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"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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Jersey City, N.J. 07303
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РІК LXXII Ч. 101 SECTION TWO 15 ЦЕНТІВ — 15 CENTS SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1965 No. 101 VOL. LXXII

FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER RECEIVES SHEVCHENKO AWARD, MEDAL FROM UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, flanked by Joseph Lesawyer (left) and Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, during award presentation ceremony

New York, N. Y.—"As long as any man in the world is kept enslaved or regimented against his will, none of us is really free," said former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in accepting the Shevchenko Medal and the Freedom Award presented to him by representatives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America on Thursday, May 20 at the General's suite in Waldorf Astoria.

The awards, the highest these organizations can bestow, were made in recognition of the former President's contribution toward the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C. Mr. Eisenhower signed the joint Congressional resolution authorizing the erection of the monument in the nation's capital and unveiled the statue last year in ceremonies attended by a throng of 100,000 persons.

Representing the Shevchenko Scientific Society were Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, President, Prof. Joseph W. Andrushkiw and Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, Vice-Presidents, Prof. Vasyl Steciuk, Scientific Secretary, Roman Kobrynsky, Treasurer and Office Director, Dr. Vincent Shandor, Legal Adviser, Prof. Nicholas Zaytsev, Director of the Society's Mathematical Section, and Architect Julian K. Jastremsky, Member.

Representing the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America were Prof. Alexander Archimovich, Vice-President, Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Director, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Secretary, Ignatius Billinsky, Treasurer, and Julian Revay, Administrator. Also taking part in the presentation ceremony were Myron B. Kuropas and John Odezynsky, Supreme Advisors of the Ukrainian National Association, and Dr. Roman Holiat who designed the Freedom Award plaque.

In accepting the awards Mr. Eisenhower underscored the true values of freedom and urged the Ukrainian Americans to continue their efforts in behalf of their enslaved brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

'Plast' Sponsors Ball

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Chornomorski Khvyli" and "Chornomortsi," two senior divisions of "Plast," are giving an elegant spring ball on Saturday, June 5, 1965. The purpose of the dance is to raise money for the renovation of the Plast home in New York. The ball will take place aboard the grand liner, the SS Potomac, which will be docked at Battery Park in Manhattan.

Under a romantic moon and amid the beautiful strains of the orchestra the liner will sail up the Hudson River to Bear Mountain and come down around the Statue of Liberty.

There will be four decks at the disposal of the public. Tables are available (four to eight persons). A beautiful restaurant and cocktail lounge will cater to the public. At midnight, a "Rusalka" (Mermaid Queen) will be chosen by ballot. The liner leaves the dock promptly at 8:30 P.M. The tickets are available at the Plast Home at 144 Second Ave., Manhattan, every Friday evening. They can also be purchased any time at the stores "Arka" and "Eko." The attire is formal.

Memorial Day 1965

National Cemetery, Gettysburg

It Is For Us The Living

"It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES AT SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON FEATURE ENCASEMENT OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS, SOIL FROM POET'S MOUND IN UKRAINE

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE, PROFESSOR KIRKCONNELL HAILS UKRAINIAN POET, DEDICATES POEM

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a solemnly moving ceremony that brought an end only to usher in a new beginning to what is undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements and most heartwarming tributes to Ukraine's Poet-Laureate and universally acclaimed Freedom Fighter, the urn, containing a handful of soil from the Bard's mound in Kaniv, Ukraine, and all pertinent historic documents that will tell the great saga of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in America's capitol city, have been permanently immured for posterity's sake in the granite base of the statue spanning high over the triangular park at "P" and 23rd Streets.

"Spirit of Washington"

Though much less tumultous than last year's grandiose unveiling ceremonies attended by close to 100,000 Ukrainians from virtually every continent of the earth, this noble fete was witnessed by scores of dignitaries, representatives of numerous organizations, prominent public leaders and nearly 2,000 dedicated souls some of whom came to re-live the "spirit of Washington," others to find renewed strength and inspiration in it. The mood that was predominant here on this Saturday, May 22, 1965 was one of sincere gratitude, humble tribute, unwavering faith and perhaps a tinge of pride that emanates invariably from the rewarding sense of accomplishment. Subtly evoked at the very outset of ceremonies by the President of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, this spirit of gratitude, tribute and accomplishment was maintained in restrained mode and manner by the many speakers that followed him, embracing those who sat in silence or sang in unison the Bard's immortal "Thoughts" and "Testament."

As the colorful crowd, including uniformed youth groups of Plast, SUMA, ODUM Ukrainian American Veterans as well as young (and younger) ladies attired in the colorful Ukrainian national costumes, filled to capacity the neatly landscaped plot at the foot of the monument, Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Director of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee and Master of Ceremonies for the afternoon festivities, officially opened the program at 4 P.M. sharp. Following the singing of the American national anthem by Mrs. Mary Lesawyer of the New York City Opera, and the Ukrainian national anthem by the "Prometey" male chorus of Philadelphia, under the baton of John Zadorozny, the Rev. Theodore Danusiar, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic

(Continued on Page 3)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 22, 1965

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I congratulate you upon the completion today of the monument honoring the great Ukrainian Poet Laureate, Taras Shevchenko.

I take personal satisfaction in the erection of this memorial. As a Senator, in 1960, I gave my full support to the bill authorizing it. At that time I congratulated your organization on this project, and I now renew those congratulations.

May the thousands who will look upon this memorial to Taras Shevchenko be ever reminded of his dedication to the ideals of human rights and the equality of mankind. May they be reminded, too, that this is a cause which has not yet been fully won as long as there are still bonds of servitude which keep men from enjoying their rights and their liberties anywhere in the world.

May the spirit of Shevchenko help and inspire us as we seek ever to enlarge the sphere of human freedom.

Sincerely,

Chairman
The Shevchenko Memorial
Committee of America

Message of President Lyndon B. Johnson

UNA SUPREME ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES ANNUAL MEETING

ADOPTS SERIES OF FAR-REACHING RESOLUTIONS, ANNOUNCES SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS, DONATIONS FOR CULTURAL AND CHARITABLE CAUSES

Members of UNA Supreme Assembly at the Shevchenko monument during 1965 annual meeting at 'Soyuzivka.'

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, gathered here in executive session during the week of May 17 through May 21, concluded the annual meeting by adopting a series of far-reaching resolutions and recommendations designed to further the progress of this the largest and oldest Ukrainian organization in the free world and to improve the well-being of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada and of the Ukrainian people everywhere. At the same time, the Supreme Assembly announced that six scholarships have been awarded to Ukrainian university students pursuing studies in various areas of social science and humanities. The scholarships are in the amount of $1,000, $600, $400 and three stipends of $200 each. In addition, the UNA Supreme Assembly appropriated close to $15,000 in contributions and donations to various educational, cultural, religious and charitable causes The total sum of donations represents a substantial increase over last year's allocation of funds for similar purposes, a trend that reflects both UNA's continued growth as a fraternal benefit society and the increasingly vital role that the Association plays in various areas of Ukrainian organized life.

The last three days of the week-long meeting — the last such gathering before the 1966 Convention in Chicago, Ill.,— were devoted in part to the discussion of the supreme officers' annual reports. Thursday's and Friday's sessions, chaired by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Supreme Vice-Presidents Stephen Kuropas and Mrs. Ann Herman, were devoted entirely to new business and matters pertaining to the organizational, financial, publicational and educational activity of the UNA. Volodymyr Sochan, Assistant to the Supreme Secretary, took the minutes of the meeting, while William B. Hussar, Supreme Advisor, recorded the proceedings on tape.

Dwelling specifically on matters concerning the organizational sector of UNA's activity were regional organizers Volodymyr Hirniak and Stephen Hawrysh. Included in their reports were recommendations on broadening the base of UNA operations in the field by engaging a greater number of organizers, particularly on the branch level, enlarging the scope of training courses and encouraging greater organizational efforts by officers of all ranks and levels.

Reporting on the UNA activity in Canada was Supreme Advisor Bohdan Zorych who also heads the UNA Canadian Office. His recommendations, calling for a series of specific measures to invigorate some of the dormant areas and to further stimulate the already existing branches, were included in the recommendations of the Supreme Secretary.

Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer reported on matters in progress and work that has already been planned out for the immediate future. The President informed that the revised certificate forms as well as two new certificates have already been forwarded to the Insurance Departments of various states for approval and will be introduced as soon as such approval is obtained. Also, a new rate book has been prepared with a preface in both Ukrainian and English and is now in print. He also spoke on the need of better and more personal contacts between executive and branch officers, a function that is being successfully carried out by the field representatives. Mr. Lesawyer stressed the need for further improvements at "Soyuzivka" and in the Svoboda printing shop which should be gradually introduced in accordance with increased operational activity. In discussing the UNA publicational activity, the Pres-

(Continued on Page 3)

The Shevchenko Monument In Washington

(MAY 22, 1965)

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

I give you for this night a deathless toast,
His nation's quenchless pride, its ardent boast,
In bronze and marble movingly expressed
In this majestic City of the West.
We pledge the marble plinth on which he stands,
We pledge the sturdy feet, the potent hands,
The intrepid eyes, the brow that fronts the earth
With no abasement for his humble birth;
We pledge his dream that saw his people come
Glad and triumphant from their martyrdom,
The serf set free, the nation disenthralled,
Erect, self-ruling, by no foe appalled.

This poet preached in anger, bold and free,
The deathless cause of human liberty.
He had been born a serf, like all his folk;
For twice twelve years he bore enslavement's yoke;
Then, freed by Russian friends, he studied art
And poured forth verses from his burning heart.

For when upon Ukraine he cast his gaze,
He tore aside the soft romantic haze
That cloaked its villages with spurious light
And saw within them depths of utter night,
A festered mass of misery and grief,
Beneath man's pity and beyond relief.
Therefore his poetry aspires to be
A mighty cry to set the captive free.
All serfdom's freedom is his dearest aim;
For this he sets Ukrainian fields aflame;
The fires he laid sweep onward like a tide —
All serfs win liberty the day he died,
And peasants by the million mourn with pain
The martyred Lincoln of their sad Ukraine,
Lining the highway as the ox-drawn hearse
Proceeds the flat, black prairie to traverse,
Bearing his coffined corpse, now mute and deaf,
Six hundred miles from Moscow to Kiev.

He also was the man, beyond a doubt,
Who saved his nation's faith from dying out:
He took his people's speech, a thing abhorred,
And forged its metal to a flaming sword;
He took his people's visions of desire
And raised them up, a pillar of white fire;
He took their history, by foes ploughed under,
And made its annals march with steps of thunder.

Prince Ihor rides the steppes in warlike mirth —
And heroes' blood stains black Polovtsian earth;
Bold Bohdan holds his court at Chyhyryn;
Great Gonta rages fierce at Lebedyn;
And ravens rend the flesh of many a body
At Berestechko and at Zhovti Vody;
These were the ghosts of dignity and woe
He conjured up from graves of long ago
And clothed with language of surpassing grace
To stir the proud remembrance of his race.

