

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

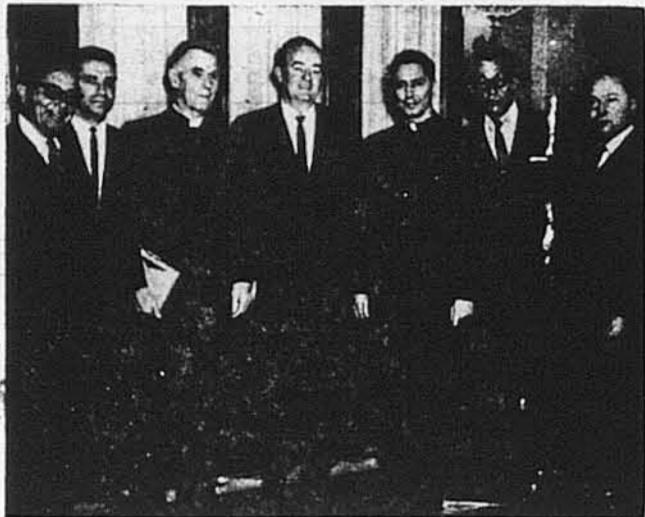
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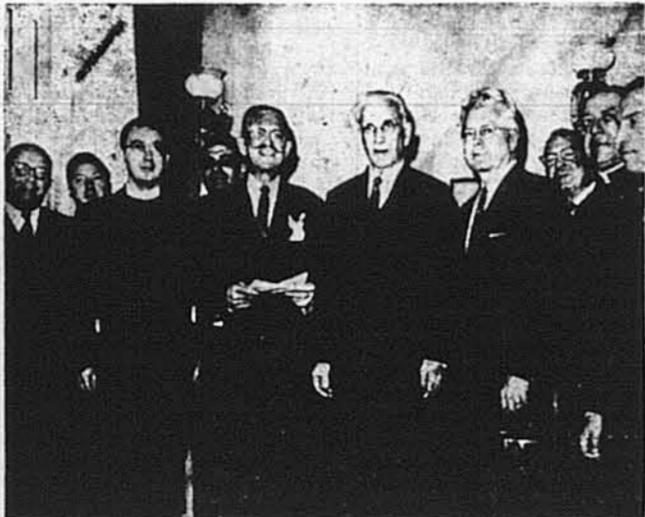
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12 U.S. SENATORS AND 64 CONGRESSMEN HONORED UKRAINE ON 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE BY INTRODUCING STATEMENTS INTO 'CONGRESSIONAL RECORD'



OBSERVANCE OF 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE IN U.S. SENATE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1965, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Standing, left to right: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of UCCA; Theodore Caryk, Washington Branch of UCCA; Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, U.S. Senate; the Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States; the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago; the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois and Donald L. Miller, editor of "Freedom's Facts."



OBSERVANCE OF 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1965, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Standing, left to right: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of UCCA; Donald L. Miller, editor of "Freedom's Facts"; Rev. William Diakiv, Pastor, St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Sharon, Pa.; Theodore Caryk, UCCA Washington Branch; the Hon. Daniel J. Flood, Congressman from Pennsylvania; the Hon. John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Hon. Michael A. Feighan, Congressman from Ohio; Dr. Edward M. O'Connor, former U.S. Displaced Persons Commissioner; Rev. Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain, House of Representatives and the Hon. Joseph P. Vigorito, Congressman from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A total of 76 U.S. Senators and members of the House of Representatives honored the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by introducing special statements into the Congressional Record, expressing admiration and moral support of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for freedom and national independence.

U.S. Senators

The observance in commemoration of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was held on Tuesday, January 26, 1965. Special prayers on that occasion were delivered by the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago, who was escorted on the Senate floor by the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois.

Following U.S. Senators made special statements into the Congressional Record:

- Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.); John O. Pastore (D., R.I.); Patrick V. McNamara (D., Mich.); William Proxmire (D., Wis.); Quentin N. Burdick (D., N.D.); Steven M. Young (R., O.); Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.); Milton R. Young (R., N.D.); Philip N. Hart (D., Mich.); Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.); Hugh Scott (R., Pa.); and Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.).

Members of House of Representatives

Observances in the House of Representatives took place on Monday, January 25, 1965 with prayers offered by the Rev. William Diakiv, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Sharon, Pa. He was accompanied by the Hon. William P. Vigorito of Pennsylvania.

Following Congressmen made statements on the floor of the House:

- Daniel J. Flood (D., Pa.); Joseph P. Vigorito (D., Pa.); who made his "maiden speech" on the floor of the House; William B. Widnall (R., N.J.); Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D., N.J.); Donald M. Fraser (D., Minn.); John D. Dingell (D., Mich.); William S. Moorehead (D., Pa.); James A. Byrne (D., Pa.); Bernard F. Grabowski (D., Conn.); William G. Bray (R., Ind.); Samuel S. Stratton (D., N.Y.); Carl Albert (D., Okla.); Albert H. Quie (R., Minn.); Gerald R. Ford (R., Mich.); Frank J. Horton (R., N.Y.); John V. Lindsay (R., N.Y.); Martha W. Griffiths (D., Mich.); Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.); James J. Delaney (D., N.Y.); Thaddeus J. Dulski (D., N.Y.); Frank Annunzio (D., Ill.); John H. Dent (D., Pa.); Rolland Redlin (D., N.D.); William J. Green, 3rd (D., Pa.); Michael A. Feighan (D., O.); Eugene J. Keogh (D., N.Y.); George H. Fallon (D., Md.); Charles S. Joelson (D., N.J.); Robert McClory (R., Ill.); George M. Rhodes (D., Pa.); Alexander Pirnie (D., N.Y.); Ray J. Madden (R., Ind.); Edward J. Derwinski (R., Ill.); Richard D. McCarthy (D., N.Y.); Mark Andrews (R., N.D.); Raymond F. Cleveland (D., Mich.); Henry Helstoski (D., N.J.); Samuel N. Friedel (D., Md.); Lucien N. Nedzi (D., Mich.); Silvio O. Conte (D., Mass.); James G. O'Hara (D., Mich.); Melvin Prince (D., Ill.); Joseph P. Addabbo (D., N.Y.); William S. Broomfield (R., Mich.); Glenn Cunningham (R., Neb.); Cornelius E. Gallagher (D., N.J.); Edward P. Bolland (D., Mass.); Emilio Q. Daddario (D., Conn.); Francis P. Bolton (R., O.); Thomas M. Pelly (R., Wash.); Dominick V. Daniels (D., N.J.); Barratt O'Hara (D., Ill.); Philip J. Philbin (D., Mass.); Seymour Halpern (R., N.Y.); Abraham J. Multer (D., N.Y.); Leonard Farbstein (D., N.Y.); Frank T. Bow (R., O.); Jacob H. Gilbert (D., N.Y.); William L. St. Onge (D., Conn.); F. Bradford Morse (R., Mass.); Florence P. Dwyer (R., N.J.); John W. McCormack (D., Mass.), Speaker of the House; James C. Cleveland (R., N.H.); Joseph M. McDade (R., Pa.); Ancher Nelsen (R., Minn.); J. William Stanton (R., O.); Elmer J. Holland (D., Pa.).

