

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Chinese Ambassador Lays Wreath At Shevchenko Monument In Washington



The Hon. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Ambassador of the Republic of China, holds a wreath at the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C., in honor of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. He is escorted by members of the Baltimore, Md. SUMA Branch: Miss O. Koehaniuk and B. Oleksuk.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — On January 22, 1965 the Washington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America held a solemn wreath-laying ceremony at the Shevchenko statue. At the initiative of the Washington Branch of the UCCA, "Ukrainian Independence Day" was commemorated for the first time at the statue site. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the UCCA, initiated the dual observance of "Ukrainian Independence Day" and "Asian Freedom Day."

Allentown Area Ukrainians to Hold UYL-NA Convention Meeting

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America, Inc., organized at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 for the purpose of promoting Ukrainian cultural, educational, charitable, civic, social and athletic affairs, will hold its 32nd Anniversary Convention at the Americus Hotel in Allentown, Pa. over the coming Labor Day weekend, September 3-6, 1965.

Ukrainian American Veterans

New York, N.Y.—The fourth meeting of the Ukrainian American Veterans National Executive Board was held on Saturday January 23, 1965 at the Ukrainian National Home, 2nd Ave. and 9th Street, New York City. Nicholas Redchuk, Commander of Post #7, greeted the board and those attending the meeting.

'Dumka' to Sing at Manhattan College

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). —The Ukrainian "Dumka" Chorus of New York will present a concert of Ukrainian songs on Saturday, February 20, 1965 at 8:00 P.M. at Manhattan College.

Basilian Fathers in New York To Launch Fund-Drive For Ukrainian High School

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). —On Sunday, February 28, 1965 the Basilian Fathers in New York City will launch a fund-raising campaign in order to collect a total of \$650,000.00, needed for the completion of the last two stories of St. George's school, where a new Ukrainian Catholic High School will be situated. After the termination of this project, a campaign for the erection of a new Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City will be initiated.

U.C.C.A. IN ACTION

NEW YORK, N.Y.—During the month of January, 1965 three outstanding American legislators introduced special resolutions dealing with Ukraine and other captive nations which require an all-out support on the part of all UCCA Branches and Member Organizations throughout the country. These resolutions are: The Flood Resolution (H. Res. 14), introduced on January 4, 1965 calling for the establishment of a special House Committee on the Captive Nations; the Dulski Resolutions (H. J. Res. 225) and (H. J. Res. 226), which call for the creation of a Shevchenko Freedom Library section in the Library of Congress, and the establishment of a captive nations freedom series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom, respectively. The last resolution specifies that the series should commence with a Taras Shevchenko freedom stamp.

Repeat Performance of Ukrainian World's Fair Program

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). —As reported in the last week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, the "Festival of Ukrainian Song and Music," which was staged with great success last July at the N. Y. World's Fair, will be presented again on Sunday, March 14, 1965, at 2:00 P.M. at the Academy of Music, 30 LaFayette Street, Brooklyn.

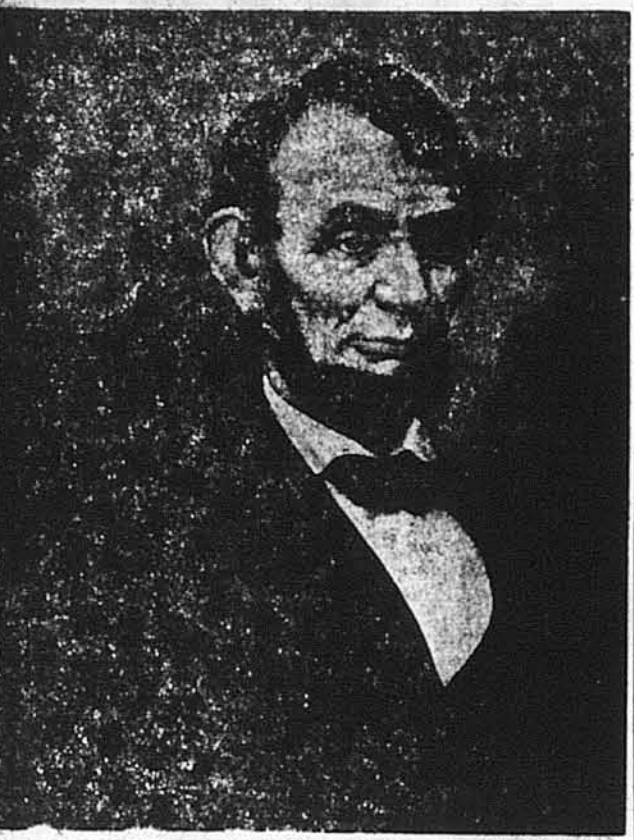
Appointed Member of Board Of Education in Irvington, N.J.

Michael Lytwyn, the well-known Ukrainian American businessman of Irvington, N.J. was appointed on February 3, 1965 as member of the Board of Education of Irvington, N.J. The appointment was made by Mayor Lovell, and lasts three years. Mr. Lytwyn's special duties will be the relations between the staff and the Board, according to the February 4, 1965 issue of The Irvington Herald, which also carried Mr. Lytwyn's picture along with those of two other new members, Joseph Mientus and Mrs. Dorothy Kleinert. Mr. Lytwyn is a member of UNA Branch 133 in Newark, N.J.



Michael Lytwyn

ABRAHAM LINCOLN — THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR



(Born on February 12, 1809 — Died on April 15, 1865)

"THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES, AND UNDER A JUST GOD WILL NOT LONG RETAIN IT."

Iron Curtain Prelate Consecrated In Secret

VATICAN CITY — (NC) — A Latvian bishop, whom Pope Paul VI has named apostolic administrator of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic's two Sees, Riga and Liepaja, was consecrated secretly in Rome last year. He is Bishop Julian Vaivods, 69. His appointment was not formally announced by the Vatican but was revealed by the new 1965 Vatican Yearbook. His consecration took place privately last November 18 and was carried out with utmost discretion. Other bishops attending the ecumenical council and even men living in the same house with the consecrating bishop did not know of the ceremony at that time. He was consecrated by Paolo Cardinal Marella of the Roman Curia. Coconsecrators were Bishop Boleslav Sloskans, exiled apostolic administrator of the Minsk and Mohilev dioceses in the Soviet Union, and Bishop Jazeps Rancans, exiled former auxiliary bishop of Riga who now lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. Besides Bishop Rancans, the only other Latvian bishops are Bishop Antonijs Urbss of Liepaja, now residing in Barcelona, Spain, and Bishop Kazimirs Dulbinskis, former auxiliary of Riga, who is listed by the official Vatican Yearbook as impeded. Bishop Vaivods was welcomed by Latvian Catholics to his new posts at a Mass in Riga on December 8. Latvia, incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1944, had about 500,000 Catholics in a total population of some 2 million. Last June, Pope Paul VI named the first new diocesan bishop in neighboring Lithuania since it was made part of the Soviet Union, also in 1944. He was Bishop Petras Mazelis of Telsiai, who had been consecrated in 1955 in Lithuania. As Bishop Boleslav Sloskans, exiled apostolic administrator of the Minsk and Mohilev dioceses in the Soviet Union, and Bishop Jazeps Rancans, exiled former auxiliary bishop of Riga who now lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. Besides Bishop Rancans, the only other Latvian bishops are Bishop Antonijs Urbss of Liepaja, now residing in Barcelona, Spain, and Bishop Kazimirs Dulbinskis, former auxiliary of Riga, who is listed by the official Vatican Yearbook as impeded. Bishop Vaivods was welcomed by Latvian Catholics to his new posts at a Mass in Riga on December 8. Latvia, incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1944, had about 500,000 Catholics in a total population of some 2 million. Last June, Pope Paul VI named the first new diocesan bishop in neighboring Lithuania since it was made part of the Soviet Union, also in 1944. He was Bishop Petras Mazelis of Telsiai, who had been consecrated in 1955 in Lithuania. As Bishop Boleslav Sloskans, exiled apostolic administrator of the Minsk and Mohilev dioceses in the Soviet Union, and Bishop Jazeps Rancans, exiled former auxiliary bishop of Riga who now lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. Besides Bishop Rancans,

