of these countries by the Soviet Union. The timing of the introduction of the resolution is significant. February 14th is the 46th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. Senator Williams has introduced similar resolutions in past years.

Senator Williams also has introduced many so-called "private bills" over the years to help residents of Eastern Europe join their families in this country.

Presenting the medal were Dr. George Dimitrov, president of the Bulgarian National Council and Jozef Lettrich, chairman of the Slovak Democratic party and former president of the Slovak National Council.



CAPTIVE NATIONS HONOR SENATOR—U.S. Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. receives the 10th anniversary commemorative medal of the Assembly of Captive European Nations. From left, Dr. George Dimitrov, president of the National Bulgarian Council, Jozef Lettrich, chairman of the Slovak Democratic Party and Senator Williams.

### Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance to Be Held in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special). — The "Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance" which was presented with such outstanding success on July 19, 1964 at the New York World's Fair will be repeated on Sunday, February 14, 1965 at the Academy of Music, 30 LaFayette Avenue, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Although the program embraces numbers which were included in the July, 1964 presentation at the Fair, a series of new features have been included in the present program, according to information released by the Ukrainian Con-

gress Committee of America's New York Branch, which is sponsoring the festival. Featured in the program will be the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka" of New York under the direction of John Zadorozny and the United Ukrainian Dancers under the direction of Vadim Sulima, as well as the Symphony Orchestra of New York City. Watch for advertisements in the Ukrainian press for further information and directions on how to get to the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Tickets may be purchased in the Ukrainian bookstores in downtown New York.

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Editorial FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

As this editorial goes to print Ukrainian communities throughout the United States, and elsewhere in the free world, are preparing to celebrate one of the most solemn and perhaps the greatest Ukrainian national holiday in the modern history of the much suffering people of Ukraine: the anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The Fourth Universal covered four major aspects of the policies of the Ukrainian Central Rada: a) It proclaimed the full independence of Ukraine; b) It empowered the Secretariat General, which became the Council of Ministers, to conclude a separate peace treaty with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria); c) It called on the Ukrainian people to rise in a defensive war against Communist Russia, which, despite its solemn pledges to respect the independence of Ukraine, invaded the Ukrainian territory in a war of aggression; d) It adopted a series of social and economic measures involving the land questions and other problems arising with the establishment of a new and independent government of Ukraine.

From today on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subject-to-no-one, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people... said the Fourth Universal. Regrettably, the atmosphere in which the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed was by no means bright or hopeful. The vast Russian communist forces were approaching Kiev from the north. All Ukrainian reserves available in Kiev had been thrown against the Russians, including a battalion of a Ukrainian cadet school (the latter group suffered total annihilation at the railroad station at Kruty, north of Kiev). Soviet Russian troops under the command of Col. Muraviev finally took Kiev, after ten days of fierce and bloody street fighting.

As a matter of historic record it must be stressed that the invasion of Ukraine was conceived in St. Petersburg by Lenin and Trotsky. Col. Muraviev, in his Order of the Day, No. 14, in February, 1918, wrote: "We bring this government (communist-Ed.) from the far North on the blades of our bayonets, and where we set up our rule, we support in with all means by the force of these bayonets..."

Prof. M. Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian and President of the Rada, writing in his On the Threshold of a New Ukraine, stated on the Russian invasion:

"The first matter I must stress is that in our relations with Moscow, a radical change has taken place. It is useless to look for any possibility of living with the Russians in the boundaries of one state. We had sincerely believed that in a new Russia the Ukrainian nation could find the requisite conditions for its manifold development. Now we have lost this belief. We have become convinced that our ways differ from those of a reactionary or a revolutionary Russia. With the unprecedented barbaric atrocities of the Russian Bolsheviks with respect to the Ukrainian people, after the cruel shelling of the Ukrainian capital by the Soviet Russian troops, a new period has begun in our relations with Russia. Ukraine has to continue her struggle for liberation in order to create an independent state. Our social and political ideals must be based not on the precepts of Oriental despotism, but on the principles of life and civilized Europe, where human dignity is valued above all. Ukraine has always stood in her history, culturally and politically, nearer to Western Europe. If we wish to liberate ourselves from foreign violence, we must conform to the civilized West..."

These were prophetic words of a great Ukrainian historian and statesman. Regrettably, the "civilized West" had turned a deaf ear to the supplication of the Ukrainian people at the crucial moment of their national tragedy.