UCCA Branch in Washington to Hold Lecture on Current Events

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Walter Zadorecky, public relations officer of the Washington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, announced that on Sunday, February 14, 1965 the Branch will sponsor a lecture on current events and the activities and operations of the UCCA.

The lecture-meeting will take place at All Souls Church, at 16th and Harvard Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C., at 4:00 P.M.

The guest speaker at the lecture will be Walter Dushnyck, editor of the UCCA publications and The Ukrainian Weekly.

DULSKI'S RESOLUTION ON SHEVCHENKO FREEDOM LIBRARY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — On January 25, 1965 the Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski, U.S. Congressman from Buffalo, N. Y., introduced a resolution (H.J. Res. 225), calling for the establishment of a section in the Library of Congress to be known as the "Shevchenko Freedom Library."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on House Administration. Congressman Dulski has been one of the most energetic supporters of the Shevchenko monument project in Washington, D. C. and a friend of the captive Ukrainian people as well as all other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

In 1933, during the dedication ceremonies of the Shevchenko statue site in Washington, Congressman Dulski was a recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" presented to him by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America. Recently he was also honored by the Ukrainian community of Buffalo in recognition of his services and cooperation with the Ukrainian organizations in that city.

Whereas in October 1964 our President declared: "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 and freedom of men"; and Whereas in March 1961, President John F. Kennedy stated: "I am pleased to add my voice to those honoring the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko. We honor him for his rich contribution to the culture not only of Ukraine, which he loved so well and described so eloquently, but of the world. His work is a noble part of our historical heritage"; and Whereas in March 1963, President Kennedy also paid tribute to the world-renowned Shevchenko Scientific Society in these words: "My congratulations on the ninetieth anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and on your sustained program for support for distinguished scholarship. Among your members have been some of the great names in learning to whom the world owes an incalculable debt. May you continue to extend the frontiers of human knowledge in the years ahead"; and Whereas in September 1960, President Eisenhower approved and signed a resolution of Congress providing for the establishment of a lasting memorial to Shevchenko's works in behalf of world freedom and justice; and Whereas, with understanding and vision, the Eighty-sixth Congress of the United States honored this outstanding freedom light by authorizing the erection of a Shevchenko statue on public grounds in the District of Columbia; and Whereas the initiative of Congress successfully nullified the exploitation of Shevchenko as an historic symbol by both Moscow and its colonial puppets, and the vehement attacks of the latter against these far-seeing acts have clearly proven the wisdom of the United States Government in properly claiming Shevchenko as a towering beacon in the march of freedom; and Whereas for our times and struggles the universal significance of this revered poet and national hero was permanently established in a galaxy punctuated by other luminaries of freedom, such as his contemporaries Abraham Lincoln, the Italian Mazzini, the Pole Mickiewicz, the Hungarian Petofi, and others from different nations and soils; and Whereas for our time and beyond, the supreme importance of Shevchenko's works rests in his early and heroic opposition to traditional Russian imperio-colonialism and in his courageous advocacy of the freedom of all captive nations in the Russian Empire, including the freedom of Jews and all peoples in bondage of suppression and slavery; and Whereas our expanding American interest in the classic contributions of Shevchenko and their universal import can only receive full educational satisfaction by an accessible concentration of his voluminous works and all related studies at a facility of national convenience: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a section in the Library of Congress shall be established and designated as the Shevchenko Freedom Library. This library section shall contain all the works written by Taras Shevchenko, both in the original and translations, and all volumes related to his immortal contributions and contents therein. This library section shall be established with the expert cooperation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Sec. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution.

"Ukrainian Independence Day" in New York City



Deputy Mayor Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr. presents the proclamation designating January 22, 1965 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in New York City.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — January 21, 1965. — Commissioner Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of the Department of Public Events, announced today that Mayor Robert F. Wagner has proclaimed Friday, January 22, 1965, as "Ukrainian Independence Day" to honor the Free and Independent Ukrainian Republic's 47th anniversary.

At a City Hall Ceremony on Thursday, January 21st, at 11:00 a.m., Deputy Mayor Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., presented the proclamation on behalf of Mayor Wagner, to Mr. Walter Steck, Vice President of the United American Ukrainian Organizations Committee of New York.

Members of the Ukrainian delegation to the City Hall, led by Attorney Walter Steck, were as follows:

Rev. Dr. S. Sabol, OSBM, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic parish; J. Lesawyer (UNA Supreme President); I. Bazarko (president of the United Organizations of New York); Walter Dushnyck (UCCA publications and The Ukrainian Weekly); Dr. R. Klufas and Prof. V. Prychodko (UCCA); Mrs. S. Hanushchak, Mrs. S. Bartko and Mrs. Irene Gashynsky (Ukrainian American Women's Relief Organization); R. Bilinsky and I. Wasylshyn (Self-Reliance); R. Kobrynsky (Shevchenko Scientific Society); I. Kohut (Ukrainian Engineers of America); P. Goy (TUSM); K. Wasyluk (SUMA of New York); Mrs. M. Dushnyck ("Soyuz Ukrainok"); P. Dorozynsky (PLAST and ZAREVO organizations); Dr. A. Sokolyshyn (United Committee); George Wolynetz, Jr. (Ukrainian American Veterans); George Tamarski (Shevchenko Memorial Committee); Girls, members of SUMA with the flag; Anne Serevko, Luba Kril and Eugenia Sywan.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

The Ukrainian people have given a wealth of human endeavor in the building of the United States of America, their labors have helped the advancement of the nation materially and economically. They have contributed generously to the educational and cultural life of our society; and Whereas: While the Ukrainian people deplore today the isolation of their mother country, they look with new confidence to the future, when the independent republic of Ukraine, established January 22, 1918, will be restored; and Whereas: It is fitting on the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Ukraine that we pay tribute to our citizens of Ukrainian ancestry who have contributed so much to make our City the world's greatest metropolis.

Now, therefore, I, Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim

READ "STORINKA TUSM." PAGE OF THE MIKHNOVSKY UKRAINIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION, ON PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

VATICAN PRESS AND RADIO COMMENT ON ELEVATION OF SLIPLY TO CARDINALATE

VATICAN CITY, Italy.—In the official communique regarding the nomination of 27 new cardinals by Pope Paul VI appearing in L'Osservatore Romano of January 25-26, 1965 Metropolitan Joseph Slipy was listed on the fourth place, just after the three Eastern-rite patriarchs, who were also elevated to the dignity of cardinal. Metropolitan Slipy was identified as "Archbishop of Lviv of Ukrainians." According to the Ukrainian Press Bureau of Rome, the nomination of new cardinals was a surprise for Roman circles, inasmuch as it was thought generally that the Pope will not appoint new cardinals until after the termination of the fourth session of the Ecumenical Council. A commentator on the Vatican radio stated that both Metropolitan Slipy and Archbishop J. Beran were made cardinals in recognition of their loyal fidelity to the Catholic Church. He added that the elevation of Metropolitan Slipy to the rank of cardinal along with three Eastern-rite patriarchs stresses the growing importance and consideration of the Eastern Churches on the part of the Holy Sec. He concluded that in "the ecumenical atmosphere of the Ecumenical Council the title of cardinal assumes a fuller significance and loses its exclusively Latin character, becoming thus a mark of participation of Eastern Catholics in the administration of the universal Catholic Church."

