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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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Sculptor Mol's New Work of Art Unveiled in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—A new work of art by the renowned Ukrainian sculptor Leo Mol-Molodozhanyn was unveiled here on Tuesday, August 3, at the site of Manitoba's Centennial Arts Centre amid colorful ceremonies attended by seven Canadian premiers and numerous other dignitaries from across the nation.

The provincial premiers were in Winnipeg to take part in the sixth annual conference which was held here on Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3. They were asked to leave their handprints on an inset that will be attached later to the base of Mr. Mol's sculpture. The work of art has been temporarily placed at the northeast corner of Market and Main Streets here so as not to obstruct the construction which is expected to start soon on the 10-million cultural center. Plans call for completion of the center by 1970. At that time Mr. Mol's sculpture, mounted on a three-ton base, will be placed in its permanent location.

Called "circle of unity," the artist's most recent creation was specifically designed for Manitoba's Centennial Arts Centre. It shows a circle to which are attached coats of arms of Canada's ten provinces, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The buffalo, Manitoba's provincial symbol, extends across the lower part of the circle.

Mr. Mol, who is well known among Ukrainians for his excellent execution of the Taras Shevchenko statue in Washington, D. C., has recently completed a bust of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

J. Lesawyer, Mary V. Beck To Speak at Detroit's UNA Day

DETROIT, Mich. — UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Detroit's popular Councilwoman Mary V. Beck will be the main speakers at the Motor City's traditional "UNA Day" to be held tomorrow in the Parish Gardens of nearby Pontiac, Mich. Several other members of UNA Supreme Assembly and civic and political leaders of Detroit will also attend this festive occasion.

The event, sponsored by the Detroit UNA District Committee, is expected to attract scores of Ukrainians from the Detroit-Windsor area and neighboring communities scattered on both sides of the U.S.-Canada border. A special committee has been working feverishly to complete arrangements for a day-long program of entertainment and diversion for young and old alike.

Highlighting the afternoon entertainment program will be Detroit's famed "Boian" boys' choir under the direction of Prof. Cyril Cependa. This ensemble of youthful singers has made numerous appearances before Ukrainian and American audiences and has been acclaimed as one of the best and most original choral groups of its kind. The choir's extensive repertory includes Ukrainian folk songs and compositions, some of which will be performed here for the first time in new arrangements written by Prof. Cependa. Several other Ukrainian artists will add variety to the afternoon's highly entertaining program. The festivities are scheduled to get under way at 1 P.M. Dancing music will be provided by the "Verkhovyna" Orchestra.

Mr. Lesawyer will also address the UNA District Committee's semi-annual meeting, scheduled for tonight, at which Branch officers will hear reports on the activities and progress over the past six months. Mr. Volodymyr Hirniak, UNA regional organizer, will give a summary review of the organizational progress over the same period.

This Weekend at 'Soyuzivka'

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Hundreds of vacationers, guests and visitors flocking to the UNA resort here in the rolling Catskills will be treated to yet another fine evening of entertainment tonight featuring the "Prometheus" male chorus of Philadelphia and the popular stage and TV actor William Shust.

Billed as an "Evening of Song and Word," the program, to be presented in the auditorium of "Soyuzivka's" Veselka Pavilion, will feature dramatic recitations by Mr. Shust, an art in which he is extremely well versed, and vocal renditions by the "Prometheus" chorus. The latter group, directed by John Zadorozny, is well known to the Ukrainian public from numerous appearances at public events and independent concerts.

Mr. Shust, who is known to theatre audiences throughout the nation, has just concluded an extended tour of the country appearing with Dane Clark in the Broadway comedy "Nobody Loves An Albatross." The play was staged at the Mineola Theatre on Long Island, with performances following at the Westport Country Playhouse in Connecticut, the Coconut Grove Playhouse in Miami and the Tappan Zee Playhouse in Nyack, N. Y.

On Sunday, "Soyuzivka" will host the soccer team of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, the newly crowned soccer champions of the United States. The club's management and players will be feted at a luncheon given by the UNA, and introduced to the public.

Red Persecution of Ukrainian Church Described in Senate Study

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Soviet Union, in its efforts to destroy all semblance of religious belief, has systematically annihilated all churches within its borders, with the exception of those professing allegiance to the Russian Orthodox Church which reached a "truce" with the Soviet government during World War II, according to a recent study released here by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Prepared at the request of Sen. Thomas A. Dodd (Dem. Conn.), who is vice-chairman of the subcommittee, the study was done by the Law Library of the Library of Congress.

Calculated Destruction

The new study, amply documented with statistical data, reviews the calculated destruction of religious organizations from shortly after the Red revolution in 1918 until a few years after the conclusion of World War II.

In his foreword to the work, Senator Dodd says the publication gives "a detailed account of various forms of harassment and persecution to which the religions of the USSR have been subjected."

Related in detail is the persecution of Eastern Rite Catholicism in Ukraine where all bishops were arrested. Only one, Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj, survived and was released by the Communists after eighteen years of exile and imprisonment in Soviet concentration camps. Subsequently elevated to the rank of Cardinal, he now resides in Rome.

The study further reveals that of the 3,040 Ukrainian Catholic parishes, all were either seized by the government or given to the Russian Orthodox Church. Priests were imprisoned, nuns dispersed, seminarians made refugees and all Catholic associations ended.

"The Soviet regime," the study relates," has considered it expedient not only to treat the particular religious denominations differently, but the particular branches of the same denomination as well. The best example of this is the ruthless persecution of the 4.3-million-member Ukrainian Catholic Church. The reason for this is quite simple. While the Catholics of the Latin Rite in the USSR were predominantly, if not exclusively, of foreign extraction, the Eastern Rite Church in Galicia and Transcarpathia was comprised of Ukrainians only."

Fearing that the Church might spread its influence deeper into the Soviet Union, the Moscow regime subjected it to "severest persecution and finally to formal extermination."

The study also notes that in several areas of Eastern Europe, which were incorporated into the Soviet Union during and after World War II, the population was predominantly Roman Catholic. Most of the populace of those areas was eventually evacuated into Poland. "Therefore, only a few Catholic churches remained and they, according to the reports of travelers, are still open."

Manitoba U. Accepts Ukrainian As Matriculation Subject

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Senate of the University of Manitoba, at its meeting in May of this year, approved a recommendation that "Ukrainian 300" be included in the list of optional subjects in the Grade 12 University Entrance program, according to an announcement made by George Johnson, Manitoba Minister of Education.

The recommendation means that starting with the new school term Ukrainian will be recognized by the University of Manitoba as a matriculation subject for which full credit will be given by both the high schools of Manitoba and the University. Ukrainian will be an elective subject in the University Entrance program from Grade 10 and 11 to Grade 12 effective this coming September.

At this time it is difficult to determine how many departments of the University will actually include Ukrainian in their programs as an elective subject, but there are indications that the faculties of arts and agriculture will be adding Ukrainian to their list of elective courses acceptable for senior matriculation standing. As in previous years, all Ukrainian language courses offered by the University will be fully accredited.

FOR INTERESTING STORIES AND REPORTS ON THE LIFE OF UKRAINIANS ON THE WEST COAST TURN TO PAGE 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

Edward Derwinski Criticizes Consular Convention with USSR

WRONG TIME, WRONG TREATY, WRONG COUNTRY, SAYS ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Illinois Congressman Edward J. Derwinski, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a speech made on the House floor Monday afternoon, charged that Senator Fulbright railroaded the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union through his Committee with only a minimum time given to the vast implications of the matter.

Derwinski pointed out to the House that the Senate Committee approved the measure after one executive hearing, one public hearing and one executive session at which the only witnesses were the Secretary of State Dean. Rusk, and his legal Advisor, Mr. Leonard C. Meeker The Illinois Member charged that individuals and organizations of citizens were denied the opportunity to express their opinions before the Committee.

Full-Scale Inquiry Demanded

Derwinski told the House: "I have asked the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct a full-scale inquiry into the impact the ratification of the treaty might have on U.S.-Soviet relations, as well as the complications it would cause in the Free World."

"This is the wrong time for this treaty since there is much less emphasis from Moscow these days on peaceful coexistence," Derwinski said. "Moscow's features, as far as they face the West and specifically the United States, are obviously an unconcealed scowl. Moscow's voice — except, so far, on economic and commercial matters —is becoming harsh and growling."

"If we should, for example, establish consulates in any of the Baltic States, it would represent a de facto recognition of Soviet control which would be an international triumph for Communism," he pointed out.

The Congressman went on to say that two other cities in the USSR where the Kremlin might suggest the American Government establish consulates are Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, and Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. Since those two republics have voting rights in the United Nations, Derwinski stated, it would be a mockery of justice to consider consular offices there.

"I call the attention of the House to the bill I have introduced to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Government should establish direct diplomatic relations with the governments of the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR as a means of dramatizing the Soviet captivity of those lands."

The Illinois Member told the House that the hearings

(Continued on p. 3)

Ukrainian Pianist to Appear At Carnegie Hall

MANOR COLLEGE SPONSORS RECITAL

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—Preserving and sustaining the ancient rich culture and heritage of the Ukrainian people has been the devoted concern of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great through nearly fifteen centuries of education among the young.

Manor Junior College, an all-girl school operated by the sisters here has presented many outstanding events over the years as part of its cultural program of activities. On Sunday, October 24, 1965 the College will sponsor a recital by the internationally celebrated pianist Malvina Leshock at New York City's famous Carnegie Hall.

Miss Leshock, who is of Ukrainian descent, has studied with the great French master Isidor Philip of the Paris Conservatory, with Mieczyslaw Herszewski, Pierre Manteux, and the famed Brazilian composer Villa Lobos. She has toured the European continent with considerable success, and was recently invited by the Spanish Ministry of Culture to perform in the Festival of Music at Santiago de Compostela. In Spain, as elsewhere in Europe, her artistry revealed "a certain attention and presence... dynamic and energetic, sensitive and thoughtful playing..." ("Le Matin," Antwerp, "London Telegraph").

In sponsoring this recital, Manor College hopes for a large turnout of Ukrainian Americans from the Greater New York area. Groups and organizations can avail themselves of special offers on ticket arrangements. Proceeds from the concert are designated for the Manor Junior College Building Fund All tickets are tax exempt.

Ukrainian Cultural Courses Open Classes at 'Soyuzivka'

52 STUDENTS ENROLL IN FOUR-WEEK SESSION

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Fifty-two students — thirty-five girls and seventeen boys —arrived here on Sunday, August 8 to attend the four-week summer session of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses held each year at "Soyuzivka" under the joint sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation.

Mostly students of American and Canadian universities, the participants are divided into three basic groups — elementary, intermediate and advanced — depending on their knowledge and proficiency in the Ukrainian language, history, geography and literature, subjects in which instruction is given here daily on a full-time basis. Open to young men and women between the ages 16 to 21, the Courses will last until September 2.

