

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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U.S. CONGRESS, UKRAINIAN COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE NATION MARK FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE PROCLAMATION

Governors, Mayors Issue Special Proclamations, January 22nd Designated 'Ukrainian Independence Day', Thousands to Attend Commemorative Observances, Concerts, Rallies

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Thousands of Ukrainians in the United States, Canada and other countries of the Free World will manifest their dedication to the ideals of freedom and independence as they prepare for solemn observances of Ukraine's independence anniversary on Saturday and Sunday, January 22nd and 23rd.

Honoring the nation once free, now enslaved but struggling to be free again, will be scores of American political leaders and dignitaries, including State Governors and City Mayors, some of whom have already issued special proclamations in tribute to the Ukrainian people and the independence they attained forty-eight years ago.

As in previous years, special observances including prayers by the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic clergymen, in both houses of Congress, will be held early next week. Senators and members of the House of Representatives are expected to take the floor in delivering special statements on the occasion. Delivering the prayers in the U.S. Congress will be the Rev. John Hundiak of Carteret, N.J., and the Rev. Constantine Berdar, Washington, D.C.

In many state capitols and city halls across the nation, the Ukrainian blue-and-gold colors will be hoisted by orders of Governors and Mayors as a symbolic act of recognition of the Ukrainian people's right to freedom and independence.

Commemorative concerts and rallies in dozens of communities across the land are planned for this and next weekend. Following is the list of committees sponsoring the observances under the auspices of the local UCCA branches.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Saturday, January 22, wreath-laying ceremony at the Shevchenko Monument at 1 P.M. Remarks by Prof. Roman Smal-Stoekl. Sunday, January 23, at 6 P.M., commemorative concert. Speakers: Bohdan Krawciw and Julian Kopko.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Sunday, January 23, 6:30 P.M., concert at the Washington Irving High School Auditorium. Speaker: Gen. Paul Shandruk.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Saturday, January 22, 7:15 P.M., concert at the Benjamin Franklin High School Auditorium. Speakers: Deputy Governor Raymond P. Shafer and Walter Bilayev.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sunday, January 23, commemorative concert at the Shopen High School Auditorium, sponsored jointly by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and the Committee of the United Ukrainian American Organizations in Illinois. Time: 3 P.M. Speaker: Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, January 23, commemorative concert at 3 P.M., Masonic Temple. Sponsored jointly by the UCCA branches of Metropolitan Detroit and Hamtramck-Detroit East. Speakers: Korniy Neshchymentko, former member of the Ukrainian Central Rada, and Miss Christine Kaminsky.

CLEVELAND, O.—Saturday, January 22, concert at the Charles Mooney High School Auditorium, 8 P.M. Speaker: Dr. Michael Pap, John Carroll University.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sunday, January 30, concert at the Roosevelt Hotel Auditorium, 3 P.M. Speakers: Dr. Zenon R. Wynnycky and Robert Ferguson. Observance of UCCA's 25th anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Sunday, January 23, at 5 P.M., concert in the California Club. Speakers: City Mayor, L. Blonarovich and I. Andrews.

January 23, 4 P.M. concert at the Mary E. Curley High School Auditorium. Guest speaker: City Council President Frederick Langoni. Ukrainian speaker: Gen. Arkady Vallysky.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Flag-raising ceremony at City Hall on Saturday, January 22. Presentation of the Ukrainian encyclopedia to Mayor Frank Sedito. Concert on Sunday, January 23, at 7 P.M., Ukrainian Home "Dnipro." Speaker: Mrs. Mary Makowsky.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Commemorative concert on Saturday, January 22, sponsored by the Lehigh Valley branch of the UCCA. Speakers: Messrs. Klysiak and Peter Rybak.

AUBURN, N.Y.—Special radio-program, station WMBO, on Sunday, January 23. Speakers: Prof. John Hvozda and Dr. Roman Bohatiuk.

CAMDEN, N.J.—Religious services at the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Saturday, January 22, at 5 P.M. Rev. Msgr. M. Poloway, celebrant. Concert at the church hall. Speaker: Dr. John Lazor.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Saturday, January 22, 7 P.M. concert at the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Speaker: Wasyly Mudry.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Saturday, January 22, 8 P.M., concert-festival and art display at the Herbert D. Welte hall of the Central Connecticut State College. Speaker: Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA, Executive Vice-President.

DENVER, Colo.—Sunday, January 30, concert at the local Women's Club. Speaker: Dr. B. Wynar. Plans are under way for a program on local TV.

OMAHA, Neb.—Saturday, January 22, 7 P.M. concert at the local Polish Home. Speaker: Col. B. F. Stahl.

KENTON, O.—Sunday, January 23, concert at the local Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Speaker: Dr. Nicholas Barusevch.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Sunday, January 23, 4 P.M. concert at the Ukrainian American Home. Speaker: Prof. George Pundyk.

NEWARK, N.J.—Sunday, January 30, 5 P.M. concert in the Irvington High School Auditorium. Speaker: Dr. Bohdan Olesnicki.

CHESTER, Pa.—Saturday, January 22, 5 P.M. concert at the Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium. Speaker: Gen. Paul Shandruk.

UTICA, N.Y.—Saturday, February 12 P.M. concert at the Ukrainian National Home. Speaker: Dr. M. Lohaza.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sunday, January 23, commemorative concert at the Ukrainian National Home, 4 P.M.

BISMARCK, BELFIELD, WILTON, N.D.—Religious services at the Ukrainian Churches in Belfield and Wilton. Afternoon and evening radio-programs on Sunday, January 23, from three local radio stations. Speaker: Dr. Anthony Zukowsky.

FLINT, Mich.—Sunday, January 23, concert at 2 P.M., Ukrainian National Home. Speaker: Peter Rohatynsky.

PASSAIC, N.J.—Sunday, January 23, concert at 5:30 P.M., at the Ukrainian Center. Speaker: Rev. Nicholas Rybachuk.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y.—Saturday, January 22, commemorative concert at the local Ukrainian Club.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Sunday, January 23, 4 P.M. concert at the Mary E. Curley High School Auditorium. Guest speaker: City Council President Frederick Langoni. Ukrainian speaker: Gen. Arkady Vallysky.



IN THE EAST: Gov. W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, the state that has one of the largest concentrations of Ukrainians, shown here with the Ukrainian delegation after the signing of the proclamation on January 13 at the State Capitol

'Hope for Liberation' GOV. SCRANTON'S PROCLAMATION

Whereas, On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people, constituting the largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe, chose to become an independent national state; and

Now therefore, I, William W. Scranton, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1966, UKRAINIAN NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY in the Commonwealth.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and ninetieth.

William W. Scranton Governor



AND IN THE WEST: Gov. John A. Love of Colorado, where Ukrainians have also established centers of organized community life, puts his signature to the proclamation designating Saturday, January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day

'Continue Heroic Struggle' GOV. LOVE'S PROCLAMATION

Whereas, January 22, 1966 will be the forty-eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the free and independent Ukrainian Republic; and

Whereas, Ukrainians all over the world are celebrating January 22 as a memorial to once-free Ukraine; and

Whereas, the valiant people of Ukraine have been staunch opponents of totalitarian Communism, even though their newly-born country was swallowed up by the forces of Communism in 1922; and

Whereas, Ukraine is now under the oppressive and despotic rule of Communistic Russia, but the Ukrainian people keep alive the flame of freedom and independence and continue to struggle heroically for their freedom and national independence;

'Regain Lost Liberty' GOV. ROCKEFELLER'S PROCLAMATION

Ukrainian Independence Day is naturally and justifiably an occasion dear to the heart of every American whose origins lie in that rich and fertile land. The men and women who have come here from the Ukraine are today popular and staunch fellow citizens. Their vitality, their industry and, above all, their passionate love of freedom have made it easy for them to achieve an ideal adjustment to the American way of life.

We sympathize keenly with their fidelity in commemorating the happy, though brief, independence of the land of their forefathers. For many long years Ukrainians have kept the flame of freedom alight. As free Americans, treasuring our own freedom, our hearts go out to those who never falter in the struggle to regain their lost liberty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1966, as

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY in the State of New York; and I urge the people of the Empire State to join their fellow citizens of Ukrainian origin in proper observance of this day.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

Nelson A. Rockefeller Governor

Sharp Rise in UCCA National Fund-Drive Reported

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Last year's contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, which serves as the financial basis of all UCCA activities and operations, showed an increase of close to 30 per cent over the total collected in 1964.

The total of \$82,510, contributed to the Ukrainian Congress of America in 1965, was the highest in the last ten years, according to the latest tabulations contained in the UCCA's Financial Committee report made public here early this month.