League of Ukrainian Catholics — Looking Forward

The L.U.C. looks forward to a great future. A future which our members of Ukrainian descent will match anywhere, in moral strength, wisdom and good purpose. Our aim is to preserve our cultural heritage in the arts, our native dress, needlework, decorated Easter eggs or pysanky, our music and writings. We look ahead to raise our artistic standards and steadily enlarge our cultural accomplishments. To our pastors, we ask for moral guidance so that we can grow throughout this wonderful America and command the respect of all people. The National Board of the League of Ukrainian Catholics met and planned many events for 1965, all with the idea of strengthening the organization. —The Double R. Conference to be held in Pittsburgh and New Jersey for further review and revision of the present handbook. —The Constitution Committee will request an audience with Archbishop Senshyn, Bishops Gabro and Schmondiuk. —A gigantic membership drive will take place as well as a reorganization of local chapters. —Many cultural and social events will be publicized in the L.U.C. bulletin so that all interested can take part. With every member of the L.U.C. expressing ideas, working, showing interest in their own chapters, and the National Board frequently communicating with the local chapters, we hope to make this a very productive year. Helen Taylor, R.N., Educational and Cultural Director

FINAL CEREMONY AT SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT TO TAKE PLACE IN MAY

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special). — The final ceremony of placement at the base of the monument of historic documents pertaining to the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue in Washington on June 27, 1964, will be held over the Memorial Day weekend, May 29-30, 1965 in Washington, D. C., according to a decision of the plenary session of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America. The decision was made at the session of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, held on Saturday, January 30, 1965, at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. Among those who reported on the activities of the Committee were Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, president, Joseph Lesawyer, executive director, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, secretary, Ignatius M. Billinsky, treasurer, and Julian Revay, staff administrator. Over 300 local Shevchenko Memorial Committees functioned during a period of three years, helping in the fund-raising campaigns. As a result more than 50,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent, as well as many Ukrainians in other countries of the world, donated a record sum of \$411,037.51 for the project. Over 5,000 donors contributed \$25.00 each. This outstanding success is to be attributed to the energetic leadership of the Committee, and to the unlimited generosity of the Ukrainian people. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, vice president of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, deserves special recognition for his vigorous campaign and activity in Washington, which culminated in the erection of the Shevchenko monument. Mr. Ivan Wynnyk, speaking on behalf of the Auditing Committee, stressed that all the operations of the Committee were conducted in an exemplary manner despite the fact that only few persons were employed in the office. The Committee will announce a detailed program of the placement of historic documents at the base of the Shevchenko statue, as well as attendant ceremonies, at a future date.

CONGRESSMAN FLOOD REOPENS BATTLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The Hon. Daniel J. Flood, Congressman from Pennsylvania, introduced on January 4, 1965 a resolution which calls for the creation of a special committee on the captive nations in the House of Representatives. His Resolution (H. Res. 14) was introduced in the previous Congress but was never reported to vote by the House Rules Committee. Mr. Flood's resolution, which is supported by some 14 other similar resolutions, reads as follows: Whereas on the issue of colonialism the blatant hypocrisy of imperialist Moscow has not been adequately exposed by us in the United Nations and elsewhere; and Whereas Presidential proclamations designating Captive Nations Week summon the American people "to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the people of those captive nations"; and Whereas the nationwide observances in the first anniversary of Captive Nations Week clearly demonstrated the enthusiastic response of major sections of our society to this Presidential call; and Whereas following the passage of the Captive Nations Week resolution in 1959 by the Congress of the United States and again during the annual observances of Captive Nations Week, Moscow has consistently displayed to the world its profound fear of growing free world knowledge of and interest in all of the captive nations, and particularly the occupied non-Russian colonies within the Soviet Union; and Whereas the indispensable advancement of such basic knowledge and interest alone can serve to explode current myths on Soviet unity, Soviet national economy and monolithic military prowess and openly to expose the depths of imperialist totalitarianism and economic colonialism throughout the Red Russian Empire, especially inside the so-called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Whereas, for example, it was not generally recognized, and thus not advantageously made use of, that in point of geography, history, and demography, the now famous U-2 plane flew mostly over captive non-Russian territories in the Soviet Union; and Whereas in the fundamental conviction that the central issue of our times is imperialist totalitarianism slavery versus democratic national freedom, we commence "to win the psychopolitical cold war by assembling and forthrightly utilizing all the truths and facts pertaining to the enslaved condition of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Casakia, Turkestan, North Viet-



The Hon. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania

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UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament to Be Held in May

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. (Special). —The 1965 UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament will be held on Saturday, May 15, 1965 at Bowling Skyway Lanes in Youngstown, Ohio. A banquet and a ball will be held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center. Housing could be secured in Congress Inn, Palmer and Dunn-Lee Motels. Entry fee per team is \$25.00, which price includes bowling, banquet and ball. This is the 5th Annual Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament for men and women. All participants must be members of the Ukrainian National Association. For further information contact: Eugene Woloshyn, Chairman 2047 Wingate Road Youngstown 14, Ohio.



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Editorials

CLOUDS OVER MOSCOW-WASHINGTON EXCHANGE OF VISITS

The latest developments in South Vietnam, namely the sneaky raids by the Viet Cong guerrillas against the U.S. army base in South Vietnam culminating in the death of several American soldiers, and the swift retaliatory action on the part of the U.S. Air Force, should give serious pause to our policy-makers to reconsider the announced plans of President Johnson to visit Moscow sometime this year.

In view of these new developments, it is highly questionable whether the proposed visit of President Johnson to the Soviet Union would serve the cause of peace, or even the improvement of American-Soviet relations.

President Johnson's "getting-to-know-you" remark in his State of the Union message has already generated high-powered pressures, especially on the part of some business circles who have been restive under trade restrictions imposed in part by national security considerations.

In addition, there are some administration officials who are convinced that visits of high-level Soviet dignitaries would contribute to the prospects of peace if they can be exposed to peace-loving Americans and their way of life.

It is recalled that in 1933 these business pressures prevailed upon the U.S. government to recognize the USSR, and that in the 1930's American business and industrial forces made powerful contributions to the rapid, inhuman and ruthless Soviet industrialization.

During World War II billions and billions of dollars worth of American machinery and equipment were poured into the USSR, which in great measure helped it to sustain the military onslaught of Nazi Germany.

It is naive to believe that our Samaritan good-heartedness will transform the Russian aggressors into docile lambs and doves of peace.

We hope that President Johnson will drop his plans to visit Moscow, and not accept the bid of the Russian communist dictators to come here.

A FORGOTTEN ANNIVERSARY

On February 9, 1965 another anniversary of an important date in the modern history of Ukraine was remembered and observed by Ukrainians in the free world.

This treaty was largely unpopular in America and in Western Europe because it was concluded separately, first, by the Ukrainian Central Rada and, then, by the Soviet government, thus taking out Ukraine and Russia from the anti-German and anti-Austrian alliance in 1918, and thus relieving the forces of the Central Powers on the Eastern front.