The class of 1965, the twelfth such group to enroll in the UNA operated Courses conducted here since 1954, was welcomed in a brief opening ceremony on Sunday by the UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, members of the teaching staff headed by Proof. Wasyl Steciuk of Seton Hall University, the managers of "Soyuzivka" and representatives of the UYLNA. Also taking part in the ceremonies were the students' parents, vacationers and guests.

In his welcoming remarks, Mr. Lesawyer explained the purpose of the Cultural Courses emphasizing the great values derived from the opportunity offered by this program in broadening one's knowledge of Ukrainian culture, history and spiritual heritage, which is essential to better understanding and greater appreciation of the Ukrainian people's past achievements and future aspirations. The UNA chief executive expressed hope that the students will have had a fruitful and enlightening session as well as an enjoyable stay at this luxurious resort.

Prof. Steciuk, in reviewing briefly the history of the Courses, noted that there are more than 1,000 graduates who have successfully completed the program of studies offered for twelve consecutive years. Many of them have attained great success in their chosen professions while remaining active in various areas of Ukrainian organized community life.

Other speakers who adressed the students briefly were: Prof. Ivan Blyznak, member of the teaching staff, Messrs. Anthony Dragan, "Svoboda" Editor-in-Chief, Volodymyr Kwas, Daniel Slobodian, Walter Bacad, folk dancing instructor at the Courses, Eugene Wadiak and Joseph Smindak. The Rev. Lubomyr Husar spoke the benediction at the close of the ceremony.

Regular classes opened on Monday, August 9. The teaching staff, in addition to Messrs. Steciuk and Blyznak, consists of Miss Daria Holubec, Mr. John Zadorozny and Mr. Walter Bacad.

BOYS CLOSE OUT CAMP

Another UNA sponsored program for youth, the children's camp, came to a close on Saturday, August 7, as some fifty boys staged a program of songs, dances and recitations concluding a three-week tour at the "Lviv" camp site here. The boys' camp, preceded by a similar tour for the girls, was supervised by Mrs. Maria Chymynec who was assisted by a qualified staff of counselors. The flag-lowering ceremonies, signifying the camp's closing, were witnessed by scores of parents, guests and attending UNA officers led by Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer. They were all treated to a delightful performance by the young campers, who showed talent and dexterity in rendering even the most difficult numbers on the program. One could almost sense that what they learned here will remain with them forever.

Dr. Wolansky Appointed State School Director

Albany, N. Y. — Dr. Oleh M. Wolansky has been named director of the new Sunmount State School for the Mentally Retarded at Tupper Lake, N.Y., Dr. Christopher F. Terrence, acting commissioner of mental hygience, announced on Wednesday, August 4. The school will utilize facilities to be taken over by the state upon closing, August 29, of the Veterans Administration hospital now occupying the premises. In his new post, Dr. Wolansky will organize and develop the staff and make preparations for the opening of the school.

He has been assistant director (clinical) at Letchworth Village N.Y. since 1961.

Dr. Wolansky was born in Ukraine and is a graduate of the medical school of the University of Poznan, Poland. During World War II in Germany, where he was classified as a displaced person, he spent two years of internship and residency at Urban City hospital, Berlin. At the conclusion of the war in 1945, he became medical officer in displaced persons camps in West Germany which were under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation agency and later the International Refugee organization. He came to the United States in 1950.

He is a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and a fellow of the American Psychiatric association, as well as a member of the West Hudson District Branch of the APa.

He is also a member of the American Association for Mental Deficiency, the American Medical association, the State Medical society, Rockland County Medical society, the Guild of Catholic Psychiatrists and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. He has been an active member of the Ukrainian PLAST organization.

Dr. Wolansky and his wife, the former Ludmyla Shara, have five children. The entire family are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

HODOWANEC HEADS PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CARTERET

CARTERET, N. J.—George Hodowanec, son of the late Dr. Michael and Mrs. Halyna Hodowanec of Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed director of the Main Public Library in Carteret, N. J., according to the "Carteret Press" of June 21, 1965.

Mr. Hodowanec holds a B.S. degree in Education from the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in music and mathematics, and a Master of Library Science degree from the Drexel Institute of Technology.

Prior to his appointment in Carteret, Mr. Hodowanec was employed as a librarian by the Temple University and the Free Public Library System of Philadelphia. A veteran of the U.S. Army, he has been active in Ukrainian student and civic affairs.

Even for Youthful Employees — There's No Place Like 'Soyuzivka'!

Picture taking is a luxury that the hard-working "Soyuzivka" employees can rarely afford. Even this group photo does not show all of the 72 youngsters employed at this UNA resort during the summer season. With them duty comes first, as thousands of "Soyuzivka" guests and visitors have learned at one time or another. Yet in spite of "sweat and toil" they find the experience doubly rewarding in that they are able to spend their summer vacations at a Ukrainian resort while earning money to help finance their education. They come from places near and far—New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Florida. Also shown in this photo are their supervisors, Daniel Slobodian (front row, first from the left), Volodymyr Kwas (front row, third from the right), as well as members of "Soyuzivka's" permanently employed staff: Volodymyr Berizka (top row, first from the right), P. Balaban (top row, first from the left), the chefs Wasyl Tatunchak and Andrew Lesiw (top row, center), Mrs. Osidach (fifth from the right, standing next to Mr. Kwas) and Adrian Lapychak (third from the left).

СВОБОДА SVOBODA
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Editorials

CN Week -- Echo of Two Voices

The nationwide observance of the Captive Nations Week, held each year to dramatize the plight of all peoples held captive by the Communist overlords and to rededicate ourselves to the ideals of freedom and independence, deeply cherished though not yet attained by our brethren in Ukraine, evinces scores of comments and penetrating articles full of admiration for the brave peoples bound by the cruel fetters of oppression. Neither have the observances escaped the leering eye of the Kremlin bosses. They have denounced the American government and the "bourgeois nationalists" in scathing verbal attacks published in official press organs. This year it was "Radianska Ukraina" which carried a lengthy article by Wasyl Kasian, a noted Soviet Ukrainian artist, chairman of the Association of Artists and one-time "Shevchenko Award" winner, titled "You Try In Vain, Gentlemen!" Using the vilest of terms and language hardly befitting an artist, the author denounces the "band of nationalists across the ocean" while extolling the sovereignty of a "flourishing Soviet Ukraine."

Yet how nobly different the voice of a man who has never seen Ukraine, but one whose burning desire to see it free and truly independent is as fervent as his love for America. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the U.S. Senate, who writes a weekly column in "The Sunday Star" pays a different tribute to captive nations. In his July 4th column, Dr. Harris calls on the American people to celebrate their Day of Independence by "not just calling the roll of fifty States over which the Star Spangled Banner waves, but by publishing the list of the subjected peoples whose national flags are now trailed in the dust of alien regimentation... Our Congress has served notice that during Captive Nations Week the Liberty Bell will ring!" Pointing to the Taras Shevchenko statue in Washington and citing the inscribed words on the pedestal, Dr. Harris calls it "the latest salute to captive nations" which is saying to all Americans "Ring it, ring it, ring it again!"

And the bell will ring until its voice penetrates the curtain that divides the world of freedom from the world of slavery.

Lesson Worth Repeating

"The first lesson to learn when visiting the Soviet Union is that everyone is not a Russian, and those who are not, do not like to be called Russians," writes Bernard Gwertzman in the fifth of a series of articles on Soviet Jewry, published in the "Newark Evening News." To a Ukrainian such a statement represents a simple fact of life, a truth that is as clear as broad daylight. It might even go unnoticed, except perhaps for the fact that it was made by an American who evidently went to some pains in learning the lesson that he is now trying to impart to others here. He is a good student and, let us hope, an equally adept pedagogue, for the lesson needs urgently to be brought home and memorized by scores of less proficient students.

Obviously a keen observer, Mr. Gwertzman notes that there is as much falseness in using the term "Russian" to describe all the people who live in the Soviet Union as there is in the more nebulous phrase "the Soviet people." It is clear to him—and we wish it were so to others—that "Russians are members of a distinct nationality," who live "mostly in the Russian Republic, one of fifteen republics in the Soviet Union." As to the other phrase, the writer says that "people in the Soviet Union do not make broad statements about all peoples, but restrict their generalizations to their own nationalities. Thus a Russian would talk about Russians, Ukrainian about Ukrainians, Georgian about Georgians." As if lecturing a class of students on the elementals of history, Mr. Gwertzman goes on to say that "most of the nationalities have their own homeland in which that nationality is theoretically supreme: Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan... and so on." We understand the meaning of the key word "theoretically" because we know that the brute force of the Russian heel is felt everywhere.

Still a refreshingly clear voice that speaks in facts. And how pitifully absurd the often advanced explanation that the term "Russian" is used "for the sake of simplicity" and "to avoid confusion." It is an excuse for not having learned the lesson, a flagrant distortion that leads to confusion. Reason enough for all of us to repeat the lesson, and do it woth forceful regularity.

THE NORTHEASTERN DROUGHT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

It is being steadily driven home to the population of the northeastern states that the continued drought which has been going on for five years is producing a very dangerous situation especially in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This is a highly populated area and the daily consumption of water is far greater here than in many less favored sections of the world.

Conditions Change

The question how to meet the emergency is one of the most pressing. It is anything but simple. In the past, the area has always been, so far as is known, a region that has been well supplied with fresh water, but circumstances have changed in the last years, for now the management of the water supply is no longer handled on a local basis. In the past, each individual community preempted for its own use a certain source of water, but now the time has come when these sources are claimed by other communities and areas and there is almost no precedent for establishing rules of priority.

Moreover the careless use of water has led to the pollution of many streams by the discharge into them of sewerage and factory wastes. Even forty years ago, a sanitary engineer could speak of Manhattan Island as a piece of land entirely surrounded by sewerage and he showed graphically on maps of the waters surrounding the island how there was a remarkably small current that ever emptied into the sea as the tides coming up the Hudson River met those those coming in from Long Island Sound and vice versa. The same is true of many of the smaller rivers in these states, some of which would require an almost complete rebuilding of factories and plants along their banks to make the water safe for swimming, much less for drinking.

Croton System

To take only the history of the New York water supply. Originally the young city drew all its water from wells on Manhattan Island just as a large part of the water of Brooklyn and the Long Island communities is derived from wells on the island. When this became insufficient, New York began to develop the croton system. In its original form this meant the damming of the Croton River, a relatively small stream which flows into the Hudson River near Croton, New York, was later extended until today the Croton system includes a series of reservoirs all through Westchester and Putnam Counties and has obliged the communities in those areas to buy their water in large quantities from New York City due to lack of other available sources.