It shows that last year's total matched the contributions in 1956. The 1963 fundraising campaign produced \$58,000. In 1964, the total had dropped to \$54,666. In December alone, \$24,557 was collected in contributions.

Among factors contributing to the rise in contributions was the well-organized and intensively conducted campaign on the local level, with hundreds of volunteers engaged in door-to-door visits to thousands of Ukrainian homes in smaller and larger communities across the nation.

Philadelphia once again led the list of Ukrainian community centers with a record contribution of \$10,000, or slightly less than one-eighth of the total collected. New York was next with \$8,500, followed by Detroit (including Hamtramck) with close to \$4,500, Chicago with \$3,500, and Newark (including Irvington), Youngstown and Jersey City with more than \$2,000 each.

Communities in Cleveland, Hartford, Lorain, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Washington, Elizabeth, New Britain and New Haven contributed in excess of \$1,000 each.

The goal for 1966 has been set for \$125,000, which will be needed for the expanded program of activities anticipated by the executive board. The UCCA convention is scheduled for October, 1966.

January 23, concert at the Knights of Columbus hall. Speakers: Dr. Oleh Fedyshyn and Miss Olena Telezda.

WIPPANY, N.J.—Sunday, January 23, 4 P.M. concert at the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Speaker: Dr. Ivan Kozak.

COHOES, WATERVLIET, TROY, N.Y.—Sunday, February 6, concert at 4 P.M., Ukrainian Catholic Church hall in Watervliet. Speaker: Walter Dushnyck.

CARTERET, N.J.—Sunday, January 30, concert at the Roosevelt street High School at 4:30 P.M. Speaker: Dr. Nicholas Chirovsky.

ELIZABETH, N.J.—Saturday, January 22, solemn observances at 7 P.M., Ukrainian National Home. Speaker: M. Penkowsky.

YONKERS, N.Y.—Saturday, January 22, observances at 11 A.M., Ukrainian Catholic Church School Auditorium. Speaker: Lev Futala.

Present Ukrainian Flag to Be Flown in Mineola Today



County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson accepts the Ukrainian flag from, left to right, Walter Neboshynsky of Jericho, Christine Lomaga of Freeport, Daria Kulynych and Bohdan Gekar, both of Hicksville. The flag will be flown over the County Executive Building in Mineola on January 22, 1966, the day which Mr. Nickerson has proclaimed as "Ukrainian Independence Day" throughout Nassau County. Watching as the presentation is made are, left to right, Walter Atlas of Elmont, Right Rev. Orest Iwanuk, Pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Church in Uniondale, and Rev. Samuel Quartucci, Pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, N. Y.

UCCA PRESIDENT CALLS ON U.S. CONGRESS TO MARK UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, called on all members of the U.S. Congress to "join with us and fellow Americans across the nation in observing this month the 48th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence."

In a circular letter sent to all Senators and members of the House, Dr. Dobriansky stressed that "your statement in Congress on the freedom struggle of 45 million Ukrainians will sustain not only them but also all the captive nations."

"On January 22, 1918," the letter said, "this largest non-Russian nation in Eastern Europe declared its independence, established a free, democratic state, only to be subjugated to the same basic Russian techniques of 'civil war,' 'liberation front,' 'guerrilla warfare,' and prozapanda observed now in Viet Nam."

The UCCA President went on to say that the techniques of "intensive revolution," the Russian-bred Hanoi elite, and Red objectives in Viet Nam are "no different from those witnessed in 46 years of cumulative Red conquest, commencing with the many non-Russian nations now held captive in the USSR itself."

In concluding the letter, Dr. Dobriansky urged the Congressmen to consider several others that would help combat the spreading menace of totalitarian communism, including passage of the Freedom Academy bill to prepare political warfare professionals "and not waste American lives in last-minute military reactions," the creation of a special Committee on the Captive Nations "as a working symbol of our unswerving interest in the Achilles' heel of the Red Empire," particularly the 120 million captive non-Russians in the USSR, a poltrude policy toward the Red Empire "to avoid repeating errors of the late 30's by beefing up the Red states to the detriment of both ourselves and the underlying captive nations."

Dr. Dobriansky also asked the Congressmen to consider the "ten reasons for opposing the Consular Convention with the USSR" a treatise written by the UCCA President for "The Ukrainian Quarterly" (also reprinted in "The Weekly"). Separate copies of the article were sent to the legislators in Washington.

Ukrainian Flag in Newark

NEWARK, N.J.—The Ukrainian blue-and-gold colors will fly today atop the City Hall masts in Newark and Irvington, N. J. by the order of Mayors Hugh Addonizio and William Lovell, who proclaimed Saturday, January 22, "Ukrainian Independence Day" in memory of Ukraine's 48th independence anniversary.

Mavor Lovell received a delegation of prominent local civic leaders on Wednesday, January 19 in his office, and put his signature under the proclamation designating Saturday as "Ukrainian Independence Day."

The ceremony at Mavor Addonizio's office took place on Friday, January 20, as a large Ukrainian delegation, led by Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA Executive Vice-President and Dr. Volodymyr Huk, Chairman of the Newark UCCA Branch, was summoned to the City Hall at 9:15 A.M.

In his proclamation, Mavor Addonizio said that "whereas we Americans have a natural understanding of the hopes of the freedom-loving and freedom-seeking peoples, it is fitting that we direct our attention... to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and to the importance of these aspirations in the efforts of all free people to establish a lasting peace."

Also speaking briefly were Mr. Lesawyer, Dr. Huk and Atty. John Romanovich. Others in the delegation were: Rev. Dimitry Lantuta, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Rev. N. Kharishchak, pastor of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Newark, the Rev. Artery Selwyn, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Irvington, Prof. Joseph Andrushkiw, Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky, Theodore Lotwyn, Michael Litywn, Dr. P. Bohdan, Myron Leskiw, and representatives of the Ukrainian youth organizations Plast, SUMA and Student Association.

UNA Bowling Tournament Committee Meets in Aliquippa

TOP CASH PRIZES SET AT \$500, \$300, \$200

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—Three members of the UNA National Sports Committee met here last Saturday and Sunday, January 15 and 16, with the local committee to iron out all the details in connection with the National Bowling Tournament to be held at Sheffield Bowling Alleys in Aliquippa, Pa., April 29 and 30, 1966.

Mrs. Helen E. Olek, William Hussar and Andrew Julia, Supreme Advisors and members of the UNA Sports Committee, discussed at length tournament arrangements with local committee members, Andrew Rusinko, chairman, Gene Karmazyn, secretary, Peter Dobish, promotion chairman and president of Branch 120, John Fechushak, Stanley Prokonovich, Joseph Nadzaka, John Antushak and Walter Wytiaz, members at large.

Cash prizes, in addition to trophies, were established as follows: \$500 — 1st place men's team, \$300 — 2nd place men's team, \$200 — 1st place women's team, \$100 — 2nd place women's team. Other cash prizes will be based on the number of teams participating in the tournament. Trophies will be awarded as follows: high team with handicap, high team scratch, high team single game with handicap, high team single game scratch, individual series with handicap, individual series scratch, individual single game with handicap, and high individual single game scratch. Women's division winners will receive trophies in the same categories. A \$300 prize will go to anyone rolling a perfect game. The committee decided that all local teams will bowl Friday night making the alleys available on Saturday for all traveling teams. Information on the local motels, hotels, the bowling alleys and the UNA Club as well as directions for out-of-town teams will be made available soon, according to Mr. Dobish. Teams planning on entering this national tournament should write to Gene Karmazyn, 236 Linmar, Aliquippa, Pa. Also, additional information may be obtained from Mrs. Olek, Mr. Hussar and Mr. Julia.

READ 'SHLIAKH MOLODI', PAGE OF THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASS'N OF AMERICA, ON P. 4 OF THIS ISSUE.



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

P. O. Box 346 Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editorial

Independence — Ukraine's Historic Right

"From now on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people."

This was the first proclamation of Ukrainian freedom and national independence contained in the Fourth Universal of the Central Rada, a document that reasserted Ukraine's historic claim to statehood, expressing as it did the unfettered will of the Ukrainian people to be the sole master in their own land.

The date was January 22, 1918. The place—Kiev, the golden-domed capital of ancient and modern-day Ukraine. One year later to the day, by the Act of Union, all Ukrainian lands were once again united under one flag, as the Western Ukrainian National Republic joined the already existing Ukrainian National Republic into one, independent and sovereign state.

The words of the documents, so tersely yet eloquently phrased, can not be eradicated, for they were sprinkled with the blood of Ukraine's best sons who fought in defense of liberty just won. The heroic deeds of thousands of patriots, who struggled against overwhelming odds to preserve the victory if not for themselves then for their progeny, stand out in the saga of Ukraine's modern history as does the suffering of the people engulfed in the aftermath of the lost battle by the scourge of cruel tyranny—from the north.