Yet present pain still marred the ancient glory.
In search for images to tell his story
He sought Hellenic myths of ancient date
And there, as symbol of his nation's fate,
He saw a black-plumed eagle rend and mock
Prometheus fettered to the craggy rock.

More than a hundred years have passed away,
And still Shevchenko's spirit broods today
To see his nation once again constrained,
Briefly unfettered but as quickly chained.
The Throne has been replaced by "Marxist culture,"
The Tsar's black eagle by a bold Red vulture;
Prometheus still is shackled to the crag;
The angry Cossack, with a Party gag,
Now tends the assembly line or ploughs the turf —
A kolkhoz-peon or a factory-serf.

So let us keep alive among the free
Shevchenko's love of human liberty.
How can Ukraine's enslavement be reversed
If all the world with tyranny is cursed?
How can we see the dawn of Freedom's laws
If Europe, Asia, the Americas
And Africa go down in bloody doom
Plotted in Moscow beside Lenin's tomb?
The frontiers of despair with dogs are manned,
Barbed wire and mines by wakeful guards are scanned,
Just to make sure, by murder's iron vise,
No Adam leaves the Marxist Paradise.
Grim were our fate, of this you may be certain,
With all the world behind the Iron Curtain!

Shevchenko lives, nor does he stand alone
In proud memorials of bronze and stone.
His deathless poetry still stirs the heart,
And past the immortality of art
His mighty spirit in our world survives
To rouse from idle sleep our sluggish lives.
Let us not fail, with foemen at the door,
Lest the Great Kobzar's heart should break once more!

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY
FOUNDED 1893
Ukrainian newspaper published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays (Saturday and Monday issues combined) by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. at 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City 3, N.J.

Subscription Rates for *Ukrainian Weekly* ——— $3.50 per year
U.N.A. Members ——— $2.50 per year

Second Class Postage paid at the Post Office of Jersey City, N. J. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage proved for Section 1130 of Act of October 3, 1917 authorized July 31, 1918.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
P. O. Box 346 Jersey City, N. J. 07303

THE SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT

(Remarks by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell at the Ceremonies concluding the Shevchenko Monument Project, in Washington, D.C., May 22, 1965)

We have gathered here today for the final rites in dedicating a noble memorial. Let us begin by considering the monument itself.

High on a granite plinth there stands on sturdy, firm-set feet, the bronze figure of a man in the full vigour of youth. He is dressed like a gentleman, plainly but neatly. His cravat lies in sweeping folds over his left shoulder. His right hand hangs down, with its fingers opened in an eloquent gesture. His left hand holds the lapel of his jacket aside and shows a vigorous breast, housing a dauntless heart. But it is the face that sets this statue apart from all others. This is not the weary, brooding old man of the monuments at Kaniv, Kiev and Winnipeg. Comparison with Shevchenko's self-portrait of 1840 shows, on the other hand, that this monument presents a more mature personality than that youth of twenty-six. The countenance is serious, resolute, intrepid and still unmarred by the unspeakable martyrdom of his captive years. While I have not cross-examined the sculptor, Leo Mol, I am confident that he has given us Shevchenko at the age of 31, in that incomparable year 1845, when in eleven short weeks (October 10th to December 25th) there gushed from his brain and heart eleven of the greatest poems ever penned in Ukrainian. Even in quantity the output of those eleven weeks amounted to nearly three times as much as he had written in the previous three years combined. Let me repeat the roster of their titles in chronological order: The Heretic; The Blind Man; The Great Mound; Subotiv; The Hired Girl; The Caucasus; To the Dead, the Living and to those yet Unborn, my Countrymen all, who live in Ukraine and outside Ukraine, My Friendly Epistle; The Cold Ravine; The Psalms of David; Three Years; My Testament.

The correctness of this dating is borne out by the other part of this great memorial—the granite figure of Prometheus, fettered to the crags of the Caucasus, an innocent victim of the tyranny of the Czar of Olympus. This is the signature that vouches for the date; for this is the metaphor that dominates the opening strophe of Shevchenko's 1854 poem, "The Caucasus":

Mountains on endless mountains rise, clouds veil their peaks,
A mighty highland cloaked in woe, with blood it reeks;

And there Prometheus, for no human crime,
An eagle tortures since the dawn of time;
Day after day, its black beak tears his breast;
Day after day, his torn heart knows no rest.
Torn it may be, but never shall its blood
Be wholly drained away in fatal flood.
For, ever and anon, it stirs again
And feels new gladness in its mortal pain.
So likewise shall our spirit never die
Nor our dear freedom wholly vanquished lie.
Sooner may foemen hope to plough with glee
A meadow at the bottom of the sea
As chain the living soul with force uncouth
Or choke to death the vital word of Truth.
The glory of our God may not be rent,
The glory of the Lord Omnipotent.[1]

It is clear that Prometheus stands not only for the savagely maltreated people of the Caucasus, but also, and in a still larger way, for Ukraine itself, the object of Shevchenko's unfailing devotion.

It is supremely fitting that while Shevchenko's defiant figure is embodied by the sculptor in the powerful gloom of bronze, the vision of his poetic imagination should be set forth in dazzling white stone. Bronze is the language of realism; granite proclaims the creations of the imagination. "The Caucasus" and its primeval martyr are radiant with "the light that never was on sea or land."

And what of the other poems penned in that year of wonders by the young man who stands here in this memorial?

In "The Heretic or John Huss," he tells the moving story of the rector of the University of Prague who was burned at the state at Constance in A.D. 1414. In an epistolary preface addressed to his Czech contemporary, Pavel Safarik (1795-1861), Shevchenko pictures Safarik, like Ezechiel of old, standing in a valley of dry Slavic bones and calling back to life the great representatives of all Slavic nations:

A miracle! The corpses stand
And open wide their eyes;
Brother embraces brother there
And joyful are their cries.
Fraternal words of deathless love
Thus voice their faithful dreams.
Into a single Slavic sea
Flow all the Slavic streams.

In other words, Shevchenko longed for a spiritual unity of all the Slavic peoples, while each Slavic nation preserved its own political independence.

The poem "The Blind Man" is the tale of a young man who leaves his old Ukrainian father and his adopted sister, goes to join the Sich for a time, is captured and blinded by the Turks, and at last wanders back to the affection of his own home. The most striking feature of the poem is a spirited "duma" or ballad, telling of an ill-fated naval expedition against the Turks.

"The Great Mound" is a striking "mystery play," with its setting in the excavation of a Ukrainian tumulus by Muscovite pillagers looking for treasure. There are three panels of speakers: first, three tiny, snow-white birds that are the souls of three otherwise innocent girls who had helped or smiled at the Russian enemies of Ukraine; second, three fierce ravens, respectively the evil influences of the nation's Ukrainian, Polish and Russian enemies; and finally, three dilapidated lyre-players who come to sing of the Hetman Bohdan at the excavation. Within the vault in the Mound, the Muscovites find only skeletons in fetters, and the furious overseer works off his rage by having the three ragged minstrels flogged. But, says Shevchenko, the Russians have not found, and never will find, the mound from which Ukraine's freedom will at last come forth triumphant.

The next poem, "Subotiv," describes the church at that ancient town, within which Bohdan Khmelnytsky lies buried, as "the coffin of Ukraine." He goes on prophetically to declare, however, that

That church beneath the skies
May crumble down, but from its vaults
A new Ukraine will rise...

With "The Hired Girl" we come to the pathetic tale of an unmarried mother who leaves her baby at the gate of a well-to-do but childless old couple, presently becomes herself the nurse and general hired girl in the home, and reveals her identity to her son only when, as an old woman, she is on her deathbed. Of "The Caucasus" we have already spoken, although we might pause again to repeat the boast of the Russian emperor's invading troops:

Thus, we have boundless space! As you may guess,
Siberia itself is limitless!
We teem with tribes and prisons, past all counting,
Moldavia and the Finnish lakes surmounting,
And each, in his own language, holds his tongue....

One of the most powerful of all his poems is "The Friendly Epistle," addressed to his own countrymen—dead, living and still unborn. It is a pitiless indictment of the Ukrainian landlords and intellectuals who have been assimilated into Russian ways of thinking, have no awareness of their own great national traditions, and are ruthless towards their fellow-Ukrainians, the serfs who toil on their farms:

Don't breed your children up in scorn
To think that they were proudly born
To lord it over humble folk ...
Worse than the Poles, or any other,
The children crucify their mother;
As it were beer, they tap with zest
The pure blood from her sacred breast....

He ends by urging them to embrace their brothers of all classes, so that a new age may come.

In "The Cold Ravine," he makes a deep, lost gulch, in which the Haydamaks once camped, a symbol of national resolution against alien tyranny. In contrast is the faithlessness of those Ukrainians who have sold their birthright to Russia:

Deceive your children, if you will;
Your friend, that simple clod;
Deceive yourselves and foreign folk;
You cannot cozen God!
For judgment, in your day of joy,
Will suddenly be seen,
And Freedom's fires will flame anew
Out of the Cold Ravine.'

Then came his poetic paraphrase of ten great psalms from the **Psalter**. In this enterprise he chose selections that bore a subtle appropriateness in terms of the sufferings of Ukraine. On the surface, they may appear perfectly innocent, accurate versions of the old Hebrew hymns, but an occasional phrase has been slanted and once the reader has caught on, the implied attack on the Russians is devastating. When after his return from exile he tried to publish these psalms separately, he had a most difficult time getting them past the Russian censorship.

Shevchenko's poem, "Three Years," was designed as a preface to the poems of the triennium 1843-45. In 100 lines of melancholy bitterness he meditates on the sad fate of his poems:

How hard it is to nurture up
My babes in penury shut,
My brain's own children, still unwashed,
In an unheated hut!

But the final keystone of the poetic arch is a brief but majestic three-stanza "Testament," written at Pereiaslav on Christmas Day, 1845, during a sudden serious illness that he feared might be fatal. In this commission to his own people, assumed to be from his deathbed, he asks them to bury him on a mound beside the Dnieper and then to rise in a "war of national liberation," baptize their hard-won freedom with the blood of their enemies, and enter on a gracious new chapter of national life.

