

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА UKRAINSKYI SHODENNIK UKRAINIAN DAILY



The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UCCA REPRESENTATIVES TAKE PART IN GENOCIDE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was well represented at the meeting on the human rights and genocide treaties, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Convention, and held on March 10-11, 1965 at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. It was the first national conference of citizens' groups seeking U. S. ratification of four United Nations human rights treaties now pending in the U. S. Senate.

Among the speakers were Martin B. Dworkin, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, President of the Manhattan Community College; Richard Gardner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations Affairs; Richard Arens, Professor of International Law at Catholic University; the Hon. Thomas J. Dodd U. S. Senator from Connecticut; Vernon L. Ferwerda, Director, National Council of the Churches of Christ and E. Raymond Wilson, executive secretary emeritus, Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Some 250 delegates from all sections of the country participated in the two-day conference, including representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

The conference heard qualified spokesmen who stressed the importance for the United States to ratify the four pending U. N. treaties on human rights and genocide, as well as the viewpoints of the Department of State and the U. S. Senate. At the close of the two-day conference several delegations from among the representatives attending the meeting went to a number of U. S. Senators, members of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with whom they discussed the vital importance of the ratification of the above-mentioned treaties for the prestige and welfare of the United States and humanity at large.

Among the Ukrainian representatives were Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA; Joseph Lesawyer, executive vice-president, who also represented the Ukrainian National Association; Walter Dushnyk, UCCA editor; Miss Vera A. Dowhan, Theodore Carvak, and Walter and Sophia Zadoretzky. Anthony Batiuk represented the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

James Murray, Prominent Leader And Friend of Ukrainians, Dies

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Special). — James F. Murray, Jr., prominent American lawyer, soldier, actor, professor and author, and a devoted friend of Ukrainians, died on Friday, March 12, 1965 after a heart attack at the age of 45.

The son of a one-time city commissioner, Mr. Murray was raised in the shadow of City Hall in Jersey City and became active in politics in 1949. He was a Democratic State Senator from 1951 to 1957 when he quit to become Commissioner of Revenue and Finance, a post he held until 1961.

A lieutenant commander with the U. S. Navy during World War he served also as assistant naval adviser to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in 1949 and took part in several peace negotiations. In 1949 he was seized as a "spy" by Soviet security troops in Vienna, Austria, but was released after a short time. He was a leading Catholic layman and the co-author with Dr. Oscar Halecki of the biography, Eugenio Pacelli: Pope of Peace.

Mr. Murray was very close to the Ukrainian community. Three of his children



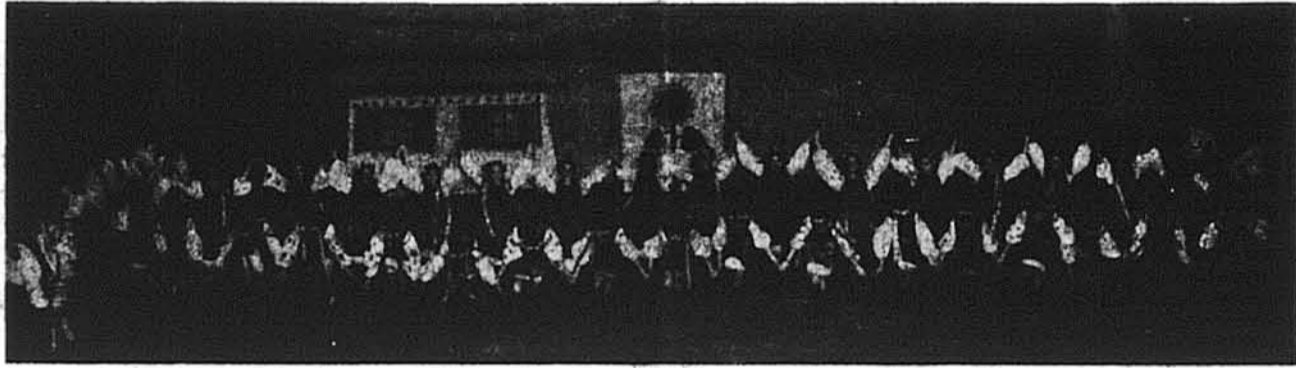
James F. Murray, Jr.

attended the Ukrainian Catholic parochial school in Jersey City. He was guest speaker at many Ukrainian manifestations, rallies and meetings. In 1959 he addressed the mass rally of Ukrainians commemorating the Mazepa anniversary at Randall's Island. He had returned then from a visit to Ukraine and vividly described the misery and plight of the Ukrainian people under Russian communist oppression.

He is survived by his wife, Bianca Maria; four sons, James 3rd, Thomas, Jack and Joseph, and a daughter, Mary Jane.



Ukrainian 'Dumka' Chorus of New York during singing of Shevchenko's 'Testament'



Ukrainian dancers of Metropolitan New York in one of their liveliest performances

Senator Dodd Urges Prompt Ratification of Genocide Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C.—March 11—Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) today urged prompt action by the Senate to ratify the U. N. Genocide Convention and three other U. N. Conventions dealing with slavery, forced labor, and the rights of women. Senator Dodd said that "our entire moral position, and our claim to leadership in the fight for freedom and justice and human decency, is prejudiced by our failure to ratify" these conventions. He expressed his conviction that the overwhelming majority of the American people favor the ratification of the U. N. Conventions, and that the Senate would ratify by a very substantial majority "given the necessary leadership and given a patient exposition of the facts."

Senator Dodd's statement was made before the Conference of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Convention, which convened in the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington today. The Conference brought together representatives of major religious, national, and ethnic organizations, claiming to represent almost 100 million Americans.

Senator Dodd pointed out that "the death of Nazism did not necessarily mean that we had put an end to the problem of genocide." Communist totalitarianism, like Nazi totalitarianism, uses genocide as an instrument of policy.

Ukrainian Institute of America Sponsors Art Lectures

A series of lectures on twentieth century art and literature will be given at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street. Professor James Gaboda of Hofstra University will give the first lecture of the series on March 24, 1965 at 8 P.M. His topic will be The Three Aspects of Twentieth Century Art: Expressionism, Abstractionism, and Surrealism.

Prof. Gaboda is both a painter and an educator in the field of Fine Arts. He studied at the Art Students League of New York, received his B.F.A. and M.A. degrees from Columbia University, and at present is working on his doctoral thesis. He has taught fine arts, art history and aesthetics at a variety of institutions including Meredith College, New Jersey State College, and Queens College of the City University of New York. Prof. Gaboda is now a member of the faculty of the Department of Fine Arts at Hofstra University. He has exhibited his watercolor and oil paintings at the Art Students League, Salmagundi Club, National Academy, Carus Gallery and other private galleries. He has had one-man shows of his



Prof. James Gaboda

paintings at Meredith College, New Jersey State College, and University of Bridgeport. Prof. Gaboda was a recipient of a \$1000 Alumni Fellowship of Columbia University, and is a member of numerous professional and honorary organizations, such as Phi Delta Kappa; Kappa Delta Pi; life membership of the Art Students League of New York; Academy of Political Science; National Art Education Association; and College Art Association. He is a member of the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Chairman of its Art Committee.

Shevchenko Commemoration Held at His Monument in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On March 9, 1965, the 151st anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, over 100 persons gathered to pay tribute to the Ukrainian poet laureate and national hero. After a wreath was placed at the recently-erected monument of Taras Shevchenko by Miss Michele Metrinko, "Miss USA" for 1964 and now a student at Georgetown University, a brief ceremony was held. Col. William Rybak, president of the metropolitan Washington Branch of the UCCA, opened the observance with brief remarks and asked Rev. J. Huley, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Washington, to deliver an invocation. Col. Rybak also made a brief address, stressing the importance of the occasion. The entire gathering sang the immortal "Testament" of Shevchenko, whereafter Rev. T. Danusiar, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington, closed the ceremony with a benediction. The observance was watched by several hundred people, with over 25 police on guard. Miss Metrinko, in laying the wreath, was accompanied by N. Kravets, I. Zalutsky and Y. Stavnychy, members of the PLAST organization. The observance was sponsored by the Washington Branch of the UCCA. The Washington Post of March 10, 1965 carried a news item on the event on the front page of its first edition.

Shevchenko Memorial Committee Plans Program at Shevchenko Statue in May

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special).—The executive meeting of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee held a meeting at which plans for the placement of historic documents at the Shevchenko monument were discussed. As decided previously, the program will be held on Saturday May 22, 1965, and will include the solemn placement of all documents pertaining to the erection of the Shevchenko monument, and a banquet thereafter.

Archeologist Lev Chykalenko Dies in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y. — On March 7, 1965 Dr. Lev Chykalenko, well-known Ukrainian archeologist and cultural leader, member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, died in the Medical Center in New York at the age of 77. He was born on March 3, 1888 near Odessa, Ukraine. In his youthful years he was active as a member in the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party, and in 1917 he became a member and secretary of the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev. Between the two world wars Mr. Chykalenko lived in Warsaw, Paris, Prague and Lviv, and after World War II in West Germany, from where he came to the United States. He published a series of Scientific papers and monographs. He was also a member of the Ukrainian-Jewish Commission established under the auspices of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States.