Torn apart by enemies two years after it was reborn, the Ukrainian nation fell under the most cruel oppression history has known. All freedom was lost, independence was replaced by domination of an alien power that for centuries before had kept the nation in chains. The desire of a people to live in peace with others was trampled upon and cynically mutilated with the help of bayonets and guns, the weapons that were the only means by which a cruel tyranny was instituted over a vast area of the globe. The bayonets have changed into bombs and rockets that help sustain the Red clique in power and blackmail others into withdrawal and surrender.

But the spirit survives, the flame burns brightly and the faith has not been taken away. The struggle of the Ukrainian people in their native land goes on, the spirit of resistance has not abated, if assuming other forms when outright revolt fails, sustained by hope of eventual liberation and complete independence. It has gone on for decades—and not in vain—as we are reminded each year at this time when we salute the brave ones, long since gone, who spoke for a nation determined to be free.

There is deep meaning in what we observe today in the Free World, whose conscience is more alert to the dangers of Communism and all that it stands for, than it was forty-eight years ago when the Ukrainian people and others who yearned for freedom rose to cast off the chains of oppression. The realities of politics are such that it takes years, sometimes decades, for an attitude to change, despite irrefutable evidence at hand to prove a point that hardly requires proof. The price for ignorance or delay is often costly and paid in human suffering and blood and sacrifice.

But now we know that there is meaning in the words of those great leaders who join with us in observing this historic anniversary and call on others to pay heed to the warning that is in our message. There is more behind the words in proclamations and speeches on this occasion than appears to the eye, for the scourge of Russian Communism that once engulfed the Ukrainian nation and half of Europe in subsequent years threatens lands and nations in other parts of the world. But now a determined stand is being forged against its aggressive designs, a stand that is costing America and the Free World much human sacrifice in far-off Viet Nam.

The commitment to freedom is total now. The mere containment of the evil is no longer sufficient, the insidious mask of "coexistence" is being exposed to light, freedom is charting its new and unrelenting course that arouses hope in the past, that is the essence of the independence anniversary of infamy that divide the world. It is this hope and determination, demonstrated by the Ukrainian people now and in the past, that is the essence of the independence anniversary observance today.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PEACE OFFENSIVE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Since the Christmas truce was declared by the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam, President Johnson has been engaged in a widespread peace offensive to induce negotiations with the North Vietnamese government of Ho Chi Minh.

The bombing of military targets in North Viet Nam has been stopped, although in the South fighting continues. He has sent the highest and most capable American diplomats to consult with world leaders, including Pope Paul VI, and it is almost certain that there will be another truce during the Vietnamese Lunar New Year which begins today.

Reds Silent

But there have been painfully few signs that Hanoi is paying much attention to his efforts. Communist China has been openly scolding his efforts as hypocritical, and even Moscow has sharpened its tone toward the United States. The only positive items have been that in some way Hanoi accepted communication from Washington, and some sources report that there have been no direct clashes between recognized North Vietnamese elements and the American troops in the South. When we compare this with the apparent new agreement signed between Moscow and Hanoi during the visit of Shelepin to that city and the accompanying journey of Brezhnev to Mongolia, both of which were devoted to denunciations of American policy, the few constructive elements seem woefully scanty and unsubstantial.

This, in fact, was to be expected. From the moment when Lenin seized power in Moscow in 1917, the United States and the Western World looked with horror and dread at the new doctrines which he pronounced. At first they tried to imagine that such a revolutionary doctrine as he preached could not long maintain itself, with its denial of all that had been accomplished through centuries in building up a civilized culture aimed at guaranteeing basic human rights to even the poorest and most unimportant individual. They could not believe the fanaticism and treachery of the Bolshevik regime, and every time there came a retreat by Moscow and an appeal for Western help, all but a few (labeled fanatics), grasped at the straw and believed that the moment was coming when Moscow would again align itself with the standards of civilization.

Such a moment was the inauguration by Lenin of the New Economic Policy in the early twenties, and this momentary relief encouraged the rulers of Moscow to continue their work in destroying all the rights of the non-Russian nations and incorporating them in the new Red Empire. It would take too

long to trace in detail all the steps in this continuing policy of hardly justified hope in the possibility of Communist reform when it was time to take action and to free once and for all the enslaved peoples, including the Russians themselves, from the new yoke that was being placed upon their necks.

Conquest Grows

Yet there is hardly a case where any portion of territory once conquered by Moscow has succeeded in liberating itself from the new yoke, while the West has continued to believe that that time would soon arrive. Instead, the area dominated by Communism has steadily grown, while the Free World has refused, except at rare intervals, to accept the fact that the problem is not to relieve the tensions created by the difference in the systems, but to raise the standard of freedom to which the wise and honorable could repair.

Again opportunities were lost between the two world wars. The universal disgust with the excesses of the Nazis and Fascists blinded the Allies in World War II to the Communist danger as the Red Army moved steadily westward in the last phases of the war. Nothing was done even to make Stalin keep the pledges that he had given to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. The United States expended much energy in trying to induce the regime of Chiang Kai-shek to combine with the Chinese Communists, and it was only too late after Mao had taken over China that they again realized how they had been deceived or rather had deceived themselves.

It was the same again when revolts broke out in Poland and Hungary. It was the same when the Conference to settle the fate of Indo-China met in Geneva in 1954. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has become a strong nuclear power and the Western fear of nuclear devastation has grown by leaps and bounds.

Skirting the Issues

At the present time the hopes of Western diplomats are centered on settling peripheral points rather than discussing the basic conflict between the two ideologies. So once more we are hearing appeals for negotiations in Viet Nam, even though Hanoi, with the apparent approval of both Peking and Moscow, sees a chance for complete elimination of American influence in Asia and Africa, regardless of the cost to the native non-Communist population which, in the Communist mind and theory is only an expendable mass of mortals to be sacrificed, if need be, to secure the position of the Communist leaders.

Of course there are differences between Moscow and

Congressman Feighan Urges Presidential Task Force

CLEVELAND, O. — Congressman Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio) has called on President Johnson to appoint a Special Task Force to develop guidelines for a program to make the American concepts of freedom and national independence the dominant revolutionary force in the world.

Congressman Feighan made this proposal at the 16th Annual Meeting of the All-American Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, November 12 and 13, according to the Conference's publication "Freedom's Facts."

In his address, Congressman Feighan pointed out that Communists have a formula for conducting their so-called wars of liberation. This includes (1) training recruits from each free country and sending them back home to form an elite class of revolutionaries; (2) agitation of the masses to make people class conscious and that they are victims of exploitation; (3) propaganda to spread dissonance among the people; (4) continuing support of all activities by the Soviet Union including financial support, arms, ammunition, and political support.

A second revolutionary

Peeking over the Asiatic colonies of the Soviet Union. There are probably differences of opinion, between Ho Chi Minh and Mao over the future boundaries of China and the possibility that North Viet Nam may succeed in overrunning some of the smaller states in the area. Yet there is one agreement. Whatever the differences, all have one idea in common—the refusal to allow by all means known to Communist agitators the setting up of a sound, free, democratic government in proximity to one of the Communist states.

No one knows at what point the larger states will actively interfere in the struggle with their own forces or the forces of other satellites. Khrushchev showed in the Cuba missile affair, as Stalin did in the blockade of Berlin, that Moscow does not want now to be engaged in a major war. But no one knows the price that it will pay to avoid it, so long as it can scheme and profit by dissensions and criticism in the United States.

Since that is the case, it would indeed be surprising if Hanoi had responded in any recognizable way to the peace offensive started by President Johnson. The United Nations would be equally ineffective, since the Soviet Union can make its position clear in the Security Council and profit by weak-kneed members of the General Assembly which do not recognize clearly the fundamental questions involved.

It bodes ill for the future, but it is a call for the American people to trust their government and hope that that government is alive to the need for freedom in the entire world.

movement is growing throughout the world, the Congressman said. It is a revolution of the people to regain their national identity and preserve their heritage. It is a revolution which features slow-downs by workers and peasants, and resistance to cooperation with state plans.

Mr. Feighan said Americans can assist national liberation movements against Communist rule, if the U.S.:

- (1) Declare a three-year moratorium on wheat deals with the Soviet Union, forcing Communists to face up to their farm failures, and divert Communist energy from external aggression to internal problems.
- (2) Hold up extension of trade with Communist regimes of Eastern Europe for a similar period, basing continuation of the current volume of trade on conditions which force concessions for human freedom.
- (3) Use the United Nations forum for a full scale exposure of Communist imperialism, and demand free elections under U.N. supervision for every Captive Nation.
- (4) Demand expulsion of Communist puppet regimes from the U.N. as the basis that Communists believe that the creation of conflict and even the use of war can be used to promote progress.
- (5) Renew efforts to bring the United States Information Agency back to its original purposes; namely, to explain our hopes for a world in which freedom and peace prevail, and to expose and counter Communist propaganda.
- (6) Form a Special Presidential Task Force to set forth guidelines for making American concepts of freedom and national independence dominant revolutionary forces in the world.