That Shevchenko's devotion to human freedom is not irrelevant to our time will be clear if I read a description of MVD behaviour at Kingir Concentration Camp on June 26, 1954, ten years after World War II and more than a year after the death of Stalin. The account is to be found in the Spring 1964 issue of the **Ukrainian Quarterly**. The speaker was an eyewitness of the massacre:

"I saw about 500 Ukrainian women and girls step out of the second barracks. Clasping hands, they marched out into the yard, singing "Ukraine is Not Dead..." When the rows of Ukrainian women and girls were a few yards away from the tanks which had surrounded the yard, something dreadful happened: the tanks began to move forward. Without halting, they moved down and crushed the bodies of the women and girls. In spite of the noise of the tanks, one could still hear them singing. There was human flesh sticking to the sides of the tanks and the smell of blood in the air. When the tanks came to a halt there were about 70 women still alive. They began singing a hymn. An officer shouted commands and thereupon a horde of soldiers, who had looked on during this dreadful spectacle, hurled themselves on the women who had survived, tore off their clothes and violated them... When the soldiers finally desisted, there was not a woman left alive. Some of the prisoners who had revolted had to pile up the bleeding bodies into a huge heap."

That could be the fate of free women in this country as well, in the final stages of a Communist take-over. The hand of Khrushchev did not lose its own ruthlessness when Stalin died. Kingir and Budapest echo the ancient extinction of the Sich, and nothing has changed except the increasing mental sogginess of the Western "appeasers."[2]

We stand here before a noble memorial to a great man. Yet it is fitting that my closing words should remind you that he has a still greater and more durable memorial. The Roman poet, Horace, closed the Third Book of his **Odes** with a stirring affirmation: **Exegi monumentum aere perennius**, "I have erected a monument more enduring than bronze." This would be Shevchenko's message to us in our efforts to capture his fame and personality in bronze and stone. His poetry, and the spirit of human independence that transfuses it, is greater than our words and monuments, and will persist through all human generations as long as the love of freedom shall endure. Nay more, if by any vast calamity totalitarian tyranny should one day over-run all lands and continents, the spirit of Shevchenko would still be a trumpet to rouse men up to liberty.

[1] All translations in this address are the joint work of C. H. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell.

[2] Wolfgang Strauss, "Youth Behind Barbed Wire," **Ukrainian Quarterly, XX, 1, p. 70.**

COMMUNIST ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is an old saying that a man can be known by the enemies he makes. If that is true, President Johnson is in good company, for Moscow and its leaders have now joined Communist China in an unceasing flow of invective and typical yapping at President Johnson and the United States for all kinds of imagined outrages and their accusations are constantly repeated both in the United Nations and also in the speeches of all visiting dignitaries in Moscow.

Nikolay Podgorny, one of the leading authorities on Soviet political thinking, has assailed him by name in Baku. Brezhnev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party, excoriates him for acting so as to win the support of his opponent for the Presidency, Barry Goldwater, while Tass in an official statement compares him unfavorably to both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Fitzgerald Kennedy, both of whom appreciated the "deep peace-loving efforts" of the Soviet Union and the Communist world. In the meanwhile the Security Council is being overburdened with attacks by the Soviet representatives on American policy in Vietnam, North and South, and in the Dominican Republic and we shall soon hear again that the entire Organization of American States is nothing but an American device to extend American imperialism. It is also highly significant that the Soviets in their attacks have had little or nothing to say about Harry S. Truman or Dwight D. Eisenhower, perhaps because both men, peace-loving as they were, did not tolerate without opposition the Soviet and Communist efforts to increase their holdings outside their boundaries in both hemispheres. For even while Kennedy induced Moscow to remove its missiles from Cuba, he took no firm stand to force Castro out of power and restore a free government in Cuba.

Communist "Wars of Liberation"

Yet we can well understand why Moscow is forced to join Peking in its denunciation of the American actions. To the Russian as to the Chinese leaders, Moscow is now practicing peaceful coexistence which supports wars of liberation. The operations in Vietnam and the attacks by Hanoi upon the South are very obviously a war of liberation, because according to Communist doctrine any war which aims to place Communists in control is of necessity and on principle a war of liberation. Conversely, any attempt by a non-Communist country which does violence to one of the states already Communized is a war of aggression on the sum total of the Communist world.

This has been repeated so loudly and so frequently by Khrushchev and now by Brezhnev and Kosygin that they and their convinced followers are sure of it. From this point of view the American bombing of North Vietnam is a case of "shameless blackmail," while the work of the Viet Cong with their infiltration and guerilla warfare expresses the real will of the Communist North as applied to the South and deserves to be applauded rather than condemned. The actions of North Vietnam and the Communist bloc is just as much a part of peaceful coexistence, viewed not as peace but as a new method of struggle against capitalism, as is the attempt of Moscow to create closer commercial relations with the free world and its endeavor to use international trade as a weapon in the international arena.

Castro's Work in Dominican Republic

It is the same in the Dominican Republic, where the United States interfered to save the lives of thousands of Americans and foreigners and where at least some elements of the rebels have appealed to the United Nations in protest not only against the United States but against the Organization of American States as an organization which expelled Castro and in one form or another has lent support to governments threatened by his secret agents and guerillas. Since it is already clear that Castro can no longer sway the Organization, Moscow must see to it that the Organization is duly pilloried in all the forums of the world in the hope that it may be prevented from achieving a greater solidarity and a greater agreement on measures to be adopted against Communism as the movement of the advanced proletariat and the Communist Party. As a result, when the Security Council declined to support the Communist position, the Soviet delegate Fedorenko had to break out in disgust and anger that the delegates did not represent the opinion of their nations which was by hypothesis that of the Communists.

In the same way and by the same methods Moscow is trying to build up and give substance to the criticism that has been made of President Johnson in some circles of American intellectual leadership. Some of these are sincerely opposed to war and violence, others are so convinced that the United Nations and international movements are the only means for solving problems.—even when experience has shown the folly of this—and some (certainly not the majority) are more than happy to play the game of Moscow, especially if its hand is partially hidden. It is all these elements that Moscow hopes to reach, each in its own way, by its loud and coarse invective against President Johnson and the United States policy.

In addition, Moscow realizes that if it kept silent in the face of Chinese attacks, it would not regain its prestige in other Communist lands and that these would swing toward China. In the minds of the Kremlin Communists who have worked so hard and consistently to make the Kremlin the center of the world this would be a catastrophe only second to the pursuance by the free world of a definite program of liberation which would take the iron heel of Moscow from such countries as Ukraine and the Baltic and Caucasian Republics and the Republics of Central Asia. It is something that must be avoided at all costs even though Moscow seems at the moment to have decided against an all-out war and to want to continue its peaceful coexistence until this tactic and the wars of liberation bring at least one new victim for the Communist juggernaut. To them any demand or effort to induce negotiations is but another case of American trickery and blackmail, even while they are themselves actuated by precisely the same motives.

President Johnson has still not fallen into their trap and as a result there is no abuse that they can devise which is in their view sufficiently insulting and rabble-rousing to hurl at the American President and the American people. We can only hope that he will have the courage to continue his course and find the way not only to preserve liberty where it is now threatened but also a way to introduce it where it is at the moment under the Communist cloud. That should be the goal of America and of all the free world, for freedom is indivisi-
terests of any one country.
ble and far above the local in-

IN GRATITUDE WE SPEAK

(Opening Remarks of Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, Chairman, Shevchenko Memorial Committee, at Shevchenko Monument, Washington, D.C., May 22, 1965)

Fellow Americans, Reverend members of the clergy, honorable members of our Congress, President Watson Kirkconnell, and distinguished guests:

Gratitude is an old word with a long history. We who use it here today do not do so in the sense of an imposed obligation. Indeed, we could not because those to whom we express our thanks have never imposed that obligation upon us. Rather, their lives have been marked by a generous giving and sharing and dedication. And thus our task today is really more accurately one of focusing tribute and acclaim upon those who have made this monument possible. In the words of Shakespeare, "We have great cause to give great thanks."

First and foremost we express our most solemn gratitude to our God without whose help this monument to a champion of our first president George Washington and a believer in the ideas of the Declaration of Independence would never have been realized.

We also extend our cordial thanks to the Congress of the United States for unanimously passing the House Joint Resolution authorizing its construction. To ex-President Dwight D. Eisenhower we are extremely grateful for signing that authorization into Public Law.

A special expression of gratitude must also be extended to several distinguished Senators and Congressmen: to the then Senator and present President Lyndon Johnson, to Alvin Bentley, Edward Derwinski, Thomas Dodd, Everett Dirksen, Thaddeus Dulski, Michael Feighan, Daniel Flood, Theodore Green, Jacob Javits, Paul Jones, Kenneth Keating, John Lesinski, John McCormack as well as that great American, Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate.

In addition, we express our warmest gratitude to all of this great nation but particularly to its capital, Washington, D.C., for welcoming this monument —a monument dedicated to the liberation, freedom, and independence of all Captive Nations.

And finally, we express our most humble thanks for the life and living memory of Taras Shevchenko, fully realizing that no words, however profound, may ever adequately express the gratitude we feel and the honor we share in having been associated in this effort.

FROM SHEVCHENKO TO VIETNAM AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Excerpts from address by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman, National Captive Nations Committee at Shevchenko Monument, Washington, D.C., May 22, 1965)

On the surface, this final celebrative occasion in the erection of the Shevchenko statue features the encasement of pertinent historic documents at the base of the monument. Basically and more meaningfully, it confirms again the guiding theme and spirit to which this second statue of liberty has been dedicated—To The Freedom and Liberation of All the Captive Nations.

In this dedicated spirit we hail this occasion as a most fitting one to express our full support of the President's policies in both Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Any thinking American who appreciates the Shevchenko traddion, its enduring illumination of the principles and historical forces of genuine patriotic nationalism, its operative significance today and tomorrow in the vast totalitarian Red Empire maintained by both Moscow and Peking, can easily understand that the distance from Shevchenko to Vietnam and the Dominican Republic is but a near-step.

From a Shevchenkoist viewpoint and all that this implies politically and historically, we applaud the President's freedom-saving action in Vietnam freedom-expanding action di- and at the same time urge a rected at the captive people in North Vietnam. In all the talk about Vietnam today it is amazing how little, if anything, is said about the captive people under the totalitarian Hanoi regime. They, too, are justly entitled to liberation, freedom, and genuine reunion with their brothers of South Vietnam. Despite all the usual hallucinations about an escalated global conflict, our present firm military policy in Vietnam should be systematically supplemented by a paramilitary aid policy toward Free Vietnam, equipping and enabling the Free Vietnamese to carry their own political warfare to the terrain of captive North Vietnam.

In Shevchenko's time, the purveyors of traditional Russian imperio-colonialism attempted to establish their colonialist interests in Latin America. They failed then. A century later they succeeded, and today we observe the mounting evidence of their imperio-colonialist operations in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Brazil and others. As in the case of Guatamala a decade ago, the Dominican Republic is being saved from a totalitarian Red takeover, sponsored jointly and significantly by Red

(*Continued on Page* 3)

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The Ukrainian National Association has been receiving many questions by mail and telephone regarding its Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate. Because of this, and for the benefit of new readers and those who missed our previous columns on this subject, we offer ADD information in question and answer style:

Q. What are the benefit provisions in the ADD contract?

A. If, while the certificate is in force, the member sustains bodily injuries which, directly and independently of all other cause and within 90 days thereafter, result in a loss for which indemnity is payable, the UNA will pay in one sum the amount specified for such loss. If, however, more than one such loss results from any accident, the total payment will not exceed $5,000. Loss means, with regard to hands or feet, actual severance at or above the wrist or ankle joint, and with regard to sight, total and irrecoverable loss. The indemnity is $5,000 for the loss of life; or both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes; or one hand and one foot; or sight of one eye and either one hand or one foot. The indemnity is $2,000 for the loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye. If the accidental bodily injuries are sustained while the member is a passenger in or upon any public conveyance provided by a common carrier for passenger service, the UNA will pay $10,000.