Then about the time of World War I this was found to be inadequate and plans were made to bring water from the Ashokan system in the Catskills, and the water was carried under the Hudson in huge aqueducts. There was talk at the time of tapping Lake George, but it was soon realized that the lake, nestled in the mountains, could not provide any extensive supply.

Still later the city reached out to the Delaware River, but here it came into conflict with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for this was one of the main sources of water for Philadelphia. As a result, a tristate compact was established governing the use of the Delaware water. It worked fairly well for a time but now the continued drought has reduced the flow of the Delaware to such an extent that it is delivering far less water than was ever realized.

Widespread Discontent

At the moment there has been some talk of tapping the Hudson above the point where it becomes salt, but this has aroused discontent in such cities as Poughkeepsie which realize perfectly well that any diminution in the flow of the Hudson will move the point where sea water predominates upstream and not only wreck the Poughkeepsie supply but seriously damage the machinery in the factories in that section of the river. The same objection has been raised by Philadelphia where the saline section of the Delaware is advancing upstream and is less than twenty miles from some of the water intakes for that city. Even on Long Island as the water level in the land has gone down, many of the wells have become salt as the water of the Atlantic has replaced the normal fresh water.

Thus the drought and the problem of a water supply have become entangled with the problem of water pollution, of proper distribution and of holding back the invasion of sea water into areas previously fresh. The situation in the communities of New Jersey, sandwiched between Pennsylvania and New York, is even more difficult to unscramble.

When we remember that in all these cities, there has been in the past no distinction made between water used for drinking, for manufacture and for putting out fires, we can get some idea of the complications that will inevitably arise before the problem is solved not only on a local but on a regional scale. The cost of solving it will be tremendous as it will mean an almost complete rebuilding of the water supply system, of the mains and perhaps also the sewers, and the separation of the rain water from the sewerage system whereas now they usually are carried off in the same pipes.

Another remedy suggested is to speed up the study of methods for desalting ocean water. Plants have been devised for this and a very successful one has been installed in Guantanamo after Castro cut off the Cuban water that had been previously used. But the water required for a relatively small naval base is something quite different from supplying water to one or more large cities which have always been so sure of their water supply that the population is careless about using it, to put it mildly. Then, too, no thoroughly efficient methods for desalting have yet been devised, and even when they are found there will still be the time required to construct the necessary plants, to install pipe lines and to integrate them with the present systems.

Other Plans

Other plans, such as tapping the Great Lakes, have aroused even greater opposition. Strange to say, those lakes are at the lowest point in their history and Lake Erie in particular has become so badly polluted that the governments of the different states have been called to conferences to see if a way can be found to purify it. At the same time, the electric plants around Niagara and elsewhere in the St. Lawrence River have been menaced as it is, and Canada has protested against the diminution of the flow which would impede navigation through the various locks which have been built at a great cost.

It is small wonder that President Johnson has ordered his scientific staff to work on the problem of desalting sea water. He has called a meeting of the governors of the affected states to a conference in the White House to discuss problems of distribution and use in case the drought continues into another year. No one has yet discovered the cause of the unprecedented phenomenon and it has given rise to all kinds of theories but no one has found any proof for any of them.

In the meantime, we can only hope that nature will supply the remedy with abundant rain and that men will do their part in using the water judiciously and to good advantage. If action is taken promptly, a major catastrophe can be averted, but it is obvious that the water problem can never be treated again as carelessly and aimlessly as it has been in the past.

BOOK REVIEW

An Inspiring Work of Art

M. I. Madryka: *Helianthus*, Poetry, Vol. IV, 128 pp., Winnipeg, 1965.

The author of this magnificent store of poetry stands on the threshold of the eightieth year of his life. At such advanced age the powers of artistic creativity in most instances usually tend to deteriorate. Not so in this case. Dr. M. I. Mandryka's muse, it appears, is as youthful as it has ever been, and continues to inspire him to ever greater height of poetic endeavour.

In the last decade he published several volumes of excellent verse, the most recent one, which he entitled "Helianthus," to this reviewer, being the most significant of them all. In it he continues in his former romantic vein interspersed with philosophical elements which he colours with naturalistic and rationalistic ingredients.

In the present volume, however, one detects a greater and, at time, an intensified feeling of religiosity as he contemplates the nature around him from which he derives the spiritual content with which many of his lyrics are infused. His immediate inspiration is at close range, for, although no ascetic himself, he lives a solitary life in his cottage bathed by, almost inundated with profuse greenery alive with birds and flowers among which his spirit is just as luxurious.

But his diapason is not limited by this restricted sphere of things. His mind wanders far and wide and attemps to reach the **aurora borealis** and starry firmament beyond, and in that wide expanse seeks to find subject of intrinsic universal values.

Predominantly Dr. Mandryka's poetry is rife of optimism. He implicitly believes in nature's goodness and, in spite of much of evidence to the contrary, in man's likewise. His pessimism, however, stems from his disbelief that, regardless of mankind's fervid attempts to conquer space, its struggle will prove unavailing; and even when man now does proudly soar in the outer space, he will never reach his ultimate goal, for he is but an Earthian creature faced with the forbidding Nature which sets its limits to his dizzy flights. To paraphrase a passage in one of the poems, it is in vain that the arrogant cosmonaut has, like a worm concealed in a nut, shot through the clouds with his armour-clad device... the mysteries of eternity will remain unrevealed to him... for the stars above were created merely for his enjoyment of their sight; let him, if he will, burdened with cast-iron and life-sustaining gasses, probe the loftiest heights and there perform his wonders by "harpooning" the moon and the planets, but let him not become so mechanical and technical in his research as not to notice the magnificent lithurgy which the Creator celebrates there and in man's immediate vicinity if he does not wish his thought and soul to be galvanized as to be deprived of humanity.

And so one passes from poem to poem, some subjective, other objective, but all full of Keatsian Truth and Beauty, this lyrical interval, however, is occasionally marred by vagueness, and a reader is, at times, at pains to understand the meanings and references contained in them. Among them is the poem "The Pantheon" which is not clear unless one is aware of the recent publication of the vast collection of verse of some one hundred Ukrainian poets selected and translated into English by Dr. Watson Kirkconnell and this writer. Many, regardless of their purple passages, require annotations to render them fully understandable, especially those in which the author indulges in impessionism.

Certain of those purple passages are truly arresting: there are those that appear in the poem "In Wintry Canada" where, amid the land's frigid season, the poet feels that somewhere "beyond the mountains the winds are forging the spring," and soon "joyfully, across the broad fields an army of ploughs will begin its march." In this lyrical expansiveness we come across the figure of Casanova, now a septuagenarian, confronted by an admiring tender-aged young woman who, although he admits to her that in his heart there is now only snow and ice, hopefully replies: "And yet you are Casanova." Sheerly beautiful is his "Im Memoriam to J. F. Kennedy" whom the spirit of Lincoln "embraces with his radiant rays." Pathetically lovely is the elegy which Mandryka wrote to his

(Continued on p. 3)

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

In the "Encyclopedia of U.S. Government Benefits" (1965) it states that, where Veterans' GI Life Insurance is concerned, the status of the program is: GI Life Insurance can no longer be issued except in a limited type of case.

We admit we did not know that. We were under the impression the Government was still issuing insurance to the new members of its Armed Forces. We do not doubt that this may come as news to many readers, too.

Now we can understand why there has been a noticeable increase in new UNA membership applications from servicemen. Also, the Ukrainian National Association has been getting mail from servicemen who ask many questions about types and amounts of insurance certificates currently available and the rates applicable to their respective ages.

Many Ukrainian American young fellows are already wearing uniforms and many more will join the ranks shortly. A large number of them, thinking ahead, will want substantial amounts of insurance to cover them while they are serving their country. When they learn that the UNA is now issuing 5 Year and 10 Year Term Insurance certificates, at very low rates, in amounts from $5,000 to $50,000, the UNA will be getting more mail from GIs than over before.

We wish to point out that the UNA, like any other organization dealing in insurance, considers each application carefully and that is particularly true of applications submitted by servicemen. When a risk rated substandard because of the applicant's occupation (pilot, for example), that applicant may be asked to pay more in dues than an applicant accepted on a standard basis. We are not trying to discourage applications from servicemen — we are merely pointing out that there may be an extra risk factor which must be considered.

Servicemen and Class 1A card holders should see the UNA branch officers or organizers in their local areas or, if this is not possible, should write directly to the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303. Please mention our column.

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We wish to take this opportunity to straighten out some misunderstandings. For instance, some UNA members continue to hold their matured endowment certificates and wonder why they have not received their checks. This happens frequently. The fact of the matter is that the UNA cannot make payments until the matured certificates are submitted for cancellation.

There are members who, instead of completing forms for changes of beneficiaries and submitting same, via their branch secretaries, to the Main Office for proper endorsement, make such changes in their certificates themselves and think they have done the right thing. We wish to stress that ANY certificate change must go through proper channels; otherwise there may be complications when claims are settled.

The UNA received a number of dividend checks, mostly from female members, complaining that the checks do not show their correct names. Well, in order to correct or change a name, the member must bring his or her certificate to the branch secretary and complete the proper form. The certificate and the form are sent to the UNA; the UNA corrects and returns the certificate and changes all of its current records. The next dividend check issued to the member will carry his or her correct name. Nothing can be done otherwise.

Speaking of dividend checks we wish to report that, as we had anticipated, branch secretaries returned a number of checks to the UNA because they do not have the addresses of the members whose names appear on the checks. The majority of these checks are made out to members who hold fully paid-up insurance certificates: since they no longer pay dues they lost contact with their branch secretaries. We urge all members who have paid-up insurance and who did not receive checks to get in touch either with their local UNA representatives or with the UNA Main Office.

SELECTED PROBLEMS FROM UKRAINIAN ONOMASTICS

(1)

By WOLODYMYR T. ZYLA

Comparing the achievements of Slavic onomastics with similar achievements of Western Europe, one finds that it is less developed and shows smaller results. The reason is that it progressed at a slower pace and not always attracted respected and serious scholars. Rapid development in its growth began to show after 1945 and in the Soviet Union not until 1955.

It is generally accepted by scholars that Slavic onomastics began in 1860. In this year in Vienna its founder, Franz Miklosich, published his monumental work, "Die Bildung der slavischen Personen-und Ortsnamen" (its second edition appeared in Heidelberg in 1927).