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN MICHIGAN



Governor George Romney of Michigan presents the proclamation, designating January 22, 1965 as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in the State of Michigan, to Michael Bazansky, President of the Metropolitan Branch of the UCCA in Detroit.

Ukrainian Independence Observance

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — On Sunday, January 31, 1965 New York's Ukrainian community solemnly observed the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence with a concert, held at Washington Irving High School. The program included the principal address by the Most Rev. Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Archbishop, and President of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., the reading of proclamations of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor Robert F. Wagner by Michael Piznak and George Wolynetz, Jr., respectively, the opening remarks by Ivan Bazarko, president of the United Committee of Ukrainian Organizations; the "Prometheus" Choir of Philadelphia under the baton of John Zadorozny, a recital by Valia Kalyin and the violin quartet performed by V. Cisyk, R. Wenke, Y. Lasovsky and Z. Cisyk.

The large school auditorium was filled to capacity by New Yorkers as well as citizens from other communities.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—On Sunday, January 31, 1965 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Youngstown Branch sponsored the observance commemorating the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The program, held at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic auditorium, consisted of the invocation by the Very

'Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance' Postponed to March 14, 1965

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The "Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance," which was scheduled to take place on Sunday, February 14, 1965 at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, N.Y. has been postponed to Sunday, March 14, 1965 at 2:00 P.M. at the Academy of Music, 30 LaFayette Street, Brooklyn, according to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the sponsor of the festival.

The postponement is due to unexpected technical difficulties and a conflict of dates.

The festival will take place exactly one month later, but at the same time—2:00 P.M.—and at the same place—the Academy of Music, 30 LaFayette Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. The date: Sunday, March 14, 1965.

"UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN BAYONNE, N.J.



UKRAINIAN FREEDOM—The 47th anniversary of Ukrainian independence was celebrated by Bayonne Ukrainians Sunday, January 31, at the Ukrainian National Home, 37 E. 23rd St. Mayor Francis G. Fitzpatrick proclaimed Friday to be "Ukrainian Independence Day in Bayonne." A concert and other entertainment were part of the observance. Left to right, seated are Myron Siryi, Nick Basarab, Rev. Michael Zemlechenko, Mayor Fitzpatrick, Rev. John Petrynko, Myron H. Solonyuka, program chairman, and Mykola Kormeluk. Standing are Zenon A. Siryi, president of the Ukrainian National Home; Joseph Dowhan, Nick Hish, Michael Bilyk, Stephen Domarecky, Michael Holubec, and William Fesio. The picture appeared in The Bayonne Times (Jan. 21, 1965) and The Jersey Journal (Jan. 22, 1965).

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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## Editorial

### UKRAINE IN NEW CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS

#### THE DIRKSEN RESOLUTION

On January 22, 1965, on the occasion of the observance of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence in the U.S. Senate, one of America's best known legislators and anti-communist leaders, the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois, introduced a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet Russian troops from Ukraine and all other captive countries behind the Iron Curtain. In introducing his resolution, Senator Dirksen stated that he knew of "no better way to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day than by asking Congress to pass a Concurrent Resolution... urging the United Nations to take effective action so that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Ukraine and other captive nations," which are enumerated in the resolution. Furthermore, Senator Dirksen also asked for the return of "captive people to their homelands if they are now in exile, and to require free elections under the supervision of the United Nations."

Thus, what the Illinois Senator proposes in addition to the withdrawal of Soviet Russian troops from Ukraine and other enslaved countries is the return of political deportees dispersed throughout the vast expanses of the Russian slave empire to their homelands, and free elections under the proper safeguards and supervision of the United Nations.

Unquestionably, the Dirksen Resolution is a timely and clever move and gesture made on the occasion of the observance of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Be that as it may, its political significance is enormous and powerful.

First of all, the resolution was introduced by the very influential Minority Leader in the U.S. Senate whose impact and weight upon U.S. foreign policy is recognized and respected everywhere. Secondly, the importance of the resolution lies also in its timeliness because it was brought up at a time when there are new "trends" of appeasement and "accommodation" of Communist Russia. We are witnessing a sustained drive on the part of many influential intellectuals in this country who are advocating a policy of recognizing "new realities" and of "forgetting old myths" upon which U.S. foreign policy has been predicated for a number of years.

Some advocates of this policy clamor openly for the admission of Red China into the United Nations and for its recognition by the United States; they also propose a "settlement" of all scores between the USSR and the United States at the expense of the captive nations and a permanent enslavement of half of Europe by Russian Communism. They say that the United States should abandon its "rigid" policy with respect to the USSR and adopt instead a policy of recognizing "the legitimate interests" of the Kremlin. Of course, these enthusiasts are prone to forget that the Russians have changed nothing nor are they intending to veer an inch from their long-proclaimed ultimate objective of conquering the entire world for Russian communism.

Therefore, the Dirksen Resolution is important in that it reminds the American people, the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain and the world at large, that there are in the United States powerful forces which will not compromise with the enemy at the expense of other peoples' freedom and that they are well aware of the insidious tactics of the Kremlin, regardless whether it is ruled by Khrushchev or the Brezhnev-Kosygin "collective leadership."

Of course, we know that the United States cannot openly or covertly advocate a war for the liberation of the captive nations. Nor do we advocate such a war. But the ultimate collapse of Russian communist tyranny and despotism does not necessarily have to wait on a general war with the West. The forces of freedom are active behind the Iron Curtain in many ways. The Dirksen Resolution can only encourage these forces of freedom so that the captive peoples may know that the American people are on their side in the unequal struggle for their ultimate liberation.

#### THE FLOOD AND DULSKI RESOLUTIONS

Two other important resolutions were introduced in January, 1965 dealing with subjects which are close to the heart of Americans of Ukrainian descent and friends of freedom everywhere.

These are the Flood Resolution (H. Res. 14) calling for the establishment of a permanent House Committee on the Captive Nations, and the Dulski Resolution (H. J. Res. 225), calling for the establishment of a section in the Library of Congress to be known as the "Shevchenko Freedom Library." These resolutions were introduced on January 4, 1965 and January 25, 1965, respectively.

It is recalled that the Flood Resolution has been introduced a few years ago and was referred to the House Rules Committee for final action. Regrettably, upon the suggestion and advice of the State Department, the Flood Resolution was never brought up for vote in that Committee. Now Congressman Flood, a staunch and determined friend of the captive nations, has re-introduced the same resolution calling for the creation of such a committee in the U.S. Congress. It is our understanding that some 14 other Congressmen have submitted similar resolutions in the new Congress pressing for the establishment of a Captive Nations Committee.

Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski of Buffalo, who like Congressman Flood is a recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" plaque, has introduced a resolution calling for a "Shevchenko Library" section in the Library of Congress. While the Flood Resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee, the Dulski Resolution was referred to the Committee on House Administration for further action.

As we can see, both resolutions are important and timely, and they were introduced in the month of January, during which Ukrainians the world over observe the anniversary of their independence. As in previous years, these resolutions would require a massive support from our people in the field through their respective Congressmen and through the local press.

We hope that this support will come from every corner of America, so that it may insure the successful passage of both resolutions.

## THE FLAW IN THE UNITED NATIONS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is hardly a serious thinker in the world today who does not believe in some form of international organization. The almost complete annihilation of both space and time through the improved methods of communication and the development of the airplane has brought about a situation where the opinions of all the nations in the world can be found and discussed and action taken in far less time that was necessary a century ago to reach Washington from Boston or Washington from New Orleans. The increased power and range of weapons of destruction have rendered it imperative to find ways and means of preventing general wars, even brushfire wars have shown a dangerous tendency to be escalated into worldwide catastrophes.

Nevertheless man with all his wisdom has found it extremely difficult to formulate any plan which will carry out his ideals. The twentieth century is not the first to realize this for all the groupings of nations for centuries have recognized this fact and have fallen apart on the same problem. There is no need to repeat even the names of many of these experiments but they began on a larger scale with the foundation of the League of Nations after World War I. When that was proposed to the United States, Congress considered it carefully and finally for good or ill rejected it. Even if we omit the disputes of the Congressional leaders with President Wilson, there was much to be said for their actions. The League of Nations was supposed to ensure fair treatment of minorities in the different states and we know the fate of all of those petitions about ill treatment and denial of rights that were circulating around the League Palace in Geneva. We know of the way in which some of the larger and more powerful states tried to use the League for their own policies and resigned when they were unable or forced their opponents to resign until on the very eve of World War II, the whole fabric collapsed and the League was no more.

#### Difficulties in International Understanding

At the end of World War II the hope revived of founding a new organization which would not be forced to endure the same stresses and after discussion the United Nations came into existence in 1945 at a meeting in San Francisco. In the height of enthusiasm particularly in the United States the Congress approved the Constitution of the United Nations almost without discussion or thinking. That Constitution had been drawn up and signed by the principal powers in the fond belief that the larger states which had apparently cooperated for the sake of overcoming the Nazis would continue to cooperate in time of peace and so each of the Big Five permanent members of the Security Council was given an absolute veto power over all actions.

It was in the fantastic faith

that cooperation would continue and that Stalin was interpreting peace and democracy in the same terms as Roosevelt, Truman and Churchill that the United States from the very first days of the cessation of hostilities allowed Stalin to implement in all those areas where the Soviet armies had penetrated "democratic" governments composed only of Communists and their sympathizers. Statesmen like Arthur B. Lane, United States Ambassador to Poland, who protested was advised to leave the service and work on his own, for the then administration had every hope that conditions would improve in a short time if too many protests were not made.

It was only a few months later that Sir Winston Churchill spoke out and made popular the concept of the Iron Curtain and of the free world outside and the slave world within. Yet it was then too late to start a campaign to convince the American people that they had been deceived by their own hopes and that a new and more deadly peril had been created which once again threatened human liberty and dignity.

#### Perennial Crises of UN

From the moment when this burst upon the consciousness of at least some of the Western leaders, practically no progress has been made in solving the major problems before the United Nations. There have been efforts to relieve tension by exchanging dramatic and musical troupes and mutual visits by selected delegations of men in various walks of life but basically little or no progress has been made in defining any of the elementary and basic terms used in the discussion both in the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the councils of the United Nations there is no agreement on the meaning or significance of freedom, democracy, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, peaceful coexistence, "wars of liberation," which somehow can always be invoked to justify the overthrowing of a government which is unpopular in some part of the world.

At times the wrangling over these questions in the Security Council and the General Assembly has been bitter and insulting. At other times it has been more restrained but no steps have been successfully taken to secure a common meeting of minds on the fundamental and underlying issues of the determination of the Communists to take over effectively the rule of all nations, including the nations of the West and institute peacefully or by force their own system of government. The free world, attracted by its own theories and its own beliefs, has never reacted to insist that the Communists must give rights to their own people, if they are to be classified as peace-loving members of a world society with differing forms of regimes.

The newer and undeveloped nations have often tried to play off these two worlds and again they have been bad-

## ON THE PROBLEM OF OUR YOUTH

By ANDREW CHRUCKY

In my readings of Svboda I have found the articles on "Where is Our Youth?" to be most cogent. It is certainly necessary that people "find themselves," to put it in Socratic terms, that they know themselves.

As an effort in this direction of finding ourselves as an ethnic group, this series of articles was a good beginning. But much as I valued this "dialogue," I believe that it had lost much in its isolated mode of presentation.

It dealt specifically with the problem of ethnic withdrawal through environmental assimilation. The solutions attempted merely to locate the youth. Some expressed the view that our youth have not "withdrawn" but have merely "entered" into the environment; not because of an ethnic loss of self-identity, but simply because of the practical necessity to do so. Others, on the other hand, have stressed that many youth have actually assimilated and have lost their ethnic consciousness; and have predicted the inevitability of assimilation within the next three genera-

ly burned in their endeavors but they are still dreaming that somehow they can profit by the confusion. They realize that the Western ideals force the West to aid them despite their insults and they know also that if they do not deliver those insults they cannot secure much aid and assistance from the Soviet bloc. Now Red China, outside of the United Nations, is taking up the same kind of propaganda and attempting to pose as the only real and democratic Communist state not under the control of revisionists and traitors to the ideas of Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

Now in its nineteenth year and its third Secretary General the United States Organization is embarrassed by a shortage of funds caused by the refusal of the Communist states to pay assessments levied for purposes of which they do not approve. The only answer is to try to collect by voluntary payments from those states that have already fulfilled their obligations. It is to be hoped that the United States will not be led into this trap.

As the United Nations approach the twentieth birthday of the organization, it is to the best interests of all not to dwell on the theoretical excellence of the institution as it was conceived at San Francisco but to study the hard facts of the need for accurate definition of the organization's possibilities. There is no doubt that many of its agencies are doing good work. There is no chance that its central bodies will function in the future any better than in the past unless the organization itself faces up to its responsibility of spelling out what it desires to do and not dwelling on ideals and vagueness. Let it decide what freedom and democracy mean and then work towards it or let it become a mere debating society, while the advocates of a real freedom seek other ways to realize the human ideals.

tions. Still others pointed to the various youth organizations. I think all these views certainly express the state of affairs.

Well then, "Where is our youth?" Some are active members in various Ukrainian organizations, some are completing their formal education, and some are in the midst of their occupations. Within the last two groups some are self-conscious of their nationality; others have lost this consciousness.

So we know where our youth are. But this is not so important as the question of what we expect of them. We have ideals and aspirations we want the youth to adopt as their own. As the problem was dealt with these ideals were not discussed. The problem was faced from one side only. The discussion centered around the environmental factors which were pulling the youth away from our ideals.