But from the Ukrainian viewpoint, the signing of the Brest Litovsk Treaty was a step in the natural and unavoidable course of events. The Ukrainian government of the Rada, despite its incessant wrangling with the Provisional Government, and then open hostilities with the Soviet government, tried to remain in the ranks of the Entente.

On the whole the treaty was favorable. The Central Powers, that is, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, had recognized the independence of Ukraine de facto and de jure, and pledged military assistance to Ukraine in its struggle against the Bolsheviks.

All would have been well had the Germans not broken the provisions of the treaty. They sent a large army into Ukraine which helped the Ukrainian government in pushing the Russian communist troops out of Ukraine.

But in remembering the 47th anniversary of the Brest Litovsk Treaty, we must not forget that it was a milestone in modern Ukrainian history, providing for international recognition of Ukraine as a free and independent state.

THE IDEAS OF PRESIDENT DE GAULLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The last semi-annual press interview of President Charles de Gaulle of France is an amazing document. It aroused much discontent and opposition almost everywhere except in France, where opposition to the ideas of the great President has been suppressed not so much by force as by the peculiar air of mysticism with which he speaks and the prophetic way in which he blends in his thinking the past, the present and the future with never a doubt that his ideas will be those of the future even though he may have passed from the scene.

We can best judge the figure and the prophecies of de Gaulle, if we project them against the massive and gigantic figure of Winston Churchill. In the darkest days of World War II, Churchill spoke for England and the British Commonwealth. He inspired the common man and he held out a view of victory and a call for sacrifice in behalf of freedom that resulted in the formation of the Grand Alliance and the defeat of Hitlerism and Fascism.

De Gaulle's Vision of Grandeur

Compare that with de Gaulle. When he went to London in 1940 to form a new French army, the will of France to resist had broken. The government had signed a humiliating armistice and was trying to carry out its terms. De Gaulle alone dreamed that France could be reconstructed. He saw himself not as the leader of a forlorn hope but almost as a Joan of Arc obeying a divine mission to take the French king to be crowned in the traditional centre in Orleans.

The French monarchy, to the days when Frederick the Great of Prussia made French the court language and when Catherine II of Russia carried on the daily affairs of the Russian Empire in French, corresponded with the French intellectual leaders and tried to create a French court on the banks of the Neva. De Gaulle sees the future in those terms and when he talks as he did of Europe up to the Urals, he seems to have no glimmering of an idea that for good or ill much of the power of Russia (Soviet Union) is now beyond the Urals and that under any form of government the eastern boundary of the heart of the Great Russian territory will extend well toward the Pacific Ocean, while France will have actual dominion over scarcely anything outside of Europe in the narrower sense of the word.

That is why de Gaulle is dreaming of and creating an independent French nuclear force to be the one European force without even seeing that the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union are still in Europe and will remain so until nuclear arms are forbidden and abolished. That is why he opposes the American scheme for an international nuclear force to be drawn from the members of NATO, for he sees in it the interference of outside powers in his sacred dream of a Europe under French tutelage in the old traditional pattern which endured for centuries.

Views on the United Nations

It is the same in his reasoning on the United Nations. He sees clearly that the United Nations is not that institution which it was in 1945 or even after the Korean War. When it was adopted, France of the Fourth Republic controlled a large part of Africa north and south of the Sahara but in pursuit of his ideal de Gaulle realized that France was only wasting blood and treasure in trying to hold in check the disruptive forces of Africa just as it had learned to its cost in Asia in French Indo-China where a larger part of the younger officers had lost their lives. He realizes that the Soviet vetoes and the inclusion of so many undeveloped nations have paralyzed all constructive work and he realizes the futility of much that passes for peace-keeping operations, however they are to be organized, legalized and financed. Yet what is his answer? He

Dulski Resolution on Captive Nations Series of Postage Stamps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On January 25, 1965, the Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski, Congressman from New York, introduced a resolution (H.J. Res. 226), providing for the creation of a captive nations series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom.

To provide for the creation of a captive nations freedom series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom, commencing with a Taras Shevchenko freedom stamp.

Whereas in his 1964 Captive Nations Week proclamation the President declared: "It is appropriate and proper to manifest to the people of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations" and urged all Americans "to give renewed devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty"; and

Whereas since 1959 both President Dwight D. Eisenhower and President John F. Kennedy expressed similar

thoughts and sentiments in their successive annual proclamations; and Whereas the Eighty-sixth Congress of the United States honored Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's poet laureate, by authorizing the erection of a monument to him on public grounds in Washington, District of Columbia; and

Whereas the same Congress provided for a documentary biography of Shevchenko in tribute to the everlasting spirit and works of this freedom fighter of Europe; and Whereas the unremitting condemnations and attacks by imperialist Moscow and its colonial puppets against these farseeing acts clearly prove the wisdom of the United States Government in properly claiming this contemporary of Lincoln as one of freedom's outstanding lights; and

Whereas in 1961 the President of the United States paid respects to the ideals and immortal teachings of this former serf, whose poetry, art, and philosophy have deeply inspired the forty-five million Ukrainian nation in its aspirations to freedom and independence; and

Whereas the profound humanism of this champion of liberty was courageously directed against the colonial subjugation of all the non-Russian nations in eastern Europe and central Asia, as well as against the suppression of the Jews and the slavery of Negroes; and

Whereas in consonance with the policy of the United States it is both proper and fitting to advance the aspirations for freedom and independence of all nations by honoring their historic advocates of human liberty, and thus forging indissoluble spiritual ties with the respective peoples; and

Whereas by all evidence a freedom stamp series can become an important and essential vehicle of expression in the formation and strengthening of such ties: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Postmaster General is requested and authorized to create and initiate a captive nations freedom series of postage stamps in honor of national heroes of freedom. The first of this series shall be designated as the Taras Shevchenko freedom stamp, symbolizing the determined struggle of his Ukraine, the largest captive non-Russian nation in eastern Europe, for national freedom and independence. Within the selected format of the series, such stamps shall be of such denomination and design and shall be issued for such period commencing in 1965 as the Postmaster General shall determine.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE AND SOVIET COLONIALISM

By DOMINICK V. DANIELS Member of U.S. Congress

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the address of the Hon. Dominick V. Daniels, delivered at the observance of the 47th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, held on December 24, 1965 in Jersey City, N.J.

I am delighted to be here today and join with my many Ukrainian friends of New Jersey to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the proclamation establishing a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic.

Meetings such as this one today are in a long established and deeply revered tradition of American history; for we Americans, conscious of the pains of colonialism and the joys of freedom, since this has been our heritage, have always given a friendly hearing to all oppressed peoples who have come to our shores, assumed the duties and obligations of American citizenship, and have pleaded the case of the oppressed homeland.

This is, indeed, an auspicious occasion for which we are gathered today. To commemorate the independence of a people is to commemorate perhaps the most solemn moment in a nation's history.

Our task today is, however, both solemn and sad, because Ukrainian independence was only fleeting, as those few moments of joyful freedom were dissolved by the force of Soviet tyranny.

I need not recall to you the seemingly endless tragic details of Soviet oppression in Ukraine. The catalogue of crimes—enforced famines, deportations, slave labor camps, religious and cultural suppression, and so forth—all are distressingly familiar to us.

What I would like to do, however, is to comment briefly on the character of Soviet colonialism in an effort to throw at least a little light on what I propose to call the greatest historical anachronism of our time.

Let me say at the outset that many Americans and perhaps many other peoples of the free world do not realize that the Soviet Union is not a nation inhabited only by Russians.

Few Americans know that there are more Turks in the Soviet Union than in Turkey and more Moslems than in the United Arab Republic. It would come as a surprise to many, I am sure, to learn that Russians constitute a little more than 50 percent of the total Soviet population. The remainder of the population, as you well know, is made up of Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Armenians, Georgians, peoples of Turkic and Iranian origin, and other non-Russian peoples.