Q. What about loss of fingers and/or toes? Is disability covered?

A. There is no indemnity in these cases under the ADD certificate. However, the member has the right to apply for a benefit from the UNA Indigent Fund if the loss of a finger or a toe is sustained. The member may apply for such a benefit in the event of long-standing disability or illness. This is a membership privilege available to all adult members with no restrictions as to type of certificates or amount of insurance.

Q. What are the rates for the ADD certificate?

A. For members who are already paying dues on other adult certificates the annual rates are as follows: ages 16 to 40, $9.20; ages 41 to 49, $12.20; ages 50 to 55, $15.20. For non-members add $1.80 to these rates.

Q. Does the ADD certificate provide benefits for fractures or hospitalization?

A. No. Such insurance is available elsewhere but the rates, of course, are higher because of the extra provisions.

Q. Does the ADD certificate provide for cash surrender values and other options?

A. No.

Q. Will the UNA pay dividends on ADD certificates?

A. No.

Q. Is an applicant required to be examined?

A. No.

Q. If a non-member joins the UNA by taking out an ADD certificate would be have all the privileges of membership?

A. Yes, and that includes the right to vote at branch meetings and the right to seek office.

Q. Is the ADD certificate cancellable by the UNA?

A. No. If it has been maintained in force by timely payment of dues it is guaranteed renewable to its anniversary next following the member's 65th birthday, after which it shall no longer be in force.

Q. May dues be paid other than annually?

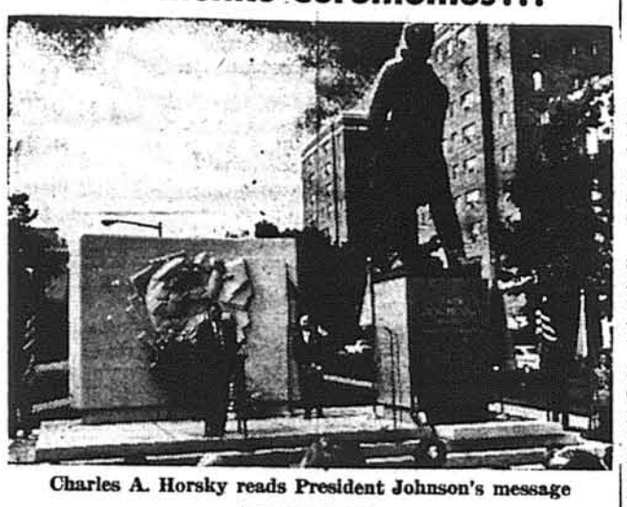
A. Yes. Dues may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The largest savings result from annual payments. For example, dues may be 85¢ monthly as compared to $9.20 annually, a difference of $1.00.

Q. May one person have two ADD certificates?

A. No. For the present the UNA is not issuing more than one ADD contract per member. For more information and application blanks write to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Please mention our column.

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

Shevchenko Ceremonies...



Charles A. Horsky reads President Johnson's message

(Concluded from Page 1)

Church in Washington, read the invocation as the gathering stood at attention. In the enveloping silence and only distant noise of a bustling city intruding on the solemnity of the moment, the stars and stripes of free America and the blue-and-gold of a yearning, unconquerable Ukraine waved gently in the breeze as if to embrace the Bard's visage high on the granite plinth.

Dignitaries in Front Rows

Among high-ranking dignitaries occupying the first three rows of seats was Dr. Stepan Wytwytsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile; Charles A. Horsky, Special Representative of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Advisor for National Capitol Affairs, who later read the President's message (see full text elsewhere in this issue); Professor Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University in Nova Scotia, Canada, an eminent scholar, author of many books and translations of Slavic poetry including Shevchenko's "Kobzar" (in cooperation with Prof. C. H. Andrusyshen) and one of the world's foremost authorities on Slavic literatures: members of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee led by Prof. Smal-Stocki, Prof. Alexander Archimovich, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Ignatius Billinsky; members of the Executive Board of the UCCA; delegations of the three major Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies, including several members of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly led by Roman Slobodian and Dr. Walter Gallan; numerous clergy and representatives of virtually every Ukrainian organization in the United States.

Urn Encased in Base

Following brief opening remarks by Professors Smal-Stocki and Dobriansky, Dr. Kirkconnell, the principal speaker, delivered his beautiful oration that constitutes yet another tribute of this erudite scholar to the everlasting memory of Ukraine's greatest poet. It was only fitting that this eloquent and memorable address be followed by the actual ceremony of encasing the stainless steel urn, containing valuable memorabilia numbering more than forty separate items and the precious soil from Taras Shevchenko's mound in Kaniv, Ukraine, obtained without special favor of any kind from the abhorrent ruling regime and brought to America at different times by Miss Mary Beck, President of the Detroit City Council, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Shumeyko, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kalmyk.

Carrying the rectangular container were the young ladies of the Ukrainian Women's Relief Organization of New York, led by Mrs. Stephanie Brateiko, and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, led by Mrs. Mary Dushnyck. The urn was then placed into the prepared opening in the base of the statue by sculptor Leo Mol- Molodozhanyn and architect Radoslav Zuk, while a specially selected honorary delegation formed a circle around the pedestal. Included in the delegation were representatives of the "Slovo" Ukrainian Writers Association of America, Association of Ukrainian Artists, Ukrainian Music Institute in America, Ukrainian National Association represented by the three Supreme Executive Officers, Dr. Walter Gallan and Supreme Advisors Taras Shpikula, Dmytro Szmagala, Helen Olek, Osypa Olinkevych and Anne Chopek, the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

A special place of honor was given to Dr. Bohdan Olesnytsky of Maplewood, N.J., who as the leading individual contributor to the Shevchenko Memorial Fund represented the thousands of donors and contributors throughout this country and other parts of the world. This act concluded the official ceremony of dedication and legal transfer of the memorial under the care of the capitol authorities.

Also appearing with brief remarks were the Rev. Wolodymyr Borowsky, Executive Secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Society of North America, Messrs. L. Mol and R. Zuk, and the Rev. George Huley of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Washington who spoke the final benediction. Shevchenko's mighty "Zapovit", rendered by the "Prometey" chorus, brought to conclusion the afternoon festivities, although many persons stayed around until the late hours of the evening, awed by the invisible yet somehow ever-present spirit of Ukraine's Kobzar in all of his indestructible glory and magnificence.

Dr. Dobriansky Acclaimed

Highliting the evening banquet at the Mayflower Hotel was the reading of the beautifully moving poem by Prof. Kirkconnell which he dedicated to the memory of Taras Shevchenko and wrote especially for this occasion, and the presentation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society's Honorary Medal to Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky for his achievements and contribution to the Ukrainian cause in general and to the erection of the Shevchenko monument in particular. The presentation was made by Prof. Smal-Stocki as the distinguished recipient was greeted by a standing ovation from the nearly 250 guests and dignitaries in attendance.

The principal speaker at the banquet was Prof. Smal-Stocki, who was preceded and followed by numerous speakers including Prof. Archimovich, Valentine Simiantsiv, Col. William Rybak, R. Zuk, L. Mol, and others.

Dr. Wytwytsky's message was read by Dr. Eugene Prykhodko while the venerable President sat at the dais. Dr. Olesnytsky also spoke in the name of all contributors whom he represented at this fete. Among numerous guests seated at the dais was Dr. Edward O'Connor, former director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration.

The "Prometey" male chorus sang a medley of songs set to the lyrics of Taras Shevchenko. Piano accompaniment was ably rendered by Miss Lydia Bulba. Acting as Masters of Ceremonies were Messrs. Edward Popil and Theophil Kulchycky

The day-long ceremonies were filmed for later viewing by Mr. Yarcslav Kulynych.

LINGUISTS REQUEST TEACHING OF UKRAINIAN

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Manitoba Modern Language Association, concluding its annual meeting here, passed a resolution requesting Manitoba's Minister of Education to establish high school correspondence courses in the German and Ukrainian languages such as are now available in French and Latin.

In a separate resolution, the Association called on the Minister of Education to establish Ukrainian conversation classes in grades 7 and 8, with pilot classes starting in the school year 1965-66, particularly in Winnipeg.

UYL-NA Sports Rally in Syracuse A Huge Success

By ALEXANDER F. DANKO

The 1965 UYL-NA Sports Rally was held in Syracuse, N. Y. over the past May 14-16 weekend, and it was a great success, with full capacity at all the sporting and social events.

The weekend of sports and socials began with registration and bowling on Friday afternoon, and a Welcome Social in the evening, at the Syracuse Ukrainian National Home. The following day, all the sporting events (basketball, bowling, golf and volleyball) moved into high gear, and it was gratifying to view the 5 Intermediate and 10 Senior basketball teams, the over 50 bowling teams, and the numerous golfers and volleyball teams in action. In every sport, the competition was tremendously close and hard-fought, and the eventual victors knew they were in a battle.

BOWLING

Leading the bowling winners in the record field of over 50 teams, were the Auburn, N. Y. gals led by Lil Kimak and Anne Bolak and sponsored by the Kimak Brothers' Southern Star Diner, and the Elizabeth, N.J. Ukrainian National Home, composed of Steve Babish, Joe Androsko, Joe Lavook, George Kimak and John Patrylak. John A. Vaga was the top individual in single and 3-game totals.

BASKETBALL

The basketball games, as usual, were exciting and highly competitive in this large field of 15 teams, with the Ambridge, Pa., Ukrainians scoring the unprecedented feat of winning a double victory in both the Intermediate and Senior divisions, the latter win coming in the last couple of seconds of overtime by a score of 57-55, over the fine defending Toronto, Canada, squad managed by former UYL-NA V.P. and Sports Director, Jean H. Maynerick.

VICTORY BANQUET

The Victory Awards Banquet had 300 people in attendence, including Syracuse Mayor W. F. Walsh, D. A. Francis Moran, Sheriff Patrick Murphy, and such Ukrainian luminaries as Syracuse 8th Ward Supervisor Andy Sturick, Police Chief Andrew Paltz and Special Investigator Al Dydyk, who also worked on the rally committee.