However, it seems that the beginning of Slavic onomastics can be traced to a much earlier date, namely to the publication of the work by Pamva Berynda **Leksykon slavenorosskyi, imen tolkovanie** (Slavo-Ruthenian Lexicon and Name Explanations) which was published in 1627 in Kiev. This lexicon was reprinted in 1961 by the Ukrainian Academy of Kiev, Philological Institute of Potebnia under the editorship of V.V. Nimchuk. Here we may quote one example of the interpretation of the name Andrew: "Andrej—muzhestven smilyi, namosniyshyi..." (courageous, bold, strongest). It is definitely a first attempt to explain names used by Slavs, especially by the Ukrainians, to whom Apostle Andrew belonged and among whom he lived and worked. These interpretations do not have a scholarly foundation, or deep philological explanations, but they constitute daring attempts with reasonably accurate explanations taken in some cases from other Slavic languages, or from Greek, Hebrew or Latin. Thus this lexicon deserves to be considered as a starting point in Slavic onomastics especially in the field of personal names.

In no case does this thesis undermine the foundations of Slavic onomastics It also does not belittle the importance of Miklosich whose works forever will remain the cornerstones in the development of Slavic personal and place names. The work by Miklosich proceeded in a different sphere; he gave Slavic onomastics a scholarly basis. Miklosich worked out an entire system of research and gave his criteria for name classification. For example, considering personal names he accepted their origin from the appelatives, or from the names which later became personal names. He considered Slavic personal names in general independent of their ethnic origin, which increased the value of his works and made them acceptable to all Slavic nations.

Miklosich's work was followed by a number of onomastic publications by German, Czech, Serb, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian scholars. They wrote about the development of Slavic Christian names and surnames. All this was a great achievement in the field of Slavic onomastics, but it contributed mostly to the field of philology. Scholars began to use names in order to explain the development of the language, especially its early stage which is well preserved in names

Let us now turn to the development and achievements of Ukrainian onomastics. The development of Ukrainian onomastics advanced slower and achieved smaller scholarly results than other Slavic nations. M. Semchyshyn in his article "Z doslidiv nad ukrainskym nazvoznavstvom" (Research in Ukrainian Onomastics), written in 1934, divided Ukrainian onomastics into two periods. The old period which lasted through the 19th century and at least through three decades of the 20th century is characterized by works produced by onomasts who were not specialists in philology. Their approach and treatment of surnames was ethnographical-heraldic and cultural-historical, devoted to the research of the meanings of surnames with little attention to problems of linguistics and phonology. Ivan Franko was the first Ukrainian scholar to treat Ukrainian names and surnames scientifically from the linguistic point of view. According to Semchyshyn the new period began with the works of V. Simovych and others who approached surnames as valuable linguistic and phonological materials. However, this division of Ukrainian onomastics does not truly represent its development. J. B. Rudnyckyj in his work "Ivan Franko As An Onomatologist" published in Louvain, 1956-1957 does not connect Ivan Franko with the old period, but considers him as a representative of the pioneer period of Ukrainian anthroponimics and toponimics.

Considering all the factors in the development of Ukrainian onomastics the following periodization of its growth and gradual expansion seems most adequate: (1) the preparatory period which lasted until Ivan Franko; (2) the pioneering period which continued until 1939 and (3) the modern period in which Ukrainian onomastics became more independent and more universal in its approach.

The preparatory period began in 1882 when A. Stepovych published in **Filologicheskie zapiski** (Philological Records) in Voronezh his "Zametka o proiskhozhdenii i sklonenii malorusskikh familiy" (Notes on the Origin and Declension of Little Russian Family Names). The author, having dealt briefly with the Ukrainian surname developed from the name of the father or the place of origin, also discussed the declension endings of the most common Ukrainian surnames He wrote: "The main person who supplies the name for the house, the family and all its members is the father. The family is distinguished from others by his name which may be individualized or used nominally. It may denote the occupation of the head of the family. Father Ivan, his wife "mother of the family" — Ivanykha, sometimes Ivanytsia, Kovalytsia."

As far as other members of the family are concerned, Stepovych motivates that "the daughter generally gets her name corresponding to her father's name: Ivanivna, Kovalivna, Yurevna." "The son in the higher social class under Russian influence is called Ivanovych. According to Ukrainian customs he is called Ivanenko, Stetsenko, Petrenko, Kovalenko."

Stepovych wrote with great pride about surnames with the suffix -enko. "This is a characteristic surname loved by Ukrainians and it forms their national distinguishing characteristic."

The basic work on Ukrainian surnames was written in the 19th century by N. F. Sumtsov" Malorusskiia familnyia prozvaniia" (Little Russian Surnames, 1885). For the first time an author attempted to compile a table of suffixes common to Ukrainian surnames. In all he listed thirty-four suffixes and gave two or three related examples of each. In addition and for the first time N.F. Sumtsov classified these surnames, dividing them into eleven different groups according to their origin and meaning.

In 1894 V. Shcherbyna wrote "K istorii malorusskikh familnykh prozvanii" (On the History of Little Russian Surnames) in which he further discussed surnames of 18th century commoners in addition to those examined by Sumtsov. Shcherbyna divided surnames into three groups: surnames of Kozaks and townsfolk who moved from the left bank of the Dnieper to the right; surnames of the nobility (shliakhta) and surnames of christened Jews. Thus to the study of surnames he introduced a new social approach which he consistently supported and developed.

New ideas were also projected into this field by Volodymyr Okhrymovych in his work "Pro silski prozvyshcha" (Village Surnames). His studies of the surnames of Ukrainian dwellers in the Carpathian Mountains were brought out according to five different systems by which the surnames were established: the maternal system; the system following the surname of the eldest family member; the individual system; the paternal system; and the place system based on the environment and occupation of the individual. Okhrymovych showed that these systems could appear in a pure form or in a form involving different combinations. He considered two types of surnames: "The dwellers of the mountains have double surnames: legal, by which they are registered in official register books, and village nicknames by which they call themselves. Not each dweller knew his legal surname, but nicknames were well known by all in the village."

(To be continued)

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

PANORAMA

— of the —

UKRAINIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

By HELEN PEROZAK SMINDAK

Jet tours to Ukraine are becoming more popular each year, judging by the number of citizens who are going abroad these days to visit the Old Country or take a look at the ancestral sod for the first time.

Some 35 Ukrainian-Americans took off July via Air India from Kennedy Airport in New York, the first contingent of two tours planned this summer by the Kowbasniuk Travel Agency. Escorted by tour conductors **Anthony Shumeyko** and **Gloria Smolen**, the Ukrainian tourists boarded their jet in a flurry of excitement and picture-taking.

The 22-day trip will include stops in Moscow, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev, Poltava, Bucharest and Vienna. A second starting August 30, will go by SAS and KLM Airlines to Warsaw, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev, Kaniv and Vienna. Both tours feature a Dnipro River trip to Kaniv to visit the gravemound of Taras Shevchenko.

A tour to Ukraine in September is planned by the Shipka Travel Agency of Parma, Ohio, to depart from New York September 7 via SAS jet. The 22-day tour includes Yalta, Lviv, Ternopil, Kiev, Kaniv, Moscow and Leningrad.

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WANTED: Ukrainian librarians employed in the field of Slavic and East European Studies in the United States and Canada, including archivists, bibliographers and information specialists.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of such persons is asked to notify **Peter Goy**, Slavic librarian at the City College of New York, who is the compiling editor of a Who's Who of Slavic and East European Studies librarians, from beginning professional librarians to senior personnel who have served in the field. The directory will be published by the Slavic and East European Subsection of the Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association.

Mr. Goy sent out questionnaires some months ago but has heard from only a handful of Ukrainians, although he knows that about 50% of librarians in the Slavic-East European Studies field are Ukrainian.

Recently returned from the American Library Association's annual convention, held this year in Detroit, Mr. Goy reports that some 20 Ukrainians from the U. S. and Canada took part in the proceedings, and that a Ukrainian, **Prof. Bohdan Wynar** of Denver, was named president-elect of the association's Slavic and East European Subsection.

The City College librarian collaborated with Prof. Ray Trautman of Columbia University and Beatriz Massa de Gil, librarian of the Bank of Mexico, in preparing an English-Spanish "Technical Dictionary of Librarianship," published in Mexico last year. The book was awarded third prize among the 10 top Mexican publications of 1964.

Mr. Goy expects another important assignment in the fall. In the meantime, however, he's mainly concerned with the task of compiling the directory of Slavic librarians, and with the listing of all Ukrainians who are Slavic librarians.

All Ukrainian librarians, then, return those questionnaires post haste to Mr. Goy. Any others who feel they may be eligible for inclusion in the directory may write to Mr. Goy in care of the City College Library, Room 201A, New York, N.Y. 10031.

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The deep, rich voice of Ukrainian-born **Glib Chandrowsky**, a basso profundo singer who has made choral and concert appearances all over the world, is heard on an LP recording released by the Chanson Distributing Company of Tomkins Cove, N. Y. The disk is dedicated to the memory of the renowned composer-conductor Alexander Koshetz, under whose musical guidance Mr. Chandrowsky studied as a young man.

In a review published June 30 by the Rockland County Journal-News, Mariruth Campbell writes that "the voice of Glib Chandrowsky plummets seven notes below the conventional bass range to expose the sonorous beauty of profundo singing."

The 45-minute recording, which Miss Campbell says is clear and unmarred and has "excellent" piano accompaniment by John Tostevin and G. Samuchka, ranges through a repertoire of folk songs, popular tunes and operatic works, mainly from Ukrainian scores. Also included are Jerome Kern's "Ol' Man River" and a turn-of-the-century favorite called "Bells of the Sea."

In 1919, Mr. Chandrowsky was sent abroad by the Ukrainian Department of Education. He appeared at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial in 1926, was often heard with Alfred Antonini's symphony orchestra on WOR-Radio (New York), toured with the Don Cossack Chorus and entertained with USO camp shows.

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The annual picnic is a summertime tradition that many clubs and organizations take great pleasure in observing, as do the members of UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., and their families. The UNA group gathered in scenic Armco Park on July 17 for the branch's annual frolic that included a sports program, games, singing and refreshments, writes Andrew Jula, UNA's Supreme Advisor.

Late in the evening, as parents and grandparents reluctantly rounded up youngsters and headed for home, the picnic committee issued these vital statistics: Attendance, 401 (including 131 children); weather, sunny and warm; atmosphere, fraternal; refreshments consumed, 600 ears of corn, 50 pounds of wieners (in 600 sauerkraut sandwiches) and 20 pounds of kobasa (in 200 sandwiches); concensus, a great picnic!

Winners of races and other contests were **Michael Prokopovich, Elizabeth Grazioli, Allen Cybak, Luba Muzaka, Robert Cybak, John Prokopovich, Joyce Prokopovich, John Sradomski Jr., Helen Cheddar, Mrs. Orysia Hladio, Joseph Sradomski, Peter Woloshyn, Gregory Grazioli, Mr. and Mrs. William Hladio, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheleheda** and **Mr. and Mrs. William Krokonko.**

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Ukrainian American orchestra leader **Russell Binert** and **Mrs. Binert**, who recently returned from a wedding trip to Europe, are making their home at 35-63 79th Street in Jackson Heights, N. Y., and Mr. Binert's popular orchestra is available as before to play for wedding receptions, picnics and dances.