Professional Ass'n to Feature Easter Egg Coloring

NEW YORK, N. Y. (J.F.).—As we approach Easter, we are aware of various holiday symbols, including the colorful Ukrainian "pysanky." Dating to pre-Christian times, the art of decorating Easter eggs is becoming increasingly popular. In keeping with the season, the Ukrainian-American Professional Association is privileged to have as its next guest artist, Dr. Stephen Sawruk of Allentown, Pennsylvania, an expert in making "pysanky." This will be his return engagement, having appeared before the group in 1961. With live demonstrations, Dr. Sawruk will explain materials and procedures in coloring the eggs. The public is invited to attend this session on Friday, March 26 at 8:00 P.M. at the Ukrainian Institute in New York.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK COMMEMORATES SHEVCHENKO'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special).—The traditional anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birthday was solemnly observed by the Ukrainian community of Greater New York last Sunday, March 14, 1965 with a Ukrainian Cultural Festival, which was both original and impressive. The spacious hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled to capacity, with many standees in the back of the hall.

The festival was sponsored by the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The program was made up of several parts which constituted a musical dance unity and was performed by the Ukrainian "Dumka" Chorus under the direction of John Zadrozny and the United Ukrainian Dancers of Metropolitan New York under the direction of Wadim Sulima.

Part I of the festival consisted of a narrative, "Tribute to Taras Shevchenko," with the reading of excerpts on Shevchenko by such prominent Ukrainians as Ivan Franko, Panтелейmon Kullah, Mykola Kostomarov and Eugene Malaniuk, and famous Americans, like the late President John F. Kennedy, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and President Lyndon B. Johnson. The reading was by Miss Svitlana Lutsky and Mr. J. Mykulenko, in both English and Ukrainian. Special scenes from the film "Shevchenko in Washington" were shown on the screen during the reading. The "Dumka" Chorus, accompanied by the N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, then sang the traditional Shevchenko "Testament," with Andriy Dobriansky as a soloist.

In Part II "Scenes of Life in Ukraine," written by Leonid Poltava, were presented by the "Dumka" Chorus and the dance ensemble. They featured a series of Ukrainian Eastern songs and dances. Others parts of the festival, known as the "Kozak Festival" and the "Hutzul Festival" presented Ukrainian Kozak songs and dances, featuring singers A. Dobriansky and I. Dekallo, and dancer H. Kachmarsky. Still another part of the program consisted of excerpts from Ukrainian operas, especially the opera "Ivayk-Telesyk" by M. Fomenko and "Love Ukraine" featuring soloist-soprano Mary Lesawyer, and another opera, "Na Rusalchyn Vekykden" by M. Leontovych, featuring Lusia Kosticka, Olya Pasternak and Bohdan Pyrozak as soloists. The final part of the festival, "Trials and Tribulations of a Village Suitor" was performed by the United Ukrainian Dancers of New York with soloists Wadim Sulima, Maria Mynaiw-Tenzer, Roman Petrina, Kay Symchik, Walter Bacad, J. Blahy, W. Yurcheniuk, R. Petrovsky.

The entire program was coordinated by Ivan Bazarko, President of the United Committee of Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the UCCA. The "Dumka" Chorus coordinator was Anatole Pashkowsky. Others who comprised the Festival Committee consisted of A. Bernyk and A. Omelesky, Assistant Musical Directors; R. Petrina and D. Serna, Asst. Dance Directors; M. Stusyk, T. Shepko and W. Zmij, Staging and Lighting; W. Chupa, Publicity, and J. Pastuchenko, Promotion. The costumes for the dancers were by O. Kachmarsky, while Braznick Costumers supplied the ones for the Chorus. The event received good coverage in the American press, such as the N. Y. Daily News, the World-Telegram and Sun, and especially The Tablet of Brooklyn, N. Y., which carried news items in two issues, including a picture of a group of dancers. This publicity was arranged by Mrs. M. Dushnyk. Participating dance groups included the Ukrainian Caricet Dancers, Director K. Symchik; New Dance Ukraine, T. Karpluk; "Plast" Group, N. Y., O. Kachmarsky; "Plast" Group "Iskra," Hempstead and Ukrainian Dancers of Brooklyn, R. Petrina; "Suma," Brooklyn, O. Halatyn; "Suma," N. Y., O. Genza; The Ukraine Dancers, W. Bacad; Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria, E. Oprysko; and the Ukrainian Dancing Society of N. Y., J. Flis and E. Wojcik, directors.

Other soloist-dancers included: L. Devero, D. Redosh, L. Montenegro, L. Sochan, J. Symchik, L. Wholley, S. Atamchuk, J. Bily, M. Blahy, M. Kukuriza, A. Kulyk, S. Siemons, R. Wechnik and E. Wojcik.

Juliana Osinchuk, 11-Year-Old Pianist, to the Rescue

The New York Times of Monday, March 15, 1965, carried on its music page a 4-column caption, "Pianist, 11. Is Summoned to the Rescue of a Concert," with the following report:

"A surprise debut was made by 11-year-old Juliana Osinchuk yesterday afternoon when she was called to the stage during the Fontainebleau Alumni Association Concert at Carnegie Recital Hall to substitute for her teacher, Jean Casadesus, the pianist, who was indisposed. Juliana was as surprised as anyone. But she turned in a fine performance of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor (Op. 10, No. 1).

"The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roman Osinchuk, New Yorkers who are from Ukraine, Juliana studied last summer at the Fontainebleau School of Music (in France—Ed.) with Nadia Boulanger and Mr. Casadesus. She has studied since she was four and has spent the last five years with Louise Talma.

The young artist started her piano studies with her mother, Mrs. Lidia Osinchuk. This summer Juliana will take a post-graduate course at the Fontainebleau School of Music, which will be under the direction of Nadia Boulanger, where she will attend a master class by Artur Rubenstein, the world-famed pianist, on Beethoven sonatas. In the fall Juliana will continue her studies at the Paris Conservatory of Music and will also study privately with Miss Boulanger. The news of Juliana Osinchuk's sudden debut was broadcast on Monday, March 15, over WQXR, the radio station of The N. Y. Times, on several programs. Juliana is a 6th grade student at the St. George Ukrainian Catholic School in New York City.



Juliana Osinchuk

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**Editorials**

**Human Rights Treaties Await U.S. Ratification**

Elsewhere in this issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* there appears a report on a meeting in Washington, D.C. last week of representatives of several national organizations from throughout the country concerned with the three human rights treaties and the genocide convention which, although adopted by the U.N. with full U.S. support and participation, are as yet not ratified by the U.S. Senate. These human rights treaties are: a) the Slavery Convention, b) the Forced Labor Convention; c) the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and d) the Genocide Convention. All these treaties had been overwhelmingly adopted by the U.N. and ratified by the majority of the U.N. member-states, with the exception of the United States.

Spokesmen at the conference, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Treaties, contended that the U.S. Senate, specifically its Foreign Relations Committee, is averse and unwilling to proceed with the ratification of these treaties for fear of setting a precedent by using the treaty-making power and thus upset the balance which exists between our state and federal laws. While there is more willingness on the part of the U.S. Senate to ratify the three treaties on the human rights, it is the genocide convention which allegedly evokes the fiercest opposition on the part of the latter body. Opponents of the genocide convention maintain that its ratification would involve domestic legislation on civil rights, especially now when the United States is going through a difficult period.

It is to be recalled that hearings on the genocide convention were held in 1949 under the chairmanship of the late Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut, and there was no logical argument at that time against having the genocide convention ratified by the U.S. Senate. The convention was shelved and it still is pending in the archives of the Senate.

While there is some question whether the genocide convention ought to be pressed for ratification along with the three other human rights treaties, there is no question that of all four treaties that on the Genocide Convention is perhaps the most important. The convention was submitted to the Senate by President Truman in 1948, and as mentioned, hearings were held on it. The treaty on genocide outlawed the deliberate murder of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups. The horrendous crimes of genocide were committed by Stalin on the Ukrainian and other non-Russian peoples in the USSR, prior and during World War II, and by Khrushchev after the death of Stalin. Hitler committed unspeakable crime against humanity by murdering the Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, Russians and other peoples whom he considered to be "inferior" and unworthy of existence.

Arguments against the ratification of the genocide convention are refuted by international and American law specialists who contend that the ratification of the Genocide Convention would in no way involve unilateral action. The Convention obligates contracting parties to prevent and punish genocide only in their own territories, so no other powers but the United States would be the sole custodian of laws in implementing the genocide convention.

We see encouraging signs by the present Administration which takes a firm stand on the implementation of civil rights at home. As a world leader, the United States is increasingly confronted with difficulties in championing the human rights cause on a global scale. Our posture abroad must not be determined by our military might and industrial potentialities alone, but also by our moral declarations on freedom, equality and justice for all. At this time, when such causes as freedom, human rights, equality and protection of the persecuted and the downtrodden are competing for world attention and leadership, the United States must accept the challenge and responsibility of strong leadership in these fields as well.

The ratification of these conventions by the U.S. Senate is important this year—International Cooperation Year—to demonstrate to both friend and foe the sincerity of U.S. commitments in the matter of human rights.

The late President Kennedy, speaking of these human rights, stated eloquently: "The United States cannot afford to renounce responsibility for support of the very fundamentals which distinguish our concept of government from all forms of tyranny..."

**Communist Summit — A Fiasco**

For all observers of communist life the latest communist "Summit" meeting in Moscow which was held last week seems to have been a big fiasco, to say the least. The meeting was originally called by Nikita S. Khrushchev shortly before his political demise, and its purpose was to provide a formula for healing the Sino-Soviet rift. Khrushchev's successors were not eager to go through the rituals, and at first they postponed the meeting and then downgraded the preliminary meeting into a "consultative session." Only 19 communist parties, including a delegation from the American Communist Party, were invited to the session, with the Chinese and pro-Chinese parties being boycotted.