Toastmaster Michael Koczan, St. John's Rev. Joseph Shaloka, former Ukrainian National Home prexy Ivan Pihuliak, and Rally Co-Chairmen Nick Kitt and Ed Shewchuk also graced the dails and spoke briefly about the rally and its wonderful accomplishments.

UYL-NA President Anne D. Petras expressed the thanks of the National UY-League to the fine, hard-working Syracuse rally committee and the rally visitors, pointed out how the rally served some of the aims and purposes of the UYL-NA, and introduced her entire executive board.

Representing the Ukrainian National Association was the popular Bill Hussar of Rochester, N. Y., who brought greetings from his organization and expressed the desire for continued Ukrainian youth activity and cooperation with each other.

The Ukrainian Workingmen's Association of Scranton, Pa. was represented by its two vice-presidents, the ever-smiling Michael Bilach of Clark, N. J. and the well-known Jerry Pronko, their youth-coordinator and English page editor of "Narodna Volya." Since the UWA donated the trophies this year for the Syracuse rally, the Messrs. Pronko and Bilach assisted UYL-NA Sports Director Mike Zaleski and the various sports chairmen in distributing them to the various winners.

WALTER W. DANKO MEMORIAL TROPHY

On behalf of the UYL-NA and the UWA, which donated the beautiful trophy, yours truly had the great honor of presenting the First Annual "Walter W. Danko Memorial Trophy" to the Ambridge, Pa. Ukrainians, for their outstanding feat in winning both basketball titles.

Ambridge Borough Clerk Joseph Rodio accepted the attractive award on behalf of his squad, and expressed the fact that he knew and was closely associated with Walter Danko, the former outstanding UYL-NA Sports Director, Publicity Director, UCCA Representative and highly-active Ukrainian youth worker, who passed away at the age of 26, and also stated that Ambridge would proudly display the "Walter W. Danko Memorial Trophy" at their Ukrainian Club.

VICTORY BALL

An outstanding crowd of 750 people took part in the Victory Ball on two floors of Ukrainian National Home, and it was the fine music and lively tempos of the M. Yaworsky-M. Diecuch-A. Macko Melody Knights Orchestra that had the capacity crowd in fine spirits and jumping.

The Sunday church services preceeded the afternoon Farewell Social at the Ukrainian National Home, and again the place was packed and jumping to the rythms of a nice 3-piece combo. For the large crowd of rally-ites, it was a most satisfying conclusion to a great weekend with a very nice group of Ukrainians—the host city of Syracuse, N. Y.

Exam Honors Won by Ukrainian Boy in Spokane

Walter Maykowsky, 13, eighth-grader at St. Augustine's School in Spokane, Wash., placed first among 298 boys who took entrance examinations for Gonzaga Prep School.

He has been awarded a $100 tuition scholarship to Gonzaga, said the Rev. William E. Hayes, S. J., principal.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Emillian Maykowsky, of W 924 Fourteenth, he was born in Spokane shortly after his parents came to the United States to live. They are from Ukraine.

His older brothers, Viktor and George, both are graduates of Gonzaga Prep. Viktor, born in Ukraine under German occupation, now is a junior at Eastern Washington State College following three years in the Army.

George, born in Germany while his parents were in a labor camp, is a sophomore at EWSC.

From Shevchenko to Vietnam . . .

(Concluded from page 2)

China, Moscow and Castro Cuba. So-called ideological rifts find no place when the real business of expanding the Red Empire is at hand.

With his preventive diplomacy in the Dominican Republic, the President has made an historic contribution to the preservation of freedom in this hemisphere. We praise him for this, and we also urge that the freedom will become absolute and total with a planned extinction of the Red Empire's outpost in Cuba.

As we conclude the celebrations in the foundation of this statue, let us once again remember that this second statue of liberty was erected not for the past but for the challenging future. The spirit of Shevchenko is fundamentally one of continuous education. Imbued with this spirit, we must in the months and years ahead intensify our efforts to propagate and implement the truths about all the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union itself.

Our opportunities will be many. Just two months from now, the Seventh Captive Nations Week Observance will be held across the land in the week of July 18-24. As we have stressed today, the prime theme of the 1965 Captive Nations Week will be full support for the President's policies in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. A few misleading and garbling voices from some of our campuses cannot fool the millions who understand all the captive nations, who comprehend their significance in our fight against Sino-Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism, and who shall persist in efforts for a Cold War strategy against the entire totalitarian Red Empire and its mythology of Communism.

Were he alive today, few here would doubt that Shevchenko, Europe's freedom fighter, would bid and inspire us to carry on the fight in this way.

UNA Supreme Assembly Meeting

(Concluded from Page 1)

ident reported on the sale and promotion of the first volume of **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia** and the progress made so far in preparing the second volume for publication. Mr. Lesawyer's outline of the program of UNA sponsored sports activity was supplemented by Supreme Advisor William B. Hussar in behalf of the UNA Sports Committee.

Resolutions Adopted

On Friday, May 21 the Supreme Assembly, after a thorough discussion of the precisely formulated recommendations submitted for approval by the Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Chairman of the Auditing Committee Dr. Walter Gallan, and Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan, voted on a series of resolutions that were wholeheartedly endorsed and unanimously adopted.

Dr. Padoch's recommendations, approved by the Supreme Assembly, are designed to invigorate the organizational drive for new membership and call specifically for increased activity by the field-men, supreme, executive and branch officers, enlargement of the corps of UNA field organizers, substantial increases in rewards and remuneration for organizational achievements, greater publicational efforts including pamphlets, brochures, booklets and other material containing instructions, suggestions and constructive advice on how to cope with immediate problems confronting branch officers in their organizational work. Particular attention was devoted to the yet unexplored but virtually unlimited potential in Canada, whereby a detailed program was worked out to expand the activity in the western regions of that country utilizing the UNA Canadian Office as the springboard of operations.

A series of far-reaching measures were adopted by the Supreme Assembly on the recommendation of Mr. Dragan concerning the Ukrainian daily **Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly**, the childrens monthly **Veselka** (The Rainbow) and other publications brought out by **Svoboda** Press. Recommendations on the improvement of **The Ukrainian Weekly** were presented by Supreme Advisor Mrs. Helen Olek who heads a special committee charged with working out a program of future development and expansion of this UNA publication. One of the key recommendations approved by the Supreme Assembly and to be presented to the 26th Convention for final decision calls for an increase in the **Svoboda** subscription rate and introduction of mandatory subscription to **The Ukrainian Weekly** by those members who do not subscribe to the daily.

In view of the fact that both the UNA and **Svoboda** played an outstanding role in initiating and executing the vast project of erecting the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D. C., the Supreme Assembly authorized Executive Committee to examine the possibilities of publishing a separate book describing UNA's and **Svoboda's** contribution to this successful undertaking of great historic significance.

Auditing Committee Urges Expansion

Dr. Gallan's list of recommendations made in behalf of the Supreme Auditing Committee and unanimously approved by the Supreme Assembly contained such far-reaching decisions as the acquisition of a new and more spacious building to house the UNA Home Office, whereby the resolution calls on the UNA Building Committee to submit within five months a detailed plan of action; establishment of a UNA library, museum and archives preserving all valuable material pertaining to the history of the UNA; expansion of the UNA Cultural Committee in both membership and scope of activity, specifically by the inclusion on that body of all **Svoboda editors** and Supreme Advisor Myron B. Kuropas, and by creating special sub-committees on publication education, research, cultural activities, etc.; introduction of such modern methods of administration within the entire framework of UNA operations as recommended jointly by the Auditing and Executive Committees. (All resolutions and recommendations as well as well as the minutes of the annual meeting will be published shortly by the **Svoboda** Press).

In closing the annual meeting, President Lesawyer thanked all members of the Supreme Assembly for the great amount of effort and utmost consideration in examining the problems and recommending constructive steps to assure further progress and development of the Ukrainian National Association. With the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem, the President closed the meeting at 3 p.m. A number of Supreme Assembly officers then traveled to Washington where they took part in the Shevchenko monument ceremonies on Saturday, May 22.

UNWLA to Present Graduation Ball

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Each June for the past four years the Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) has invited the high school graduates to participate in the "Graduation Ball."

For the fifth consecutive year, the Regional Council will act as host to an even larger assembly of graduates and is extending an invitation to high school and college graduates to attend this gala affair.

On April 6th, the Council conducted a session with Mrs. Chaplenko presiding and the only topic under discussion was the "Graduate Ball." The Ukrainian Students Association of New York was contacted in advance and President E. Danylyshyn was present at this meeting. It was decided to hold the "Granduate Ball" on June 12th, 1965 at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City.

A banquet, commencing at 6:30 P.M., will begin the festivities. The ball will start at 9:00 P.M. Formal attire is requested; young men to be attired in white or black tuxedos and the young ladies to wear white gowns. All graduates should contact Mrs. Lidia Kotlarchuk for further information or to make reservations She may be contacted at 340 St. Ann's Ave., Bronx 54, N.Y.. or by phone at MO 5-7358.

ANNOUNCEMENT

1965 COMPLETE TRAINING COURSE

for

SECRETARIES-ORGANIZERS

of

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

will be given

Week of June 21-25, 1965 at "Soyuzivka"

Registration Sunday evening, June 20th.

Trainee applications accepted only to May 31st, 1965.

UNA Branches and Districts should send their most promising candidates for posts of Branch Officer and Organizer to this course. Local Branch Organizers and Secretaries should attend this course, especially those not fully acquainted with UNA history and procedures and require complete training.

Details of Training program will be announced at a later date.

SPORTS SCENE

By OLEH ZWADIUK

USC Humbles Hungaria, 9-1

"They just weren't there" said Jaroslaw Kurowycky, manager of the New York Ukrainian Sports Club, describing the 9-1 pasting his club handed Hungaria last Saturday at the Ukrainian Field.

According to the USC pilot things were just breaking right for his team as it capitalized on virtually every opportunity. "It was just a one-sided affair" he confided.

For Hungaria there was no excuse, except maybe the absence of one of their defensmen, Andy Ciotka. But New York Ukrainians were also without their star defensemen, Norman Young, so that theory does not go over well.

USC had two goals in the Hungarian net before the first five minutes of the game had elapsed. Outside right Jimmy Wilson scored the first of his two markers to start the barrage and inside left Frank McColgan added the second two minutes later. From that point on it was a question of who could score more goals. The list of scorers goes like this: Jimmy Wilson 2, Frank McColgan 1, Walter Schmotolocha 3, Peter Shaefer 1, Peter Smethurst 1 and Gene Krawec 1.

New York Ukrainians manager thought that the main reason for this lopsided outcome was a tactical error committed repeatedly last Saturday by Hungaria. They tried constantly to catch the Ukrainian team offside by bringing their defensive line too far upfield. But, says Kurowycky, it did not work. The ball almost always preceded the Ukrainian forwards behind the Hungarian defense and by the time they realized what was what the ball was in the net for a score.