Mrs. Binert, the former **Olga Chebotar**, is the daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Chebotar** of Astoria, L. I. Her husband, formerly a resident of Orange, N. J., is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Binert. The marriage was solemnized on May 8 by the **Very Rev. Orest Zasiybida** in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and a reception was held later at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Maid of honor for her sister was **Mary Chebotar** of Astoria, and the bridesmaids were **Joan Zolto**, Rahway, N. J., **Mrs. Olga Shilay**, Massapequa, L. I., and **Vera Kalpus**, Rego Park, N. Y.

The groom's brother-in-law, **Leo Zolto**, was best man, and the ushers were **George Chebotar** of Astoria, brother of the bride, **William Zurich** of Union, N. J., and **Oswaldo Plitka**, Manhattan.

Have an opinion to express? Write to "The Ukrainian Weekly." Give your name and address. We will withhold them upon request.

Ukrainian Artist Earns Degree In Italy

Oksana Lukaszewycz

FLORENCE, Italy.—Oksana Lukaszewycz, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Mrs. Natalie Lukaszewycz of Utica, N. Y., is the recipient of a Master of Arts degree from the Pius XII Institute of Fine Arts in Florence, Italy. The award was made in the course of commencement exercises at the Institute's luxurious Villa Schifanoia on Tuesday, July 15.

A Dean's List student at the Academy of Arts in Syracuse, N. Y., from which she graduated last year, Miss Lukaszewycz won a fellowship for advanced graduate studies at the Pius XII Institute in Florence, Italy. Within one short year she not only mastered Italian, but also completed both semesters of studies as an honor student, wrote her M.A. thesis, and gave an independent exhibit in one of the numerous Florentine art galleries as part of the required work for her degree.

An aspiring artist of considerable renown, Miss Lukaszewycz gave two independent exhibits prior to her departure for studies in Italy. Both the Ukrainian and American art-lovers had an opportunity to view her work at exhibits in Toronto (1963) and Syracuse (1964).

Before returning to the United States, Oksana plans to visit Rome, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, London and other European art centers.

Consular Convention Scored . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

disclosed that the Soviet Union does not maintain any consulate in the Western Hemisphere. "The acquiescence of the United States to Soviet consulates would set an obvious precedent that would soon find the Communist rulers in Moscow spreading their influence in Latin America by means of consular activities. What Latin American Government could refuse the request for a consulate after the leader of the Free World has extended this benefit to the rulers of the Kremlin?" Derwinski asked the House.

In stating that the consular convention, as it stands now, has no commercial value to the United States, Congr. Derwinski pointed out that "there are millions of Americans who have close relatives in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Arminia, Ukraine, Byelorussia and other non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union," but that "all Communist governments have shown a disrespect for property and inheritance rights of U. S. citizens." He said that "the failure to extract effective concessions or to obtain a guarantee of a change in policy by the USSR in this consular convention renders it meaningless in this area. The possibility of coercion, bribery, even blackmail are evident if Soviet officials have the freedom to roam throughout the United States."

Derwinski pointed out that the Soviet Union is aggressively engaged in aiding the Communist war effort in South Viet Nam and that Soviet-manned missiles are in North Viet Nam and presumably are responsible for shooting down American aircraft. "Evidently in return for direct Soviet involvement against our boys in Viet Nam, we will reward the Kremlin by permitting them to establish consulates in this country and, may I point out, grant their consular officials diplomatic immunity," he commented.

Concluding his remarks, Congr. Derwinski called attention to the National Captive Nations Committee's consistent appeals for open and honest hearings on the treaty. "I request that the Committee's appeals to Sen. Fulbright be printed as part of my remarks, followed by an incisive article written by the Committee's Chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, titled 'The Second Treaty of Moscow.'"

An Inspiring Work of Art

(Concluded from p. 2)

faithfull dog cut down by old age and buried in the shade of an apple tree which stands as a monument to the kind beast fidelity.

The highlight of the volume is the poem entitled "The Wanderer" which seeks to embrace the vissitudes of the entire humankind. In his preface to it the poet explains that "in its contents the poem presents a gallery of verbal images of the world from three perspectives: the past, the present, with a projection into future; a summa summarum of his life's experiences rendered on the basis of his own particularly formed historiosophy rhythmically expressed." If the poem were not so tensely compressed in thought and concept, one might compare it easily enough to Dante's **Divina Comedia** which likewise embraces the Florentine's poet's world in all its aspects.

In "The Wanderer," as if in a philisophic travelogue, we wander from continent to continent, and from country to country, regarding each of which the poet imparts his sundry ideas, both political and philosophical. And so, Africa he conceives as a dormant volcano whose entrails contain the destiny of future generations. All of Asia is teeming with terrible dangers. To follow further the trend of his thought prosaically,—there was a time when dignity and honour prevailed. Now the laws of the jungle are beginning to assert themselves. How easy it is to reduce humanity to the state of barbarity and to cast man into savagery hundreds of years back, but how much more difficult is it to erect a state of Liberty and Order and not to allow it to be subjected to the lawlessness of men become brutish...

Where, then, to turn for help in order to avert that ominous peril? As he concludes this poem, Mandryka considers the U.S.A. He condemns it for utter materialism and dissoluteness, but admits that it is neverthless a vigorous land of Freedom with the strongest potentiality to prevent the West from going the way of Roman Empire. In its might, it appears from his Epilogue, lies the hope of salvation of Western civilization.

C. H. Andrusyshen
University of Saskatchewan

Miss Keybida Prepares for Tennis Tournament

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Andrea Marie Keybida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida, Maplewood, N. J., has completed her first year at Montclair State College, Montclair, N. J. where she is majoring in mathematics. She was named to the Dean's Honor List in both the first and second semesters attaining an overall average of 3. 62.

Andrea played in the number one spot on the Montclair tennis team and won all her matches handily: Paterson State, 6-0, 6-0; Douglass College, 6-2, 6-0; Trenton State, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4; Drew University, 6-1, 6-4. She was invited to play in the New Jersey State College Invitational Tourney at Trenton State College, where she won the first round, 6-1, 6-0, but lost in the second round 5-7, 4-6 after a two-hour battle. In the Ukrainian Sports Club (Eastern Division) Tennis Tournament at "Soyuzivka" during the weekend of July 17th and 18th, she won the women's championship by sores of 6-2, 6-0 and 6-0, 6-0.

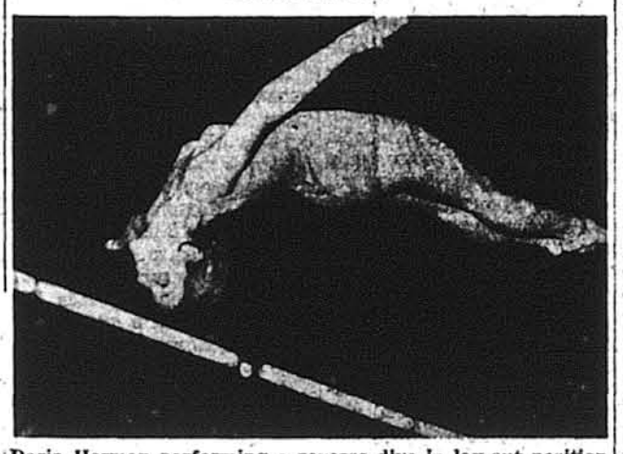
Andrea is preparing for the annual Labor Day Tennis Tournament at "Soyuzivka" where she has won the Junior championship five years in a row and has placed 2nd and 3rd in the women's division.

She has been active in community work and has accepted a part-time position as sports director at the YWCA East Orange, N.J., in the fall.

Andrea's brother, Robert, a participant in all the sports programs at "Soyuzivka" and at Columbia High School, is entering Rutgers University in September where he will prepare for a dental career. All are members of UNA Branch 322.

A CHAMPION IN THE MAKING

Daria Herman Is Olympics Oriented



Daria Herman performing a reverse dive in lay-out position during a championship meet.

By ELIAS A. LUCYK

WALLINGFORD, Pa. — Circa 1955, a cute little blonde, all of 6 years old, is dancing up a storm (or better yet a swift "Kolomyika") and real good too. Bedecked in her spotlessly perfect and beautiful costume, she cavorts like she was born doing the Ukrainian folk dances. These dances have had a profound and lasting affect on the life of Daria Herman of Nether Providence Township, Delaware County, Pa., a life-long member of UNA Branch 237 in Chester, Pa.

Transferring the split second timing, perfect coordination and precise reflexes from the Kozachok, the Hopak, and the Kateryna to the one-meter, three-meter and ten-meter diving boards and platform, you have one of the many stories of the ubiquitous Miss Herman.

Makes Headlines

The Delaware County "Daily Times" reports, "Daria Herman, if she continues at her present pace, will realize her designs on the 1968 Olympics." The "Times" headlined its story in two colums, "DARIA HERMAN EYES OLYMPICS."

Beginning at the Wallingford Swim Club, and now in her sixth year of competition, the 16-year-old Miss Herman has captured first place on the one-meter and second place on the three-meter board in the Women's Division of the Middle Atlantic AAU Division Championships held at the Delaware County Suburban Swim Club, which she represents in competition.

She has appeared on locally and nationally televised programs, including ABC's Wide World of Sports.

Having finished fourth for the ten-meter platform and the three-meter board in the Eastern Nationals, held in Philadelphia, the Suburbanite was looking to the Women's Nationals, being held at Toledo, Ohio, later this summer. Her desire may be impeded Behind the veneer of athletic precision, is a calculator-computor type brain, which has landed her in Cornell University's Advance Placement Program this summer, and final examinations may interfere with the Women's Nationals.

Wants To Be M. D.

With Cornell sponsoring a women's swimming team for the second year, this aspiring young and pretty M.D. to be, has her eye on that institution and the reputedly excellent pre-med course (her first consideration.)

Miss Herman's propensity in acquiring straight A's in studies, holding offices in clubs and classes at Nether Providence High School, and being a life guard at the Wallingford Swim Club, has also won her a membership in the National Honor Society. All these accomplishments are no deterrants to her diving.

"Diving is not mechanical, it is mind over matter," says this comely modern day Jane, "and it requires great concentration." This truism comes highly qualified from the ten-meter tower platform (32½ feet up), from a lass who has scored 8½ out of ten, which is the highest score possible. Scoring is based on the degree of difficulty, performance on the board, height and distance from the board.

No Soft Landing

Coming off the tower platform is no small feat. To quote Miss Herman, "when you're traveling about 60 miles an hour, soft water is anything but soft. The impact is so great that it can break your neck." To any skeptics about impact, she has had black eyes and bruises to dispel any delusions.