As Radio Liberty's senior executive, Mr. Scott will be in charge of all programming, technical and support activities. Radio Liberty's broadcasts are beamed in Russian and 16 other languages of the USSR from transmitters in Spain, West Germany and Formosa.

A retired foreign-service officer, Mr. Scott is a former Assistant Secretary of State for Administration. He has also served in senior posts at U.S. missions abroad.

During World War II, in which he was an officer in the U.S. Army, he was decorated with the Legion of Merit, as well as British, French and Belgian honors.

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1,000 NEW MEMBERS CAN'T BE WRONG

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Last month the Ukrainian National Association accepted one thousand new membership applications. This does not happen every month. It may not happen again for quite a while. But it definitely could become a monthly occurrence if more of our people would get to know about the UNA. There are many thousands of non-members in the United States and Canada who would support the organization once they have all the facts.

We don't doubt that "The Weekly" is read by many non-members. Well, non-member, would you like to know why a thousand people joined the UNA in a single month? They signed up mainly because the UNA is a Ukrainian organization, but there are other reasons. Let's put this on a person-to-person basis. You're interested in knowing what the UNA has to offer, right? If so, read on.

The UNA member receives a certificate of membership (insurance policy), a membership pin or button, and a dues (premium) book. If he had to be examined by a physician when he applied for membership, the UNA pays the bill. The certificate insures the member's life and it provides for options such as cash surrender, extended insurance, and paid-up insurance (we have regular life insurance in mind here). The pin or button is for the member to wear and the dues book is his record of payments to his branch secretary.

After paying dues for two calendar years the member is entitled to receive a dividend; he will receive this dividend annually as long as he pays dues. Dividends are also paid on fully paid-up 20 Payment Life and Paid-up At Age 65 certificates.

In the event the member becomes chronically ill permanently disabled, or suffers an amputation or loss of vision, he may submit a petition for aid from the Indigent Fund. He may make such petition once annually as long as he is ill. The UNA has many members who have received this assistance for many years.

After a few years the member's certificate has cash value.

The member may apply for a loan against this cash value at a low rate of interest. This privilege has helped many members continue their insurance in force instead of taking outright cash surrender.

If the member asked for double indemnity protection at the time he completed his application for membership, his beneficiaries will receive twice the face value of the certificate should the member die by accidental means.

The member is entitled to receive both "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" at special rates. Non-members pay more.

A member is entitled to vote at the meetings of his branch. He may be elected to serve as a branch officer. He may even be elected as a delegate to the UNA convention.

There are benefits which cannot be evaluated. Take fraternalism, for instance. UNA members get together at branch meetings where they make friends, formulate plans for numerous activities, discuss various subjects, raise funds for worthy Ukrainian causes and projects, and make themselves generally useful in many other ways. When a member becomes a part of the UNA Family by fraternizing with other members, he is enjoying the real benefit of UNA membership. Fraternalism is something he will not find by holding a policy with a commercial insurance company. Fraternalism is natural with the UNA; it has kept the organization going throughout the years. The spirit of fraternalism is contagious, which may explain why the UNA has made such nice progress since 1894.

So, friend, that's what you get for your money. Insurance, yes—plus all the benefits and privileges we mentioned and plus fraternalism. As you can see, UNA membership is worthwhile. Last month's 1,000 applications in proof of that, these new members can't be wrong. So what are you waiting for?

For complete information in handy booklet form write to the UNA, P.O. Box 78, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Please mention our column.

Reader Scores Editorial In 'Winnipeg Free Press'

WINNIPEG, Man.—In a letter to the editor, published by the "Winnipeg Free Press" of December 4, 1965, Miss Oksana Barabash, of Winnipeg, Man., commented on the newspaper's editorial entitled "Russia and the Jews" and carried in an earlier issue. More specifically, Miss Barabash's letter concerns the editorial comment on the "openly anti-Semitic book," allegedly published by the "present government of Ukraine." The letter reads as follows:

"May I remind you, that the present 'government' of Ukraine, is neither elected (in the democratic sense of the word) by the people, nor representative of the Ukrainian people. It is directly appointed and controlled by Moscow. Nothing is published in Ukraine unless on orders or approval of Moscow. It was also Moscow that ordered this particular book suspended after it was condemned in the West.

"It is an established fact that Russia creates anti-Semitism against the Ukrainian people in order to alienate Western and Jewish sympathy and support for any Ukrainian efforts for freedom and self-determination.

"I would also like to point out that when the Ukrainian National Republic was established in 1918, a special ministry for Jewish Affairs was set up for the purpose of safeguarding their schools, religion, etc. The Minister of Jewish Affairs, V. Zilberfarb, was appointed on January 2, 1918. The Ukrainian National Republic's ambassador to England at that time, was also a Jew by the name of Margolin who died recently in England.

"Unfortunately, two years later in 1920, the Ukrainian National Republic fell under the onslaught of communism."

proval of Moscow. It was also Moscow that ordered this particular book suspended after it was condemned in the West.

(To be continued)

¹³ Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, Hearing, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 1965, p. 1.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 2.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

¹⁶ "Consular Convention with the USSR," Congressional Record, August 19, 1965, pp. 20312-13.

¹⁷ "Proposed Consular Convention with Soviet Union More to Advantage of United States Than to Russia," Mr. Young of Ohio, Congressional

Record, August 17, 1965, p. 19338.

¹⁸ John C. Gurthie, Communication, May 14, 1964.

¹⁹ Daniel Rapaport, UPI story, May 8, 1965.

²⁰ Murrey Marder, "US-Soviet Treaty," The Washington Post, August 20, 1965.

²¹ Communication, August 4, 1965.

²² The Soviet Empire, Committee on the Judiciary, 1965, p. 166.

²³ U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Memorandum to U.N. Delegations, The United Nations, November 25, 1961.

TEN REASONS AGAINST THE U.S. USSR CONSULAR TREATY

By LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

("The Ukrainian Quarterly", Winter, 1965)

(2)

To mention another example among the many, the dialogue between the chairman and Senator Hickenlooper makes for absorbing reading. In his opening statement Senator Fulbright lets the cat out of the bag by stating "The committee met in executive session July 20, 1965, to consider the convention and decided at that time to take it up formally and submit it to the Senate for its advice and consent." Senator Hickenlooper follows by stating, "I want to correct a misunderstanding. I understood you to say in the opening statement that the committee had decided to submit this to the Senate for confirmation." Contrary to his opening statement, the chairman covers himself by replying: "The committee would have to vote on it after we have had committee hearing." Then, in the print, the dialogue is interrupted by the insertion of the President's message and the convention itself, and fifteen pages later Senator Fulbright

scarcely be regarded as the sole, adequate witness." These salient points in the Rusk testimony will be answered in the remaining reasons against the ratification of the treaty.

How much of all this was pitifully misinterpreted can be gleaned from this statement of a Senator supporting a blind ratification of the pact: "Those writers are ignorant of the fact that hearings were held." The official publication of the committee is accurately titled Hearing, but the Senator insists hearings, governmental or public, were held. He also believes the treaty is with Russia. Moreover, some verbal legerdemain was detected in the distinction drawn between the treaty and the actual opening of consulates. According to the State Department, one shouldn't be too concerned with the treaty because "the question of opening consulates... will be a subject of separate negotiations." Why then all these pressure tactics concerning the treaty's ratification? Actually, the formal and legal basis provided by the treaty is most essential to the question of opening consulates. It is also worthwhile to note the haste on the part of the Department in exacting appropriations from Congress for a

consulate in Leningrad with several \$500 water coolers, extra bedrooms for single girl secretaries and what have you."

Again, this first reason is reason enough to justify a rejection of the treaty. Its proponents apparently fear a full and open examination of it in the public forum. Without open, public hearings, a ratification of the pact would be an arbitrary and blind one. The democratic staging of such hearings would necessitate thoughtful consideration for the nine remaining reasons.

The second reason for rejecting the treaty is that it constitutes a diplomatic affirmation, a stamp of approval and acceptance of Moscow's inner empire. I'm aware of the fact that most Americans cling to the myth that the Soviet Union is Russia, that the USSR is a country like ours, indeed, that this inner empire of many nations is a nation like ours. One superficial account of last August's episode misleads readers in this fashion. "If ratified, it would be the first bilateral treaty between the two nations."