Kiev was soon reoccupied by the Ukrainian armies, and the treaty of peace with the Central Powers was concluded by Ukraine on February 9, 1918 at Brest Litovsk. Soon the Ukrainian Central Rada was dispersed by the German troops who arrived in Ukraine in great numbers as "allies" in a war against Communist Russia, and the government of Hetman Paul Skoropadsky was installed in Ukraine. In the fall of 1918 a Ukrainian national uprising took place in Ukraine, resulting in the ouster of Hetman Skoropadsky and the establishment of the Ukrainian national Directory, headed by Simon Petlura. On January 22, 1919 the Act of Union took place in Kiev, whereby the Western Ukrainian National Republic united with the Ukrainian National Republic into one, independent and sovereign republic of the Ukrainian people.

But the final result was not the freedom of the Ukrainian people. The Ukrainians, deprived of all military, financial and diplomatic assistance from the Western powers, were overcome by the Red and White Russians and the Poles, and by the end of 1920 the independent Ukrainian state was engulfed by the forces of the enemy.

But the final result was not final triumph of the Ukrainians for freedom, and they are continuing relentlessly in their search for national independence.

In honoring the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, we are upholding the fight of Ukraine and other captive nation, to freedom and self-determination.

We join the captive Ukrainian people in Ukraine and Ukrainian patriots everywhere in this great national holiday of Ukraine, and pray for the day of the ultimate liberation, which will surely come as a natural course and evolution of history.

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

WITHDRAWAL OF INDONESIA FROM THE U.N.

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations is a step of extraordinary importance and it is far more ominous of the future than many devoted idealists and friends of the United Nations want to believe. This is true because even if after a short time Indonesia returns to the world organization, it will almost certainly do so on terms that will carry the United Nations still further from that goal which the leaders of the free world sought at San Francisco in their enthusiasm for the concept of great powers and their belief that mankind in its greater groupings had had enough of that spirit of rivalry which had already led to two World Wars and the destruction of much of Europe.

It is not enough to say that Sukarno's action has been taken out of a feeling of pique that the Security Council and the Assembly should have disregarded his wishes by electing Malaysia to a seat on the Security Council when Indonesian president had sworn to crush it. It is rather a definite manifestation of a dangerous trend that has long been in evidence, once the organization admitted even in thought the possibility that there could be non-aligned and neutralist nations.

Indonesia is potentially a very rich nation but one that is fully at the present time undeveloped. At its foundation it took over all the greater islands of the Dutch colonial empire against which Sukarno had been struggling long before World War II. The sole exception was the Dutch part of New Guinea which was inhabited by a totally different group, the Papuans, many of whom were still in the Stone Age and whom the Dutch had been trying to develop in the ways of civilization. Sukarno named it West Iriom and threatened to go to war about it. To obviate trouble, the United States by devious means put pressure upon the Netherlands to yield it and so in defiance of all claims of sanity, progress and right, the Netherlands was forced to yield and Sukarno had his way.

Sukarno was from the island of Java, the most densely populated of all the islands. When some of the outlying islands refused to join and threatened a revolution, Sukarno decided to overrun them by force. Again the United States as it had done in the case of the revolts against Moscow declined to allow the islands to have a chance to fight for their independence and threw its influence back of Sukarno, apparently in the belief that only in this way could it keep Sukarno and Indonesia out of Moscow's orbit, for the Soviet Union had peered arms and ammunition at a tremendous rate into the Indonesian army and the economy of the state. It is still question, whether if Sukarno died, the army or the Communist Party would be the dominating factor in the future of the country, and already the Australians who administer part of New Guinea under the United Nations are beginning to wonder whether their turn

is going to be next to feel the insatiable appetite of the Indonesian president. In another aspect, when to secure an armistice in the Korean war in which the United Nations had been involved owing to the absence of Moscow from the Security Council meeting, the United States and the UN were willing to accept Communist countries which had not fought in the organization-sponsored conflict as neutrals and Poland received the appointment, the way was opened for those misnamed armistice commissions which have been so effective in stirring up trouble in Southeast Asia.

Then Nehru of India, Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Tito of Yugoslavia, so-called neutralists all, met to plan a bloc of non-aligned nations, and secured some informal recognition of it from the West, and the way was open for the next step. Sukarno saw what that next step could be. He called the Bandung Conference of Asian and African nations which adopted a strong anti-Western position, even though it in a few resolutions slightly condemned the Communist position of Moscow. In that new Asian-African grouping, the influence of Red China has grown enormously at the expense of Moscow which Sukarno and other leaders argue may be Communist but is not Asian.