The Soviet Union is in fact a multi-national state of peoples whose ethnic origins, religious traditions, social customs, and cultural heritages differ widely.

Thus, the Soviet Union, or Imperial Russia as it was once called, is not a nation of Russians, but is an enslaved state of many peoples, many cultures, many religions. And although the Soviets categorically deny the fact, the Soviet Union is a classic example of a traditional colonial empire.

Again, let me say, to most Americans it comes as a surprise to learn that the Soviet Union is indeed a colonial empire. What creates this confusion is the mistaken belief that the term colonialism refers only to overseas empires. This error is quite understandable because of our association of colonialism with our own par-

ticular colonial experience and those of the other American states whose territories had been conquered by the British, French, and Spanish. It seems never to have occurred to us that colonial empires could be built by a process of continuous expansion. This is, of course, the manner in which the Russian empire and its successor Soviet empire, was built. From the small principality of Muscovy, the Russians added conquest upon conquest until their empire stretched from the borders of Germany to the sea of Japan, and from the Arctic to the borders of Southern Asia and the Middle East. And the Soviet Union today is the legatee of this great imperial and colonial system.

Perhaps one of the greatest myths among the many that have been generated in the Communist world is the dogmatic assertion that the United States and its Western Allies are imperialistic and colonial powers that seek world domination, while the Soviet Union and its Communist allies are in reality the great liberating force for all mankind.

The truth is, of course, directly opposed to this assertion and it can be supported by the following evidence. Since World War II, two great historical movements have been occurring on the world scene: one of these

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Q. I am a member of the Ukrainian National Association and hold three insurance certificates with a face value of \$3,000; each contains the Double Indemnity clause. Am I eligible for Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance? If so, would the UNA pay my beneficiaries \$3,000 under the life contracts, another \$3,000 under the DI clause, and \$5,000 under the ADD contract in the event I should die by accidental means?

A. Any member, 16 to 55 years of age, may apply for ADD insurance regardless of how much regular UNA insurance he may hold. Yes, the UNA will pay a total of \$11,000 under the circumstances you outlined.

Q. I tried to arrange for a loan against my insurance in a commercial company and was told that this could not be done under the type of policy I held. In order to get the money I needed, I had to turn in the policy for cancellation. I am now ready to apply for new insurance. Does the UNA issue contracts containing a loan provision? I do not want to be forced to cancel the insurance should I find myself in need of funds again.

A. Yes. All UNA certificates, with the exception of juvenile Term to Age 16 and adult ADD, contain cash or loan values.

Q. Our son is in the Army and was recently sent to Viet Nam. We received a letter from him and he asked us to contact the companies in which he is insured and ascertain how matters would stand if he were killed. He is a UNA member. Would the UNA honor a claim in the event our son is killed by enemy action?

A. In view of the fact that the UNA paid in full all claims filed by beneficiaries of members killed during World War 2 and the Korean action, we have no doubts that claims resulting from the Viet Nam affair will be honored. Keep the soldier's UNA insurance in force, by all means.

Q. I made a loan against my paid-up UNA certificate some years ago and had ignored the interest notices that were sent to me annually. Now my

branch secretary tells me that the UNA will cancel my insurance if I do not make a payment. I do not understand this. Please explain.

A. Well, you did not make any principal or interest payments during the years and the debt outstanding against the insurance exceeds its cash value. Naturally, under such circumstances, the insurance is cancellable. You should make a substantial payment without delay to give your certificate some cash value. It is its value that keeps it in force. We urge all members who have made loans to pay interest when due and so protect their coverage.

Q. My father has been receiving financial aid from the UNA Indigent Fund every year for several years. He says that he does not have to repay this money, but I'm not so sure. I have an idea that the UNA will deduct this money from the death benefit when my father dies. Am I right?

A. No. Your father owes the UNA nothing. All benefits from the Indigent Fund are granted with no strings attached.

Q. I took the advice you gave in one of your columns and studied my UNA certificate. Everything appears to be in order except that it is more than 20 years old and the table of values is only for 20 years. Could I get an extension table?

A. Yes. Any other members who have certificates in this category should write to the UNA for current and future values.

Q. I had my young son insured in the UNA a few years ago. I read about the Payor Benefit contract and am interested. Is it possible at this time to have this contract added to my son's certificate?

A. Yes. It will be based on your age and your son's age at the time the certificate itself was issued, but there will be no debit; the additional dues will be charged from the day the Payor contract is issued. (This contract provides that, in the event of the death of the Payor-beneficiary before the child is 21 years old, the dues on the child's certificate are waived until he or she becomes 21 years old).

CHURCHILL AND UKRAINE

By ANDREW GREGOROVICH

(On the Prometheus Radio Program, CKFH, Toronto, Canada, February 1, 1965)

Sir Winston Churchill, who led England through its "finest hour" has now taken his immortal place in the pages of history.

Through his courage, determination and genius in the war against Hitler he won the admiration of a world; a world that was grateful for a symbol of human courage in the face of powerful odds. He demonstrated the strength of parliamentary democracy in the face of a powerful totalitarian enemy.

The death of Churchill is a loss not only to England, but also to Canada and the entire world. What did he represent to Canada? Churchill enriched

and personified a Parliamentary tradition which Canadians will always admire.

His was a life lived to the full, and, if William Shakespeare were alive today, he would surely have said of Sir Winston Churchill: "This, was a man."

Winston Churchill once said while visiting the United States Congress that if his father had been American and his mother English, rather than the other way round, he might have become an American Congressman.

Well, there is an incident in his ancestry that might have ended up in his becoming a Ukrainian. One of his ancestors, the great General John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, was offered a large sum of money by Czar Peter the Great in 1706.

Peter was then anxious to have Britain support him in gaining a part of the Baltic seaboard as a "window on Europe." He secretly approached John Churchill because he was reputed willing to sell himself and his influence to anyone who would bribe him heavily enough.

Marlborough sent a message in reply to the Czar that he might consider his offer in return for a principality as a reward. As a result, Czar Peter immediately gave Churchill a choice of principalities, among them Kiev, which was then about equivalent to Ukraine.

However, Ukraine never received John Churchill, its would-be English ruler, because Queen Anne of England put her foot down and refused to permit such an agreement with Czar Peter.

So it is, that Sir Winston Churchill's ancestor never came to Ukraine although the famous descendant did. Winston Churchill visited the Crimea, a now province of Ukraine, when he attended the famous, or perhaps infamous, Yalta Conference in 1945 with Stalin and Roosevelt.

"Marlborough and a Crown," by George Raffalovich in: The Commentator, Feb. 12, 1913.

(Continued on Page 3)



### Ukrainian-Center in Jersey City Elects New Officers

The yearly meeting of the Ukrainian Community Center and National Home, Inc. was held on January 31, 1965. The following officers were elected by the representatives of the Ukrainian people of Jersey City: President, John Berwecky; Vice president, Adam Tizio; Recording Secretary, Nicholas Petryshyn; Financial Secretary, Walter Semchysyn; Controllers, Walter Bilyk, Michael Baran, Walter Yarmola, Nicholas Bodnarik, Walter Karzak; Trustees, Sam Chelak, Sam Baranik, John Kisheniuk, John Fritz, Peter Wasco, Gregory Bura, John Balutansky, Stanley Stanislavskyn, William Gela, Olga Barna, William Lytwynka, and Michael Witer.

### "Ukrainian Independence Day" Observance in Rochester



'UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY' IN ROCHESTER, N.Y. Standing, left to right: William Andrushin, President, Rochester Branch of the UCCA; Mayor Frank T. Lamb and Rev. Nicholas Cherniawsky, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Rochester.