USC has only 2 more league games to play. One against the Boston Metros next Monday at 5 P.M. and one against the Greek-American Sports Club at a later date.

Meanwhile New York is preparing for the final games against the Western finalist in the National Challenge Cup. Hansa of Chicago defeated St. Louis Kutis, 4-1, last Sunday and will now go against Los Angeles Kickers Victoria this Sunday. If Hansa wins there will be two games, tentatively scheduled for June 13 in Chicago and June 20 in New York. Should the Kickers succeed there will be only one contest on June 20 in New York.

Nats Beat German-Hungarians

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals kept pace with the New York Ukrainians and Inter S.C. for the leadership in the Southern Division of the Eastern Conference Big 12 by outscoring German - Hungarians, 4-2, last Saturday at the Metropolitan Oval in New York.

The Nationals built up a 3-1 lead in the first half and then added another marker in the second half to win the game. They still have three games left to play and are tied with New York Ukrainians in points lost so far. Neither club can afford to lose a match.

Alfred Wentland, Oscar Mendez and the Nationals ace scorer Ismael Ferreira got the first three goals in the initial 15 minutes of play and Carl Yakovino added the final marker midway through the second stanza.

Nottingham Loses

Nottigham Forest of England suffered its first defeat since it started a 10-game tour of the United States and Canada when they were outscored 3-1 by Hanover 96 of West Germany before a crowd of 5,000 at Downing Stadium, Randalls Island, last Sunday. In the preliminary match Inter S. C. beat New York Americans 4-0, in an Eastern Conference game.

Nottingham held its own in the first half, but in the second half it was all Hanover. The Germans scored at the 20-minute mark of the initial period on a hard drive by outside right Juergen Bandura.

Nothingham came back to tie the score five minutes before half-time on a tricky play. Center forward Robert McKinley faked a free kick and instead passed the ball to outside left Alan Hinton who scored from close range.

In the second half Hanover dominated throughout. Inside right Werner Graeber, who had just come into the game as a substitute, kicked in two quick goals within the first three minutes of the final stanza and the Germans maintained the lead until the final whistle.

ISL Opens Season

The International Soccer League opens its sixth season this Sunday at Downing Stadium Randalls Island with a single game between Muenchen 1860 of West Germany and the New Yorkers who are made up of players from the German-American Soccer League. This match will be televised by WPIX-TV Channel 11 between 8 and 9 P.M.

Successful UNA Penn-Ohio Bowling Tournament

YOUNGTOWN, Ohio.—Thirty teams rolled off Saturday, May 15, 1965, for the beautiful trophies sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association held in Youngstown, Ohio.

The Skyway Lanes was the location of the Fifth Annual Penn-Ohio UNA Bowling Tournament sponsored by the combined UNA Branches of Youngstown, Ohio. The tournament was initiated by the Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer who rolled the first ball (the results are secret). Tournament Manager Michael Woloschak kept the teams rolling on schedule.

The Men's Team title was won by the Youngstown Branch 274's team with a total of 2674 pins. The members of this team are M. Lopushansky, C. Hankevich, F. Gula, J. Kravic and M. Fedyna who received individual trophies for their efforts.

The Gregory Herman Memorial Trophy, sponsored by Terry and Katherine Szmagala of Parma, Ohio, was taken to Ambridge by Branch 161 who rolled a total of 2033 pins. Members of this team who received individual trophies are A. Jula, R. Ronosky, Flo Jula, G. Roman and S. Nadzak.

The men's individual high game was won by F. Gula of Branch 274 with a tremendous game, which kept all the bowlers on edge. Gula had eight straight strikes then had a spare which stopped a perfect game. Total men's high was won by C. Serednesky of Br. 274 who had 235, 245, 174 for a 654 set. The women's high game was 164 won by Flo Jula of Ambridge 161 and high total of 148, 134, 162, total of 444 was also won by Ambridge's S. Nadzak.

A total of eighteen Teen and Pre-Teen Bowlers participated and all were suitably rewarded for their efforts.

The Awards Banquet at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center was attended by approximately two hundred bowlers and guests who were served a delicious meal by the women of the church. The program was short as promised by Toastmaster Gene Woloshyn. Main Address was by the Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. Short comments were given by Supreme Advisors D. Szmagala, A. Jula, Mrs. Olinkevich and Mrs. Olek. The City of Youngstown was represented by the Chief of Police John Terlesky and Stg. Pavelko. Monsignor Adamiak of Holy Trinity Catholic Church opened the Banquet and Very Rev. Olynyk of St. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church closed the affair.

The Youngstown Committee is to be congratulated for planning and conducting a very successful Fifth Annual Penn-Ohio UNA Bowling Tournament. Next year's affair, the Sixth, will be held in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania in the latter part of April.

Українці над Пацифіком

Рік I. ТРАВЕНЬ 1965 Ч. 2.

А ТЕПЕР – СЛОВО ЗА НАМИ

Українці над Пацифіком можуть до деякої міри похвалитися перед своїми співгромадянами східніх стейтів ЗДА консолідованістю та браком поважніших непорозумінь між окремими організаціями. У самому тільки Лос Анджелесі, наприклад, існує 14 більших чи менших церковних, громадських, політичних і мистецьких організацій, але ще не було такого випадку, щоб якась поважна національна імпреза потерпіла від того, що якась там окрема організація захотіла влаштувати таку саму „свою" і „в себе" імпрезу. Всі національні дати тут відзначаються в народному домі УКОсередку, що є центральною організацією, об'єднуючий авторитет якої визнають усі інші. При потребі УКО скликає представників усіх організацій і творить загально-громадський комітет для відзначення тієї чи іншої важливої події.

Та все ж і в деяких містах і стейтах на Заході все ще трапляються випадки влаштування в одній і тій же громаді одного міста двох свят Державности України або Шевченківських імпрез.

Це нам, „західнякам" ЗДА зовсім не личить. Це не значить, що таке личить і тим, що на Сході, але туди, на побережжя Атлянтику, колись прибули ми, ДП, з усіма „плюсами" і „мінусами" ще ДіПі-таборового походження. Сюди ж, на Золотий Захід, везімо зі собою зі Сходу лише „плюси", пам'ятаючи, що ми мусимо розбудувати українське громадське життя Золотого Побережжя кількісно далеко меншими силами, ніж на Сході. Хоч нас тут уже й багато, все ж ми все же не можемо дозволити собі на „люксус" двох свят чи кількох імпрез ув одній і тій же місцевості з однієї і тієї самої нагоди. Ми мусимо бути монолітні.

Не можемо дозволити собі й на інший „люксус" — завмирати на 2-3 місяці в громадському житті під час літніх вакацій, залишаючи наші народні доми і церкви світити пустками. „Східнякам" це, може, й можна, бо від того, що якась тисяча-дві українців виїде з Ню Йорку або Шикаґо, громада не поменшає настільки, щоб це було помітно так, як у Лос Анджелесі чи Сан Франсіско, де нас усього кілька тисяч.

Ми живемо назагал матеріяльно вигідніше від наших братів на Сході, насолоджуємось круглий рік найкращим підсонням Америки, але ми маємо й найбільше недоконаної праці перед собою: наші школи для дітей не дорівнюють школам на Сході, небагато маємо й мистецьких організованих одиниць, на ратушах наших міст ще не скрізь повівають українські прапори в день 22-го Січня, наші церкви щойно тепер зміцнюються матеріяльними надбаннями. Всього не перечислити, що стоїть перед нами.

Згадаймо хоч би й проблему приєднання нових членів УНСоюзу. Ми справедливо нарікали на брак контакту Проводу УНС зі своїми членами на Заході. Ми справедливо переконували Головну Редакцію „Свободи" в доцільності окремої сторінки для українців над Пацифіком. Але минулого року відвідав нас Головний Предсідник п. Й. Лисогір. І ми його парадно вітали. Цього року маємо сторінку, і Редакція отримує листи подяки і захоплення. Все це — гарно.

Але тепер слово також за нами! Слово ділової відповіді — кількістю нових членів УНС і читачів „Свободи". Слово за головами і секретарями відділів УНС, за організаторами, слово за всією українською спільнотою над Пацифіком!

Іван Овечко

ІСТОРІЯ ОДНОГО ХРЕСТА

Історія цього хреста має своє символічне значення. Хрест, про який мова, стане початком корисного і цікавого почину в Лос Анджелесі. А сталося це ось як.

На початку грудня 1964 року помер у Лос Анджелесі п. Стефан Ганкевич, кількалітній член УНСоюзу, що свого часу був також секретарем одного з Відділів УНС в Арізоні. Проживши всього 54 роки, сл. п. Стефан залишив у смутку дружину Галину, також члена УНСоюзу, та трьох доньок — Ларису, Лідію і Марію. Це про них часто згадується в газетних репортажах, коли пишеться про виступи нашої молоді на сцені як перед українцями, так і перед чужинцями, коли вони демонструють красу українського танку.

Пок. Стефан Ганкевич дуже турбувався справою пропаґанди українського імени серед американців, особливо шляхом показу експонатів українського мистецтва. Коли за місяць перед його відходом у вічність була влаштована інтернаціональна виставка народного мистецтва на величезному просторі приміщень інтернаціонального летовища в Лос Анджелесі, сл. п. Стефан бачив і переживав, як тяжко було вчасно знайти відповідні експонати серед українців для тієї виставки, придбанням яких займався п. Богдан Гірка з рамени УК-Осередку. Вже тоді пок. С. Ганкевич висловив думку про створення постійної такої виставки в народному домі УКО, звідки експонати могли б завжди вчасно доставлятися на різні виставки серед чужинців. Та й у самому народному домі така постійна виставка була б об'єктом уваги і зацікавлености маси людей, що бувають на різних імпрезах, особливо молоді. А як додати до того, що нашу залю часто винаймають чужинці для різних зборів та імпрез, користь із такої постійної виставки була б очевидна.

Сталося так, що місяць пізніше після того Стефан Ганкевич помер. Про його смертть довідались ближчі і дальші родичі покійного, що живуть в Україні. І ось пані Галина, вдова по сл. п. Стефанові, отримує з дому листа і пакунок. А в листі родичі повідомляють, що посилають оцей хрест замість китиці квітів на могилу покійного Стефана . . .

Ще навіть не оглянувши як слід того хреста, пані Галина сказала сама до себе: „Це Бог послав, щоб збулася його, Стефана, воля", — і негайно повідомила Управу УКО про намір передати хрест у подарунок українській громаді Лос Анджелесу, щоб ним започаткувати створення постійної мистецької ґалерії експонатів при українському народному домі.

А хрест той — не звичайний собі хрест, а справжній й мистецький твір — різьблений або, як кажуть, інкрустований гуцульський хрест. Треба підкреслити, що всі родичі Ганкевичів дуже люблять і цінять народне мистецтво. Щоб доньки Ганкевичів могли під час танків показати чужинцям справжні перлини українського народного мистецтва, батьки постаралися спровадити з України один комплектний гуцульський одяг, а другий з Полтавщини. Покійний батько дуже тішився, коли доньки в тих строях виступали.