It was at this stage in history when Nikita Khrushchev visited the United Nations and after the shoe-beating episode proposed that the organization should be reconstructed with a triple secretariat, Western, Communist and neutralist, with each of the three secretaries able to exert an absolute veto and thereby doom the organization to complete inactivity but in the hope that the neutralists could be steadily infiltrated through support for "wars of liberation" so that they would finally vote solidly on the Communist side. The movement was so ridiculous that it failed of acceptance but the seed remained.

The African nations, hostile to white domination, whether of the Union of South Africa or the Portuguese possessions or the British in Rhodesia, have never lost an opportunity to protest against colonialism but colonialism is giving away now in their charges to neo-colonialism. This is coming more and more to mean that any African or Asian nation which maintains friendly relations with the West, even as independent states, is relying on Western technique and resources and the Western nations that are assisting them are now neo-colonialists.

This is in short their opposition to Tshombe in the Congo. To the other Africans the white soldiers whom he has hired are mercenaries for they represent a hostile element. But the Chinese and other Communist leaders who come in to aid in the "wars of liberation" are very definitely not to be called mercenaries but "liberators." The willingness of the West to accept this difference

Ukrainian Free University Carries on Struggle for Ukraine's Freedom

By GEORGE HAWRYLYSHYN (Madrid)

The Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany, the only such surviving institution from a country now behind the Iron Curtain, is a constantly irritating thorn for the Communists.

Speaking at the opening of a five day course of "Ukrainian Studies" held at the University during the Christmas holidays Professor W. Orelecky, Rector of the University, stressed that the struggle against "the Communist oppressor of Ukraine is being carried on now in the academic field with the same zeal and intensity as in the political and armed fields."

"Our publication of books, pamphlets, and the encyclopedia put out in many languages have the effect of at least checking Communist propaganda to a certain degree, because in comparison to our statements their wildest claims would indeed be wild and therefore ridiculous," explained Professor Orelecky.

The University gives courses with subjects related to the Ukrainian field and is recognized

in terms is itself a cause of trouble.

The situation is the same in Malaysia. When Malaya and the Malay states on the mainland joined in independence from Great Britain and the two British holdings on the island of Borneo were added to the state, Sukarno declared his hostility and called Malaysia an example of neo-colonialism. For Britain had promised to support the new state exactly as Asian and Communist powers had armed the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. There has been guerrilla warfare for over a year along the borders and Sukarno has been stepping it up all the time. Now his theory is that if Malaysia is on the Council, Indonesia is being surrounded and must fight if necessary.

It is the dream of Sukarno as of many of the African leaders to expel White non-Communist influence from Asia and Africa regardless of the conditions under which it is exerted. Whether he hopes to accomplish this by the formation of a new Asian-African organization apart from the United Nations and hostile to it if necessary or whether he hopes to force changes which will give these nations unlimited freedom to draw on Western funds and skills and deprive them of any freedom of action is still unclear. Yet the course of the United States and the free world should be definite. It should be to limit and perhaps stop assistance to the nations involved in this blackmail scheme and to interdict help from the Communist world to see if the growing trend to totalitarianism and hostility to the West can be stopped by the saner leaders. Each compromise with the blackmailers raises their hopes and only a decided check to Communism can relieve the situation and help mankind to a better future.

After the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia, the University moved to Munich, and resumed full activities, as the student body multiplied many times with the influx of wartime refugees. The German government gave the University

the German government, and consequently it is recognized anywhere in the world, where any other German University is recognized. There are two faculties: Philosophy, and that of Law and the Socio-Economic Sciences.

Due to the scarcity of Ukrainian university students in Europe there are no regular courses being offered now, but there is active work being carried on in the field of post-graduate studies, doctorates, as well as in publications.

Tracing back the 42-year-old history of the Ukrainian Free University, Professor Orelecky recalled how in 1921, when the University was founded in Prague, Czechoslovakia, there were more than 1,000 students, many of whom still wore uniforms of the armed forces of the Ukrainian National Republic, which had recently waged a war for the liberation of Ukraine.

"When the armed struggle for the independence of Ukraine failed, there was a movement among the young Ukrainian patriots to strive for higher education and thus continue the struggle when better prepared intellectually. Except for a few years, when the "Underground University" existed in Liviv, the Ukrainian Free University was the only institution of higher learning in the whole world, where education in the Ukrainian spirit could be obtained," said Professor Orelecky.