What the "consultative session" debated on was not revealed. A communique stated that "consultations" were in order before a huge general meeting of 81 of the 90 parties to be called. (The other 9 were scheduled to be excluded from the meeting.)

It appears that constant calls for unity in the communist bloc emphasize the immense rift existing between Moscow and Peking. Significantly, there was no condemnation of America for air raids on North Vietnam and nothing was said about "peaceful coexistence" or "wars of liberation." Presumably these are matters on which there is a bitter division between the Russians and the Chinese.

From all appearances the session of the communist parties failed to bring even a token unity among the Russians and the Chinese. Moreover, many of the European parties feel more independent in their relations with Moscow due to the apparently unbridgeable schism between the two centers of communism.

Moscow is in trouble up to its knees, and it is one of the reasons why it is conspicuously and reasonably silent on U.S. actions in Vietnam.

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

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE**

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The present agitation for giving the Negroes civil rights and particularly the right of voting has seriously embarrassed the United States government in its relation especially with the Asian and African nations, which are already predisposed to hostility to all white nations. It also has embarrassed the government in adopting an attitude towards it and finding ways and means to enforce those rights which the Negroes possess legally in view of the limitations put upon it by the Constitution and at least 175 years of practice. As a result when the smoke clears away, it is very likely that there will have been carried out perhaps extra-legally a shift of power in the government and some aspects of this will not only annoy the South but many citizens in other parts of the country.

Seen in this way, the present struggle is not only concerned with the Negroes but it is another episode in that long debate over states' rights which brought the country into open civil war in 1861 and which in a more peaceful form has flared up almost every decade with startling results. They all almost without exception have ended with the assuming by the United States government of more and more responsibility in various forms of political and economic activity. Leaders of both parties have decried this and have urged greater activity and responsibility on the part of the state and local governments but despite all their efforts, the process continues because the lower organs of government have failed again and again to meet the crisis which they are facing.

**States and Federal Law at Play**

When the Constitution was adopted, the thirteen original states differed in many essential features but the leaders despite the difficulties of communication had a general consensus of opinion on the nature of the governmental system which they wished to develop. Yet it very soon became evident that the basic question of the relations of the government and the state had not been settled. The Constitution made specific reference to Negro slavery but at the time there were still slaves in the North and few of the political leaders regarded it as an important issue. However, in the North slavery died out before it was abolished by law. In the South it became of basic importance in the production of such crops as cotton and tobacco and obtained a new lease of life. As the country expanded attempts were made to keep the number of free states and of slave states approximately even but as the Civil War approached, arguments over this grew more and more embittered and when the Southern states seceded, whatever the basic cause, it was popularly ascribed to difference over slavery. The result could not fail to be the liberation of the slaves, although far too little was done to train them for responsible citizenship. Almost all of that little was nullified when the Northern armies were withdrawn in 1876 and the South was free to rebuild its own life on the imagined pattern of the pre-war period.

Yet it was not the same. The great plantation-owning, slaveholding class had been ruined. Even before the war, Southern educational institutions had not kept pace with those in the North and Middle West and neither had the economic life. The class that came into power was that of the poor whites, who had been previously despised by both the plantation owners and even the few free Negroes. This class has cemented its power with false pretensions until today the sheriffs of the counties involved are good examples of this pseudo-culture on which the South has been reared, especially in the smaller towns which have long held the political control of many of the states. These men are well aware, if they think, that their days are numbered but they are resolved to stop at nothing except the United States Army to postpone the day of reckoning.

On the other hand, prior to the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, each state selected its Representatives and Senators in that way that seemed most convenient and proper to it. Congress despite its constitutional power, never questioned these rules or these choices. It was only as the Civil War approached that the idea of universal suffrage came more and more into use and it was not until the twentieth century that certain particularly crooked deals so outraged the common sense of the American people that Congress began to look into electoral abuses and the miscounting of ballots in certain cases, and in some cases refused to seat the offenders, even though they had the proper credentials and certificates of election. At the present time there is hardly an election in which some one of the defeated candidates does not claim that the victory violated some law, although these accusations are often more advanced for the purpose of the record than as a serious argument.

Then the election of Senators was transferred from the state legislatures to the people of the state. This had the effect of granting Senators from one party states almost automatically the right of seniority of the different committees of Congress, for the constant shifting of balance between two parties results in no Senator from these states having more than two or three terms in succession. When we compare this with the years of service of some of the Southern Senators, we notice the difference.

It is the same in the courts. Most of the Federal judges in the South come from the same state for which they sit. Their prejudices are drawn from the local population and share the prejudices of their fellows and they are all too prone to act against the evidence submitted by the F.B.I. and Federal attorneys appointed and assigned by the Attorney General in Washington.

As a result it has been over ten years since the Supreme Court ruled against school segregation as a principle of law but in large parts of the South there has been barely token integration and the government has had to proceed

**DUBIOUS FRIENDSHIP**

Those who are engaged in the battle against the spread of Communism and Marxist influence in our society are becoming discouraged. It seems they are fighting a losing battle. At best, those who are aware of the communist menace and who are striving to bring this danger to the attention of others, are being either scoffed at, or ignored. Even in Catholic circles this menace is being minimized. Today anti-communists are not even being paid the compliment of being laughed at or scorned. They are simply being ignored.

It is for this reason that we want once again to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the threat of communism is an ever-real and present danger. One who speaks thus, of course, is exposing himself to ridicule; he may even be classed as an "extremist" who sees communists around every corner.

One reason why we should not minimize the communist threat is that oft-ridiculed 'prophets of doom' have been

proved right on more than one occasion. Those who forewarned the peoples of Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, of Russian imperialism, were told that "it can't happen here." Unfortunately, history proves that it indeed did happen there.

The fact of the matter is that though the war machine of Russian imperialism has been temporarily stalemated, the communist offensive is pressing on relentlessly. The communists have not given up their long-range goal of world domination. To mask their true strategic purpose they have adopted a doctrine of "peaceful co-existence." The free world now is facing a greater threat from communism than ever before. The cold war has not ended, but has entered a new and still more complex phase.

The paradox of our times may well turn out to be our inability to recognize that this new phase is the continuation of the cold war between two systems irreconcilable in their principles. Some few years ago the So-

**Letter to the Editor**

The article entitled "New York Gathering Rejects Contacts with Red Emissaries From Soviet Ukraine" which appeared in the February 27, 1965 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* was a classic example of a serious malady facing our Ukrainian American community today: the lack of respect for differences of opinion which exist among our various political groups. In this case, I refer specifically to the differences which exist between those who believe that no Ukrainian group in this country holds a monopoly on Ukrainian patriotism and that there is room for a friendly exchange of ideas in an atmosphere of reason and restraint, and the dogmatists, those who believe that all such open discussions are the first step to capitulation to the Communists. The latter group, with the slightest shred of evidence, is filling the Ukrainian press with totally unsubstantiated implications to the effect that the patriotism of those who met with the Ukrainian delegation from the UkSSR is somehow suspect.

It has been my experience that in most Ukrainian affairs, this group acts as if it knew all the answers and that anyone who disagrees with them is against Ukraine. In Chicago, their tactics have become all too familiar.

As one of those who met with the UkSSR cultural delegation I resent the implication of this group concerning my loyalty to the ideal of a free, sovereign, and independent Ukrainian state. I met with the delegation on my own volition and I never represented anyone but myself. I vigorously object to the right of any Ukrainian group to set itself up as the sole judge of the intentions of those who met with the representatives of the UkSSR. I deplore the distortions in their press alleging that in Chicago

there were "embraces" and "uncritical behavior" on the part of Ukrainian Americans who participated in the meeting. (See *Ukrainian National Word*, January 21, 1965.) Having been there, I can honestly attest to the fact that there were no "embraces" and that the atmosphere was one of controlled criticism. People don't always have to resort to violent tirades to put across a point. The point, however, was well made. Contrary to what the *National Word* would have its readers believe, everyone there criticized the oppressive policies of the UkSSR and emphasized its subservience to Moscow.

Furthermore, I see absolutely no substance to the report in *The Weekly* that the N.Y. meeting "fully and unequivocally supported the stand of the UCCA which expressed its negative attitude toward such contacts in an official statement last fall." This is a distortion of what the UCCA actually said. In the first place, the UCCA statement referred to "official" liaisons with groups from the UkSSR. To my knowledge no one has met with these delegations in an official capacity. Secondly, the UCCA has long held to a policy of open "war" with the UkSSR. Just what the practical value of such a declaration is, I can't say, but it seems to me that if the UCCA says "war" it certainly does not intend to engage itself in armed conflict. All that the UCCA, or any of us here, can do at the present time is to conduct a verbal battle and that is exactly what we were doing. We are in sympathy, however, with those Ukrainians who fear such contacts lest their patriotism be compromised. Anyone who feels weak should avoid the enemy at all costs. Strong Ukrainians have nothing to fear, however.

Myron B. Kurpas

**Chicagoans Thank Sen. Dirksen For Resolution on Ukraine**

EDITORS NOTE: The following letter, written by Mrs.

against almost each county separately and this slows up the entire process. It has been the same with registration of Negroes for voting. An unwieldy system has been devised and the registrars, little better educated than the Negroes whom they are rejecting, pass all white men because they are white, regardless of their literacy and reject all Negroes, regardless of their literacy, because they are not white. It is a vicious circle and can only be broken by some form of governmental interference. Yet that interference, once adopted, will then be applied to all parts of the country and result in still more powerful governmental control of all American life.