By GEORGE PANKRATH  
Rochester, N. Y. — The Rochester Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee celebrated the 47th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence with a ceremony on Friday, January 22nd in the council chambers of Rochester's City Hall and a concert on Sunday, January 24th at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church.  
The city hall ceremony was attended by 125 local Ukrainians representing various organizations in the City of Rochester.  
Mayor Frank T. Lamb signed and read a proclamation calling upon people to join with the Ukrainians in celebrating January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day."  
Heading the delegation was William Andrushin, chairman of the Rochester branch of the UCCA and Father Nicholas Cherniawsky of St. Mary's Proctoress Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Others in the group were Michael Jejna and Charles Dowhaluk, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the Rochester branch of UCCA and George Pankrath, national publicity director of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.  
Mayor Lamb was presented with a bouquet of American Beauty roses by a member of the PLAST organization and then posed for pictures outside the City Hall. As in past years, the Ukrainian flag flew in front of City Hall the whole day.  
The event was given wide coverage by two of Rochester's three television stations, WORK and WHEC, and The Rochester Times Union and Democrat and Chronicle, the Gannett newspapers in the city.  
At Sunday's concert, the Hon. Frank Horton (R-N. Y.) was the principal speaker. Congressman Horton compared the Ukrainian desire for liberty with that of the American colonists in 1776.  
Representing the city of Rochester was City Councilman William Malley.  
The speaker in Ukrainian was Myroslav Koznarsky. Taking part in the program was the SURMA choir under the direction of Yaroslav Matkowsky; a duet by Anne Parutko and Mary Klimow; solo by Parania Miller, two girls from PLAST, who gave recitations. Accompanist for the singers was Anne Soroktey.  
Included in the program was the presentation of medals of merit to seven members of the Ukrainian National Army. The presentation was made by General Peter Samutin of Buffalo to the following: Rev Stephen Horodecky, Dr. Lev Rubinger, Vasyk Kalinitzky, Dmytro Maksymiw, Dmytro Wysocky, Peter Yarish and Vasyk Pylyshenko.

### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE AND SOVIET COLONIALISM

(Concluded from page 2)  
Ukrainian independence. Modern Ukrainian history proves beyond doubt that the Soviet claim of self-determination as a basic principle in Soviet constitutionalism is an outright fraud. The truth is that Moscow could not permit genuine self-determination for this would mean the dissolution of the Soviet empire.  
Ukraine, therefore, as indeed all the other Soviet colonial states, stands as living proof of the charge that the Soviet Union constitutes the greatest colonial empire of our modern day.  
On this day of national dedication of all Ukrainians let me assure you that the sympathies of all free people go out to these heroic people, — and we join with all others in fervent prayer and hope that someday Ukrainians will enjoy the full and unencumbered right of self-determination.  
Thus, my friends, we are faced with a basic contradiction when we juxtapose Soviet charges against the West for colonialism and imperialism next to the realities of Soviet international life. We are presented here, I submit, with an historical anachronism of enormous proportions; for the Soviet Union which claims that the future belongs to Communism has refused to acknowledge the internal relevance of the most powerful trend in modern history, the movement of peoples toward national independence. Indeed, the Soviet Union and its Communist allies stand as a reaction against the main current of world history.  
We must remind ourselves of these historical facts as we commemorate the occasion of

### D. Halychyn UNA Branch No. 19 Holds Annual Meeting

On Saturday, January 30, 1965 the Dmytro Halychyn UNA Branch No. 19, in New York City, held its annual meeting, at which new officers for 1965 were elected.  
After finding that there was a quorum of 36 members, the Branch President, Roman Olesnicki, opened the annual meeting and requested the officers to submit their annual reports. Such reports were made by the President, Secretary, Dr. Roman Holiat, and chairman of the auditing board, Dr. Mykola Wacyk.  
The present membership of the Branch stands at 53, with two more members enrolled in January, but whose papers did not come through, so actually there are 55. It was unanimously resolved to campaign for more members and get at least 25 new members during the current calendar year.  
The members unanimously resolved to send a congratulatory message to His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Slipy on his elevation.  
Mr. Wacyk made a motion that our branch suggest to the Supreme Executive Office of the UNA that the UNA sponsor only one real big cultural affair (concert) in honor of Shevchenko once a year, and the concert should be of such high quality that we would be proud to invite any American friends and that newspapers would publish reviews of it. The motion was seconded by Mr. Karpinsky and unanimously carried.  
Following proper nominations, the following officers were elected for 1965:  
Roman Olesnicki, President; Roman Karpinsky, Vice President; Roman Holiat, Secretary; Peter Holiat, Treasurer; Wasyk Trubycz, member of Executive Committee; Mykola Wacyk, Chairman, Auditing Board; Mathew J. Pope and Peter Goy, Members, Auditing Board. The meetings was adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

### Ukrainian Doctor Gets \$360,000 Grant

WASHINGTON — A former Winnipeg doctor has been awarded over a quarter million dollar grant by the U.S. Public Health Service to continue his work in the field of human genetics research.  
Dr. John Melnyk, a graduate of the University of Manitoba, will receive a total of \$360,000 over the next five years to provide a service for chromosomal analysis of mentally retarded children at Los Angeles Children's Hospital. The grant has been provided by the Children's Bureau of the Welfare Department of the U.S. Public Health Service.  
Dr. Melnyk was on the staff of Winnipeg Children's Hospital, specializing in clinical studies of mentally retarded children. He left Winnipeg a year ago to take up a permanent position at the hospital in California.  
Together with Dr. D. L. Chadwick, an American pediatrician, a team of doctors will continue research into child abnormalities and set up a counseling service for parents.  
Dr. Melnyk, 42, is a native of Winnipeg. He received his education at King Edward, Isaac Newton and St. John's Technical High School. He was a member of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church.

### Newark Ukrainians Building Momentum

By PETER DONOGHUE  
The Newark Ukrainians are a big-league team but its opponents in the Schaefer Indoor Soccer Tournament haven't seemed particularly impressed up to now. So now the Newark Ukrainians are out to do something about that.  
"We were hit with hard luck in the beginning of the tournament," outside left Ted Ponos said, "but now we're doing fine."  
It is true the Ukrainians normally play in the Eastern Conference, the eastern United States' big league. It is true that other than the tourney's, second-place New Brunswick Hungarians, also in the Eastern Conference, the tournament's other six teams are from the "lesser" New Jersey and New York leagues.  
But it is also true the Ukrainians finished next to last in the 1964 tourney and are now tied for third with a 2-1-1 record.  
"But now we have very high hopes," Ponos excitedly said. "We lost the first game to New Brunswick (5-4) but we didn't even have half of our team there."  
High hopes, of course, is not enough and if Newark is to end up in first place they must win their remaining games. And tonight they meet an unpredictable Kearny Irish-American squad in the evening's second game at the Paterson Armory. And next Friday it's Newark against the defending champion Hoboken Football Club.  
Momentum is now a big thing to the Ukrainians and that's what Ponos thinks his team has.  
"We beat the Paterson Dovers last week and I think we can keep right on going," Ponos said. "We have been training twice every week and we have the speed and stamina that the others don't have. Our trainer says we are in the best physical shape of them all."  
The Ukrainians also have a star to lead them, Zenon Snylyk, the tourney's leading scorer with four goals. Snylyk, a forward, was two-time captain of the U.S. Olympic and World Cup soccer teams and was voted player of the night at the tournament's Jan. 2 opening.  
Team captain is halfback Walter Kozdoba, top player Jan. 8, while the center halfback is tough Andy Young. The other starters are fullback Billie Black, "a guy who gives you everything"; Ponos, a five year veteran; goalie George Sawaryn; and Danny Chromowsky, who just returned after two years in the Army. The team's number one sub is John Sawycky, who alternates with Chromowsky in the forward line.  
Hoboken, which plays the Dovers in tonight's third game, is led by the Rafferty brothers, William, 28, Tom, 27 and Andy, 25. Its top scorer is George Tonner with three goals, one less than his total last year. (Courtesy: The Star-Ledger, February 5, 1965, Newark, N. J.)