Himself connected with the University since its foundation, first as a student, then as a Professor, and now as Rector, Professor Orelecky recalled that from 1921 until the Communists took over Czechoslovakia in 1945, the University was recognized and indeed financed by the Czech government. "There was even a time when the Ukrainian professors received a higher salary than even the Czech professors themselves," he pleasantly recalled.

WE SERVE YOU

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Every once in a while someone would ask us whether or not our column about the Ukrainian National Association in The Ukrainian Weekly is bringing any results. We had gone into this on previous occasions, but mostly where new members and membership campaigns were concerned; we wrote we had reason to believe the column was helpful because we had received mail from interested readers. Well, there are other results. Our purpose in writing this column is not restricted to getting new members for the UNA. Our purpose is to get people to use the services provided by the UNA, The Weekly, and Svoboda, thus serving all concerned.

We know for a fact that, as a result of information printed here, UNA members knew how to go about changing beneficiaries in their insurance certificates, getting names corrected, arranging for loans, and obtaining other services in connection with membership. While it is true that the members can receive any kind of service simply by seeing their local branch officers, it should be remembered that many members do not attend branch meetings, pay their dues once a year usually by mail, and hardly ever see their branch officers. It is this group which finds UNA information in The Weekly and Svoboda helpful.

The UNA has many members who are old and ill and quite a few of them do not or cannot read newspapers or attend meetings. Although the branch officers help many of them by arranging for assistance from the UNA Indigent Fund, there are instances where members are not aided because they did not inform their branch officers of their illnesses. Thanks to information printed here, at least some of these deserving people were rendered aid because their children read The Weekly and saw that their parents were entitled to benefits.

People put their insurance certificates or policies in trunks, desks, safes, safety deposit boxes, cabinets, and so forth, and often in the strangest places, and some of them do not let others know of their insurance, not even their beneficiaries. Most of these certificates are located following the death of the insured, but some are not found for years. Even then the finder is apt to be skeptical about its value and fails to check it out. We have often urged that old insurance papers be investigated, whether the insured is dead or alive, because of possible value. True, very few of these certificates are worth anything because the insured had ceased to pay dues many years ago.

They would like to mention that the UNA Facts booklet is still available without charge. This booklet contains a great deal of information and we recommend it to anyone who is contemplating insurance for himself or members of his family, including children. Ask the UNA for a copy, and please mention our column.

UKRAINIAN MASS AND RADIO PROGRAM SET FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24 IN NORTH DAKOTA

Sunday, January 24th will be observed with one hour "Ukrainian Catholic Mass" in the Eastern Rite, broadcast over radio station KBOM, and also a 30-minute radio program over three North Dakota stations by Americans of Ukrainian descent. The program observes the 47th Anniversary of Independent Ukraine to manifest their belief in American ideals and to re-assert their belief in freedom from tyranny for all people.

The following stations will carry the programs, Sunday, Jan. 24th; KBOM, Mandan-Bismarck, 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. (cst) Ukrainian Mass and program.

KFYR, Bismarck, 4:30 to 5:00 p.m., (cst). KLPN, Minot, 3:00 to 3:30 p.m., (cst). KDIX, Dickinson, 7:10 to 7:40 p.m., (mst).

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Col. U.S. Army and Professor of Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., will be featured speaker on the program.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OR RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

living — freedom and our fatherland!" The revolt in Norilsk lasted 100 days. During the night of August 11, 1953, it was crushed by a dreadful massacre, in which over 500 prisoners were killed and many more wounded. — unforgettable revolutionary heroes from Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, East Germany, Poland and Georgia. But these heroes who died as martyrs for a noble cause were not the only ones who laid down their lives in 1953. Norilsk was merely the first wave in the prisoner revolts. The storm now broke out in all its violence and raged over the entire USSR.

The news of the Norilsk revolt fell like a bomb-shell in Vorkuta. On June 17th the second bomb-shell fell — the news that the workers in East Germany were rioting. Anxiously everyone waited for the next incident, which was bound to happen in Vorkuta. (To be continued)

UKRAINIANS LED FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

22 MILLION PRISONERS REVOLTED AGAINST MOSCOW (Courtesy: New Digest-International, No. 1, 1964, Sydney, Australia)

More than ten years ago, on March 5, 1953, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin died. To millions of non-Russians in the USSR Stalin had been the personification of the Devil and his regime had been a hell on earth. Now this satan was dead. At first a silent, spontaneous wave of relief surged through the subjugated peoples in the USSR.