At the same time the outrages against the Negroes and the murders of civil rights workers from the North, are stirring up a wide hostility to the Southern order. If men like Governor Wallace do not take steps to reform the situation before they are compelled, the country will have to turn its attention from the struggle against Communism to clean house at a very inconvenient time for the cause of freedom in the world.

Anna Wasylowsky, secretary of the American Ukrainian Republic Association, was sent to the Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, U.S. Senator from Illinois, thanking him for his resolution on Ukraine.

The American Ukrainian Republic Association wishes to express its appreciation of the statement you made in the U.S. Senate on January 26, 1965 in commemoration of the 47th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's Independence.

Your resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations calling for the withdrawal of Soviet Russian occupation troops from Ukraine and all other Captive Nations behind the Iron Curtain; your appeal to the United Nations to conduct free elections under its direct supervision, and also that the Soviet Union should return all citizens to their homelands from places of exile in Siberia and from prison and concentration camps throughout the USSR, was received by the Chicago Ukrainians with great enthusiasm.

We are sincerely grateful to you for your efforts to liberate Ukraine from its oppressors, and thank you for your contribution to the Ukrainian cause.

viet Union concluded an agreement with the Canadian Government, under which visitors from both countries could exchange technical knowledge and new ideas in culture and education for the mutual benefit of both countries. Since this "cultural exchange" came into effect, the Soviet government has been delegating to Canada artists, educators, scientists and all sorts of specialists with the object of studying (and copying) the best methods in every field of science in order to bolster the Soviet economy. This, of course, was a one-way deal benefiting the Soviets. That was their primary goal. Their secondary purpose was to work towards greater friendship with Canadians, especially those having kinsmen in the countries occupied by Russia, whose aim was to combat communism in all its aspects. The Soviet visitors' aim was none other than to lull the vigilance of these emigres and to weaken their anti-communist activities.

Their manner of operating can be exemplified by an encounter that took place in our city. Some few weeks ago a

group of Soviet visitors passing through Winnipeg sought an interview with leading Ukrainian figures, among others with the executive officers of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. As a matter of politeness, the Soviet tourists were received in the UCC headquarters, and a press conference was arranged for them on short notice, during which an exchange of views took place. It developed that not all of those present shared the views of the guests on the establishment of closer ties with Soviet Ukraine, and objected to the "friendly terms" reception on the grounds that the visitors, though designated as Ukrainians, were not representatives of the Republic of Ukraine—a mere part of the Russian empire—but the emissaries of the Soviet communist regime, and that therefore they should not have been accorded the honor given them.

After visiting some Ukrainian establishments and private homes, the Soviet tourists have departed and in their wake have left two factions with opposing views—one for and one against the establishing of contact with Soviet Ukrainian rep-

**UNA ACCIDENT INSURANCE**

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In September 1963 the Ukrainian National Association announced it would start issuing its \$5,000 Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificates. A couple of thousand have been issued since then, mostly to people who are already UNA members under regular life insurance contracts. The new ADD certificate is proving quite popular.

Briefly, the ADD certificate provides a benefit of \$5,000 in the event of accidental death, or loss, resulting from an accident, of both hands, or both feet, or both eyes, or one hand and one foot, or one eye and one hand, or one eye and one foot; \$2,500 in the event of loss of one hand, or one foot, or one eye. If death or dismemberment results from an accident on a public bus, train or aircraft, while the insured is riding as a passenger, the benefit would be \$10,000 in the event of death or double loss of limbs or total eyesight, and \$5,000 for the loss of one limb or sight of one eye.

The rates for UNA members who already hold any type of adult certificates are as follows annually: ages 16 to 40, \$9.20; 41 to 49, \$12.20; 50 to 55, \$15.20.

Those who do not hold adult UNA certificates would have to pay \$1.80 annually additional, which would go toward the UNA Indigent, Convention and National Funds. The member, however, would be entitled to all membership privileges, including the right to seek assistance from the Indigent Fund in the event of long-standing illness or permanent disability, and the right to vote and seek office at meetings of his local branch.

It is a fact that many of our people are not UNA members because they are adequately insured with commercial companies and are reluctant to take on additional obligation. It has been observed at the UNA Main Office, however, that non-members are signing up for ADD certificates. The ADD certificate is inexpensive; it is ideal for people who have plenty of life insurance but little, if any, accident insurance; it is

just the thing for non-UNA members who want to be members but who do not want life insurance.

The ADD certificate is the answer to the question: "How can I become a UNA member with full membership privileges without taking 'out-life insurance'?" No one can argue about the cost—only \$11 annually up to age 40; only \$14 annually from age 41 to 49; only \$17 annually from age 50 to 55. These rates entitle the certificate-holder to the same benefits and privileges enjoyed by holders of the more expensive life insurance certificates, and the same rates provide accidental insurance benefits ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

Let it be understood that the ADD certificate is not to be confused with life insurance, or combination medical-surgery insurance. It provides only for a benefit in the event of accidental death or dismemberment, nothing more. It has no cash value. That is why it is so inexpensive.

The UNA does not require ADD applicants to be examined. All branch officers and organizers have applications. People who are not in contact with branch officers may write directly to the UNA for information and applications. The address is P.O. Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Mention of our column would be appreciated.

In view of the appalling accident statistics we honestly believe that all who are in the 16-55 age group should take out ADD certificates. It is very good accident insurance for the money and definitely a worthwhile addition to one's holdings.

We urge all persons who are planning to take out ADD certificates to do so without further delay. This is important to the current UNA membership campaign, but it is also important to the unprotected. If you are going to apply for this accident insurance, then do it now. If you do not have an application and do not know where to go for one, then write directly to the UNA. Do it now!

**'Learn About Cancer' Pamphlet Published in Eight Languages**

(CANADIAN SCENE) — A new type of pamphlet for distribution throughout Canada in English and the languages of seven major ethnic groups has been published by the Canadian Cancer Society. Called *Learn About Cancer*, the pamphlet gives up-to-date information on the nature of cancer, how it can be detected and what should be done.

Although the Canadian Cancer Society has printed pamphlets in other languages before, this is the first time that each pamphlet is bilingual, printed in English and one of the ethnic languages. "The reason for this," said a Society spokesman, "is so that the pamphlets will be equally useful for those adults who cannot read English well and young people who are not fluent in their mother tongue. At a meeting of an ethnic group, for example, the same pamphlet will be understood by all." The languages into which the pam-

phlet has been translated are German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian and Finnish. They are printed in the national colors of the country to which each language belongs. Translations and printing were done by the staff of ethnic newspapers.

The text of the pamphlet was written by Dr. R.A. Mustard, a Toronto surgeon, who is chairman of the Society's National Education Committee. Dr. Mustard points out that cancer is "an abnormal uncontrolled growth arising in one of the bodily tissues." "Can cancer be cured?" the pamphlet asks, then replies: "Of course, it can be cured. It is unreasonable to believe that cancer is always fatal. Many thousands of people have been cured of cancer and more are being successfully treated every day." Dr. Mustard explains the methods of recognizing and treating cancer, and emphasizes that the sooner treatment is started, the better the chance of a complete cure. "Trust your doctor and tell him about your symptoms," the pamphlet advises.

The pamphlet may be obtained from Provincial Divisions and Units of the Canadian Cancer Society: British Columbia and Yukon—686 10th Avenue, Vancouver 9; Alberta—231 Seventh Avenue East, Calgary; Saskatchewan—1855 Rose St. Regina; Manitoba—283 Colon Street, Winnipeg; Ontario—204 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto; Quebec—2205 Bishop Street, Montreal; Nova Scotia—1485 South Park Street, Halifax; New Brunswick—168 Princess Street, Saint John; Prince Edward Island—179 Queen Street, Charlottetown; Newfoundland—319 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

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

(Courtesy, Progress, Feb. 21, 1965)

# UYL-NA CORNER

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

Folks, it's Syracuse time again. Many of you may recall the great Convention there in 1949 which had over 900 registered (the all-time high in UYL-NA annals), and the fine Sports Rally in 1955, also.

For those of you who may have missed Syracuse in the past, we can guarantee a great big treat is in store for one and all. Yessiree-bob, Syracuse, N.Y. will again be host-city for another great UYL-NA gathering. We refer, of course, to the 1965 National UYL-NA Sports Rally which will be held in Syracuse, N.Y. over the May 14-15-16, 1965 weekend. Housing headquarters will be at the beautiful and new Randolph House motor hotel-motel, just off Exit 37 of the N.Y. Thruway, and a short distance from Syracuse's Hancock Airport. The social events are scheduled for the Ukrainian National Home at 1317 West Fayette Street in Syracuse.

Part of the previous Syracuse Convention and Sports Rally committees that worked so diligently for their respective functions, plus a new, young, attractive and aggressive group of people have combined into a sports rally committee of over 50 workers. Presently, they are busily at work striving to make this 1965 UYL-NA Sports Rally one of the greatest ever, and we feel certain they will attain that worthy goal, with your help.