We can allow for such ignorance in an ordinary newspaper article, but for our leaders of state to believe that the USSR is a nation is

plainly unpardonable. If we should ever lose the Cold War, it would be basically because of this fundamental gap in our understanding of the USSR as an empire-state, a prison house of many captive nations, the inner and basic sphere of the present Soviet Russian Empire. Despite other objectives and purposes, both Napoleon and Hitler lost hot wars in this area of Eastern Europe because of substantially the same gap in understanding.

This fallacious notion of the USSR as a "country" and other basic myths are reflected in the convention, which of course cannot but satisfy the propaganda and psychological efforts of Moscow to the utmost. The treaty is founded on the mythical conception that the USSR is a nation-state comparable in character to ours. American consulates in any of the non-Russian nations in the USSR would tangibly reinforce this myth, needlessly abet Russian policies aimed at unifying this primary imperium, and thus nullify any leverage for peace we may have in at least recognizing the freedom goals of the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR.

In the past forty-five years the United States has committed many shortsighted errors bolstering and strengthening this inner empire of Soviet Russia. Ratification of this treaty would add another chapter to this sordid record. In a letter to Senator Fulbright, the writer emphasized this point when he stated, "a blind ratification of the Convention would form another chapter in our long, inept dealings with the Russians and expose us to the charge of being a nation of hypocrites when the President and others proclaim our devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty." This treaty is a confirmation of Russia's imperio-colonialism within the USSR and further evidence of our diplomatic ineptitude in the Cold War, not to say our grave lack of understanding of America's prime enemy." In terms of power and ambition, we include ourselves if we think Peking rather than Moscow is the prime enemy.

Before taking action on the treaty it would profit each Senator to read a recent official study prepared for one of the Senate's own committees on the empire within the USSR. "Western scholars of Soviet affairs," it observes, "agree on the imperial-colonial character of the USSR." Commendable as it is, even

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Buffalo Students Observe Traditional St. Andrew's Eve

BUFFALO, N.Y. — In a long been recognized as one of the leading figures in the Ukrainian student movement. The evening progressed with greetings from Dr. Roman Topolnycky, president of the Ukrainian Medical Association in Buffalo, and Mr. Alexander Krynytzky, president of the Engineers Society here. Both expressed hope for continued cooperation and close relations between the Student Association and their professional groups.

The evening's festivities were highlighted by the traditional games associated with St. Andrew's Eve. While the men jumped to get a piece of "paliantsia" the colorfully dressed fortune-tellers, Olha Aleksiewych and Maria Shwec, were busy far past midnight entertaining the guests with their predictions. All guests and students joined in singing the traditional tunes to the guitar accompaniment of Z. Deputat, Orysia Mochnach, Volodymyr Ostapowych and Greoge Kuzmich. In a circle, symbolizing unity and friendship, all sang "Nich Vzhe Ide."

Mr. Zorniw welcomed all guests and members and announced that Mr. Tadey Tarnawsky has been chosen honorary "godfather" of the Ukrainian Student Association in Buffalo.

Mr. Tarnawsky has served as the Association's president for three years. He was also member of SUSTA Executive Board, having served as chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee and editor of the pamphlet on Kruty. He has

Institute Elects Officers

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Theodore Dzus, son of the late industrialist and entrepreneur William Dzus, was elected president of the Ukrainian Institute of America at the organization's Board of Directors meeting last December here.

The proposal of the executive committee that all of the officers be re-elected for the fiscal year 1965-66 was adopted by the Board of Directors. This leaves the following officers in charge: O. Balaban, vice-president; John O. Flis, secretary; and Michael Piznak, treasurer. Other members of the Board are W. Bacad, D. Cain, J. Lesawyer, P. Stasiuk and W. Weres.

Heading the program committee is Mr. Balaban. Chairmen of other committees were elected as follows: Walter Klawnski, organization; Prof. James Gaboda, art exhibits;

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

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Illustrations: Taras Shevchenko (Photo 1860); Taras Shevchenko Monument in Kaniv, Ukraine; Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION National BOWLING TOURNAMENT April 29 and 30, 1966

Sheffield Bowling Alleys — Raccoon Road ALIQUIPPA, Pa. Men and Women Teams

Cash Prizes: \$500, \$300, \$200, \$100. Teams to be composed of 5 players. — All bowlers must be active U.N.A. members. — Tournament governed by ABC rules and regulations. — Entry fee \$25.00 per team.

TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE: FRIDAY, APRIL 29: 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. SATURDAY, APRIL 30: 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Banquet and Dance

SATURDAY, APRIL 30: 7:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. Ukrainian National Association Branch 120 Club, 838 Broadhead Road, Aliquippa, Pa.

Bowlers from all U.N.A. Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate. For further information write to: NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE, GENE KARMAZYN, 236 Linmar, Aliquippa, Pa.

ANDREW JULIA, Supreme Advisor, 15 Sands Avenue, Ambridge, Pa., Tel.: (412) 266-2686; HELEN OLEK, Supreme Advisor, 2151 N. Lorel Avenue, Chicago 39, Ill., Tel.: (312) BE 7-9662; WILLIAM HUSSAR, Supreme Advisor, 35 Hardison Rd., Rochester 17, N.Y., Tel.: (716) CO 6-4801.

Young Ukrainian Scientist Rises To Prominence at MIT

ARLINGTON, Mass. — Richard Gurski, a young Ukrainian scientist of Dearborn, Mich., was awarded a Doctor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering last June at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is currently assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering at MIT.

Dr. Gurski's rapid rise to prominence at MIT is the result of hard work in both the academic and purely scientific fields of endeavor. He has been successful in the teaching profession as he is in research which he conducts at the Institute.

He has complete responsibility for the research on computer models of physical and engineering systems, and he is initiating a research program in hybrid (analog-digital) computers and computation. While continuing his own research in fluid amplifiers, Dr. Gurski is responsible for administering digital computer time-sharing allotment for the Institute's Department of Mechanical Engineering.

A 1965 graduate of Mackenzie High School in Detroit, Dr. Gurski was active in many extra-curricular activities, the Cranbrook Summer Theatre and the Junior Achievement program. During the summers, he was employed as a research engineer at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit.

He holds the following additional degrees in Mechanical Engineering: S.B. (June, 1955), S.M. (January, 1962), M.E. (January, 1964).

New Catholic Church in Newark Designed to Fit Modern World

The history of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., is one of continual growth, writes Walter Sopronik in "Newark Sunday News" of December 12th.

The story, reprinted below, was illustrated by two photos showing both the exterior and the interior of the newly erected church.

From its humble beginning in 1906 when some of the 145 Ukrainians in the city held services in a converted store in Jackson Street, the congregation has grown until now about 2,300 families attend Mass in a stately modern edifice on Sandford Avenue.

The Jackson Street church had hardly opened its doors when it became apparent that it would be too small to accommodate the number of persons who flocked to services there. A new building was purchased at 246 Court St. from the First Evangelical Association and the first Holy Liturgy was said there on Palm Sunday in March, 1907.

On Labor Day, 1927, the Holy Eucharist was transferred from the Court Street church to a larger one at 37 Morton St. Then in 1934—the Marian Year—a building fund was started in anticipation of the need for another move.

The red-brick Morton Street church with its traditional "onion-shaped" domes was slated to be demolished for a housing project.

Studied Many Plans. Rev. Demytrius Laptuta, present pastor of St. John's, recalled that the building committee studied and then rejected several plans before deciding on the present two-story building "with a taste of the Byzantine and a touch of the modern," which stands at 725 Sandford Ave.

Ground for the \$1.5 million structure was broken in the summer of 1960, and on May 16 the building was dedicated by Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, Metropolitan of Philadelphia.

The design by Julian K. Jastremsky, New York architect, is basically modern, but with a sense of tradition that can be traced back 900 years to the original Saint Sophia Church in Kiev.

Though using modern reinforced concrete construction throughout, an old-world charm permeates the church from a heroic mosaic of the Resurrected Christ behind the square white marble altar to a stained glass window of the baptism of St. John the Baptist at the front.

Spectrum of Colors. As the sun moves across the south wall of faceted stained glass panels in precast concrete frames, a spectrum of colors continually moves across, the salmon-colored church walls composed of tiny marble chips imbedded in concrete.

"I tried to make the building appear to be alive," explained Jastremsky. The artwork in the building, designed by M. Cholodny and installed by Baransky Stained Glass Studios, Yonkers, N.Y., also tried to carry the theme of "aliveness" in the stained-glass windows and mosaics.

Commenting on the mosaic of Christ with His arms outstretched in the Eastern method of blessing, Father Laptuta noted that it was intended to represent Christ after the Resurrection... "to show that the Holy Spirit is radiating around us today."

Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazepa by Clarence A. Manning

Bookman Associates Publishers. Price — \$3.50. Now on the basis of new materials recently made available, the author has traced the almost fantastic events of Mazepa's life and has drawn a rounded picture of his personality and career. Order your copy of this book from:

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Three Ukrainians Named Soccer All-America

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nick Krat, of Michigan State and the Chicago Lions USC, nosed out another fellow Ukrainian, Myron Hura of the Navy, for the center halfback spot on the first team of the 1965 Soccer All-America selected by the National Soccer Coaches Association.

Pete Prozik, of Buffalo State and the Kiev Ukrainian Sports Club in Rochester, N.Y., was also named to the first team at right fullback.

Hura Repeats. Hura, who hails from Newark, N.J., is the only repeater of the three, having been selected in 1964 as the first team's center half. Earlier in his career, Hura was a member of Newark's "Chorionom" "Stih" junior team.

This is the first time that three Ukrainians were named simultaneously to the All-America soccer team. In previous years only one or two made the select group of collegiate soccer elite.

Of the three, only Prozik is a relative newcomer to the Ukrainian soccer scene. Both Krat and Hura have already made their mark with parent clubs.

Prozik, a junior at Buffalo State, was born in Germany of Ukrainian parents. The family moved to Belgium where Pete started to play soccer at the age of five. He came to the United States in 1958.

While at Eastridge High School in Rochester, N.Y., Pete played as a forward. His brother Bohdan, who is currently at Brockport State Teachers College, also attended Eastridge High and played with Pete.

Pete was still a forward while at Monroe Community College, but last September, when he enrolled at Buffalo State, he switched to fullback, a change that brought success to the team and honors to Pete. It is noteworthy that while at Eastridge High, Pete was not even considered for the all-county team.

Tom Allen, Buffalo State's goalkeeper, registered five shutouts this past season, and the big reason was Prozik's great work on defense.

Coachable Player. The team's coach, Frederick J. Hartwick, said that Pete was "the most coachable fellow" he has ever had. "He takes everything in good faith and is the most likeable kid on the team and at the campus."

A junior majoring in math, Prozik expects to get in shape for next season by playing this summer with the Kiev Sports Club of Rochester.

The honors garnered by these three outstanding players, as well as many before them, serve as evidence that home-bred talent need not take a backseat to foreign imports, who frequently do not justify the money invested in them. A little patience and a lot of coaching can and do bring golden dividends to both Ukrainian players and clubs alike.

Catholic Veterans Install New Officers

NEW YORK, N.Y. — On Sunday, December 19, 1965, the members of the St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans in New York, held their annual installation of officers and Christmas party in the post clubrooms. Commanding Officer Joseph F. Reilly was the installing officer.

After swearing in the new officers, Commander Reilly made a brief speech in which he praised the members for maintaining a very active role in the affairs of the Catholic veterans in New York County.

UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, a member of the Post, was also a guest speaker. He praised the efforts of the membership and urged them to take greater part in affairs which emphasize their Ukrainian heritage.

Commander-elect Marian Tymchyshyn presented two awards to persons associated with the Post for their efforts during the past year. Father Constantine Wysocki, OSBM, the Post Chaplain, received the award for his constant efforts in the Catholic Action phase of the Post's program. Sergeant Harry Polchek of the New York Police Department, the historian-elect received the gold CWV Commendation Medal and a letter of commendation for his efforts as first vice-commander during the past year.


Commander-elect Tymchyshyn, who was re-elected for the new fiscal year, reported on the achievements of his administration. Among the successfully completed activities were: a Show-Your-Colors sticker sales campaign; participation in ceremonies for the fallen heroes of Ukrainian wars for independence ("Lystopadove Sviato"); a memorial mass for the late President John F. Kennedy, on the second anniversary of his death; operation mail-call for our GI's in Viet Nam; a 100% membership renewal for 1966 for which the national organization of the CWV cited the Post.

BULLETIN. The National Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union (SUSK) has been rescheduled for February 19-20, 1966 in Toronto, Canada, according to the latest information received from Andrew Gregorovich, president of the Union.

The Congress was originally scheduled for January 29-30, 1966, as reported in the last issue of "The Ukrainian Weekly." Students and delegates planning to attend the two-day Congress are advised to take note of this change in dates.

SPORTS SCENE

BY OLGA WADYK



Sitch Wins New Jersey Cup Final

The Newark Ukrainian Sitch Sports Club won the New Jersey State finals in the Open Challenge Cup competition when they defeated Woodbridge Hungarians, 3-1, last Sunday in Woodbridge before 300 spectators.

The match, played in 16 degree temperature and gusty winds, was completely dominated by the visiting Ukrainian eleven. The first goal was scored by Sitch's outside left George Rada 3 minutes after the starting whistle. Rada's powerful shot from 6 yards out went just under the crossbar.

Chances Galore. Sitch increased its lead to 2-0 when Bill Nimerzynsky scored at the 17-minute mark. Nimerzynsky finished off a Snytk-Czozowch play by pushing the ball past the outcoming Hungarian goalkeeper into the open net. Several definite opportunities to score goals were missed by the Sitch attackers in the first half.

Hungarians scored their lone goal at 20 minutes of the second half. But four minutes later, Alex Chavak raised the count to 3-1 when he kicked in a rebound off the Hungarian goalie's chest.

Having captured the state final, Sitch will now await the final of the Pennsylvania-Maryland encounter. The strong possibility exists that the powerful Ukrainian Nationals will meet Sitch, Newark, in a final match.

Celtic Beat, Kiev 3-0. Celtic of Scotland defeated Kiev Dynamo of the Ukrainian SSR, 3-0, on January 19 in the first game of a two-game total-point European Cup Winners' Cup series at Glasgow, Scotland before 75,000 spectators.

The two teams were to meet for the second and deciding match January 19 but Celtic refused to travel to the Soviet Union on such short notice. The dispute for the second encounter between the two clubs goes back several weeks when Soviet authorities refused permission for Celtic to travel to Tbilisi by a charter plane, and insisted that the team go by a Soviet plane. Celtic refused and set a deadline for the Soviet government to make up its mind before Friday, January 14.

The latest dispatches from Europe indicate that an agreement has been reached, whereby the Scottish eleven will fly its own charter plane to Tbilisi for the January 26th game with the Ukrainian team.

Tough Game. As for the Celtic-Dynamo game on January 12, a report in "The London Times" of January 13 states that the Dynamo defense was "indeci-

Coming Events At 'Soyuzivka'

January 22 — Metropolitan New York Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics Winter Weekend.

January 29 — Plast, New York Branch, Ski Outing.

February 12-13 — Ukrainian American Veterans Winter Carnival.

Ukrainian Catholic Mass is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. by the Rev. Lubomyr Husar, Pastor. A Sunday School for children is conducted after the Mass.

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ШЛЯХ МОЛОДІ

ЗВЕРНІМ НА ЦЕ НАЛЕЖНУ УВАГУ

Справа мішаних подружжів не є новою і не була б вона вже такою небезпечною для нас, якщо це відбувалося на нашій землі та ще в своїй державі. Але на еміграції, коли йде боротьба за визволення Рідного Краю, коли ведемо бій за кожну українську душу — ця справа є дуже небезпечною. Небезпечною є вона також для Америки, бо жодна держава хоче мати здорові родини та добре вихованих дітей.

Тут і там читася в пресі тривожні статті, чужою нарікання батьків в цій справі, а останніми часами повторюється це частіше і частіше. Знаємо з практики, що мішані подружжя в більшості випадків є нещасливими, знаємо також, що це погано відбивається на дітях. Про це можна було б писати дуже багато. Отже, що робити? На нашу скромну думку, треба:

— Повести роз'яснювальну роботу в пресі, реферата-

ми в організаціях так, щоб загострити чуйність батьків, щоб батьки мали це на увазі тоді, як їхня дитина має 15-16 років, а не в час одруження, бо тоді вже запізно.

— Щоб молодечі організації через своїх виховників, також серед старшого юнацтва вміло порушували ці питання.

— Дуже розумною є пропозиція інж. Р. Білінського створити бюро родинних порад при „Самопомочі“, чи УККА.

Завданням такого бюро було б служити фаховими порадами у всяких родинних клопотках, матримоніальних справах і т. д.

Добре поставлене таке бюро з участю лікарів, психіатрів, виховників та представників молодечих організацій могло б в дуже великій мірі спричинитися до позитивного розв'язання проблеми. Ця ідея не нова, бо такі бюро порад вже давно мають інші народи.