Within a little while the 22 million prisoners sentenced to slave labor were likewise seized by this same wave of relief. They rejoiced that Stalin was dead and were convinced that now that Hitler was finished and Stalin finished, Moscow too would soon be finished. To them March 5, 1953, was the happiest day in their lives, a day of rejoicing, of triumph and of thanksgiving. True, March 5, 1953, was not the longed for day of outward liberation by force. But the spell of terrorism and of distrust, under which people had

tory of the USSR. The fact must be stressed that all these insurrections were definitely of a political and revolutionary nature, and it was therefore not a question of food riots, hunger strikes, or similar incidents.

This became clearly apparent for the first time in the general strike in Norilsk, where on May 7, 1953, more than 30,000 prisoners, the majority of them Ukrainians, prisoners from the Baltic states, Caucasians and other non-Russian groups, started to revolt. By extreme risky means the prisoners in Vorkuta received a number of leaflets from the insurgents in Norilsk. The contents of these leaflets definitely refute the opinion that has been maintained so far in the West, namely that the riots in the Russian slave-labor camps were of an economic nature. Nothing could be more erroneous than this opinion! The demands for an eight-hour day, more pay, a general amnesty, for the repatriation of all foreigners and of all non-Russian prisoners to their native countries, and for the unconditional cessation of discrimination against the non-Russian nations, and other demands were

obviously based on the political demand for a radical liquidation of the prevailing regime. The insurgents were no longer merely concerned about such material needs as food, for instance. The question at issue was now the liquidation of the Russian Communist regime, which had brought with it starvation, terrorism, colonialism and exploitation. In view of this situation 22 million prisoners resorted to the only revolutionary fighting method which was likely to lead to success, namely, to insurrection, to a political general strike.

One of the above-mentioned Norilsk leaflets of June 1953 was worded as follows: "Fellow-prisoners and exiles! Brothers of all nations and races! From Kamchatka to Karelia, from the Arctic Ocean to Baku, the bones of our murdered brothers lie rotting in the tundras and deserts. Tomorrow your bones too may lie rotting somewhere... Brothers, heed the signals from Norilsk and Karaganda! No UNO resolution, no parliamentary delegation from Paris or London will help us. Only the International of all the slaves in the Russian imperium can save us! On

PANORAMA

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UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN FEROUZAK SMINDAK



Having greeted the New Year on at least four occasions (by the New-Style calendar on January 1, by the Old-Style calendar January 14, and at the New Year dances of the "Dumka" Chorus and the Brody-Lev Brotherhood on January 9 and 16). I feel impelled to take a reflective look backward at 1964 and an inquisitive glance ahead at the upcoming events of 1965.

An exciting year, a memorable year—that was 1964! It was the year that the Ukrainian community in the United States erected a monument of Taras Shevchenko in the nation's capital, unveiling it on June 27 in searing 98-degree heat. Amid the cheers and tears of a hundred thousand spectators, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower pulled the cord that drew apart the yellow sheet covering the bronze figure of Ukraine's poet laureate and foremost freedom fighter.

The ceremony of unveiling climaxed a parade (from the Ellipse near the Washington Monument to the site of the Shevchenko statue) in which 36,000 persons marched. Bands, uniformed columns of veterans and members of PLAST, S.U.M.A. ODUM and Soyuz Ukrainok, girls in Ukrainian national costumes representing every province of Ukraine, the members of the Bandurist Ensemble in Kozak garb, clergymen in their vestments, flag-bearers, delegations from central Ukrainian organizations abroad and from U.S. ethnic organizations—these and thousands of ordinary citizens from all over the United States and Canada walked in a dignified, orderly march along a route that led them past the White House.

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was master of ceremonies at the unveiling program. Others who figured prominently in the ceremony were Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, president of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn and the Most Rev. Ioan Theodorovych, Metropolitan-Archbishops of the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in the United States, and U.S. Congressmen Michael A. Feighan and Thaddeus J. Dulski.

Among the dignitaries who stood at the foot of the statue during the program were Leo Mol, sculptor for the Shevchenko Memorial, Hollywood actors Jack Palance and Mike Mazurki, Broadway actor William Shust and Miss U.S.A. of 1964, Michele Metrinko—all of whom also took part in other weekend events.

Mr. Shust recited Shevchenko's poetry at two concerts held in Constitution Hall, where Ukrainian choruses from several American centres raised a musical tribute to Shevchenko, and again at the Jubilee Banquet held later the same day in the National Guard Armory. Here, too, Jack Palance held the spotlight for a breathless five minutes as he read, first in Ukrainian and then in English, Shevchenko's poem, "It matters not were I in my own dear Ukraine..."

The Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Ensemble of Detroit, which rang the starting bell on the weekend festivities with a concert in Constitution Hall the day before the unveiling, completed the banquet program with bandura music and songs under the direction of conductor John Zadorozny.

At the Washington Coliseum, a Youth Festival brought together members of eight youth and student organizations in a colorful program of choral, instrumental and dance numbers and recitations.

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States, was chairman of the National Honorary Sponsoring Committee for the Shevchenko Memorial. The committee included 16 U.S. Senators, 69 U.S. representatives and more than a score of civic, educational, ethnic and religious leaders, as well as Hollywood stars Ralph Bellamy and Ronald Reagan, columnist Henry J. Taylor and Prince S. A. Radziwill, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

The unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument was a once-in-a-lifetime occasion, an event that will be recalled and talked about for years to come. (To record the day for posterity, a camera crew headed by director George Tamarski filmed the parade, the unveiling and portions of the banquet program. The resulting color film with accompanying narration was premiered in New York last Sunday, and will soon be scheduled for showing in other communities).

Elsewhere in the United States, in Canada and through out the free world, Ukrainian communities large and small commemorated the 150th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth with concerts and special meetings in 1964.

The New York World's Fair, which enjoyed its first season last year, afforded marvelous opportunities for showing off our artistic talents and the rich cultural heritage handed down from our ancestors.

Ukrainian dance groups from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Canada performed in the Singer Bowl, the New York State Pavilion, the Tiparillo Bandstand, the Belgian Village and the RCA Pavilion. These groups were directed by Elaine Oprysko, Millie Osenenko, Wadim Sulima, Ted Carpluk, Walter Bacad, Roman Petrina, John Flis, Wasyl Gina, Bill Maksymiuk, Walter Uzdejchuk, the Rev. Frank Lawryk, Oleh Genza, Joseph Halatyn and Mrs. Kay Smychik.

A "Ukrainian Day" that incorporated folk dance and choral presentations, demonstrations of Easter egg writing, a fashion show and a display of Ukrainian books and crafts was held in August at the New York State Pavilion. Mrs. Oprysko was program chairman assisted by Mrs. Theodora Pifko, Mrs. Alexandra Riznyk, members of UNWLA Branches 72 and 53, and Myron Surmach, Jr.

A reception was given in the Better Living Center by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, with Mrs. Mary Dushnyk as chairman. The "Ukrainian Day" which took place in the Singer Bowl on July 19 was attended by some 18,000 persons. Participants in the spectacular evening concert were the Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble and the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka," both directed by John Zadorozny, the United Ukrainian Dancers directed by Wadim Sulima and featuring Oksana Woynowska and Mr. Wadim Sulima as soloists, and operatic singer Mary Lesawyer. Dumka member Merrill Litplo was announced for the program, which was produced by Olya Dmytriv and sponsored by a Ukrainian Day Committee headed by Joseph Lesawyer.

Intricately-embroidered authentic costumes from many regions of Ukraine, modeled by young ladies (and one small boy) during the afternoon program, drew much attention. All but one costume, which was supplied by Mrs. Alexandra Braznik, were provided by the Detroit Regional Council of Soyuz Ukrainok (thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Anastasia Volker and Joanna Draginda).

Individually, other Ukrainians gave of their talents to the World's Fair. Walter Bacad was director of the Nationality Day Programs, assisted by Wadim Sulima and Daniel Kuzyk. Ted Carpluk coordinated folk dancing and performances by exhibition groups at the Tiparillo Bandstand, while Mary Ann and Michael Herman directed and taught folk dancing there.

Dr. WALTER URUSKY 319 EAST 6th STREET NEW YORK CITY HIS OFFICE HOURS ARE From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. BY APPOINTMENT Closed on Wednesday

Report Additional Facts on Fire In Ukrainian Library in Kiev

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mykola Lebed, Secretary General for foreign affairs of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (UHVLR), in a press release dated January 18, 1965, stated that the Council is in possession of additional information regarding the fire in the largest library in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, which occurred in 1964.

It is recalled that in October, 1964 Mr. Lebed brought the matter of the fire in the State Public Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev to the attention of the secretary general of UNESCO. He charged that the fire which destroyed over 600,000 books and was almost totally ignored by the Soviet press, was "a deliberate and carefully planned act of arson, done with the approval or knowledge of someone in authority."