Heading the committee are Chairman Nick Kitt, who is also the president of the Syracuse Ukrainian National Home and St. John's Holy Name Society, and Co-Chairman Ed Shewchuk, who is the president of the newly-formed Syracuse Ukrainian Young Men's Club. These two gentlemen tell us that their committee has moved along in their planning and now are "champing at the bit" to welcome all visitors to their fair city and give them a time long to be remembered next May 14-16.

A letter re the sports rally, plus ad blanks and booster sheets have gone out to all UYL-NA member clubs, both active and inactive, and to individuals. Soon, entry blanks for the various sporting events (basketball, bowling, golf, volleyball and possibly billiards) will go out to both clubs and individuals, so we urge one and all to reserve that weekend for treating yourselves quite royally in Syracuse.

We will endeavor to keep you posted as to developments and requirements for entries in the various sports events. Whether you actively participate in the sports events or not, you are all entirely welcome to attend the various social events being scheduled throughout that weekend in May. Surprises and more surprises in the line of entertainment await you—and we know that you'll be sorry if you miss this rally. This weekend next May 14-16 in Syracuse will be thrilling and exciting—just what you need to tide over before Labor Day's annual "shot in the arm," the UYL-NA Convention in Allentown, Pa.

### 1965 UYL-NA Convention-Allentown, Pa.

The National UYL-NA Convention that will celebrate UYL-NA's 32nd anniversary of productive work in behalf of the great Ukrainian Cause will take place at the Americas Hotel in Allentown, Pa. over the coming Labor Day Weekend, Sept. 3-4-5-6, 1965.

The Allentown Convention Committee, headed by General Chairman Steve Sawruk and ably assisted by Co-Chairmen Steve Kolodruk and Dr. John Solan, have met on several occasions in the past, and they report that the convention-planning machinery has moved into high gear and that all areas will be receiving literature re the Allentown Convention shortly after the UYL-NA Sports Rally in Syracuse, N.Y. is over, next May 14-16.

Chairman Sawruk has called another general convention committee meeting for this Sunday afternoon March 21, 1965, at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club, located at 803 No. Front Street in Allentown, Pa., starting at 2:45 P.M. All Lehigh Valley Ukrainians



William M. Danko

are invited to join the group and help make this convention the great success it promises to be. UYL-NA President Anne D. Petras and UYL-NA Advisors J. Yaworsky, W. Bodnar and A. Danko will be present at this meeting, too. Allentown, Pa. is the pivotal city in the Allentown-Bethlehem-East on Northampton area which numbers many Ukrainians. It is well-located at the cross-roads of a number of super-highways or express ways (such as Interstate Routes 78-22, 80, 81, and the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike) and is easily reached by car, bus, train and plane.

Allentown stands in the vestibule of the Lehigh Valley-Pennsylvania Dutch-Bucks County-Pocono Mountains-Anthraxite regions of Eastern Pennsylvania, and has a fine historical past with numerous sites to visit for our many sightseeing Ukrainian youth.

So make plans now to attend this 32nd Anniversary UYL-NA Convention, and perhaps take an extra week or two of your vacation time to really do the area up right.

### UKE-BRIEFS

William M. Danko, 13-year-old, active UYL-NA booster-getter, recently received the good news that he was accepted by both Horace Mann and Francis Xavier Prep Schools of New York, a pair of fine college preparatory institutions. Young Billy, a member of UNA Branch No. 213 of Bayonne, N.J., is the son of the late Walter W. Danko, former UYL-NA Sports and Publicity Director, and Mrs. Helen Danko, of North Bergen, N.J. Lad Nagurney of Scranton, Pa., who with the aforementioned Billy Danko formed the standard-bearer corps of the UYL-NA last June 27 in the Shevchenko Memorial Parade in Washington, D.C., also is a fine student in his junior high school in Scranton. Billy and Lad met 8 summers ago at a Ukrainian resort and have maintained their friendship over the years, sharing such common interests as sports, stamp and coin collecting, ham-radio broadcasting, science projects, and scouting (with Lad having achieved Eagle Scout rank at the early age of 13). Keep up your good work, fellas, as we're mighty proud of you.

"Taras Bulba," starring Yul Brynner as Taras, and Tony Curtis as his traitor-son, will be seen this Sunday evening March 21, on ABC-TV (this is channel 7 in the metropolitan N.J.-N.Y. area) starting at 9 P.M. and running the full 2 1/2 hours til 11:30 P.M.

Jeanne Omelenchuk, a Michigan housewife, who won her 4th National Senior Women's Speed-Skating Championship last January in St. Paul, Minn., had her fine victory shown on the "NBC Sports in Action" TV show last Sunday on a national hookup... Not so lucky was big Mike Souchak of Berwick, Pa. and now Durham, N.C., who teamed up with Ken Venturi in the CBS-TV Golf Classic and lost to the D. Sikas-A. Geiberger duo by one hole. Although the loss eliminated Mike and Venturi for a chance at the \$50,000 first prize, each picked up \$2,500 for losing. I guess I'm in the wrong racket.

Besides Mike Souchak, we Ukes have Mickey Homa of Bridgeport, Conn. and the Wilton, Conn. Country Club (Rolling Hills), who tries his hand on the pro golf tour from time

## Ukrainian "Good Neighbor" Masters Five Languages

By DIANE WEDDIGE, Staff Writer

Some students find it difficult to learn even one foreign language.

Miss Natalia Schechaj, a teaching assistant and English student at Texas Technological College, however, is adept in writing and speaking five: Russian, German, Spanish, Ukrainian and English.

Miss Schechaj teaches German and Russian, while working for a M. A. in English.

Her knowledge of foreign languages is the result of living in many countries.

Miss Schechaj is a native of Ukraine, where she lived until she was 15. During World War II, the Germans advanced into Ukraine, and the Russians burned or blew up all they could as they retreated, leaving little industrial and agricultural reserve.

During this time, her father, a plant breeder, her mother, a biochemist, and Natalia moved to Poland where they lived for two years.

After leaving Poland, the Schechajs lived in Germany for seven years. There, Natalia finished secondary school and studied chemistry at the University of Hamburg.

In 1950, Schechaj's work took him to Tucuman, Argentina. Natalia was offered a scholarship at the University of Washington in Seattle, but turned it down and moved to Argentina with her family. She is now an Argentine citizen.

At the National University of Tucuman, Miss Schechaj specialized in English and



Miss Natalia Schechaj

graduated six years later as a professor, the highest degree offered.

Before coming to Texas Tech last August, she taught English at Institute San Miguel for two years.

When asked if she would continue studying to receive a Ph.D. in English, Miss Schechaj said, "No, I'm tired of studying, but I may teach English at the university again."

Counting two years at Hamburg University, six years at the National University of Tucuman and a year of study at Texas Tech, Miss Schechaj has had nine years of higher education.

Miss Schechaj will return to Argentina in June where she is librarian of the Miguel Lillo Institute Library. National University of Tucuman. (Courtesy: The Daily Toreador, Lubbock, Texas, February 16, 1965.)

## NSF Fellowship of \$9,850 Given To Roman Tratch

The National Science Foundation has awarded a Science Faculty Fellowship, providing a full year of graduate study, to Roman Tratch, assistant professor of psychology at State University College at Oswego.

Mr. Tratch has been granted a leave of absence for the 1965-66 college year to pursue his project, dealing with phenomenological-existential psychology, at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. The NSF Fellowship amounts to \$9,850.

Mr. Tratch was among those chosen from hundreds of college faculty applicants throughout the nation on the basis of his study's contributions to his professional development, as well as his contributions to the development of psychology as a science. Awards were based on applicants' records as teachers of science and their potential to improve teaching competence.

He chose Duquesne because it is the only university in the nation with a Department of Psychology specializing in phenomenological-existential psychology, one of the newest areas under exploration in American psychology. One of its main theses is that to understand Man, his inner experience must be understood. While most psychologists define psychology as a study of human behavior, the phenomenological-existential psychologist maintains that the way to understand behavior meaningfully is through the

to time... Some Ukrainian Canadians who are now on the Caribbean Golf Tour are Wilf Homeniuk, Bob Panasiuk, and former hockey stars Bill Ezinicki (Maple Leafs and Rangers) and Stan Baliuk (Bruins).

The USA National Soccer Team, which recently tied and lost in two games against the crack Mexican National Soccer squad, in a World Cup qualifying set, had Ukrainians Walt Schmotolocha, (New York), Walt Chyzowych (N.Y.), Philly Nats' Alex Ely.

Walter Bodnar and yours truly recently stopped off at a nice restaurant in New Jersey and got to chat with the proprietor, who turned out to be Vic Ames of the former singing Ames Brothers top-flight showbiz act. It turned out that the Ames Brothers are of Ukrainian ancestry from Boston. Mass. Brother Ed Ames still sings on TV, theatre and nightclubs, and appears regularly on the "Daniel Boone" TV show on NBC each Thursday evening.

Dr. Steve Rachunok has been selected as head of Chatham, S.C. hospital... His brother Alexander is a professor of languages at Montana School of Mines. Both lads were active in Ukrainian affairs in N.J. in the past.



Roman Tratch

Tratch will take his wife and two children with him to Pittsburgh in September.

A native of Ukraine, Mr. Tratch fled the Soviet Union to escape persecution and has lived in Ukraine, Germany, France, Belgium and Canada.

He holds a B.A. and M.A. degrees from Belgium's University of Louvain and has studied psychology at the University of Munich and the University of Paris. North American studies included work at the University of Alberta, University of Toronto, and as an NSF summer research participant at Florida State University.