Тепер же навіть з потойбіччя пок. Стефан ніби спонукує отриманим для його могили хрестом започаткувати корисне діло наочної популяризації українського мистецтва через постійну виставку в народному домі. Може, тому, що і Стефан і Галина Ганкевичі походять зі священичого роду, початком виставки і мусів бути не якийсь інший експонат, а тільки хрест — символ християнства. А те, що з Богом і хрестом починається — довготривале, вічне. Управа УКО вже розглядає справу виставки з практичного боку.

І. Ф.

„УКРАЇНЦІ НАД ПАЦИФІКОМ"
Редаґує: Іван Овечко
Адреса:
Iwan Owechko — 3362 California St., Huntington Park, Calif.

КООПЕРАЦІЯ НА ЗАХОДІ — ВАЖЛИВИЙ ЧИННИК

Кооперація — важливий чинник економічного розвитку в житті кожної нації, в тому числі й української. Особливо на еміґрації. Бо кооперація шукає шляхів до піднесення добробуту своїх членів, даючи дешевий кредит для розбудови господарчого життя — індивідуального чи збірного.

Кредитова кооперація має свою історію. Спочатку вона поширилася найбільше в Німеччині, потім по всій Европі, а щойно в 1934 р. в Америці.

В Україні перша кредитова кооператива була заснована 1869 р. в Гадячі, на Полтавщині. Найстарша українська кредитова кооператива на еміґрації — це кредитова спілка в Торонто, Канада. Українська кооперація в Америці розвинулася щойно з приїздом нової еміґрації після останньої світової війни.

Здобула собі право громадянства ця ідея і в Лос Анджелесі, Каліфорнія. Наша еміґрація над Пацифіком виявила тепер зрозуміння важливости творення мережі власних господарських підприємств, що можливе лише при існуванні кооперації. Це зрозуміння завершилось заснуванням першої на Заході української кредитівки.

Наш політичний розвиток культурний проґрес — все це також зв'язане з проблемою нашого господарчого розвитку, фінансового сектора. Вступаючи в члени нашої кооперативи, виконуємо потрійне завдання: заощаджуємо собі на незнане завтра, забезпечуємо свою родину і змушуємо заощаджений гріш працювати для української спільноти.

Необхідна мобілізація всіх вільних капіталів у нашій кредитовій установі у формі уділів, паїв, як ощадностей, щоб кожний став співтворцем сили і росту нашого економічного сектора.

У сьогоднішньому світі, а найбільше в Америці, цінять не лише силу духа, але у великій мірі і силу гроша.

мґр. О. Веселий,
кол. дир. банків у Самборі, Дрогобичі і Стрию.

КАЛІФОРНІЯ ПРО ТАК ЗВ. КУЛЬТОБМІН

Резолюція Загальних Річних Зборів УКО Лос Анджелесу у справі так зв. культобміну

Уважаючи, що кожний окремий українець, як вільний громадянин у вільній Америці, може особисто поступати так, як він уважає за доцільне і корисне, у справі **організованих** зустрічей члени УКО винесли таку резолюцію:

Ми, члени Українського Культурного Осередку в Лос Анджелесі, Каліфорнія, на своїх загальних річних зборах вирішили зайняти своє становище щодо відношення української еміґрації до так зв. культобміну і висловлюємо це становище у такій формі:

1. Уважаємо спеціяльно висланих до нас із СССР діячів української н а ц і ональности для зустрічей з нашим громадянством за розкладницький інструмент Москви, а не за вільних репрезентантів української культури, і вважаємо за непотрібне і навіть шкідливе офіційно їх приймати та вести з ними переговори з рамени окремих українських національних груп, організацій, товариств чи об'єднань, як політичних, так і культурно-мистецьких.

2. У цьому питанні цілком і повністю підтримуємо становище УККА і різні вилами груп, організацій, товариств чи об'єднань з єдиного фронту української еміґрації супроти тактики Москви проти нас — засуджуємо.

3. Наколи б українська еміґрація у майбутньому мала підстави щодо необхідности офіційних зустрічей і переговорів з висланниками Москви, то вони мусіли б відбуватися лише з рамени або за вказівками нашого найвищого авторитету в Америці — Українського К о н ґ ресового Комітету Америки.

Резолюцію прийнято одноголосно.

За Президію Загальних Зборів: Д-р А. Вусик — голова, А. Прокопович — секретар.

Лос Анджелес,
21 березня 1965 р.

— о —

Подібне рішення винесли й українці Сан Франсіско на зібранні 3-го квітня ц. р., де була виголошена п. Т. Кульчицьким доповідь заходом Відділу УНС у тому місті над Пацифіком.

Після жвавої дискусії висловлено погодження з рішеннями Ради Директорій УККА в справі так зв. культобміну.

30-ЛІТТЯ ОРИҐІНАЛЬНОЇ ІНСТИТУЦІЇ У САН ДІЄҐО

Місто Сан Дієґо, що знаходиться майже на кордоні Каліфорнії з Мехіко, може похвалитися багатьма вийнятковими, лишень йому притаманними, особливостями, однією з яких є так зв. **Хата Пацифічних Зв'язків** (Гауз оф Пацифік Релейшенс).

Заснована 30 років тому, ця інституція об'єднує активні етнічні групи міста, плекаючи толеранцію, співпрацю і взаємну приязнь. Протягом останніх 5 років сюди належать також українці.

Турист, що відвідує славнозвісний Балбоа Парк, не може не зауважити групи окремих будиночків, над якими ловівають р і з н о національні прапори. Таблички на окремих будинках говорять про національність, до якої вони належать. На одному з них висить таблиця: „Україна".

Кожної неділі ці будинки оздоблені національними відмінностями окремих народів відчиняють свої гостинні двері чисельним відвідувачам і туристам, де їх частується національним печивом, кавою чи чаєм.

Український дім має приємний внутрішній вигляд із чисельними вишивками, виставкою різьби та ноші. На стіні — мапа України, Тризуб, портрети Петлюри і Коновальця та картини українських мистців. Завдяки цій організації українці Сан Дієґо мають вийняткову нагоду поширювати контакти та інформації про Україну.

У минулому році керівником „Дому Пацифічних Зв'язків" був ірляндського походження американський адмірал Г. Дуґен — великий приятель, танець і співпраця здобули тут щире признання і пошану.

11-го квітня ц. р. згадана 20-національна інституція відзначала своє 30-ліття. У великій залі новозбудованого „Океанського Клюбу" відбулося урочисте відзначення — баль, на якому було біля 600 осіб. За окремими столами сиділи українці на чолі зі своїм головою Іваном Данильчуком. У контесті красунь на королеву Дому брала участь королева української громади — студентка Дзвінка Цапар.

О. Сандієгович

ВАКАЦІЙНА ОСЕЛЯ ДЛЯ МОЛОДІ

Проблема виховання української молоді — одна з найважніших в організованому, свідомому середовищі. Окружені чужим морем, як під оглядом мовним, так і культурним, наша молодь автоматично виявляє тенденцію асимілюватися, йдучи по лінії найменшого опору. Обов'язком, однак, кожного свідомого батька-українця є дбати, щоб його дитина не винародовилась, а продовжувала жити в національній свідомості, передаючи її майбутньому поколінню.

Цією проблемою зайнявся поважно і рішуче молодий Відділ ООЧСУ в Сан Франсіско. Він притягає молодь (навіть тих, найменших) до співпраці в своїх імпрезах, а також співпрацює у школах українознавства, що їх провадять Стефан Морозівський у Сан Франсіско при Українській Католицькій Церкві і п-на Роксоляна Оренчук, сеньйор коледжу Санта Карла , у Сан-Хозе.

Важливу ролю у вихованні молоді відограє спільне перебування під час вакацій на оселях і в таборах. Тоді ця молодь зовсім відірвана від чужого середовища і на протязі днів і тижнів має нагоду запізнатися між собою та під умілим керівництвом старших інструкторів поглибити свою національну свідомість.

Відділ ООЧСУ заплянував і вже поробив перші кроки щодо влаштування такої першої на терені Сан Франсіска й околиць вакаційної оселі для молоді. Референт молоді Т. Кульчицький просить усіх батьків, що живуть в околицях Сан Франсіска, а також з усієї Америки, зацікавлених висилкою своїх дітей на вакаційну оселю в Каліфорнії, повідомити його на подану внизу адресу.

Оселя буде в чудових горах Сієрра Невада, а перебування в ній — з першого тижня по закінченні шкільної науки.

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МИХАЙЛО КМІТЬ ПЕРЕБУВАВ У КАЛІФОРНІЇ

Українцям в Америці та й навіть у самій Каліфорнії мало відомо, що в їх середовищі протягом останніх 6 літ жив і творив український маляр-артист Михайло Кміть, який в Австралії вважається за одного з найліпших малярів. Його ім'я записується щорічно в книгах „ГУ іс ГУ" Австралії і Англії, а заслуга його, як українця, та, що він завжди твердо підкреслює, що він українського роду.

Як і більшість артистів, він в особистому житті дуже непрактичний і наївний. Хоч його картини продавались в Австралії навіть і по 1.000 дол., жив він досить скромно, бо гроші лише переходили через його пальці, як вода.

Жив він від 1949 р. зі своєї дружиною і двома доньками, Танею і Ксенею, в м. Сидней, в Австралії і, хоч мав закінчені академічні малярські студії (Академія Мистецтв у Кракові), на початку свого перебування в Австралії працював як робітник, а у вільні від праці хвилини малював. Уже в першім році звернув на себе увагу артистичних кіл, коли на виставках почав одержувати найвищі нагороди та відзначення. Скоро зайняв перше місце серед маляр і в Австралії, його ім'я часто поміщувалось на передових сторінках метрополітальних газет, а його образи закуплено для державних королівських ґалерій Сиднею і Мельбурну.

У 1957 р. артист переїхав до соняшної Каліфорнії в околиці Сан Франсіско. Скоро влаштував він собі ательє і виставив свої образи в ґалерії Сан Франсіско. Коли почав входити в артистичне життя Заходу Америки, несподівано занедужав і мусів піддатися лікуванню в шпиталі. Будучи хворим, не кидав малювання і виставив свої образи на виставках у м. Штоктоні і в Сакраменто, столиці Каліфорнії. Нав'язав контакт із чільними знавцями малярства серед американців. Але після кількалітнього перебування в лікарні і видужання знову від'їхав до Австралії, яка прийняла його колись, як рідна мати.