"Since then, we have been able to gather additional information about the fire, and in particular, about the trial of the accused arsonist," Mr. Lebed stated.

First of all, the release said, the defendant was a man named Pohruzhal'sky, and not a woman as was reported in the newspaper Vechnaya Moskva of May, 1964. The trial took place at the end of August, 1964 in a "people's court" on Volodarska Street in Kiev.

Mr. Lebed went on to say that the trial was carefully staged by the KGB (Soviet security police), which had rehearsed the witnesses to preclude any suggestion that the arson was a planned attack against the Ukrainian library.

The following information about the trial is now in possession of the UHVLR, Mr. Lebed said:

Defendant Pohruzhal'sky who was employed at the time of the fire in the Marxism-Leninism Department of the Library, was presented as a basically weak, but completely sane character, who had married and divorced many times. He was said to be a graduate of two universities and a Marxism-Leninism Institute.

At least 600,000 books, including the index, all located on one floor of the Library, were destroyed by the fire. This section included archives pertaining to the ancient history of Ukraine, as well as books written during the pre-revolution and early post-revolution days.

In defending himself Pohruzhal'sky pointed out that during the past few years a number of Ukrainian books "had been removed from the libraries and destroyed," thus he could not have had done such great crime. The court replied that previous destruction of books was done lawfully by the state, in accordance with a decree on the liquidation of so-called "scientifically and ideologically obsolete books."

The court sentenced Pohruzhal'sky to ten years' imprisonment. It is not known, however, whether Pohruzhal'sky is serving the sentence at the present time.

"Neither the result of the trial, nor the result of a promised investigation into the cause of the fire had been made known by any of the Soviet newspapers allowed to be sold in the West," said Mr. Lebed.

"This is nothing but another phase of Russification of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR," he said. "Last year there was a fire in the national library of Ukraine. Before that such fires broke out in the national libraries of at least two Asian republics of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Lebed added, that while it was not brought out in the trial, it is nevertheless generally known by the residents of Kiev that magnesium strips and boxes containing phosphorus were planted among the books before they were set afire. Moreover, when the firemen did arrive at the scene, they could not do anything for two hours, because just then there was no water in the fire hydrants in that section of Kiev.

Unlike the great libraries of the Russian Republic of the USSR, the greatest library of Ukraine was not protected by any fire detecting or extinguishing equipment, he concluded.

American Friends of ABN Hold Bi-Annual Meeting in New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (Special). — On Saturday, January 16, 1965 the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (AF-ABN) held its bi-annual meeting at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, at which representatives of Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Bulgarians, Cossacks, Hungarians, Slovaks and Croats took part. The meeting was opened by Ante Doshen, a representative of the Croatian organization. Ignatius M. Billinsky, chairman of the AF-ABN Council, reported on the activities and operations of the AF-ABN for the past two years, including the successful Political Forum in February, 1963, in which a number of ambassadors and Congressmen participated. Charles Andreansky, reported on the finances and secretariat work of the organization. Mrs. Uliana Cevlych outlined the activities of the AF-ABN in the Chicago area.

Political addresses, dealing with the significance and importance of AF-ABN activities in the United States were delivered by Dr. Nestor Procyk on behalf of the Ukrainians, and Dr. Ivan Dochev and Charles Andreansky, on behalf of the Bulgarians and Hungarians, respectively.

After an extensive discussion on the reports, the meeting adopted a series of resolutions and voted to submit a memorandum to the President of the United States, summarizing the views and opinions of the AF-ABN on the present international situation.

A new Executive Committee was elected with Dr. Ivan Dochev, president of the Bulgarian National Front, as presi-

Conferences Scheduled by LUC National Board

Two Conferences have been scheduled by the National Board of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America. The first Conference or Pittsburgh Conference, will take place in the Steel City on January 30, 1965 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. This Conference will include all officers, delegates and representatives of Councils, Chapters and Chartered Clubs of the Western States and Western Pennsylvania from the Johnstown-Altoona area west, including Baltimore and Washington.

The second Conference or the Jersey City Conference will take place at the Sheraton Holland Motor Inn located on the New Jersey side of the Holland Tunnel entrance and will include all officers, delegates and representatives of Councils Chapters and Chartered Clubs of Eastern Pennsylvania and the entire Eastern Seaboard. Both Conferences will be identical in nature. The reason for holding the two Conferences is to accommodate the members planning to attend but could not travel to Pittsburgh or vice versa.