From 1958 to 1963 he taught psychology at Jamestown Community College, where he also was a psychological counselor. He was president of the Jamestown Community College Chapter of the American Association of University Professors and represented the institution at its 1962 national convention.

During the 1962-63 college year he was a state director and executive committee member of the Faculty Association of State University of New York. Among his other memberships are the American Psychological Association, American Association for Humanistic Psychology and American Association of Existential Psychology and Psychiatry.

(Courtesy of: Oswego (N.Y.) Palladium Times, February 16, 1965.)

## Philadelphia TUSM Holds Annual Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Association of Ukrainian Students of Michigan was held February 28, 1965 at the Home of Ukrainian Youth Association. Over 50 members were present.

Reports at the annual meeting of the Branch indicated that in the past twelve months the local TUSM was not only active within its own framework, but gave rise to the increased activity in the general student life of the city.

Zenon Fylypowycz, in his report to the annual meeting, presided by T. Borecky, and Maria Hajduczak and Olga Kozoriz acting as secretaries, said that the number of events ranging from information talks to social affairs and conferences in the city and other cities as well, were carried out with good measure of success. The financial report, read to the members by B. Kerynyck, indicated that the financial status of the branch was well-developed, and large sums of money were donated to charities and the Youth Home. He also stated that not all the members paid their dues yet. Irene Mazepa, secretary of the local Branch, stated that a large number of letters was received

and mailed on different occasions in support of various programs. After the discussion that followed the reports, the head of the Auditing Committee, B. Kulchycky, President of the Executive Board of TUSM, gave the vote of confidence. After a brief discussion, the following members were elected: President, Zenon Fylypowycz; vice-president, Renata Sharan; secretary of meetings, Irene Mazepa; financial secretary, B. Kerynyck; organizing chairman, O. Lytsiak, Jr.; press representative, O. Kozoriz; foreign affairs chairman, H. Kosopud; social chairman, B. Woloszczuk; members of the board: I. Buhay, Vera Chajkowsky, G. Romanec, and A. Drabik; Auditing Committee: C. Kulchycky, president; T. Krawciw, and B. Skalkchuk, members; Tribunal: G. Schwabiuk, president; B. Leoczko, B. Skulsky, members.

Zenon Fylypowycz, in his acceptance speech, thanked the members for their confidence in him and announced that TUSM will continue its active work not only in students' life, but also in political affairs of the Ukrainian community in the United States.

O. Kozoriz

## Concert by Marunczak Dance Group in Montreal

The Marunczak Dance Ensemble of Montreal performed before a full house at Plateau Hall Auditorium Sunday afternoon, February 14, 1965, in Montreal. The group was enthusiastically applauded.

The concert featured twelve ensembles and four songs by Joan Karasevich, whose accompanist was Ireneus Zuk.

All the numbers were well executed with great precision and timing. "Flowers of Ukraine," an intricate dance in which the girls did difficult interweaving steps as they came on stage and then finished with an ardent circular pattern, opened the program.

"Lastivka" was a very pleasant and humorous interlude in which the elders try to imitate the young men to get the attention of the young ladies.

The outstanding offering was the "Hopak." It was the last

number of the program, and the whole ensemble performed with complete rhythmic coordination. Masterful discipline and virtuosity was displayed throughout.

The performance was a brilliant combination of excellent dancing and vitality. The background music, directed by Alexander Sheremeta, was equal to the occasion. The Director and Choreographer—Peter Marunczak.

It featured 20 dancers with a repertoire of 12 dances, one of which was a Ukrainian Wedding. This is a dance of approximately 25 minutes in itself of a traditional Ukrainian engagement with the starosta, the blessing from the parents, and then followed by the celebration.

Also presented for the first time to the Montreal public was the dance "Vechornytsi na Podilu," complete with new costumes hand-embroidered and sewn by members of the Dance Ensemble this past summer.

The audience numbered approximately 1,300 people.

## Award to Prof. Rudnyckyj

A "Community Service Award" of the City of Winnipeg was presented to Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj for his "outstanding leadership in the field of Community service" as a "highest esteem by the people of Winnipeg for his dedication and his ideals." The presentation was made on behalf of the City Council by Alderman Slav Rebhuk in the Ukrainian National Home, Burrows Ave. and Megregory Street, Sunday March 7, 1965 at the Annual Shevchenko Session of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences UVAN of Canada. Alderman Rebhuk gave a brief introductory explanation why this award was presented on the Shevchenko anniversary. He was followed by the guest speaker of UVAN, Hon. Judge W. J. Lindel of Winnipeg, who spoke on Shevchenko as a universal poet, placing him on the level of great writers as Dante, Milton, Petrusson, and Bunyan. Mrs. O. Woycenko thanked the Speaker on behalf of the Academy.—A display of Shevchenko's works and in particular of their translations into English was arranged during the session.

Why be on the outside? Join now the Ukrainian National Association and read the weekly

Why be on the outside? Join now the Ukrainian National Association and read the weekly

Why be on the outside? Join now the Ukrainian National Association and read the weekly

## "RUSSIAN PRISONER - MADE UKRAINIAN CARDINAL"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter, written by Dr. Nicholas G. Bohatuk, Associate Professor of Economics at LeMoyne College in Syracuse, N.Y., appeared in the February 18, 1965 issue of The Wanderer, a national Catholic weekly of St. Paul, Minn.:

With a great personal interest I have followed the thorny path of the Most Reverend Archbishop Joseph Slipy, Metropolitan of Lviv, Ukraine, the symbol of the so-called "Silent Church." However, the spokesmen of the "Silent Church" on many occasions have expressed their resentment to such a name, refusing categorically to be called "silent" blaming at the same time the Christians in the Free World for being silent themselves and frequenting too soft on Communism, not patriotic enough, and forgetting too quickly about the persecution and atrocities committed in occupied non-Russian areas by the atheistic Russian Communists, wild acts which have resulted in the physical destruction of nearly 75 million people.

The leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Byzantine Rite, Archbishop-Major Joseph Slipy, is one of the 27 new Cardinals, appointed by Pope Paul VI on January 25th, 1965. This happy news has quickly spread over the whole globe, bringing some relief and satisfaction to the Ukrainian Militant Church in Ukraine and to the Ukrainian Catholics in Russian captivity as well as those living in diaspora (including some two million Ukrainians in the USA). The Wanderer of January 28th, bringing this news referred to him as Primate of Ukrainian Catholics, Archbishop of Lvov, Poland.

Lvov (in Ukrainian Lviv) is an ancient Ukrainian city, capital of Western Ukraine, founded by the Ukrainian King Daniel of Halych (Galicia) about 1240 and named after his son Leo (Leopolis, Lemberg, Lviv). King Daniel himself, thirteen years later (1253) was crowned by a Papal delegate in Drohychyn, Ukraine. For less than 20 years, during the interwar period (World War I and World War II), Lviv and the Western provinces of Ukraine, with Ukrainian population of some seven million, remained under Polish occupation; and

in 1939, were incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR, the second largest internal satellite of Moscow, with a population of over 45 million.

Following World War II, Joseph Cardinal Slipy was imprisoned with a score of other Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs by Russian Communists and spent 18 years in Russian slave-labor camps. Due to the efforts of the late Pope John XXIII, the only living witness of modern and most inhuman persecution, Cardinal Slipy, was freed and came to Rome in 1963; all other Bishops either died or were murdered. Since then he has not yet openly spoken of the Dark Age in which the Ukrainian people and both the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches found themselves and are carrying on the fight against the Russian collectivist Communism for freedom of not only Ukraine but of the Free World as well.

Cardinal Slipy was born February 17th, 1892, and educated in Ukraine, Austria and Rome. He served as rector of the Ukrainian Catholic Academy in Lviv, Ukraine, and became head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Byzantine Rite November 1st, 1944. In 1964, he became a full member of the Congregation of Oriental Churches at the Vatican and an Archbishop-Major, the only office in the entire Catholic Church today, and equal to the dignity of a patriarch. With this nomination, Ukraine—with such other countries as South Africa, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Upper Volta, Switzerland, and Ceylon, received representation in the Sacred College of Cardinals.

All newly appointed Cardinals will formally be elected to the purple at a consistory February 22nd. It has long been a widespread belief that the late Pope John XXIII appointed His Eminence Slipy Cardinal "in pectore." Cardinal Slipy is the fourth Ukrainian hierarch who was given this second-highest rank after the Pope. His predecessors were Archbishop-Metropolitan of Kiev, Ukraine, Isydr (died in 1464), and two Archbishop-Metropolitans of Lviv, Ukraine, Michael Levytsky (died in 1858) and Sylvester Sembratovych (died in 1898).

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

## Postmaster General Gronouski Sworn In



Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach administers the Oath of Office to Postmaster General John A. Gronouski. Holding the bible for Mr. Gronouski are his two daughters, Julie and Stacy. Witnesses of the swearing-in ceremony are President Johnson, Senate Majority Whip Hale Boggs; Senator Mike Monroney, Labor Secretary Wirtz and Congressman Staibbaum and Laird from Wisconsin.

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UKRAINIANS IN CLEVELAND:

**Ukrainians Carry on Ideals of 19th Century Freedom Poet**

By GERALDINE JAVOR

Last June more than 2,000 Greater Clevelanders of Ukrainian descent traveled to Washington for the dedication of a statue of Taras Shevchenko, bard of Ukraine.