Тарас Цмайло-Кульчицький

З ЛИСТІВ ДО РЕДАКЦІЇ

ПИШУТЬ БУВШІ ВОЯКИ:

Хоч наш Відділ Об'єднання Бувших Вояків Українців в Америці невеликий і більшість наших членів уже на пенсії, живучи з дуже малої ренти, то все ж таки ми зробили збірку грошей і купили за 37.50 Енциклопедію Українознавства, видану Українським Народним Союзом в англійській мові про Україну, і подарували її університетові Лойола у Лос Анджелесі, бо думаємо, що це — найуспішніший спосіб ширення серед американців правди про Україну. У своєму листі від 31-го березня ц. р. президент університету Чарлз С. Касаса висловив нам щиру подяку за наш подарунок для бібліотеки університету.

Інж. Омел. Тишовницький,
голова Відділу ОБВУА в Лос Анджел., Каліфорнія.

ВІД АВТОРКИ КНИЖКИ: „УКРАЇНСЬКА ЖІНКА В ХОРЕОГРАФІЇ":

З приємним зацікавленням читаю статті, і вони є для мене у холодній Канаді ніби рідним голосом зі соняшної Каліфорнії. Особливої сили набрало це враження після появи окремої сторінки: „Українці над Пацифіком". Значить, там ген далеко, на „дикому Заході" живуть свідомі українці, активні в громадському житті і відчувають потребу друкованого слова, які не тільки зберігають, але й плекають приналежність до українського народу.

Марія Пастернакова,
Торонто, Канада.

НАШІ МИСТЦІ НАД ПАЦИФІКОМ

Думаю, що варто на сторінках „Свободи" у відділі „Українці над Пацифіком" інформувати нашу спільноту про життя і працю визначних мистців, що живуть на Заході. Ось, наприклад, у Монтейн В'ю, що є недалеко від Сан Франсіско, від 1950 року живе родина Кричевських. Під кінець 1963 року померла в родині мама, пані Олена, яка теж була маляркою. Донька Катерина з батьком, Василем Кричевським, на початку цього року мали виставку своїх малярських праць у Шикаґо. Він малює олійними фарбами, а вона — акварельними. Іконостас УПЦеркви Св. Володимира у Лос Анджелесі — це праця проф. В. Кричевського.

Гр. Маслівець,
Лос Анджелес, Каліф.

ЩОДО ЗДВИГУ - ЗУСТРІЧІ УКРАЇНЦІВ КАЛІФОРНІЇ

Читаючи в новій сторінці „Українці н а д Пацифіком" про заініціювання Відділом УНС в Лос Анджелесі зустрічі українців Каліфорнії у цьому році, похвалюю їх почин. Ми, члени УНС Сан Франціско, допоможемо в тій зустрічі. Кроки в тій справі необхідно поробити вже тепер, щоб підібрати місце та час, сприятливі для всіх.

Я. Блищак, Сан Франсіско.

„ГРАТУЛЮЮ!

Слава Ісусу Христу!

Привіт Вам та всього найкращого у Вашій добрій праці для України й її народу! Гратулюю Вам за Вашу сторінку в „Свободі" — „Українці над Пацифіком". Боже Вам допомагай!

Микола Горішний,
Джерзі Сити, Н.Дж.

КОРОТКІ ВІСТІ

Завдяки позичці УНСоюзу

Сан Франсіско, Кал. (Я.Б.) — Місцева українська православна громада придбала собі церковне приміщення, купивши його у грецької громади, на що УНСоюз позичив 30 тис. кол. Дня 28-го березня ц. р. о. Іван Гончарів окропив новий дім та відправив 1-шу Службу Божу. Після того відбувся обід, улаштований Сестрицтвом парафії Св. Тройці, на якому головну промову виголосив голова Церковного Комітету С. Паньків, підкреслюючи заслуги УНС, що уможливив купно церкви, закликаючи присутніх вступати в члени УНС. Усні привіти зложили: А. Лиско — від Відділу УККА, С. Підгірна — від Союзу Українок, Ч. Недашківський — від Євангельської Громади та д-р Оренчук— організатор УНС. Ґратуляцію-телеграму від ООЧСУ прочитав п. Вермонт. Промовляли також проф. З. Панасенко та Г. Тоцький. На закінчення п. Е. Черепенко — секретар Церковного Комітету прочитав список жертводавців, що протягом трьох років зобов'язалися сплатити 18 тис. дол.

Маєстро Божик вийшов з лікарні

Лос Анджелес, Кал. (І. О.) У наслідок автомобільного зудару проф. В. Божик, відомий композитор і дириґент, перебував кілька тижнів у лікарні. Недавно улюблений маестро покинув шпитальне ліжко і 11-го квітня ц. р. знову приступив до керівництва славним каліфорнійським мішаним хором „Кобзар" у Лос Анджелесі.

Український відділ у міській бібліотеці

Сан Франсіско, Кал. (О. П.) — З приїздом українців після останньої війни до Сан Франсіско була створена спеціяльна комісія, яка з а й нялася справою постачання українських та англійських книжок про Україну для міської бібліотеки: Б. Морозівський, Я. Блищак, Н. Бачинський. Зібрано було понад 200 дол. на ту ціль, і протягом двох років передано бібліотеці понад 110 книжок. Один тільки покійний Дмитро Дучинський, живучи з малої пенсії, протягом семи років закуповував і на власні кошти оправляв книжки для бібліотеки, здавши понад 60 примірників. Сьогодні в бібліотеці є біля 200 книжок в українській мові та яких 50 в англійській. Але варто було б бібліотеку постійно поповнювати, як також більше позичати книжок нашим людям, чого, на жаль, достатньо не робиться.

Зміна у проводі УКО

Лос Анджелес, Кал. —На загальних річних зборах цієї центральної організації українців Лос Анджелесу, що відбулися 21-го березня ц. р., обрано таку управу: Богдан Гірка — голова, інж. В. Сіяк — 1-ий заст. гол. і зовн. зв'язки, інж. В. Вільчак — 2-ий заст. гол., А. Прокопович — секр., А. Муць — скарбник, М. Долинюк — госп. реф., Р. Олексишин — вільний член. Культ.-осв. реф. призначить Літ.-Мист. Об'єд. Надзірна Рада: Мгр: О. Веселий, який протягом 4-х років був головою Управи, — голова Н. Р., Л. Словський — секр., д-р А. Вусик, П. Вибираний, П. Мордус, М. Новак і В. Шкряба — члени.

Попередня Управа відзначилась збалянсуванням річного бюджету наприкінці свого урядування, а нова почала свою діяльність видаванням першого бюлетеня УКО для більшого контакту з громадою.

„Шевченко у Вашинґтоні" над Пацифіком

Лос Анджелес/Сан Франсіско — Висвітлення фільму в Лос Анджелесі було свого роду оригінальною Шевченківською імпрезою, коли перед висвітленням вступне слово сказав голова Шевченківського Комітету Богдан Гірка а інший член місцевого Комітету сказав святочне слово, закінчивши прочитанням вірша „Пашпорт" у честь пам'ятника Т. Шевченкові у Вашинґтоні. А замість мистецької програми — ж и в і картини „Шевченка у Вашинґтані", які продемонстрував фахівець кіномистецтва п. Солук. Демонстровано фільм також у Сан Дієґо й інш. У Сан Франсіско фільм було висвітлено двічі. У переповненій українцями залі були люди з далеких околиць Каліфорнії, як Монтерей, Сан Хозе і навіть Ріно, Невада. Перед висвітленням промовляв голова місцевого Шевченківського Комітету Тарас Кульчицький, голова Відділу УНС проф. Т. Лукач, як також Всеч. о. д-р А. Микита, який дав залю церкви для безкоштовного користування та постарався про відповідну кіноапаратуру. Висвітлював фільм С. Морозівський. Увесь прихід з усіх міст над Пацифіком відіслано до КПШ.

ОДНИМ ОКОМ У МАЙБУТНЄ

Гумореска

Не треба вдаватися до старокрайової ворожки, щоб віщувати великі зміни у розміщенні населення Північної Америки.

Судячи по швидкому ростові західніх стейтів та масовому переїзду американців до тихоокеанського побережжя, можна сміло говорити про недалеке і цілковите обезлюднення приатлантійських просторів країни.

Про майбутній „дикий схід" і міста першого поселення, їхній ріст та занепад наступне покоління знатиме лише з підручників історії, географії та оповідань старших людей.

— Ось тут, — тикаючи на мапу, говоритиме вчитель, — було колись велике місто під назвою Ню Йорк, отут стояла Філядельфія, а ось тут розташовані були Бофало, Рочестер. Тепер це так звані „ґосттавни", тобто міста духів . . .

Залишені власним населенням, ці міста і всі навколишні простори приймуть назву „Дикого Сходу".

У процесі переїзду над Пацифік перенесуться сюди головніші надбання культури, науки й архітектури. Статуя Свободи світитиме у Сан Франсіско, філядельфійський „Дзвін Свободи" стоятиме у м. Фінікс, часопис „Свобода" друкуватиметься у м. Сіятел.

Столицею країни стане місто Сан Дієґо, куди перенесеться вся адміністрація, уряд, музеї, монументи і пам'ятник Шевченкові.

Центром українського життя заслужено стане місто Лос Анджелес із найвищою будівлею — Українським Народним Домом. Із верхніх поверхів цього будинку у погідні дні (а вони тут завжди погідні) можна бачити береги Австралії, Нової Зеляндії та порт Владивосток.

Ще вищим стане життєвий рівень населення. Поскільки вся праця виконуватиметься компютерами і різноманітними машинами, робітник у середньому працюватиме 4-5 годин на тиждень.

Ніхто нікуди не спішитиме, проводячи увесь час на дозвіллі та відпочинку. Вигріватимуться люди під вічнозеленими пальмами, оранжевий сік попиваючи, і час-від-часу у басейн стрибатимуть для прохолоди.

Цю добу історики назвуть „Новою Сторінкою Америк·

До побачення над Пацифіком!

● У Лондоні віднайшли портрет князя Веллінґтона пензля Ґоя, вартости 392.000 дол. В анонімовому листі хтось прислав до редакції щоденника „Дейлі Міррор" поштову довідку, за якою в багажному відділі був той образ, дбайливо загорнений в картон і грубий пакунковий папір. Образ вкрали 4 роки тому з Державної Ґалереї.

ЛІТЕРАТУРНА НОВИНКА
НОВА САТИРИЧНА ПОВІСТЬ.

Є на світі люди, що їм і море по коліна і з води вони виходять сухими. Читач уже знайомий з такими пройдисвітами, Гнатом Кіндратовичем і маґістром Пронькою, головними дійовими особами сатиричної повісті З. Дончука — „Гнат Кіндратович".

А оце вийшла з друку нова сатирична повість того ж автора під назвою:

„МОРЕ ПО КОЛІНА"

У цій книзі 295 стор. друку, в гарній твердій оправі, описані нові пригоди Гната Кіндратовича і маґістра Проньки уже на американському континенті.

ЦІНА — 4.00 доляри.
Замовлення слати на адресу:
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