Наталія Башук

ЛЕТЮЧИЙ СУМІВСЬКИЙ ТАБІР В ЕВРОПІ

Така ідея присвічувала провідом СУМ і СУМА, коли вони організували мандрівний табір молоді. Побачити далекі горизонти, пізнати світ, із якого виїхали їхні батьки, шукати слідів України в Європі, нав'язати нитки дружби з українською молоддю в старому світі, а передусім шукати пригоди великих людей, сильних емоцій — це ті причини, що стягнули з усіх закутків Північної Америки 45 молодих, струнких і гарних українців, виплеканих у західній культурі, але з українською душею.

Очевидно, щоб досягнути цього, колись здавалося неосяжну мрію, треба було фінансів. Треба подивляти батьків, що зрозуміли величезне виховне значення такої мандрівки й не відмовили своїм дітям цього люксового засобу формування людини, який розуміли так добре ще в середньовіччі „мандрівні дяки“, філософи, челядники, лицарі, а передусім студенти, що шукали нових світів, славних осередків науки й культури, щоб збагатити себе, свій світогляд, своє знання. Прізвища належить теж осередкам СУМ, що організували фонди та випрали в працю надійне юнацтво, щоб воно само роздобуло працю в осередках засоби на далеку мандрівку.

І оце вперше в історії українських молодечих організацій з летища Кеннеді в Нью Йорку „вилетіли орли“

великим джетом „Ейр Френс“ почерез хвилюючий океан, переганяючи вітри та пробиваючи хмари, щоб злету птаха, високого лету розкрити нові обрії.

19-го липня під проводом Команди, яку очолювали мгр С. Гановський та д-р М. Гурта в ролі головного виховника, д-р М. Остафійчук і пані І. Остафійчук — медична опіка, п-ні Н. Башук — кореспондентка, М. Яциб — бундужна, М. Процюк — писар та роїові: О. Грод, А. Пшик, О. Гвозд; Н. Онисько від год. 10 ранку до 1-ої ночі група в числі 14 юнаків (двоє долучилося в дорозі) і 28 юначок, у віці 16 до 26 років з чотирнадцяти Осередків СУМ-у Америки і Канади, переїхали Нью Йорк автобусом, перелетіли океан джетом і зупинилися поїсти в Парижі, а тоді „Кавалеро“ (європейський пасажирський літак) понад Лі Маншем до Лондону й там повечерявши автобусом до СУМ-івського табору „Тарасівка“, де наразі й зупинилися змучені, захрипіли від співу й щастя.

Веселий настрій, захоплені погляди й зацікавлення всім, що доводилося бачити, ступенували з дня на день, і, хоч у перших днях невелика, заплясана погода, зміни на клімату, а головню невиспані ночі клеїли повік змушенням, треба ствердити, що дружня атмосфера, готовість допомогти в потребі й культурне взаємодішення, молоді було коректне, й ні разу не треба було Команді

підносити голос, чи уживати заходів дисципліни.

Проголянка „Летючого Табору“ відбувалася по Європі авіамандрівкою автобусом, який зупинявся там, де треба було поживитися, оглянути цікаві об'єкти чи навічліги. Вона тривала до 19-го серпня. За п'ять тижнів переїхали сумівці Англію, Бельгію, Голландію, Німеччину, Австрію, Італію, Монако і Францію. В країнах, де табурували юнацтво СУМ, отже в Англії на „Тарасівці“, в Бельгії в „Вілогорці“, в Німеччині в Альпах та у Франції на хуторі дир. Закліського, гостювали й та переводили по кілька днів, щоб подружитися із українською молоддю, розкрити по широкому світі.

Напевно зав'язалася там не одна дружба, зацікавлено не одне побратимство та платонічні „черезокеанські“ почування. Напевно досі всі мандрівники захоплюються провідницьким хистом молоденького члена Крайової Управи СУМ у Німеччині друга Олекса Качея, а згадують друзів з „Вілогорці“. Напевно всім перед очима стоять солістки маестра Старицького із Франції в блю джінс, а хлопці такі ж бунді, як Робін Гуд з таким тільки українським серцем, що й „дипні“ з американською континенту широко розкрили свої стримані особливості й не танцювали з ними гопак чи гуцулки, а прямо виконували якийсь ритуальний обряд єднання української людини поза межими простору, часу та історичної дійсності. Незабутні хвилини, незабутні емоції та незабутні люди, хоч з чужинами.

СУМ-івці відвідували всі українські осередки, культурні центри, видавництва, із яких „Визвольний Шлях“ у Лондоні та „Шлях Неромог" у Мюнхені залишили дуже добрі враження; не поминаючи їхніх директорів і „великих людей“, на яких з великим апетитом „полювали“ землячки червоношкірих. Вони збирали на день і ніч, а потім в Києві, проф. Шаян та інші в Лондоні, проф. С. Ленкарський, пані Стецько у Німеччині, які вони обстрілювали апаратами, крадькома доносили кожне слово та зафіксували в пам'яті.

У сумівському таборі у Франції на протязі 3-годинного перебування юнацтво мало справжній пір із голо мистецького парнасу. Там диртував — як назвала пані Софія Наумович — з'єднаними силами європейсько-американського континенту найкращий диригент маестро Антонович, сам співаючи солю „Вруно“, а поруч з нами, срібни рідюшками, співав соліст європейських сцен Міро Скаля-Старицький. Очевидно чарувала всіх пані Софія Наумович, ядй зі своєї сторони показували „американські“ своїм великим. Це була бандуристи з Дітройту, дочка професора М. Матієва-Мельника, Олена, добрий піаніст і карикатурист Ромек, звук генерала і сніг покійного редактора Тарасівського. Це була Ода Русаківська-Таланович, малярка, „енциклопедія“ Грина Свенд, математик Ярема — сніг д-р Мірчука, філософ і політик О. Грод, знавець палеоніських часів Ігор Пшкеліч, якого ми щойно відкрили під Ватерлоу, спец від французької мови й дієтагури Петро Мечник, спортивно чемпіон із ягюльським виглядом Міросла Шагай та „єстанці“ з Аргентини й Португалії Юрко Масний і



Учасники „Летючого табору“ СУМА з проф. Степаном Ленкавським

Наташка Пилипук — що були нашими перекладачами в Італії.

Джентелмен Юрко Волюсь і Ярослав Заставський, вчительки Стефа і Юля, співачки, спеці від тансту, сплюха, малькотенти, елеганти, сови і пугачі та всі красуні, що над Адріатиком на пляжі загнали в кут славних із краси італійок і спричинили велику констернацію і облогу „горильно італійно“. Команда і юнаки

Учасники „Летючого табору“ СУМА несуть вінок на могилу сл. й. С. Бандери

мусли вживати різних дипломатичних трюків, щоб у час і під охороною вицфальд-під обстрілях заходлених поглядів „голдубудські красуні“, як називали наших дідзач італійці, до безпечного автобуса.

Владика українських першовіталів в своїх резиденціях заєвропейську молодість, словами признання та заохоти, а подекуди клібом і вином. Найкращі враження про ідеалізм, патріотизм та жертвенну працю українського кліру відсепо юнацтво із цих візитів. Великі духом, оо. редемптористів, старенький виховник молоді о. Бульс та сумівський капелан і поет о. д-р В. Курилас у Бельгії, отці виховники СУМ-у в Англії — о. д-р Михальський і Німеччині о. Іванців, о. д-р Патрило і о. д-р Хома, о. ректор Назарко, архм. чинку ЧСВВ о. д-р Великий та питомці; учні Малой і Велікой семінарії, з якими нам доводилося співітти Службу Воюу в ватиканській каплиці в Римі, що й передають через радіо кожної неділі на Україну. В-і воли, а головню Владика Кривацького, З'їзд Українців у Німеччині, брали участь в З'їзду СУМ Бельгії.

Постать, яку ми зустрічали на кожному кроці в Європі, яка залишила вусоди свій слід — це Нільсоне Саме в прому рці припаде 150-річчя битви під Ватерлоу і панорама бою, яка по мистецтві зроблена стоїть у цій місцевості, зробила на нас дуже сильне враження. „Шляхом Наполеона“ їхали ми через А-льпі у Франції та подивляти величній пам'ятнику, що стоїть на толях недалеко Ля Мор. В Італії бачили сліди мистецьких скарбів, які він вивіз до Парижу, а в Парижі кожний

Котли йдець про красуні, то найкраще заперсентувала себе Петро (д) в Альпах. Ми бачили сїте з перспектив: маестатичні г-р. налі маленькі пороцишки, що метушилися і поспішали, зупинилися, а верхи стояли, закунувши сніг чуби в хмари, величні у своїй довговічності і непорушності. Нам дивилася голова, коли дивилася у зелені пріви, якими гнала з шумом сріблеста стрічка-річка П'ява. Гори окрилиють людину, вони підносять її голову за верхами вгору, вони випраляють та вистручують її хребет і дають легкість і пружність ногам. Із замічених, галасливих міст ще й нині шлемо тужний привіт вам, достойні Альпі! Коли ж додати до того ще й рівне плесо Середземного моря, і сиво безхмарне, усміхнене сонцем небо, то це Рів'єра. Не диво, що вона стала „Корзою Європи“. Багато, славно, великі люди впродовж століть будували тут свої прекрасні вілли і резиденції помж пахучими олеандрами, пальмами й кактусами. Вдвож автостради, що крутиться спіралами, садби одна краля від другої, а наш автобус ледве пропихається крізь гущу авт. Тут у Сан Ремо стоїть вілля „Нателія“, у якій жила, боролася із смертю і творила Леся Українка. На жаль, не оглядали ми тієї вілли, бо була ніч, падав дощ, і захворіла тяжко Н. Онисько.