Daria's parents, Stephen and Nell Herman, still whip up a real terrific "Kolomyika" which was the focal point of their meeting and courting, a few years ago. Then there are Michael and Maryann Herman, her uncle and aunt of New York, who need no introduction in dancing circles.

Any doubt about the affect of the Ukrainian folk dances is hereby dispelled. It could be that is why she is up there on the tower platform

SPORTS SCENE

BY OLEH ZWADIUK

Poles Beat Dukla, Take ISL Soccer Cup

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Polonia Bytom of Poland became the new American Challenge Cup holder when they tied Dukla of Czechoslovakia, 1-1, last Wednesday before a crowd of 14,373 at Downing Stadium, Randalls Island. Polonia won the first match 2-0 last Sunday which gave them a 3-1 total in points for the two-game final series.

The story in this year's International Soccer League competition, especially in the cup playoffs, is Polonia. It was thought, at the start of the season, that the little-known Polish club had no chance to win the sectional championship much less the American Challenge Cup.

In its five years of competition in the ISL, Dukla established a reputation of invincibility. Until last Sunday, when Polonia upset the Czechs 2-0, they were never beaten here. Dukla had won 15 games and tied 4.

In 1961, competing in regular section play, Dukla had a 6-0-1 record and won both games against Everton of England for the American Challenge Cup. In 1962, the Czech side retained the cup playing to a 1-1 tie and a 2-1 victory over America of Brazil. In 1963 it had the same record against West Ham United of England and last year they defeated Zaglebie of Poland 3-1 and 1-1.

Speed, Agility, Drive

With that record it was hard to believe that the Poles would be a match for the Czechs. As the first game got underway last Sunday Dukla was a much superior team in the opening minutes, but slowly the Polish booters found themselves and, utilizing tremendous speed and agility with which they overcame all opposition in the second section, scored two goals to win the first game.

It was unbelievable, but nevertheless very true, the famous Dukla with its methodical play, excellent technique, fell to a small but very determined eleven.

Ironically, the two goals came as a result of fouls committed by the Czech defensive stars, Ladislav Novak and Jiri Cadek. The first was committed at the 14-minute mark of the second half. In an attempt to clear the ball from the danger zone Novak fouled one of the Polish players. Center forward Jan Banas took the kick, it was momentarily stopped but he raced through the defense and kicked in the rebound for the goal.

Indirect Kick

The second marker was also a free kick from some 20 yards out. It was an indirect kick which meant that two players of the Polish team had to touch the ball. Inside right Norbert Pogrzeba pushed the ball to Polonia's star left halfback Ryszard Grzegorczyk who then sent a sizzler into the Czech goal. The ball actually hit the post but bounced in for the score.

Then came the final game last Wednesday. Dukla was first to score at the 6-minute mark when inside right Josef Vacenovsky dribbled down the right side of the field and sent a bullet past Polonia's goalie Edward Szymkowiak. With the new system where goal average did not count, all Dukla had to do was to hold off the Poles until the overtime and then score another goal.

But Polonia came through once again. At the 23-minute mark outside left Jerzy Jozwiak trapped a pass from center forward Jan Banas and dashed through the Czech defense to tie the game at 1-1.

As the game was nearing its final moments Dukla was completely outclassed. They just could not get control of the ball long enough to start an effective drive for the goal, and whenever they did get close enough it was usually too late to do any good. Dukla obviously needed a miracle to retain the cup, but miracles just don't happen very often on a soccer field.

UKRAINIAN DAY
— in —
NASSAU COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
Sunday, August 29, 1965
at SALISBURY PARK (East Meadow—Westbury)

- DIVINE LITURGY: 10 A.M. Orthodox — 11 A.M. Catholic
- FOLK FESTIVAL (All N.Y. World's Fair Performers) — Osenenko Dancers, St. Vladimir's Church, Hempstead — Iskra (Plast) Dancers, Roman Petrina — St. Vladimir's Choir (Hempstead), Stephen Marusevich — New Dance Ukraine (Brooklyn), Ted Carpluk.
- Rock & Roll Group — The Four Dimensions
- Games — Dancing — Picnic Tables — Barbecue Grills

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УКРАЇНЦІ над ПАЦИФІКОМ

РІК L СЕРПЕНЬ 1965 Ч. 3.

ДВА СТОРІЧЧЯ

Узраїнці над Пацифіком стоять напередодні двох великих подій, які можуть і мусять стати переломовими в справі пожвавлення нашого культурного і громадсько - національного життя на Заході ЗДА. Обидві події послужать іспитом нашої зрілости як організованої маси українців, хоч кожна з тих подій має своє окреме значення і зміст. Факт, що ми згадуємо про обидві події одночасно, пояснюється лише тим, що вони мусять відбутися в цьому самому році, і як одна, так і друга, мусять стати доказом нашої спільної праці в підготовці до них. Мова про відзначення сторіччя з дня народження Великого Українця-Соборника Слуги Божого Митрополита Андрея Шептицького і сторіччя першого поселенця - українця в Америці о. Агапія Гончаренка.

Справа відзначення сторіччя з дня народження Митрополита А. Шептицького вже віддавна є актуальною в Лос Анджелесі. Ще в кінці минулого року тут зорганізувався спеціяльний Комітет для цієї мети під головуванням д-ра М. Плаксія. Заплянована програма місячних доповідей про життя і діяльність Слуги Божого Андрея виконується точно, зміст доповідей, що їх виголошують різні доповідачі, — це зразки студій усього життя Митрополита Шептицького у всіх його аспектах. На доповіді приходить все більше слухачів, у тому числі й православних українців. А 25-го червня ц. р. Комітет скликав нараду представників усіх церковних і світських організацій Лос Анджелесу, щоб опрацювати плян переведення кульмінаційної точки програми Комітету — вельми імпозантної імпрези в честь Слуги Божого Андрея, що має відбутися в залі УКО 12 грудня 1965 року. На цій імпрезі мають бути, крім найвищих українських церковних і громадських достойників, чільні американці з церковного, культурно-мистецького і політичного світу. До участи в мистецькій частині врочистости будуть запрошені найкращі сили американської України. Готуються монументальні публікації про Митрополита А. Шептицького в англійській мові для чужинців. А найголовніше — робляться заходи, щоб відзначення сторіччя Великого Українця було справою не лише українців - католиків, а Митрополита Андрея — це втілення справжнього Українця - Соборника, він належить всім українцям. І треба сказати, православні українці Лос Анджелесу, в тому числі і священики, вже заманіфестували свою солідарність з відзначенням сторіччя пам'яті Митрополита Шептицького та підтримку в переведенні запланованої врочистости. Нарада від 25 червня ц. р. — це практичний початок ділової праці над влаштуванням імпрези. Нема сумніву, імпреза 12 грудня буде однією з найповажніших імпрез на Заході ЗДА за всю історію нашого поселення над Пацифіком.

Щождо іншого сторіччя — першого українця-поселенця в Америці о. Агапія Гончаренка, то ця справа ще не зрушена як слід з місця. А тим часом 1965 рік — це рік о. А. Гончаренка, нам, його теперішнім землякам, не вільно про те забувати.

Уже давненько загальні річні збори Відділу УНСоюзу поставили на порядок денний справу організації здвигу - зустрічі українців Західнього Побережжя Америки, що мала б відбутися під знаком о. Агапія Гончаренка, який сто літ тому перший поселився в Каліфорнії. Як відомо, могила о. Агапія знаходиться в селі „Україна" біля м. Гайвард, Каліфорнія, і ту оселю треба за всяку ціну викупити, щоб створити на тому місці нашу пам'ятку. Існує спеціяльний комітет, невтомні ентузіясти збереження пам'яти о. Агапія, а серед них найвідданіший цій ідеї проф. Ф. Луців. Живуть ще далекі родичі о. Гончаренка, яких треба розшукати. Ведуться заходи перед місцевою владою та різні акції, які в кінцевому результаті мусять довести до того, що ми матимемо землю, по якій ходив, в печерах якої молився о. Агапій — перший поселенець і щирий син до самозречення український патріот, батько еміграції в ЗДА.

Ще не відомо, коли, де й як відбудеться, чи ні, здвиг-зустріч українців Заходу ЗДА під знаком пам'яти о. Агапія Гончаренка в сотуючицю його поселення в Америці. Але, навіть, коли б такого здвигу - зустрічі не відбулося, відзначення сторіччя цієї великої події мусить бути в цьому році. І цією справою мусить зайнятися Лос Анджелес — найбільша західня метрополія в тісній співпраці з іншими місцями з-над Пацифіку. Відповідний комітет мусить негайно пов'язатися з ентузіястами викупу землі о. Гончаренка і гуртками - комітетами, що існують в інших містах Заходу ЗДА. У залі УКОсередку Лос Анджелесу мусить відбутися величава імпреза не лише для українців, пороблені відповідні заходи щодо підтримки акції створення пам'ятки про першого поселенця, виголошені розвідки - доповіді про життя і діяльність о. Агапія, публікації і т. п.

Сторіччя від дня народження Великого Українця Слуги Божого Митрополита Андрея Шептицького, що був католицького віроісповідання, і сторіччя першого українського поселенця в Америці о. Агапія Гончаренка, що був православного віроісповідання, — це два сторіччя, відзначення яких буде також маніфестацією братської солідарности українців обох віровизнань.

Іван Овечка

У 50-ліття УСС

Сан Франсіско, Каліф. — Заходом Відділу УНСоюзу 1-го травня ц. р. д-р В. Оренчук виголосив доповідь на тему: „Історія Українських Січових Стрільців". Доповідач говорив про історичні підстави до формації Січових Стрільців, про УСС, як австрійську військову частину, та про УСС, як самостійну військову частину. Доповідь відбулася в приміщеннях української православної церкви, де учасників сходин привітав голова Церковного Комітету С. Паньків, а сходинами керував проф. Т. Лукач. Після доповіді присутні ставили доповідачеві ряд питань та висловлювали свої завваги. Вечір пройшов у товариській гутірці при перекусці, приготовленій Сестрицтвом УП-Церкви. Між присутніми переведено збірку на потреби тієї церкви.

СВЯТО МАТЕРІ

Лос Анджелес, Каліф. — 9-го травня 1965 р. силами дітей українознавчих шкіл у цьому місті відбулися врочистості, присвячені Матері. Рідна Школа, що існує в приміщеннях української католицької церкви, влаштувала Свято Матері в Народному Домі УКО, а парафіяльна школа при парафії св. Андрія Первозванного — у своїй церковній залі. Участь у програмах обох імпрез брали виключно діти тих шкіл під керівництвом учителів та батьківських комітетів при школах.

„УКРАЇНЦІ НАД ПАЦИФІКОМ"
Редагує: Іван Овечко
Адреса:
Iwan Owechko, 3362 California St., Huntington Park, Cal.