We certainly must consider the "youth-environment" problem, but more so, we must consider the "youth-ideals" relation. To do this we must ask the following questions: What exactly are our ideals? Are they still useful? Have they any meaning to our youth? It is vital that we prolong this dialogue by expanding it to include self-reevaluation.

Just as the Catholic Church which represents the absolute truth feels a need to reevaluate its role in the world today, so we also should not fear to examine the shell in which we are suffocating. We must open our intellect to the world about us and examine what aspirations are still appropriate. As the saying goes, "He who does not progress, retrogresses." If we are to survive longer than three generations, we must look inward.

As the whole issue seems to revolve around locating the youth who feel torn apart by the pull of the American way of life, but who are rooted in the Ukrainian traditions; the question here is whether these roots are made of material that can weather storms or is it rotten?

My personal feeling is that the Ukrainian community is too conservative. It preaches a code of "You are either with us, or you are against us." I think that such a dictatorial approach can not and will not work. What we need above all is a conversation with our youth. We need above all is for them to express their views and we ours. If there is disagreement we can not afford to disregard the youth. We must reach a compromise.

The youth are not docile morons who will be led by their noses. They are to a great part college educated individuals who feel a need to have their beliefs justified. They need reasons to believe. But looking for explanations they hear only commands. Do you wonder that they flee into a climate more reassuring and which talks to them about their problem?

As I see it the dialogue of "Where is our youth?" must be expanded to involve not merely the objective status of

## HOW THE UNA OPERATES

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal benefit society and does all of its insurance business through its branches. There are about 500 branches and they are located throughout the United States and Canada. Every branch has its own officers, elected annually from its own ranks. Qualifying branches elect delegates to the quadrennial conventions of the UNA and officers are elected from the delegate body.

The UNA operates on a monthly basis. The branches hold monthly meetings at which their members pay their dues. The branch financial secretaries remit the dues to the UNA together with their reports of members suspended, reinstated, and the like, and completed forms pertaining to new membership, changes of beneficiaries, claims, and so forth. At the end of the month the UNA processes the reports and the new membership applications and prepares a new monthly assessment list for each branch. These lists are set up via IBM equipment. There are separate lists and accounts (bills) for the Adult Department, Juvenile Department, and Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance. These papers are sent to the branch secretaries as quickly as possible so that they may be used at meetings (some branches hold meetings earlier than others). While this is going on membership pins and buttons and dues receipt books are being mailed to the secretaries for distribution to the new members. Also, work has started on the preparation of certificates for the new members; in addition to the certificate this involves Double Indemnity contracts and photostatic copies of applications for adults, and Payor Benefit contracts for juveniles, plus certain riders and endorsements. The certificates are sent out as quickly as possible following the dispatch of the assessment lists and membership pins and dues books. Also, IBM-serviced Dues Notice cards are sent out for the convenience of secretaries servicing members who pay

their dues in advance. Finally, interest notices are sent out for members who have loans against their certificates.

Every May IBM-serviced dividend checks are sent out for members whose certificates have earned dividends. Tents of thousands of checks are involved.

Svboda enters the UNA picture later during the month after the UNA has had time to complete the processing of the branch accounts and reports. The Financial Department has published a complete listing of all branches and dues submitted. The Recording Department has published a complete listing of all branches wherein membership changes occurred, naming the members involved. This listing includes new members, reinstatements and suspensions. Both reports include closings for the month showing current assets and total membership figures.

The foregoing, briefly, is how the UNA operates. We went into this subject because many people have a confused picture of UNA methods. It is important to keep in mind that the UNA is a fraternal benefit society and does not operate like a commercial company. For instance, the UNA has no agents. All services are performed by the branch officers, particularly the financial secretary. Also, the UNA does not accept dues from members on a direct basis; all members must pay their dues through their branches. Members should seek all services through their branches. They should not make long trips or expensive telephone calls to the Main Office for services. When a situation comes up where contact with the Main Office is necessary we would suggest that a letter be written.

Non-members, however, are invited to write and ask for information. The UNA Facts booklet, which contains descriptions of all certificates with rates at all ages, is still available for the asking. Address the UNA, P.O. Box 67, Jersey City, N.J. 07303, and please mention our column.

## Soviet Agriculture Facing Difficulties in Pasture Crisis

MUNICH, Germany, December 28, 1964. — Neglect and poor management are seriously endangering grassland agriculture in the Soviet Union, Soviet affairs experts at Radio Liberty reported here.

This finding has gained significance in light of Khrushchev's ouster last October. The present Soviet leadership has been critically reviewing the

our youth, but also to engage with them in an open dialogue concerning their problems and social orientation as related to our ideals and aspirations.

The form of our solution must be one which has open ears to all views, be they radical innovations or outright attacks. We need a dialectic. We either grow by assimilating the new or we wither.

farm policies of the Khrushchev era, especially his decision to emphasize intensive farming to the detriment of grasslands. The Kremlin may now find that it cannot count on the grassland from now on as the sole source of food for Soviet livestock.

According to a recent analysis, in the last decade alone, millions of acres of natural meadows and pastures have deteriorated in soil structure and productive capacity. One-third of all Soviet meadows is already out of commission due to erosion and other processes, according to farm specialists at the privately sponsored network.

"Radio Liberty" cites as the cause for this marked decline a curtailment of the output of equipment needed for the improvement of pasture land. It also appears that collectivized farms in the USSR have simply stopped improving their meadows and pastures.

A recent article in the Communist Party organ, Pravda, pointed out that the cultivation of seeds for meadow grasses has been neglected. The production of grass seed has been cut by one-third in the last three years, the article said. Present production meets only one-fifth of the need for seeds. As a result, the culture of many local highly productive varieties of clover, alfalfa and other grasses may have reached the point of no return.

Meadow and pasture improvement requires special equipment and experienced people skilled in this work, "Radio Liberty's" specialists said. In the Soviet Union, however, most of the specialized stations which have been engaged in this work have been liquidated, and industry has almost completely curtailed the output of many machines used for weeding and draining fields.

## UKRAINIANS LED FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

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

(3)

Hirelings of the secret police waded in a sea of blood and trampled on the corpses of thousands of prisoners at the command of the "collective leadership."

The beginning of the Khrushchev era was characterized not by a just restitution to the victims of Stalinism but by ruthless terrorism and bestial reprisals. The new Kremlin rulers introduced themselves to the subjugated peoples in the Russian colonial empire with fire and sword. Khrushchev's "de-Stalinization" did not open with the removal of monuments; the beginning of this allegedly "liberal" and "lenient" epoch was characterized by massacres, by the undisguised mass-murder of defenseless human beings. The order to carry out a tank attack, on the morning of June 27, 1954, when the 6th special camp at Kingir was stormed,

against 500 Ukrainian women-prisoners, whose only weapon was their fearless love of freedom, was given by the Russian Sergei Kruglov, who had been appointed Beria's successor by the "collective leadership." And this Russian "Minister" — a sadist, whose tanks moved down and crushed 500 women (including old women and women with children) within five minutes as they sang their hymns and revolutionary songs of freedom, is still allowed the honor of being a "Knight of the British Commonwealth" and a guest of the American Legation. In addition, this organizer of the most bestial massacre of 1954 can also boast of having drunk a toast to the "peaceful, happy future of mankind" together with Roosevelt, Truman and Churchill!