The 19th century poet whose life was so brief but whose writings have endured symbolizes the love of freedom of the Ukrainians. Shevchenko's impassioned writings were instrumental in abolishing serfdom in Russia.

Cleveland Ukrainians feel a deep bond with the poet and have tried to uphold his ideals in many of their modern beliefs. They are a people dedicated to the spirit of his writings, as their homeland is not free.

Ukraine, one of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union, is situated in south-western USSR. Its capital and largest city is Kiev.

The never immigrants, who arrived here following World War II, came to escape Russian control.

Most of the time they left because they had been trying to escape from the Red Army," said Dr. Zenon R. Wynnytsky, house physician for Southwest Community Hospital, Berea. "They came to Cleveland because they had families or friends here and Cleveland was known as the city of opportunities."

This was not the case of the older immigrants, however. They left their homeland mainly for economic reasons.

The first Ukrainians in Cleveland came around the late 1880s or 1890s," said John Tarnavsky, president of the Parma Savings Co. "But the biggest influx was from 1900 to 1914."

"The Peoples of Cleveland," a Works-Projects Administration book, lists the earliest known Ukrainians in Cleveland as Stephen Palivoda and Paul Wlazynski.

According to Tarnavsky, after serfdom was abolished in Russia and Ukraine, landlords began to sell parts of their land to the peasants. The peasants sought means of acquiring this land. Often the solution to the problem was sending a young son to America to make money to buy the Ukrainian land.

"Material things were important to them because they were poor peasants," said Taras Szmagala, science teacher at Greenbrier Junior High School, Parma, and president of the Cleveland chapter of the United Ukrainians Organizations. "They placed a great deal of emphasis on education, as can be seen by the number of their children who went on to college."

The first Ukrainian area here was the old Commercial Street area in the Haymarket district. Other centers were College Avenue S. W. and W. 7th Street, and St. Clair Avenue N. E. from E. 30th Street to E. 55th Street. The Ukrainians began to move out of the early settlements around the 1920s.

There are still Ukrainians concentrated near E. 93d St. and Buckeye Road S. E.; from W. 7th to W. 14th Streets between Fairfield and Kenilworth Avenues S. W., and in Parma and Lakewood.

There are now approximately 18,000 Greater Clevelanders of Ukrainian descent. Most belong to Byzantine rite Catholic churches or the Eastern Orthodox Church. There are presently three such Catholic churches and four Orthodox churches.

Among some of the prominent Ukrainians, now dead, were Stefan Palivoda, contractor and merchant; Paul Wolansky, pine fitter with the Standard Oil Co.; Gregory Wolansky, real estate investor; Vasyly Bilinsky, steelworker; A. T. Bilinsky, steamship insurance agent; Roman Pawlyshyn, founder of the Erie Window Clearing Co.; William Momrik, contractor; John Bobko, former Parma mayor; Paul Holowczak, first Ukrainian funeral director, and Joseph J. Jacubik, first Ukrainian killed in World War II, for whom a post of the American Legion was named.

Although the early settlers came with the intention of returning, that is not as true of the newer immigrants. "A small percentage of them came with the idea of returning in case of drastic changes in Ukraine," said Dr. Michael S. Pap, director of the Institute for Soviet and East European Studies at John Carroll University.

"The new immigrants tend to assimilate more quickly than the older ones. The majority of the new immigrants are better educated. They quickly learned the language and applied their skill and training."

Cleveland Ukrainians have established many organizations dedicated to preserving their culture and traditions and promoting good citizenship.

The largest fraternal organization is the Ukrainian National Association. There are also the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America and the Providence Association.

Cultural and social organizations include the United Ukrainian Organizations, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Youth League of America. The Ukrainian American Medical Society, Inc., is one of six professional groups, and there are five political groups.

In the Ukrainian musical circles are Dnipro, a Ukrainian male chorus, and the Ukrainian Chorus of Taras Shevchenko. The one group connected with sports is the Ukrainian Athletic Organization, Lviv.

The Ukrainians excel in handicrafts. Dancing, music, woodwork, embroidery and weaving are popular activities. Prominent Ukrainian Clevelanders today include:

O. E. Miles, lawyer; William Wesley, inventor; Frank Mural and his son, William, owners of Mural and Son; John M. Peters, owner and president of the John M. Peters Construction Co.; Michael Voloshyn, owner and president of Auburn Baking Co.; and Steven Tymcyo, mayor of Middleburg Heights.

Also Raymond Fetzek, Broadway Heights mayor; Andrew Boyko, Parma solicitor; Walter Shipka, Parma councilman and owner of the Shipka Travel Agency; Andrew Horishny, president of the Prospect Window Cleaning Co.; D. Szmagala, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association; Emil Pawlyshyn, owner of the Erie William Wozny, manager of a branch of the Cleveland Trust Co., and William Boyko, former assistant attorney general of Ohio.

And, William Wolansky, one of the founders and past president of the Parma Savings Co.; Joseph Gatz, former Parma auditor; Prof. Volodymyr Radzykewycz, former professor of Ukrainian literature at the University of Lviv in Ukraine; Prof. Yaroslav Barnych, composer and conductor; Mrs. Yaroslava Barnych, former Ukrainian actress; Prof. Leonid Bachynsky, historian and founder of the Ukrainian scouting movement in Carpatho-Ukraine; Dr. Theodore Mackiw, assistant professor of modern languages, Akron University; Myron J. Malvuk, assistant professor of industrial production at Kent State University; Michael Zaderecky, former Parma councilman, and Councilman John T. Bilinsky, D-7.

(Courtesy The Plain Dealer, February 22, 1965, Cleveland, Ohio)

**Penn-Ohio UNA Sports Committee Meets in Ambridge**

The Penn-Ohio Ukrainian National Association Sports Committee held their fourth annual meeting Sunday, March 7, 1965 at the Ambridge Branch 161 Home. A total of eight branches sent representatives to this meeting where reports were submitted on the Derry Bowling Tournament of 1964 and the Golf Tournament of 1964 held at Youngstown. The plans for the fifth annual Bowling Tournament to be held in Youngstown on May 15th were given in detail to the group by the Chairman Gene Woloshyn. The discussion that took place shows that the Youngstown Tournament will be well attended and the trophies will be the object of enthusiastic competition.

The 1965 Golf Tournament will be sponsored by the Aliquippa UNA with the help of the Ambridge Branch 161. Plans are also being formulated for the sixth annual Bowling Tournament which is scheduled for Pennsylvania.

A resolution was passed by the group offering condolences to the family of Mr. Walter Malecky of Akron who passed away last year. A golf trophy will be named in his honor, as Mr. Malecky was Chairman of the first Penn-Ohio Golf Tournament held at Akron Firestone Golf Course. The Penn-Ohio group lost an active and valuable member of the Executive Committee on which he served as an Advisor.

Election of officers for the 1965-66 season showed Mr. Andy Jula, Supreme Advisor of Ambridge as Co-President with Mr. Stan Prokopovich of Ambridge, Vice President, Mr. Michael Waloschak of Youngstown, Treasurer, Mr. Michael Molsky of Cleveland, Secretary will be named later by the Co-President. The same group of Advisors were elected with the addition of Gene Woloshyn who served as President of the Penn-Ohio UNA Sports Committee since its inception in 1961. At the close of the meeting a delicious buffet was served by Branch 161 which was enjoyed by all present.

**Ukrainian Girl Colors Easter Eggs in January**

Any month is Eastern egg month for Cooley senior Gloria Yasinski. So is February—and March—and sometimes April. As soon as the Christmas decorations are put away, Gloria gathers cartons of fresh eggs, bees' wax, chemical dyes and a stylus and spreads out in the kitchen. She's an Ukrainian Easter egg expert.

Gloria's been styling these delicately decorated eggs since she was seven. A cousin taught her the art which has been passed down from grandparents who came to Canada from Ukraine. Gloria was born in Canada and came to the States when still a little girl. Now she's an American citizen, but extremely conscious of her Ukrainian heritage.

"I do about 200 Easter eggs during one season," Gloria says. "It takes a lot of time, but it's worth the effort." "The effort" has in the past five years been demonstrated to over 6,000 people in special shows sponsored by the Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit and Windsor, an organization of college graduates of Ukrainian descent.

At each demonstration Gloria goes through the wax resistance principle of egg decoration and sells some of her own products. "Last year I earned about \$75 this way," she says. "The eggs cost anywhere from 75 cents to \$5 apiece."

Some eggs, Gloria says, cost up to \$30 each, but the decorated ones last for years. One friend of Gloria's has an egg over 100 years old. (Once the egg has been decorated—and if it isn't cracked—the inside

will dry up, leaving only the decorated outer shell.) She studies too. Gloria devotes time to Ukrainian studies at classes in history, language, cultures and geography held for three hours every Saturday. On Friday nights she spends up to four hours at bandura rehearsal with the Ukrainian Orthodox League. The bandura is a 25-pound, 55-stringed Ukrainian instrument that looks like a huge banjo-harp combination. Gloria's played the bandura for two years and now owns her own instrument. "It came from Europe," she explains, "and I had to wait eight months for it."

What About School? Each year Gloria does volunteer work at the Old World Market, a fair with goods from all over the world. This year she wore a Ukrainian costume including a 100-year-old blouse. Despite the time spent on Ukrainian studies and arts, Gloria has maintained an "A" average at Cooley and is a member of the National Honor Society and the American Field Service Club.