ІСТОРИЧНІ ДАНІ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ЗАХОДУ ЗДА

ВІД РЕДАКЦІЇ: Українці над Пацифіком відносно недавно почали творити історію Заходу Америки, хоч окремі перші поселенці українського роду якраз сюди звернули свою увагу досить давно. На цьому місці радо друкуватимемо окремі дані, які пізніше послужать допоміжним матеріялом для наших істориків українського Заходу ЗДА. Історичні дані подаватимемо не в хронологічному порядку, а окремими статтями з різних періодів, залежно від отриманих матеріялів.

УКРАЇНСЬКА КАТОЛИЦЬКА ЦЕРКВА В САН ФРАНСІСКО

Протягом останніх 60 років українські родини переїжджали зі східніх стейтів Америки на захід, де кращі умовини праці і тепліший клімат. Тут вони не знаходили ані своїх церков, ані товариств, тож приставали до парохій латинського обряду або губилися в чужинним оточенні.

З напливом нової еміграції до Сан Франсіска та околиць почало творитися нове громадське життя, поставали нові організації, новоприбулі почали гуртуватися з давніше прибулими, і так у Сан Франсіско віджило українське громадське життя, якого довгими роками не було.

Українці католики спільно почали старатися створити для себе українську католицьку парохію. У той час найближчою україн. католицькою парохією була парохія в Лос Анджелесі, віддаленім 450 миль від Сан Франсіска. На Великдень 1951 року вже покійний тепер о. Микола Винницький із Лос Анджелесу перший раз відправив Службу Божу з нашім обряді для українців Сан Франсіска; та Служба Божа відбулася в церкві японської місійної станиці св. Франца Ксаверія.

Від того самого року, почавши з осени, кожної третьої неділі о. Константин Бердар, парох із Лос Анджелесу, приїжджав до Сан Франсіска, щоб відправити Службу Божу. Так постала наша Місійна Станиця в Сан Франсіско, яку протягом 6 літ обслуговував о. К. Бердар. Він також дав почин організації курсів українознавства для наших найменших, не пов'язуючи школи з церквою, щоб дати можливість учащати до тієї школи дітям усіх інших віровизнань. Школа існувала довгі роки і принесла найбільше користи нашій молоді. Пізніше постало ще кілька шкіл чи курсів навчання української мови, але ті мали коротку діяльність.

Із-за неприсутности тут постійного пароха був створений церковний комітет, завданням якого було приготовляти різні підприємства, позідомляти вірних про відправи та підшукувати наших новоприбуваючих людей, включаючи їх в членство нашої місії. Прибутки з різних підприємств складалися на фонд придбання приміщення для церкви або каплиці.

У червні 1957 року рішенням Архиєпископського Ординаріяту у Філядельфії створено тут самостійну українську католицьку парохію. Першим душпастирем став о. д-р Андрій Микита. Але з приходом нового душпастиря та щонедільними відправами та Службами Божими у свята японська місійна станиця мала труднощі у виконуванні своїх власних обов'язків. Треба було якнайскорше шукати за відповідним приміщенням. О. д-р А. Микита в супроводі своїх парохіян почав відвідувати наші родини, вияснюючи їм потребу купна власного приміщення, а рівночасно розпочато збірку на ту ціль. У той час тільки 20 родин заявили свою згоду нести тягар з набуттям власного дому, але щоб таки була власна церква та Богослуження в своїм ріднім обряді. По двох місяцях шукання закуплено дім, який самі вірні переробили на каплицю та залю для сходин, імпрез і т. д.

22 грудня 1957 р. відбулося посвячення церкви, яка прийняла собі назву Непорочного Зачаття Пречистої Діви Марії. Церковне життя нашої католицької громади почало розвиватися, а в липні 1958 р. тут відбувся СоборчикЗахідного Деканату, на якому був присутній покійний Митрополит Константин Богачевський. Це були його перші відвідини Сан Франсіска, і з цієї нагоди посадник міста Дж. Крістофер вручив йому ключі до міста.

Залею при церкві, відновленою силами парохіян, почали користуватися місцеві організації, як Відділ УККА, Відділ УНСоюзу та СУА, які влаштовували там свої місячні сходини, доповіді та імпрези. Ще й по сьогоднішній день багато організацій користуються цим приміщенням, яке відпускається їм безкоштовно та в якому ведеться здебільшого громадське життя нашої громади.

Але Управа парохії і сам о. д-р А. Микита присвячують свій час не тільки церковним справам, а й громадським. Церковні відправи з нагоди роковин 22 Січня, Листопадового Свята, Свята Героїв, як також з нагоди роковин смерти наших чільних провідників, влаштування імпрез разом з іншими організаціями, як УНСоюз, СУА, ООЧСУ і т. п. Однією з дуже вдалих імпрез, що мала великий успіх, була мистецька виставка, яка відбувалася протягом двох тижнів у березні 1963 р. Виставку відвідало багато чужинців, які не могли налюбуватися нашими мистецькими здобутками. Під час виставки були виголошені чотири доповіді в англійській мові: „Комунізм в Україні" (доповідач — д-р В. Оренчук), „Українська культура з перспективах" (проф. Т. Лукач), „Українська архитектура" (С. Мрозівський), „Переслідування Української Церкви" (д-р В. Дроздяк). С. Мрозівський виготовив в англійській мові друковані пояснення, що їх роздано присутнім, про нашу різьбу, писанки, вишивання та килими. Також усі доповіді були поширені серед присутніх на письмі. Серед відвідувачів виставки були американські мистці, журналісти, архитекти, вчителі, священики, монахині, друкарі і т.д. Привітальні телеграми прийшли від посадника міста Дж. Крістофера та губернатора стейту Е. Бравна. З нагоди виставки були замітки в місцевій англомовній пресі.

У липні того ж року відвідав нашу парохію Преосвященний Кир Ярослав Габро, який також отримав ключі до міста від посадника Сан Франсіско. Ця візитація відбулася зовсім в інших обставинах, ніж візитація Преосв. Митроп. К. Богачевського: тоді парохія була в стадії організації, переобтяжена великим заборгуванням, а при цій візитації все вже сплачене завдяки організаційним здібностям пароха о. д-ра А. Микити та співпраці вірних парохіян.

Окрему увагу треба присвятити церковному бюлетеню, що виходить місячно під назвою: „Український Піонер" і заслужив собі признання цілої спархії в Америці. Об'єм його доходить часом до 20-ти сторінок з гарно оформленою обкладинкою, а тираж — 500 прим.

Крім всієї цієї праці о. д-р А. Микита часто відправляє Богослуження в нашому обряді для вірних латинського обряду в їхніх церквах, для народних католицьких шкіл, університетів та лицарів Колюмба. Час від часу дає доповіді для чужинців про наш обряд, нарід та його боротьбу за визволення. Виступає також в місцевій телевізії.

У липні 1963го року переведено в церкві та в приміщеннях поправки, пофарбовано будинок із-зовні та каплицю зсередини, відновлено залю й інші приміщення. Це все зроблено при допомозі кількох одиниць та самого пароха і таким чином заощаджено понад $5 000. Сьогодні всі приміщення вже замалі для потреб нашої громади, і вірні застановляються над тим, щоб у короткому часі почати нове діло — будову нової церкви та приміщень, які задовольнили б потреби нашої громади. Сама церква сьогодні вже виплачена, існує також фонд будови нової церкви, на який два роки тому покійний Дмитро Дучинський, місцевий український діяч, перед своєю смертю пожертвував $2 000 (крім того — $1 000 на УККА й $1 000 на залишенців в Европі). Тут також варто пригадати, що купно теперішнього об'єкту уможливив своєю пожертвою ще в 1957-му році п. Панько Семків, давши на ту ціль — $3.000.

На протязі останніх років при парохії ведеться навчання української мови (учитель — С. Мрозівський) та релігії (панна М. Іськів). Вірні парохії живуть порозкидані в радіюсі до ста миль від центру скупчення.

Ярослав Блищак

У ЧЕСТЬ ГЕРОЇВ УКРАЇНИ

САН ФРАНСІСКО, Кал.

Українська католицька церква (парох — о. д-р А. Микита), Відділ Союзу Українок (голова — Ольга Чато) та Відділ Організації Оборони Чотирьох Свобід України (голова — Я. Блищак) спільно влаштували святочні сходини, присвячені пам'яті героїв України. Імпреза відбулася 16 травня 1965 р. в залі католицької парохії. Вранці ще перед сходинами у церкві були відправлені Свята Літургія і Панахида за полягглих героїв, а на сходинах панна Роксана Оренчук і пані Ольга Чато виголосили відповідні промови в честь героїв України.

У мистецькій частині свята була збірна деклямація („Україна" — слова Миколи Вереса, муз. Миколи Лисенка), в якій взяли участь: Ярослав Блищак, мол., Марія Жарська, мол., Люба Жарська, Ольга Потрогош, Роман Оренчук та Христина Блищак. Музичний супровід був у руках пані Марії Жарської.

ЛОС АНДЖЕЛЕС, Кал.

30 травня 1965 р., у залі народного дому УКОсередку відбулося Свято Героїв з відмінною від інших подібних свят програмою. Справа в тому, що на терені Лос Анджелесу живуть кілька бувших вояків Армії УНР та інших українських військових з'єднань, що колись брали активну участь у Визвольних Змаганнях нашого народу за волю, самостійність і соборність України: полк. Григорій Маслівець, майор Микола Старовійт, сотн. Амбросій Вусик, четар УГА Омелян Тишовницький, як також УСС з 1914 р. хорунж. Андрій Прокопович. Усі вони, крім останнього, нагороджені недавно Урядом УНР — Грамотою і Воєнним Хрестом. Нагороджений також покійний нині майор Петро Шмалій. А хорунж. А. Прокопович нагороджений окремою відзнакою УСС. Щоб удекорування цих живих учасників Визвольних Змагань пройшло імпозантно, церемонію вручення Грамот і Хрестів переведено під час Свята Героїв цього року. Згідно з існуючим законом УНР, Воєнний Хрест передається з покоління в покоління, як реґалію, тому нагороду, призначену покійному майорові П. Шмалію, отримав його син Юрій.

Четар УГА інж. О. М. Тишовницький, як Голова ОбВУА (Відділ Лос Анджелес), вручив нагороду найстаршому віком і військовим стажем — УССові хорунж. А. Прокоповичу, а цей останній — всім іншим, починаючи від найстаршого ранґою полк. Г. Маслівця і кінчаючи молодим Юрієм Шмалієм. Церемонія вручення нагород пройшла надзвичайно імпозантно. Ось що пише з цього приводу Голова ОбВУА інж. Тишовницький у листі до редакції:

„...Переведення тих удекорувань відбулося в гарний взірцевий і достойний спосіб, що зворушив не тільки удекорованих, а й зібрану на залі публіку..."