### SPORTS SCENE

By OLIVE ZWADLOK

### Paterson Indoor Tournament

Paterson, N. J.—The Schaefer Soccer Tournament at the Paterson Armory in Paterson, N. J., must be called one of the better affairs as far as indoor soccer is concerned. It is an exciting show which keeps the soccer fan on the edge of his seat through most of the evening. And, with all due respect, we must admit that it is a much better tournament than the one staged in New York by the German-American Soccer League.  
To be sure, the difference is not in the quality of teams participating, but it is in the fact that the field is much larger and, consequently, there is more action. Crisp passing and intricate maneuvers are in evidence throughout. In New York, the playing area is so small that the players on each side are forced to shoot almost from any position and the bet is that the ball will go in.  
In last Friday's match in Paterson the Newark Ukrainian Sich crushed the Kearny Irish Americans, 4-1, and gained a three way tie for second place, in the league. The New Brunswick Hungarians are at the top by one point.  
The match started on even terms, but as it went on the passing and control of the ball by Sich players made the Irish look a bit bewildered. Midway in the first half (the game lasts 30 minutes with 15-minute halves, and there are seven players on each side) Zenon Snylyk, playing in the forward line, sent in a hard shot from some 20 yards which was deflected into the goal by one of the Irish defenders and the score was 1-0.  
One minute after the start of the second half, Danny Chromowsky trapped a pass after a Snylyk-Sawytsky exchange near the Kearny goal and sent a hard shot for the second marker. From that point on there was little doubt who would be the victor in this struggle. Sich had the ball under control most of the time.  
Goals Back To Back  
George Savaryn, who was in the goal for Sich, had to take

### Anti-Communist Action Proposed

An anti-Communist panel held recently suggested to the Sheridan Drive Lions Club that the United Nations charter be made effective to enable the U. N. to halt Russia's colonial empire, according to The Record-Advertiser, January, 1935, of Kenmore, N. Y.  
Panel members were Walter V. Chopyk, founder of the United Anti-Communist Committee of Western New York; Albert J. Welner of Kenmore, committee, program director, and Andrew J. Berecz and Thomas Wojtaszek both of North Tonawanda.  
Mr. Berecz was an FBI undercover agent who worked for 20 years among Communists. Mr. Wojtaszek serves the anti-Communist organization as a legal adviser.  
"Tonight we have unananimously agreed," Mr. Chopyk said in summation, "that a peaceful program should be started immediately to crush forever the tyranny of Russian international communism and to restore national independence to nations now enslaved."  
Mr. Chopyk read Chapter I Article 2 of the U. N. charter, which follows: "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace."  
The panel contended that if free elections were conducted among Russia's captive countries, there would be a 99 percent vote for freedom against Russian Communist domination.

### Orthodox Bishops on Way To Vatican to Open Talks

ATHENS, February 8—Formal contacts between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church will be resumed soon for the first time since 1438, when an abortive attempt was made to heal the breach between the two.  
A two-man delegation from the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople arrived in Athens this week on the way to Rome to call on Pope Paul VI. Bishop Meliton of Elioupoli and Bishop Chrysostomos of Myra are waiting in Athens until an official program for their visit is prepared by the Vatican.  
Bishop Chrysostomos said that their mission was in line with a resolution adopted in Rhodes November 15 by delegates of the world's 14 Orthodox churches. The conference agreed to reaffirm the Orthodox wish to start a dialogue on equal terms with the Vatican to explore ways to achieve Christian unity.

### Cong. Flood Reopens Battle...

(Concluded from Page 1)  
nam, Cuba, and other subjugated nations; and  
Whereas the enlightening forces generated by such knowledge and understanding of the fate of these occupied and captive non-Russian nations would also give encouragement to latent liberal elements in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic—which contains Russia itself—and would help bring to the oppressed Russian people their overdue independence from centuries-long authoritarian rule and tyranny; and  
Whereas these weapons of truth, fact, and ideas would counter effectively and overwhelm and defeat Moscow's worldwide propaganda campaign in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and specifically among the newly independent and underdeveloped nations and states; and  
Whereas it is incumbent upon us as free citizens to appreciatively recognize that the captive nations in the aggregate constitute not only a primary deterrent against a hot global war and further overt aggression by Moscow's totalitarian imperialism, but also a prime positive means for the advance of world freedom in a struggle which in totalistic form is psychopolitical; and  
Whereas in pursuit of a diplomacy of truth we cannot for long avoid bringing into question Moscow's legalistic pretensions of "non-interference in the internal affairs of states" and other contrivances which are acutely subject to examination under the light of morally founded legal principles and political, economic, and historical evidence; and  
Whereas in the implementing spirit of our own congressional Captive Nations Week resolution and the six Presidential proclamations it is in our own strategic interest, and that of the non-totalitarian free world to undertake a continuous and unremitting study of all the captive nations for the purpose of developing new approaches and fresh ideas for victory in the psychopolitical cold war: Now, therefore, be it  
Resolved, That there is hereby established a committee which shall be known as the Special Committee on the Captive Nations. The committee shall be composed of ten Members of the House, of whom not more than six shall be members of the same political party, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Sec. 2. (a) Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection.  
(b) The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members. In the absence of the chairman, the vice chairman shall act as chairman.  
(c) A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of administering oaths and taking sworn testimony.  
Sec. 3. (a) The committee shall conduct an inquiry into and a study of all the captive non-Russian nations, which includes those in the Soviet Union and Asia, and also of the Russian people, with particular reference to the moral and legal status of Red totalitarian control over them, facts concerning conditions existing in these nations, and means by which the United States can assist them by peaceful processes in their present plight and in their aspiration to regain their national and individual freedoms.  
(b) The committee shall make such interim reports to the House of Representatives as it deems proper, and shall make its first comprehensive report of the results of its inquiry and study, together with its recommendations, not later than January 31, 1966.  
Sec. 4. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times within or outside the United States to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable.  
Sec. 5. The committee may employ and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and other employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

NO PANORAMA COLUMN THIS WEEK  
The Panorama column by Mrs. Helen Perozak Smindak will appear in the next, February 20, 1965, issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

### Notice to Our Correspondents

In order to eliminate as much as possible any delay in printing articles, reports and other items of interest from our correspondents and readers, we must observe a strict deadline concerning the receipt of material sent to our office. The deadline for news stories and articles which are to appear on Saturday must be in the editorial office of The Ukrainian Weekly not later than Tuesday of the same week. All articles should be typewritten and double spaced, preferably on regular white paper. All mail should be addressed to the Editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

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

### UNA's FIFTH ANNUAL PENN-OHIO BOWLING TOURNAMENT

To be held on Saturday, May 15, 1965, Youngstown, Ohio  
Bowling — Skyway Lanes 24 new Brunswick Lanes  
Banquet & Ball — Beautiful new Ukrainian Orthodox Center  
Housing — Congress Inn, Palmer & Dunn-Lee Motels  
ENTRY FEE \$25.00 PER TEAM. INCLUDES BOWLING, BANQUET & BALL  
5TH ANNUAL PENN-OHIO: Men and Women's Teams  
Trophies only — Actual Pinfall only  
No Handicaps  
ALL PARTICIPANTS MUST BE U.N.A. MEMBERS  
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# СТОРОНКА ЗАРЕВА

## ПОТРЕБА ОРГАНІЗУВАННЯ АКАДЕМІЧНИХ КУРСІВ УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА

Вже досить багато організацій і церков проводять курси українознавства. Але всі ці курси є призначені для дітей, підростків, шкільної молоді або тут народженої молоді. Курсів на академічній рівні університету зараз немає. Багато наших студентів, попри їхнього патріотизму, не мають відповідного знання про значення і властивість своєї національної культури. Тому відчувається сильна потреба запровадити ту програму в освіті українського студентства університетів лекціями українознавства на рівні їхнього академічного знання.