Both Conferences will deal with the expansion of the League, specific problems confronting the League, interpretation of the By-Laws and Constitution, which were recently revised, the financial condition and, certainly, the membership drive heads the list of discussion. Both Conferences will begin at 12:00 noon sharp. All participants are asked to register with the National Board as they arrive at the Hotel. Both Conferences

have been arranged to coincide with two Social Functions that are sponsored annually by the Western Pennsylvania Council and the Garden State Council, respectively, the Winter Whirl Dance in Pittsburgh and the Inaugural Ball held by the Garden Staters. Naturally all delegates are invited to attend the functions after the Conferences.

National President, Steve Postupack has been in touch with all Council Presidents throughout the country and all agree this is precisely what is needed and what has been lacking in the LUC. They feel that by attending, taking part in the discussions, many problems can be ironed out and fresh ideas that develop could be the birth of new activity in the League. Evidence of accomplishment through Conferences is quite understandable and all one needs to do is refer to the Summit Conference in Philadelphia last July. The results of that meeting were tremendous and produced the Revised Constitution and By-Laws. Although the two Conferences listed here will be limited to one afternoon of discussion it is felt they will be highly productive and beneficial to the League.

Room rates at the Hilton are \$18.00 triple; \$15.00 twins; \$10.00 Single. The Hilton is a brand new Hotel. The rate at the Sheraton Holland are: \$14.00 twins; \$10.00 singles. Both are offering reduced rates.

Other Conferences scheduled for early Spring are still in the planning stages and further information will be advanced in Pittsburgh and New Jersey.

Ukrainian Civic Center Elects Officers

By GEORGE PANKRATH Rochester, N. Y.—John Swereda, was re-elected to a third term as president of the Ukrainian Civic Center, Branch 316 of the Ukrainian National Association, at the annual meeting held on Saturday, December 1964.

A contest that was decided by six votes saw William Kuchmy elected vice-president over incumbent Charles Rosolowski.

Re-elected recording secretary and financial, respectively, were Walter Hawrylak and Lubomyr Bilyk. John Nowak was elected treasurer, succeeding Kuchmy.

Elected assistants to the three above mentioned officers were Walter Sweryda, John Chuhy and Dymytrio Melnyk.

DR. B. CYMBALISTY TO SPEAK AT PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

"The Ukrainian American Professional Association will present as its next guest speaker, Bohdan Cymbalista, Ph.D., discussing "The Interpretation of Dreams." Dr. Cymbalista, Director of the Bodman Youth Clinic, is also Principal Psychologist at the State Home for Boys in New Jersey. A lecturer and writer, he has numerous publications in Ukrainian, German, Spanish and English.

You are cordially invited to attend this meeting at 8:00 P.M. on Friday, January 29 at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 East 79 Street, NYC.

June Feryo

SPORTS SCENE By OLGE ZWADJOK

The Freeze Is on — Soccer Goes Indoor

Before the 1964-65 season got underway an agreement was reached providing for a break in soccer league competition during the bad weather months. Play will resume late in February when, it is hoped, the fields become more suitable for the game.

While snow covers the playing pitches some organizations are providing soccer for the fans with indoor tournaments. There are 3 such tournaments in which a number of teams are participating. The best perhaps is in Chicago, which for many years has attracted great numbers of spectators, another is taking place in the Paterson Armory in New Jersey and a third is about to start in New York at the 34th Street Armory.

Four Ukrainian teams are participating in each of these tournaments. In Chicago—the Chicago Lions and Wings, in Paterson the Newark Sich and in New York—the New York Ukrainian Sports Club.

Weather permitting, there may be some games played outside for the Challenge cup and some, perhaps, in the regular league competition between teams that have to catch up on their schedules.

Anniversaries It seems that just a few years ago some of us had come to these shores for the first time. Now some of the clubs that were organized in the late forties are celebrating their 15th anniversaries. Among the clubs that have already reached that milestone and are holding their Jubilee festivities are the Chicago Lions, the Cleveland Ukrainian American Sports Club "Lviv" and Montreal Ukraine.

SHORT ITEMS In England, two young boys have found Saturday employment at one of the soccer bands.

A woman was among 30 people applying for the job of trainer and instructor at the British Boxing Board of Controls new gymnasium. The woman, replying to an advertisement in a boxing magazine, wrote: "I am 37 years old, and weigh 102 pounds. I have taught my son to box and keep in shape by having a few rounds in the ring with my husband... There was no immediate comment from either the boxing board or the husband."

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