Американський і український національні гимни виконувала пані Леся Кириленко - Вахнянин, а в програмі свята були деклямації (Євгенія Грінвальдт, Борис Грінвальдт, учениця Калина Гірка, брати Захарчуки — Роман, Богдан, Володимир, Івась), співи (Євгенія Грінвальдт, брати Захарчуки і вперше на сцені УКО в Лос Анджелесі Тріо Полтавчанок у складі: Лідія Ємець, Галина Білоус і Зінаїда Романюк). Усім їм акомпаніювала Леся Кириленко - Вахнянин, а братам Захарчукам — Іриней Угрин-Ерін. Воєнні Хрести на вишиваному рушникові тримала маленька Лідуся Василин. Декорації (воїн княжої доби на коні на фоні тризуба) — Б. Гірка при допомозі Р. Олексишина. Ред. Іван Овечко був майстром церемонії на тому святі.

І. Ф.

Українське жіноцтво за працею

62-й Відділ Союзу Українок у Сан Франсіско невеликий, але свідомий своїх завдань на еміграції Відділ носить ім'я Віри Бабенко й активно працює серед нашої громади. Якщо взяти до уваги, що окремі члени Відділу живуть на віддалі 50-80 миль від міста, то тим більше належиться признання для цього гуртка свідомого жіноцтва, що розуміє вартість і вагу організації, та своїм скромним вкладом праці спричиняється до загального добра української справи й її популяризації.

Недавно відбулися загальні річні збори Відділу, на яких секретар п-ні С. Кісь подала звіт з діяльности за минулий рік. З нього довідуємось, що Відділ улаштував низку імпрез: Свято Українських Жінок - Героїнь, День Матері та відзначив 20-ліття існування журналу „Наше Життя". Для наших найменших влаштовано Гостину Св. Миколая з роздачею подарунків та ін.

Відділ СУА співпрацював з місцевими українськими організаціями та підтримував зв'язки з обома українськими церквами, католицькою і православною.

Голова Відділу п-ні Оля Чато подякувала всім членам за співпрацю та закликала до дальше посиленої праці в нашій організації та старатися приєднати до Відділу всіх тих свідомих українських жінок, що ще є поза рамцями нашої жіночої організації.

Присутні члени переобрали стару Управу Відділу і на черговий рік, зробивши лише незначні пересунення у функціях. На голову Відділу переобрано Олю Чато. Заст. голови — Оля Таксдел, секретар — С. Підгірна, скарбник — О. Шраєр, культ.-осв. реф. — Я. Оренчук. Контрольна Комісія: Н. Каменецька, С. Кісь, М. Шабатура.

Ярослава Оренчук

СПАЛИЛИ „МОРҐЕДЖ"

Лос Анджелес, Каліф. — Парафіяни Української Православної Церкви Св. Володимира (наст. — о. Петро Маєвський) у неділю, 13-го червня 1965 р. мали свято спалення „морґеджу", останню рату якого сплачено, ліквідувавши заборгованість за побудову нової церкви.

ПРОФЕСІЙНА СИЛА НАШОЇ ГРОМАДИ

Сан Франсіско, Каліф. — За 20 миль від Сан Франсіско в невеликій, але прекрасній місцевості Пельо Алто живуть на пенсії пп. Степан і Володомор Тимошенки, кол. професори Стенфордського університету. Степан Тимошенко, професор механіки, осягнув міжнародну славу своєю друкованою працею з механіки, і вона сьогодні є підручником навчання у всіх американських університетах. Йому вже понад 80 літ, і він кожного року виїжджає на відпочинок до Швайцарії. Його брат Володимир є більше знаний українській спільноті внаслідок своєї участи в українській науці. Він теж був довголітнім професором у Стенфордському університеті як економік, член обох наших найвищих наукових установ, колишній учасник нашої визвольної боротьби. Йому понад 70 років. Обидва брати належать до старшої ґенерації, до Америки приїхали з Европи у 20-их роках.

До молодшої ґенерації належить п. Тарас Лукач, професор стейтового університету в Сан Хозе, який прибув сюди біля 1950 р., і д-р Володимир Оренчук, викладач у Санта Клара університеті. Проф. Лукач викладає тут вже три роки і пильно дбає про доповнення бібліотеки українікою, очолює відділ УНСоюзу й активно допомагає громаді своїми цікавими доповідями. Д-р Оренчук вже сім літ працює в згаданому університеті, де є викладачем і бібліотекарем. Поза професійною працею бере участь у зібраннях з політичними доповідями, що їх виголошує в університеті, пропагуючи добре ім'я України. Його дискусійний двобій на студентському форумі з Керенським був поважним успіхом. Доповідаючи кожного року в Інституті Дослідження Комуністичної Доктрини, викриває справжнє обличчя Москви. Активно співпрацює з нашою громадою, виголошуючи доповіді на українські теми.

У Каліфорнійському університеті (Дейвіс, Каліф.) викладають д-р Яків Шумелда та проф. Володимир Гуцул, довголітній професор Каліфорнійського університету в Берклей, Каліф.

У Сан Франсіско мають свої ординації д-ри Юрій і Надія Сороківські, які також своїми пожертвами допомагають нашій громаді. Починає свою лікарську практику в Сан Франсіско також д-р Леонід Каменецький.

З нашої молодшої ґенерації маємо тут інженерів — Богдан Морозівський, Зенон Зубрицький, В. Меґоцький, які працюють в електронічній індустрії, що тут дуже розвинена, а інж. Ярко Дячій — у будівельній.

До професіоналістів, що народилися вже тут, належать д-р Володимир Дроздяк, який уже 13 літ веде тут дентистичну канцелярію, і д-р Володимир Крежанівський, який очолює фармацевтичне підприємство в Саннівейл. Перший вірно служить українському народові своєю відданістю рідній церкві. Він разом з о. д-ром А. Микитою зорганізував і очолює Церковний Комітет і виконує ролю дяка в церкві. Ніхто так гарно не співає Апостола, як він, хоч у повсякденному житті майже не користується рідною мовою. І д-р Крежанівський співає в церкві, хоч із-за частих поїздок професійного характеру не може більше уділити часу громадській праці. Він спеціяліст по виробу ліків, популярний між нами й американцями своїми науковими доповідями.

У лісовій індустрії працює інж. Данило Марчишин, активний у громадському житті, Голова Комітету Поневолених Націй у Сан Франсіско.

Відносно невелика українська колонія у Сан Франсіско, але, як бачимо, вже має поважну кількість своїх професійних сил, які ростуть з кожним днем. Та й тут згадані, можливо, ще не всі за браком повних даних про них, про що писатимемо іншим разом.

Я. Б.

КОРОТКІ ВІСТІ

РОКОВИНИ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ДЕРЖАВНОСТИ

Сан Франсіско, Каліф. (Я. Б.) — Недавно створений Відділ ООЧСУ в Сан Франсіско почав видавати „Інформативний Листок" на циклостилі. Вийшло досі три числа. 11-го липня заходами цього Відділу відбулися святочні сходини для відзначення роковин проголошення відновлення Української Державности Актом 30 червня 1941 року, на яких доповідав п. Ярослав Блищак.

В ПОШАНУ СЛУГИ БОЖОГО МИТР. АНДРЕЯ ШЕПТИЦЬКОГО

Лос Анджелес, Каліф. — Ювілейний Комітет для вшанування сторіччя з дня народження Слуги Божого Митрополита Андрея Шептицького при Українській Католицькій Парохії Рождества Пресвятої Діви Марії влаштував чергову місячну доповідь (7-му) на тему: „Митрополит Шептицький під большевицькою і німецькою окупаціями". Доповідь виголосив інж. Ол. Скробко 20-го червня 1965 :. Заплянковано ще 5 доповідей, а на закінчення року відбудеться велика імпреза в домі УКО з пошану Великого Митрополита. У підготовці й переведенні імпрези візьмуть участь всі існуючі в Лос Анджелесі церковні (православні і католицькі) і світські організації і установи.

ПОМЕР ПІОНЕР УНСОЮЗУ НА ЗАХОДІ

Лос Анджелес, Каліф.. — 15 червня 1965 р. о год. 2-ій пополудні після тяжкої нетуги й операції упокоївся на 74-му році життя один із трьох найстарших союзівців у Лос Анджелесі, кількалітній член Надзірної Ради УКОсередку, заст. голови Відділу УНС в минулому році, один із перших піонерів УНСоюзу на Заході ЗДА — бл. п. Ілія Вавричук.

Панахида, похоронна відправа і поминки по бл. п. І. Вавричукові відбулися в православній церкві св. Володимира, де є настоятелем всч. о. Петро Маєвський. Тіло покійного похоронено 19 червня 1965 р. на цвинтарі Форест Лон, Ґлендел, Каліф. Тлінні останки І. Вавричука, що був членом УНСоюзу понад 50 років, проводжали в останню путь багато українців міста й околиць, а на могилі зложено масу квітів. Над могилою Покійного піонера УНС промовляв о. Петро Маєвський, голова Відділу УНСоюзу в Лос Анджелесі п.М. Новак, п. Стеценко та інші. Ілія Вавричук був товариською людиною, жертвенним парафіянином своєї церкви та відданим союзівцем. Вічна Йому пам'ять!

ПАМ'ЯТІ НАШОЇ ГРОМАДЯНКИ

Сан Франсіско, Каліф. (С. С.) — Друзі й приятелі сл. п. Марії Блищак згадують її з великим сантиментом у день 5-ліття її передчасної смерти 5-го травня 1965 р. З ініціятиви покійної Марії постав у Сан Франсіско Відділ Українського Народного Союзу, в якому вона була секретаркою протягом 6-ти років. У тому часі Відділ найбільше зріс своїм членством. На протязі 10 років не було ні одної імпрези, в якій Марія Блищак не брала б участи, готуючи доповіді та приготовляючи вистави з дітьми і старшими. Вона була взірцем національно свідомої українки, основником і співосновником наших суспільно-політичних організацій у Сан Франсіско.

СПРАВЛЕННЯ ПОМИЛОК

У попередніх числах сторінки „Українці над Пацифіком" трапились деякі недогляди, за які просимо вибачення: у травневому числі не подано підпису автора гуморески „Одним оком у майбутнє" — ним був відомий гуморист ОЛ. ШПИЛЬКА; у тому ж числі пропущено ім'я одного з членів Управи УКО в Лос Анджелесі — фін. секретаря. Ним є п. Я. ТРОСТЯНЕЦЬКИЙ. Також у рубриці „Вісті з-над Пацифіку" („Свобода", 9 січня 1965 р.) помилково подано, що вечір пам'яті Максима Рильського відбувся в м. Сіятел — треба: у Ванкувері.

Редакція.