"SOS! SOS! We are being murdered!" — these were the

words of the last radio message transmitted from Camp No. 392/3 in Kingir on June 26, 1954. Two and a half years later, the world heard the last cry of help from revolutionary Budapest. "SOS! Help us, peoples of the world!... Our tortured hearts are being crushed by the Soviet army. Hungary is being overrun by its tanks and cannon..." was the message transmitted by Radio Budapest. What a tragic repetition of history! And yet, an heroic optimism shines forth from this tragedy: man, God's creation, is born to be free, and no power on earth, however sinister it may be, can prevent those who are enslaved from striving to attain freedom.

Caesar, Attila, Genghis Khan, Sullian, Napoleon, Mussolini, and Hitler — what has remained of them and of their once mighty empires? Tyrants come and go, but the peoples still remain. To be defeated in a war of liberation is a fate which very rarely means the end of a freedom-loving people. True, the Russian Marxists succeeded in crushing the revolutionary self-liberation campaigns of the prisoners by means of brutal violence (just as they

managed to murder the East German and Hungarian freedom fighters), but they suffered a terrible defeat when they tried to crush the spirit and the will to freedom of the insurgents.

In 1953 the prisoners in the concentration camps held the banner of revolt aloft; today the workers in Siberia and Ukraine are rebelling against the Russian colonizers. Last year the Soviet Union was the scene of numerous strikes, which in their violence and bloodshed were reminiscent of the terrorist regime of Stolypin and Kerensky. In 1962 riots broke out amongst the dockers in Odesa, the miners in the Donbas, the factory workers in Novocherkassk, and the proletariat of Kemerovo. The Ukrainian and other non-Russian workers are obliged to endure a double yoke — Communist exploitation and Russian domination. And this is the explosive which in the not too distant future will tear the Russian Communist colonial empire to bits.

"Revolutionary elements find an auditorium once more... The masses go over to deeds after criticism... Indignation first of all finds an outlet in

food riots, which in some places assume the form of local, open revolts... Spreading throughout the whole country, these food riots eliminate the war hypnosis and pave the way for strikes. Steadily rising prices automatically cause a fall in wages. More and more meetings are held in the factories, and the subjects discussed are food, the high level of prices, war and the government... The strikes are accompanied by meetings, the proclamation of political resolutions, clashes with the police, and frequently also by shooting incidents... And this process inevitably leads to a revolution." The author of these lines is Leo Trotsky, and the events which he describes so aptly occurred almost fifty years ago. Trotsky is describing the fight of the oppressed workers on the eve of the February revolution in 1917. And yet, there is a strange actuality in his words, a surprising and almost sinister parallelism between events then and now. This process certainly "inevitably leads to a revolution!"

(End)

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

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

# PANORAMA

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

The head of clan Smindak reflects with amusement that if I do not soon conclude my review of last year's happenings, 1965 will be halfway over before I have taken leave of 1964. To which I reply: 1964 was such an important, event-filled year in the life of the Ukrainian community that it requires more than a cursory glance to take in all the highlights. At any rate, the conclusion herewith.

During 1964, two talented and beautiful sisters named Metrinko held the titles of "Miss New York City" and "Miss USA." Marsha Metrinko will bear the title of Miss New York City permanently as the city does not plan to repeat the contest. Her younger sister Michele, who was Miss USA of 1964, was a member of the troupe which accompanied comedian Bob Hope on his annual visit to American servicemen stationed in foreign lands. A third sister, Monica, who's 16 and has been a fashion model from babyhood, brought home yet another title by being named Festival Queen of Holy Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church in Nanticoke, Pa., last year.

Other women who made Ukrainian headlines in 1964: Valerie Kasurak of Windsor Ont., who was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations (and as far as I know, the first Ukrainian woman to be honored with such a position); Anne Petras of Johnson City, N. Y., who was elected the first woman president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Ukrainians living in New Jersey, particularly those of Jersey City and New Brunswick, helped their state mark its tercentenary by staging colorful programs of Ukrainian music and dances. Elsewhere in the United States, Ukrainians participated in international festivals (Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Phoenix) and in food and handicrafts bazaars (Detroit, Washington) bringing Ukrainian arts, crafts, music and dances to the attention of hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Ukrainian music was heard coast-to-coast on the NBC-TV network when the Mitch Miller chorus sang "Reve ta stohne Dnipro shyroky" on March 16. Our inimitable Easter eggs were displayed in libraries, museums and schools across the country. Feature stories about pysanky and the age-old process of decorating eggs in the Ukrainian manner were carried by many local newspapers and in the March issue of *Woma's Day* magazine. Via teletype, Associated Press sent a story about pysanky to all its subscriber newspapers and to 1000 radio stations.

The 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi (Sich Riflemen), which took place last year, was celebrated in New York on two separate occasions: at the "Chervona Kalyna" Ball in February and at a solemn commemorative concert in November. Silver anniversaries were marked by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada (in Toronto) and by the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor (in Detroit); the latter group selecting Ford Company executive Joseph Gurski as Ukrainian of the Year.

In various parts of the world, Ukrainians were to be found in the services, in the Peace Corps, in teaching posts. Among these—First Lt. Bohdan A. Barylak of Blue Bell, Pa., serving with the U. S. Army special forces in South Viet Nam... Stephen Skuba teaching in Uganda... Natalie Koshey of Detroit, a high school guidance counselor with the Air Force Dependents' School in Chatelleraut, France... Julie Machyshyn of Carteret, N. J., teaching in an American school in Germany.

On the debit side of the 1964 record, the Ukrainian community suffered the loss of several citizens who were at the forefront of Ukrainian cultural and public affairs. They include famed sculptor Alexander Archenko; Mrs. Irena Dombchivska, former administrator of the first hospital set-up for the Sichovi Striltsi in Lviv in

## What's in store for the Ukrainian community in 1965?

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is 25 years old this year, and the event will undoubtedly be marked by appropriate ceremonies. The Ukrainian National Women's League of America celebrates its 40th anniversary at a convention scheduled for November in New York.

One hundred years ago on January 1, there arrived on these shores the Rev. Agapius Honcharenko, a Ukrainian exile and patriot who is credited with bringing the Greek Orthodox faith to America. He is said to have been instrumental in the Alaska Purchase, was the author of Alaska's first text-book (*The School and Family*, San Francisco, 1871), and was for many years editor of *The Alaska Herald*, which attempted to "Americanize" the then-largely Russian population of Alaska.

The 100th anniversary of Father Honcharenko's arrival in the United States will be commemorated by Ukrainians of this country and Canada, led by a special Honcharenko Committee set up by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and headed by Dr. Ted Luciw of Minneapolis. (Dr. Luciw, a member of the faculty of Wabasso High School, is co-author of an English-language book, *Honcharenko — Alaska Man*, dealing with the life and good works of Father Honcharenko.) The committee hopes to acquire the farm "Ukraina" near Hayward, Calif., where Father Honcharenko lived and is now buried, in order to turn it into a public part which would be a living memorial to the Ukrainian priest.