Наші студенти часто попадають в ситуацію, коли на їхні плечі падає доля бути оборонцями своєї нації. Ми є українці. Ми змаємо і відчуємо цей, здається простий, факт. Але стрікнувшись з інтелектуальним противником, незалежно чи його спротив полягає в суб'єктивній неадекватності чи просто в злій поінформованості, ми не можемо оперувати сентиментальними категоріями властивими нашим національним сваятам. Аргументи повинні бути раціональними, фактичними і переконливими. А для цього є необхідно знати історію з перспективи західної цивілізації і наше в ній становище. Перший фактор задовольняє університет. Другий остається на жалі не задовільним.

Будучи академічним товариством, «Зарево» повинно взяти цей моральний обов'язок на себе. Ми вже зробили перший крок в правильний напрям, коли ми почали влаштувати студійні вечори. Але подібні вечори, незалежно від їхньої великої інтелектуальної вартості, самі не зможуть заступити систематичного і послідовного курсу. Саме такі курси ми повинні провести для нашої студентської молоді, якщо хочемо, щоб наші національні, культурні надбання не пропали в безвістті часу.

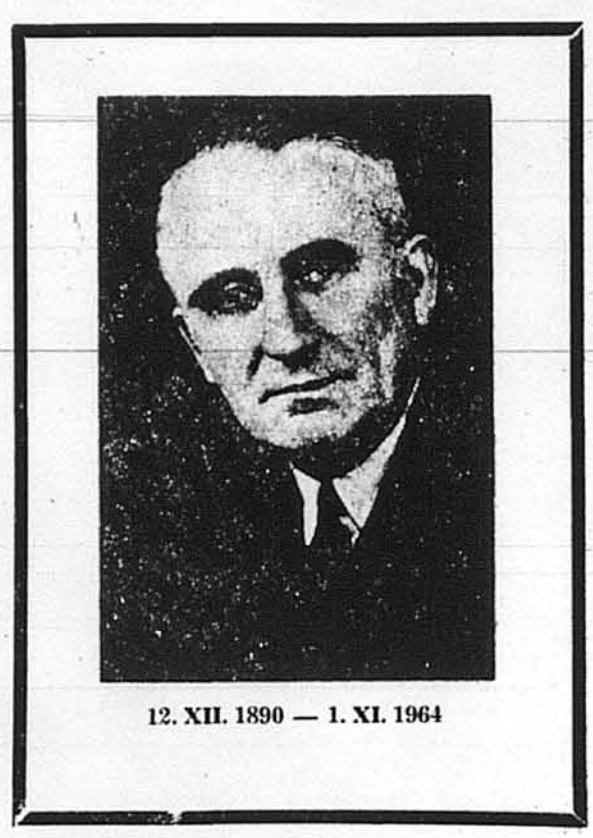
Творачи такого «академічного курсу українознавства», ми муємо бути реалістами до вибагливих вимог сучасності. Ми муємо бути завжди свідомі існуючих фактів, не залежно від їхньої контрверсійності. Ми віримо у власну правду. А сторона, що претендує на абсолютність, може дуже легко залутатися в тенета фальшивого догматизму. Ми повинні бути по академічному об'єктивними, ніколи не боїтися заперечення прийнятних концепцій.

Відкидаючи абсолютнізм, ми не муємо попадати в помилкову становища релігійства. Ми не муємо знанітися в ставі інтелектуальних ілюзій. Ілюзій «наведених обидомою протилежностями». В перший, ми легко можемо повірити, що шукання за правдою вже закінчилися. В другий, згідно з релігійністськими речей, ми можемо повірити в неіснування правди. Радше ми муємо прийняти світогляд, який ставить правду на горизонті інтелектуального звершення.

Як Діоген ми муємо бути завжди в акті шукання.

Взявши цю велику ініціативу, ми повинні добре обдумати і обговорити методи, цілі і напрямки нашої дії. Провести курси, на перший погляд, є проста річ. Але курси на академічній рівні вимагають більше як зазирання на стіхійну

## ПОЛКОВНИК АНДРІЙ МЕЛЬНИК



12. XII. 1890 — 1. XI. 1964

Від нас відійшов у вічність полк. Андрій Мельник, одна з великих постатей України, один з невеликого числа тих, які в часі наших Визвольних Змагань належали до найкращих наших синів, які зі зброєю в руках боролися за українську державу, будували її і були живучими зразками для цілої української нації, для грядучих її поколінь. Відійшов він від нас у символічний день 1-го листопада, в день коли 46 років тому творилась у Ного вужичь бат'ківщині, Західній Україні — Українська Держава і в день коли в 1944 р. відійшов від нас наш Великий Митрополит Андрій Шептицький.

Говорити сьогодні про полк. Андрія Мельника не є передчасно і для оцінки Ного величчя постаті в нашій історії не потрібно перспектив часу. Він став великим у часі свого життя, Великим Полковником назвали його однодумці і прихильники, Великим назвали його — також противники. Бо величчя його духа, величчя його кристалічного характеру, величчя його філософії життя, величчя його високої моралі в життю, політиці і революційній боротьбі — завжди викликала відданість і любов до Ного його політичних однодумців, пошану його противників і шанава ворогів.

Але найбільший секрет захований в ньому, як людини. Сьогодні у жахливій добі, в якій нам доводиться жити, коли те, що було святою для предків, стає буденністю для наших, — він був немов звитчем, яскравим прикладом, який можна наслідувати, не лише в громадській, політичній чи революційній діяльності, але й в особистому житті. Це Людина з великої букви. Цей сьогодні або немає, або майже немає. В його особі заховано все те, що може бути найбільш благородним в людині.

Полковник мав в собі щось немов магичне, щось спеціальне, що можна лише відчути і неможливо переказати словами.

Найбільш питоменною була для полк. А. Мельника людина, яка доходила дуже часто аж до ніжності. Ного віра в людину, в українську людину знаменувала його аж, може, до переборщення. Пому важко було повірити, що українська людина, в яку він так свято вірив, може бути злобною, може бути жорстокою і в своїй політичній зацікавленості може діяти аж до стра-

## „Проблеми нашої державності“

З рамени Крайового Проводу ОУАТ „ЗАРЕВО“ в ЗДА 1 і 2 серпня 1964 р., відбулася на Оселі О. Ольжича у Літгайтоні, Па., Студійна Конференція „ЗАРЕВА“. В програмі Конференції входили дві доповіді: Причини нашої державності — доповідь а ч. Михайло Герець та „Реальні можливості нашої державності“ — Володимир Бакум. Проголосив Конференцію Богдан Турченко.

Доповідач М. Герець наслідив причини нашої бездержавності з погляду трьох українських ідеологів: Д. Донцова, І. Мазени та В. Липинського.

Згідно з Д. Донцовим — причини нашої бездержавності треба шукати в моральному упадку провідної верстви, у її „зможженні“.