She works on the school newspaper staff and ushers at special concerts in Ford Auditorium. Gloria hopes to attend the University of Michigan and study some phase of science. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yasinski, live in Dearborn Heights. Classmate Shirley Tanner nominated Gloria Teen of the Week. (She is a member of UNA Branch 292).

**BOOK REVIEW**

**UKRAINIANS IN CANADA.** Edited with a reading list, by Andrew Gregorovich. Toronto, Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada (P.O. Box 1104, Sta. D, Toronto 9, Ont.), 1964. 8 pp.

This attractive booklet of Ukrainian Canadian history is a useful outline. The information is concise and accurate, covering the period up to 1960. It discusses the Early Settlement in Canada of Ukrainian Pioneers in the West, Organizations, Newspapers and other Publications, Customs and Celebrations, Contributions in Agriculture, Political Participation and the Educational and Cultural Contributions. One serious omission is the



POPE, NEW CARDINALS CELEBRATE MASS—Pope Paul VI (upper right) celebrates mass with 26 new cardinals at the flower-bedecked altar in St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City. (Cablephoto)

**"Ukrainian Folklore in Winter Cycle"**

Such intriguing notices were posted by the Ukrainian Students' Club at McMaster University early in January. Personal invitations were extended to faculty members and guests to attend a presentation of living traditions in the Ukrainian heritage. The intention of its organizers was to provide an evening of enlightened entertainment. In this endeavor, they were eminently successful.

On January 25th, winter had appropriately blanketed Hamilton with snow and ice. But youthful spirits were not immobilized by freezing temperatures. A cheerful fire, burning in an old fireplace, cast light shadows on the ikons fastened to rich tapestry and on tables decorated with traditional dishes. Ukrainian Christmas carols echoed through the Great Hall recapturing the mood of recent Christmas festivities. Students, dressed in colorful hutsul costumes, mingled freely with the assembled guests. There was an atmosphere of happy expectation.

"The folklore of any country is a priceless treasure, it is a document of long social and cultural development." These words introduced an hour of studied enchantment. Mr. M. Perozak, an alumnus of McMaster, traced the origins of Ukrainian culture from a period in the Bronze Age called "Trypilschyna," through the state of the Antes to the Christianization of the land in the 10th century. He noted that although these ancient traditions evolved in their meaning with the changes in belief, they actually changed very little in exterior form. By skillfully interweaving the commentary with live tableaux, staged by the students, a feeling of audience participation was created. The evening's program was reminiscent of the 'son et lumiere' spectacles currently enjoying a popularity on the European Continent.

The scenes presented that evening were only those of the winter cycle in "Hutsulshchyna," the mountainous region of Western Ukraine. Beginning with the Feast of Saint Andrew—enveloped in the mystery of fortune-telling and enacted by the pouring of wax with its romantic interpretations, the performance was successful in retaining a harmonious continuity. Both the Feast of St. Nicholas and the Feast of Jordan were identified as being of deep religious significance. The Christmas Feast was elaborately staged with prayers, Kolyady and the ceremonial of the Christmas Eve dinner. Following the New Year's Eve well-wishing and the singing of schedrivyky, the carnival Malanka was enlivened by a vigorous dance "Arkan" executed by the 'Zirka' dancers. In his conclusion, Mr. Perozak observed that in present-day Ukraine, where religion is discouraged, these traditions have assumed a more social rather than religious character.

All folklore material presented at this display was consummately researched and organized by the students themselves. Tasteful decorations and assured performances by the student-actors contributed to leave an enjoyable impression in the minds of the spectators. Special bouquets should be awarded to Miss Roma Bahrij and Miss Irena Bojkivska who both arranged this presentation and volunteered further information during the reception. Chrystyna Kushnir and Borys Shymkiw infused life into the symbolism of the commentary by their skilful acting. The cultural affairs section of the local Ukrainian Canadian Committee was the motive force in organizing this event.

Without doubt, the prohibitive weather conditions prevented many of the invited guests from attending. However, many empty seats could have been filled by non-Ukrainian students at the university. Unfortunately, the event was inadequately publicized and created the impression that it was purely an internal affair of the Ukrainian Club. In every respect, this evening of folklore should be staged again for a wider audience.

G.B.H.

**Nick Robak Named Catholic High Football Aide**

Nick Robak, Jr., a member of the University of Pennsylvania football team for the past four seasons, has been named line coach at Monsignor Bonner Catholic High School in Philadelphia, his former alma mater. Nick played tackle for Bonner when his school won the Philadelphia city high school championship in 1959. Following graduation at Bonner, Nick enrolled at Penn and played on the varsity team as tackle for two seasons before shifting to center in his final year. His work earned him an invitation to help coach Penn's freshman team, but Nick decided in favor of Bonner's offer as line coach. He will also serve on the faculty following his graduation in June.



Nick Robak, Jr.

Nick is member of UNA Branch 45, as are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Robak, Sr., and very active in the Ukrainian community life.

**UNYF Exhibits Ukrainian Costumes**

The Chicago Historical Society will have this spring an exhibit of the Chicago's Ethnic Groups' cultural artifacts. The exhibit, "People of Chicago," will have its Ukrainian representation through the energies of the Chicago branch of UNYF.

At a preliminary viewing of this exhibit, Miss Mary Jane Demetro, President of the Chicago Branch, UNYF, said "...the exhibit is stirring, the displays of all the groups highly edifying, and I'm extremely proud, especially to see our own costumes on display. I hope that everyone in the Chicago area comes out to see it..."

The exhibit will last until June, which should give everyone an opportunity to view it. See you there!

**UNYF GIVES PLAQUE TO THE HONORABLE ALVIN M. BENTLEY**

It was announced recently by Miss Claudia Evanchuk, National Secretary of the UNYF and Chairman of Plaque Committee, that plans are being made for a dinner and ceremonial program honoring Alvin M. Bentley for his work in the realization of Ukrainian culture in the United States. This award, "Freedom Crusader," a perennial honor, given by the UNYF of the United States, is reserved for those individuals who have shown exemplary and inspirational motivation in bringing about: Clearer understanding of the Ukrainian cause, strengthening the position of captive nations' ideals, and furthering assimilation of Americans into Ukrainian culture.

**Student Comments on Ukrainian Culture**

"I don't mean to criticize AOL, but at the other school I attend the teachers are European and their method of teaching is different. Discipline is emphasized. We're put on our own," stated Alice Okruh, freshman.

Alice, whose parents are from Ukraine, attends a Ukrainian school on Saturdays from 9 a.m. until p.m. along with 600 other students. Besides studying the Ukrainian language, subjects such as Ukrainian history, geography, literature, music and culture are taught. There are two of these schools in Chicago, one on the north side and one on the south side.

"All the teachers have acquired high degrees. The south side school goes to the seventh grade while the north side one goes as far as the junior year in high school," Alice commented.

Having become deeply involved in Ukrainian culture, she knows well that country's history. "Most people don't realize it, but Ukraine existed as a nation before Russia. Their alphabet and language are only a derivative of ours."

Like most Ukrainian people or descendants, she is an Eastern Rite Catholic. Her family frequents St. Basil's Byzantine Rite Church. This, however, is only a small part of her varied cultural background.

Two Weeks Behind "Over there they use the Julian Calendar, which is the original calendar which Pope Gregory modified. In Ukrainian all our feast days are two weeks after yours. For instance, on January 14 we celebrated New Year's Day," she added.

As a sort of extra-curricular, Alice belongs to the Ukrainian American Youth Association. Activities include folk dancing, choir and teaching others about Ukrainian culture.

(Courtesy: The Longwood News, February 18, 1965)

**SUSTA to Hold Conference in New York**

The Executive Committee of SUSTA and the Ukrainian Home of New York are planning to hold in New York on April 3rd, 1965 a Conference at which will be discussed questions pertaining to SUSTA press publications and questions about student publications in general.

The Conference will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 East 79th Street in New York and will be divided into two parts: one part composed of two lectures on the present SUSTA publications Student World and Horizons, and the other part being a panel discussion. The speech about The Student Word will be delivered by Mr. W. Stojko, one of the founders of SUSTA and the first editor of The Student Word.

The panel discussion "The Meaning and the Importance of the Student Press" will be moderated by K. Sawczuk, former President of SUSTA and former editor of The Student World. Taking part in the panel discussion will be: S. Lutska—former President of USH New York, I. Koval—member of the Executive Committee of USH Newark, G. Nestorchuk, member of the Executive Committee of USH New York, and A. Saul, editor of the Student Herald, a publication of USH New York.

**"Right Man, Wrong Country"**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under the above heading the March 6, 1965 issue of America, national Catholic weekly of New York, carried a correction regarding the name of the Cleveland Cardinal.

In your comment, "Baltimore Cardinal and Others" (2/25) you write: "Presumably, Cardinal Slipy will be a symbol, at the Vatican, of the Church's concern for Holy Russia." This statement has the implication that he is a Russian, when in fact he is a Ukrainian, and is Metropolitan of Lvov, a city in the Ukrainian SSR, not in the Russian SSR.

The Russian and Ukrainian peoples share a traditional animosity toward one another, and the Russians have subjugated the Ukrainians for many years. Since, as you state, "the creation of a new cardinal honors a man and a nation," the elevation of Cardinal Slipy honors the Ukrainian, not the Russian, nation. Therefore, it would seem to me that by this action the Vatican showed its concern for Ukrainians, and not for "Holy Russia."

1st Lt. Volodymyr Bazarko Cleveland, Ohio

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