In addition to these important anniversary celebrations in 1965, there will be the usual roster of conventions, annual meetings and group reunions during the year. Two Ukrainian "days" are scheduled for the World's Fair, one on July 11 at the Singer Bowl, the other on June 6 at the New York State Pavilion. (Reminder: last year's Ukrainian concert in the Singer Bowl gets a repeat performance March 14 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.) Preliminary discussions have taken place for the Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble of Detroit to appear at the world-famed Radio City Music Hall in New York.

## M. SOLONYNKA: "HONORARY MAYOR" OF BAYONNE, N.J.



City Tax Assessor of Bayonne, N. J., was appointed by Mayor Francis G. Fitzpatrick "Honorary Mayor" of the City on the occasion of the observance of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence by the Ukrainian community. Mr. Solonynka was program chairman of the Ukrainian independence observance on Sunday, January 31, 1965.

## Ukrainian Nationals Set Many Records

By ALEX YAREMKO

(Editor's Note: The following Special Feature article appears in the 1964-65 edition of the U. S. S.F.A. Soccer Annual just off the press).

Philadelphia's fabulous Ukrainian Nationals came close to winning their fourth U. S. Open Challenge Cup championship in the last five years, after they had already captured their fourth consecutive American Pro League title.

Playing against the stiffest form of competition available throughout the 1963-64 campaign consisting of league, cup and special exhibition matches, the Philly Ukes compiled impressive record of 26 wins, 3 ties and only 2 losses. In these 31 games the Nats connected for 97 goals and limited the opposition to 36 successful shots at the net. And so, for the fifth consecutive year, their overall winning percentage has exceeded the 850 mark, the most remarkable performance of any soccer team in the country.

### League Champs Fourth Time

The strenuous American League schedule got underway in September when Inter tied the Nats while Hakoah pulled an upset win. From then on the defending champion Ukrainians waded through 26 straight league, cup and exhibition contests without a defeat until the L. A. Kickers snapped this streak in the Grand Final late in June. Despite this prolonged unbeaten tenure it was not until the final game against runner-up Boston on May 17th did the Ukrainians nail down their fourth straight league crown with a log of 11 wins, 2 ties and 1 loss.

The champs scored 64 times and gave up 13 in the 14 league encounters. Captain Walter Chyzowych ran away with individual league scoring laurels with 15 of the 44 goals, while teammates Ferreira, Yakovino and Noha were next in line as the league's high scorers. The enviable feat of winning four league titles in a row hasn't been duplicated in over twenty years, and in the 55 league games played during the four seasons saw the Nat win 44, tie 8 and lose but 3 times, accumulating 195 goals and yielding 48, for an approximate 4-1 score per game. These fantastic statistics establish new league records and have brought complaints that they were too powerful.

### Ukes Won All Exhibition Games

As 1963 U. S. Champions, the Ukrainians waited and waited for that promised State Department-sponsored Good Will Tour to foreign lands. Neither did that home-and-home series with the Mexican champions take place due to squabbles in Mexico. Rather than remain idle, as no game were scheduled during the winter. Four exhibition attractions were arranged by team President Yaremko in beautiful Bermuda. All four games were won against predominantly colored but surprisingly fast teams. Secretary Senyk also arranged four other games—one with the United League All-Stars (who later toured Germany), and three "prestige" contests with top teams from the German-American League, namely the 1963 CAL champs B. W. Gotschee, the 1964 GAL chams N. Y. Greek-Americans (who were subsequently suspended for misconduct and deprived of their title), and the N. Y. Sports Club. All of these eight special games resulted in Ukrainian victories.

In the past five seasons the Ukrainian Nationals were engaged in 41 cup games, winning 33 times, dropping four and drawing four, and scored 146 goals to only 30 for the various challengers. Their five-year cup winning percentage comes out to .854, of which they have a right to be proud. Three games in September and two in May were televised for the Philadelphia area which has considerably contributed in familiarizing the public with this wonderful sport.

### Ukes Played Nine Cup Games

In the National Open Challenge Cup competition, the defending U.S. Champion Ukrainians continued their winning ways by first eliminating two Philadelphia amateur aspirants from other states—Baltimore Italians and Rochester Italians, and the formidable Hota S.C. of the GAL who represented New Jersey. In the Eastern Final on a home-and-home basis the Ukrainians twice took the measure of Giuliana of the GAL, just as they eliminated this same club in the 1963 East Final. Once again the Philadelphians set a new mark to shoot at as this was the sixth straight year in which they qualified to participate in the East Finals (1959-1964). Combined with the cup and exhibition games, the American League champions won every game from five top GAL

teams. This stamped the Ukrainian Nationals as undisputed Kings of the East.

### It's Always Philly Versus L.A.

Then came the time for the Grand Final Game to determine the 1964 national champion. And wouldn't you know it, for the seventh year in a row (1958 to 1964) it had to be a team from far-off California—once from San Francisco (1962) and six times from Los Angeles, and in each instance the L. A. teams fared opponents from the American League (Baltimore, Fall River, and four times Philadelphia). This is, incidentally, an awful drain on the home team that has to guarantee not only the transportation, hotel and meals, but also pay 15% of the gate receipts to the USSFA regardless of whether the expenses exceed the income, which was usually the case. An interesting point of observation at this point is that teams from the nation's four largest cities were the East and West finalists—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia.

### Longest Cup Game in History

Just as in 1960, the Ukrainian Nats had to meet the Los Angeles Kickers, who eliminated Chicago Schwaben at home (Schwabens later went on to win the national amateur title). After the Kickers declined to accept their alternated turn to be the home team, the Ukrainians picked up the tab in what was supposed to be a one game decision. But the unexpected precedent developed. Before some 4,000 tense fans at Edison Hi Stadium on May 31st the game ended in a 1-1 tie. In the first 30-minute overtime period both teams scored a goal to make it 2-2. The second 30-minute overtime period was score-less. It was then mutually decided to give it another try in an attempt to break the deadlock by playing the third 30-minute overtime period. But the strong defenses thwarted all goal attempts and so, after 180 minutes of soccer action, even fans were glad it was all over.

### Two Great Teams

After deliberations and negotiations, the Kickers offered to accept a replay game for June 21st at Wrigley Stadium in Los Angeles. About 3,000 fans came to see these two great teams battle it out and were treated with some fine plays. Surprisingly, approximately 1,000 fans were rooting for the Ukrainians. The first half ended with no score. But after 30 minutes of the second half lighting struck. The Kickers made good on a penalty shot and moments later came through with a classic goal to sew up the game and return the cup to the West for the first time in four years. The games in Philadelphia and in Los Angeles were well officiated and there wasn't one incident to mar the games. As in Philly, so L. A., both teams had a snack together in the respective clubs, where they exchanged compliments.