Ісаак Мазен бачить причини у нашому географічному положенні та у зовнішніх обставинах, які не давали нам змоги нормально розвиватися. Тому, що держава є людським твором і існування її залежить від хотіння й уміння людей, які її творять, на думку доповідача, основна причина нашої бездержавності лежить у нас самих, у нашому надмірному індивідуалізмі, який межує з анархізмом, та у нашому духовому лінивстві.

В. Липинський розподіляє причини нашої бездержавності на дві категорії: такі, які від нас не залежать (географічне положення, родючість землі і т. п.) та причини від нас залежні. Всі залежні причини він зводить до „неуміння українських людей здобути і удержати владу на своїй землі“. А пояснює він це браком достатньої кількості державотворчих елементів серед українського громадянства.

Доповідач другої доповіді В. Бакум порівняв телебачення міжнародне становище України з становищем 1918-1920 років. Доказуючи українську державність, він підкреслює, що більшість досьогодні не наважились відкинути проголошення Самостійності Української Четвертої Універсалу. Хоч уряд УССР зробив збройним насильством, так як Мао-Тсе-Тунг в Китаї, або Кастро в Кубі, продовжував доповідати, всетяк української державності не можна заперечувати.

Черговою аналізом були відносини на рідних землях.

Богдан Турченко

## ЗУСТРІЧ З ПРОФ. О. КУЛЬЧИЦЬКИМ

Українську спільноту в ЗДА і Канаді г відують час до часу з Європи представники наших політичних кол, проте приїзд наших науковців репрезентативів з-поза океану належить до небагатьох винятків.

До останніх, що в недавньому часі прибув на кількмісячний відвідини на північно-американський терен належить проректор Українського Вільного Університету проф. Олександр Кульчицький.

Відвідини ряд українських студентів, як в ЗДА так і в Канаді, та маючи можливість зустрітись з різними репрезентантами нашого церковного, наукового, політичного, культурного і студентського життя, проф. О. Кульчицький виступив кількадесят доповідей в українській, англійській і французькій мовах.

На закінчення своїх об'їздів та безпосередньо перед поворотом до Європи осередком „ЗАРЕВА“ в Нью Йорку влаштував 26 травня 1964 р. в УНДомі з проф. Кульчицьким зустріч, на якій шановний гість в короткій доповіді подав цілі і завдання свого приїзду та поділився враженнями із щойно відбутих поїздок.

Проф. Кульчицького представив прийним Павло Дорожінський, який м. ін. відмітив, що в особі професора ми знаходимо відомого і визначного репрезентанта нашого наукового світу, колишнього ректора української Альма Матер — УВУ в Мюнхені, колишнього голову КоДСУ-у (Комісії Допомоги Українському Студентству) в Парижі, ініціатором кількох високошкольських Курсів Українознавства ЦЕСУС-у та голову Української Наукової Асоціації, установи, що об'єднує українських науковців в Європі і до якої входять УВУ, УТГІ, НТШ.

Першим і основним завданням приїзду, як подав доповідач у своїй вступній, було навести контакт з українськими професорами та взагалі з нашим науковим світом. В другу чергу зацікавив спілкування з українськими професорами, зокрема щодо випуску наукових праць, а в тому числі окремого збірника, присвяченого с. п. п. проф. др. Івана Мірчука, колишнього догдолітного ректора УВУ.

Павло Дорожінський

## З діяльності „ЗАРЕВА“ в Ютиці

Один з найменших осередків „ЗАРЕВА“ — клітнина в Ютиці проводить свою діяльність у формі вечорів і зустрічей з громадянством. Остання зустріч з громадянством, в програмі якої була доповідь Володимира Літінського, викладача біології середньої школи в Трої на тему: „Еволюція в світлі сучасної науки“, відбулася в залі місцевої греко-католицької церкви.

У вступному слові Богдан Кізн, який керував зустріччю, з'ясував, що цілю цієї доповіді, крім ознайомлення ширшого громадянства з тепер прийнятими теоріями еволюції, є зацікавити батьків та учнів середніх шкіл різними ділянками науки, які можуть стати предметом університетських студій для нашої молоді. Доброю української справи вимагає, щоб наша молодь студіювала не лише технологію й медицину, а й інші ділянки науки. Із цією ціллю „ЗАРЕВО“ в Ютиці планує — якщо буде достатнє зацікавлення громадянства — відповідні семінари, на яких обговорюватимуться широкі можливості у виборі предмету студій, який рівнож можливість отримання різних стипендій, про які загал нашого громадянства має дуже скупу інформацію.

Прелегант Володимир Літінський зумів передати предмет своєї доповіді у цікавій і живій формі. Всі присутні, незалежно від ступеня обізнаності з темою доповіді, знайшли у його доповіді, багато доповнюючих інформацій з ділянки еволюції.

Еволюція, або зміна форм живих організмів від простіших до складніших, є тепер

## Студійна Конференція „ЗАРЕВА“

В дні 29-30 серпня 1964 р. відбулася в Оселі І. Ольжича Студійно-інформаційна Конференція влаштована Крайовим Проводом „ЗАРЕВА“ в ЗДА.

Перший день Конференції був присвячений сл. п. Ольжичеві з нагоди 20-ї річниці Ного трагічної смерті. Конференцію відкрив голова К. П. „ЗАРЕВА“ Михайло Герець. До президія покличано Теодосія Онуферка як тредсідника і Володимира „Заток як секретаря. Програма складалася з 3-ох доповідей, які були присвячені О. Ольжичеві як поетові, людині і вченому.

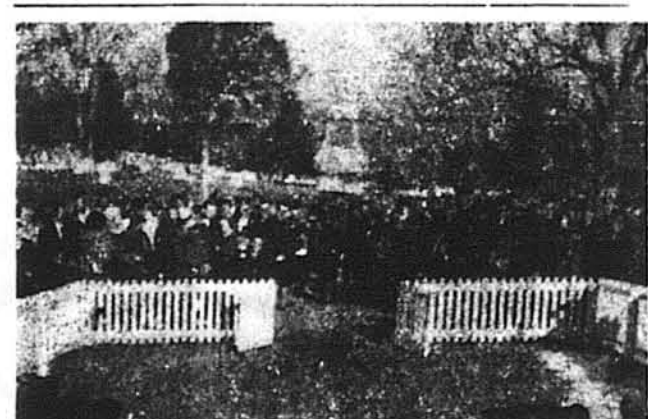
Першу доповідь виступив Віталій Кейс, в якій він проаналізував дві збірки поезій О. Ольжича. Доповідач звернув увагу на своєрідний зв'язок між поезією Ольжича і поезією сучасних молодих поетів на Україні.

В другій доповіді Анна Протик, представила багатогранну наукову діяльність О. Ольжича на відтинку археологічних дослідів. Доповідачка підкреслила осяги молодого науковця в чужоземній землі, особливо в ЗДА.

Марко Шаринник у своїй короткій, але глибоко змістовній доповіді говорив про О. Ольжича як людину, поета і революціонера.

На Конференції взяло участь понад сто осіб, членів, прихильників і гостей. На другий день після спільного обіду відбулася організаційно-діяльність частина, присвячена внутрішнім справам „ЗАРЕВА“. Програма складалася

Анна Протик



Члени східних осередків „Зарева“ в ЗДА й Української Студентської Громади в Балтіморі під час відвідин могили покійного президента Даяна Ф. Кеннеді у Вашингтоні.

Рік IV Ч. 1 (6)  
 СТОРІНКА „ЗАРЕВА“  
 Редагус, з доручення Центрального Проводу ОУАТ „ЗАРЕВО“ Пресова Комісія в складі: Павло Дорожінський, Анна Протик, Віталій Кейс.  
 „ZAREVO“, P.O. Box 160 — New York, N.Y. 10003