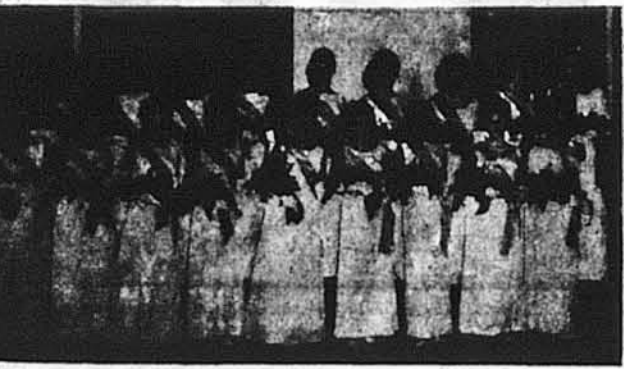
In the past five seasons the Ukrainian Nationals were engaged in 41 cup games, winning 33 times, dropping four and drawing four, and scored 146 goals to only 30 for the various challengers. Their five-year cup winning percentage comes out to .854, of which they have a right to be proud.

Three games in September and two in May were televised for the Philadelphia area which has considerably contributed in familiarizing the public with this wonderful sport.

### Lisetsky Is a Top Referee

Those who watched the televised Cleveland victory over Baltimore on December 27th for the pro football championship probably heard the announcer refer to referee Mike Lisetsky, wearing No. 58, who signaled the successful field goal and point-after-touchdown points. But did you know that he is of Ukrainian descent? Mr. Lisetsky is a veteran referee of national fame in both football and basketball circles, and in all three levels of big-time championship games—pro, collegiate and scholastic. He has been officiating now over 25 years. He has been officiating now over 25 years. He has also been on the teaching

## 18 Ukrainian Debutantes Make Bow at Ball in Cleveland



Eighteen Ukrainian debutantes made their bow at the ball sponsored on Saturday, January 16, 1965 by the Ukrainian "Dnipro" Chorus at the Hotel Manger in Cleveland, Ohio. Standing, first row, from left to right: Eva Yakovenko, Natalia Mucyn, Halia Strilets, Marusia Sydir, Nina Kravchenko, Lesia Mykyta, Martha Danylyevych, Christine Cohla and Luba Adamovych; second row, left to right: Halia Tymkiv, Anna Palka, Vera Zyga, Marusia Iwanyszyn, Luba Iwanycka, Ivanka Kuchta, Helen Bedik, Marianne Steinberg and Anna M. Gergel.

## Allentown, Pa., Chosen as Site for Ukrainian Youth Convention

At a recent National Executive Board meeting of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Inc. held in Syracuse, N. Y., President Anne D. Petras of Johnson City, N. Y., announced that the organization will hold its 32nd Anniversary Convention at the American Hotel in Allentown, Pa. over the coming Labor Day Weekend, September 3-6, 1965. The UYL-NA, Inc. was organized at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 for the purpose of promoting Ukrainian cultural, educational, charitable, civic, social and athletic affairs among the general North American public. The League consists of 165 chapters throughout the USA and Canada, with a membership of over 10,000.

## History Teachers to Organize Own Section

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — On Wednesday, February 10, 8:30 P.M. at the Institute of East European Studies at John Carroll University an organizational meeting of a Section of Instructors of History in American Secondary Schools will take place. The Section will be affiliated with the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The meeting will be attended by Dr. Michael Pap, Director of the Institute of East European Studies and of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Cleveland Branch. The aims and the organizational structure of the group will be discussed. The general objectives of the group will include a study of current textbooks in history and their interpretation of the Ukrainian problem, an analysis of curriculum related to Eastern European questions, and assistance to secondary school students who may have problems in presenting the Eastern European concepts of history which would favorably depict Ukrainian aspirations. Those who cannot attend the first meeting, should send any comments they may have and to become a member, they should write where they teach, what subjects, and whether they encounter any difficulties in teaching Eastern European history. For the Organizational Committee: Andrian B. Karmazyn 2303 Saratoga Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44109 Tel. 741-1788

## Donna Pelech Appointed To a High Nursing Post

Donna M. Pelech, R. N. of Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed nursing consultant for the Department of Mental Health, the position formerly occupied by Luther Christman, R. N., Ph. D., who resigned last year to accept appointment to the teaching staff at University of Michigan. Miss Pelech was at Northville State Hospital for four years where she served as head nurse, clinical instructor, and assistant director of nursing; at Plymouth State Home and Training School as assistant director of nursing (Farmington Unit) for two years, and as associate director of nursing during the last year (1963-64). In addition to positions with Department facilities, Miss Pelech was on the faculty at Wayne State University, College of Nursing, for 2 1/2 years, teaching psychiatric nursing and integration of behavioral science concepts into comprehensive nursing care. She is a graduate from Mercy College of Detroit (1954) and Columbia Teachers College, New York, where she received her masters degree in nursing. Miss Pelech is a past president of the Mercy College Alumni Association; a past board member of the Michigan Nurses Association and former chairman of the psychiatric nursing conference group, a member of Michigan League for Nursing, former member of committee on psychiatric and mental health nursing. Miss Pelech, who is of Ukrainian descent, participated in the Ukrainian Graduates Club in Detroit and sang for four years with the Ukrainian Girls A Capella Choir and Mixed Chorus under the direction of Stephanie Andruszewich.

## SPORTS SCENE

By OLME ZWADJUK

## All Quiet on the Soccer Field

According to the official weather reports, the month of January was the snowiest and the coldest since 1961. In fact there was so much snow—14 inches above normal—that some of it carried into February and more is expected.

All this white stuff held the outdoor soccer activity down to almost nothing and some soccer people had to be satisfied with a different version of the sport: the indoor tournaments.

In the German-American League's tournament, at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York after six games played so far, the New York Ukrainians are firmly entrenched in the next to last place in the standings. USC lost all three games in the first round on January 23. Last Saturday, the Ukrainians managed to win one tie and lose one.

Such, on the other hand, won its game against Paterson Dovers on Friday, January 29, in Paterson, with a score of 3-2 but is still in fourth place because of victories achieved by all other teams in the upper bracket of that tournament.

In Chicago, according to the latest reports, the Chicago Lions are at the top of the first division of the Indoor Soccer League and stand a good chance of being promoted to the major division next year. The Chicago Wings, however, lost a 3-0 decision to the Lions which coupled with last Sunday's 2-0 loss against the Lithuanians dropped the Wings to eighth place in the standings. The Lions, in the meantime, gained a 5-1 decision over the Polish "Lightnin'" Club to become firmly entrenched in the first place.

## Clubs Prepare for Spring

Since we started this story with the weather data we might as well inform our readers that they are due for more winter. The people who watch these things reported that the ground hog came out of its sleeping place on February 2, saw its shadow and promptly returned to the warm nest. This is said to be an indication

## "UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN MINNEAPOLIS



Mayor A. Naftalin of Minneapolis, Minn. is presented with a Ukrainian Hutul jewelry case as a "memento" from the Minnesota Branch of the UCCA after signing the proclamation of "Ukrainian Independence Day" in Minneapolis. From left to right: Dr. M. Danyliuk, UCCA Branch President; Mayor Naftalin, Dr. Raissa Danyliuk and V. Anastasievsky.

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