Натомість оглянули сумівці Нюстед Аббей, де жив і творив автор „Мазени“ лорд Гордон Байрон, і в цьому старезному англійському парку зродилася в молодих головах не одна ідея. Ідея, за яку агітува Байрон...

Відидали могили замордованих Московю провідників української нації сл. й. С. Коновальця, С. Бандери, Є. Петлюри. Вони значать великий шлях. Великий шлях українського народу до волі. Там ми співали „Не пора“ й складали червоні китці квітків. Відидали військовий музей в Брюсселі із стендом „Україна“, З'їзд Українців у Німеччині, брали участь в З'їзду СУМ Бельгії.

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Крок нагадує маленьку постать великого чоловіка. Коли ж говорити про атмосферу, то вона нам найбільше сподобалася в Німеччині, Австрії і Парижі. Хотіть вийти на дубири, сміятися, хочеться жити й усміхатися до зустрічних людей. Так і чути достаток, певність себе й відповідальність громадян, а враз із тим симпатичне відношення до чужинців. Нас подивляли італійці на авдієнці в Святийот Огтя, до нас усміхалися французи, а німіці прямо зачлоповалися, оглядали й випитували, головню в югендгербергах, де доводилося нам провести кілька ночей. Зустрічні знали, хто такі українці. Еміграція зробила багато для добра поневоленої батьківщини. Теж дуже багато виразних симптоматій виявляють англіїці, хоч які холодні вони й самозлюбні.

„Летючий Табір“ відкрив серце й очі не лише учасникам мандрів, але й багатьом скептикам, що перестали вірити в себе, в українську людину і українську молодь зокрема. Логічний висновок — це продовжувати започатковані в 40-річчя СУМ-у мандри по ще більш екзотичних і незнайомих країнах. Мене манять Іспанія, Греція, Туреччина.

Третя верства — це сучасний Рим, а докла... будови й перебудови цього старезного міста, у вулицях якого часом не влазть автобус. Модерні, білі, позні балкони будівлі і бляха, а враз із тим чистої, широкі вулиці й квіти. Найкраще пов'язання старого із новим доводилося бачити в амфітеатрі, збудованім на тлі гігантських акустичних рун Термія Каракалли. Там переказали ми надвипадкову жемцюнку на солоду, слухачи опери „Кармен“, „Гіто летто“ і „Аїда“ під го... м несьє



Відкриття Оселі СУМА „Хортівці“ в Клівленді. Голова Г.У. СУМА Л. Футала перетинає стяжку при вході на Оселю.

лося на ще одну оселю. Це вже п'ята на терені ЗДА. Важасмо багато успіхів у її дальшому розвитку!

Відбувся Пленум СУМА. На початку листопада ц. р. в Шикаго і 27-28 того ж сьомого місяця в Нью Йорку відбувся Пленум ГУ СУМА. Обидва під головуванням голови ГУ Л. Футали. В Пленумі взяли участь майже всі Осередки. Центральною точкою Пленуму була справа сумівських дружин, студентів СУМА та юнацтва.

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Сумівці під час маніфестації 30 жовтня 1965 в Нью Йорку

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КАТЕДРА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА — ПЕРШОЧЕРГОВЕ ЗАВДАННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ СПІЛЬНОТИ

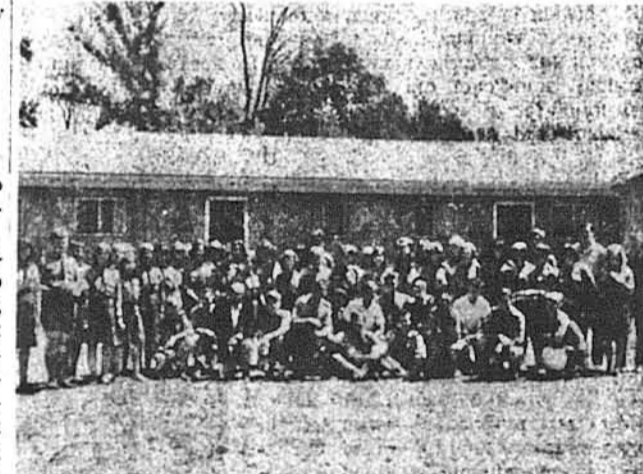
Здається, що вже майже немає свідомого українця, який не знав би про заходи для створення при одному з великих американських університетів Катедри Українознавства. Однак ця акція ще не знайшла в багатьох належного зрозуміння.

Про користь такої катедри не приходиться говорити, бо про це вже багато написано. Але ми хочемо пригадати нашому членству точку 19 постанов Х З'їзду СУМА: „З'їзд вважас акцію СУСТА в справі організування пос-

тійної Катедри Українознавства при одному з визначних Американських Університетів корисною, і тому закликас все членство активно її підтримати“.

Тож, Дорогі Подруги і Друзі, готуючись до святкування 40-річчя створення СУМ'у, звернімо також увагу на справу катедри — даймо їй моральну і матеріальну підтримку, бо це першочергове завдання нашої спільноти в ЗДА. Бо це розумний і далекоглядний проєкт в боротьбі за українську державу.

І ЦЕ ПРО ЮНАЦЬКІ ТАБОРИ.



Вишкільний табір упорядників 1-го і 2-го ступеня ім. ген. хор. Т.Чупринки на Оселі „Київ“ біля Дітройту. Посередній в першому ряді, справа в на паличку — командант табору О. Павлів

Тепер, коли минуло вже кілька місяців від часу закінчення юнацьких таборів, можемо об'єктивно оцінити цьогорічні табурування.

Аналізуючи програму табурування та спосіб її реалізації, стверджуємо, що цьогорічні табори стояли на високому рівні. Головна Упра-

за подбала за добре розпрацьовану програму, до виховного складу втягнуло величезне число студентів, роблено великий натиск на вироблення характеру, звернено велику увагу на вживання української мови та добір юнацтва до таборів. Збільшено кількість вишкільних таборів.

Головна Управа із Канадою навіть дозволила собі на такий „люкс“, як організація Летючого Табору, що відвідав Європу — першого такого табору в житті молодечих українських організацій на еміграції.

В цьогорічних таборах взяло участь біля 2.000 юнацтва. Отже табори пройшли добре, однак Головна Управа хоче ще краще їх поставити, і тому керівник юнацтва ГУ вже розпочав підготову до літніх таборів 1966 року.

Наші представники на З'їзді журналістів Північної Америки. У З'їзді журналістів Америки та Канади, який відбувся на Союзівці в дніх 30-31 жовтня, сумівський пресу заступали мгр С. Гановський та мгр І. Кобаса.

СУМА ПІДДЕРЖУЄ ПОЛІТИКУ ЗДА У В'ЄТНАМІ

16-го жовтня пацифісти, „бітніки“ та різного роду ліберали влаштували галасливу маніфестацію на 5-й авеню в Нью Йорку, вимагаючи від американського уряду припинення війни в В'єтнамі. Подібні протести та демонстрації в різних містах Америки влаштував малий відсоток населення, т. зв. ліві елєменти. Загал американського народу підтримус свій уряд у збройній боротьбі у В'єтнамі. Управа міста Нью Йорку 28 голосами проти двох постановила влаштувати 30-го жовтня маніфестацію для підтримки американської збройної участі в допомозі Південному В'єтнаму проти комуністичної агресії. В цей „День Патріота“ посадник міста видав окрему прокламація, а преса заклікала громадянство заманіфестувати свою лояльність урядові.

Маніфестація випала дійсно величаво, бо маршувало в ній понад сто тисяч людей, а понад 250 тисяч було глядачів.

Організації Українського Визвольного Фронту, а з тому числі й Осередок СУМА ім. ген. хор. Тараса Чупринки взяли в цій демонстрації численну організовану участь. На чолі 3-ої головної групи походу йшли національності, об'єднані в АБН, із прапорами та транспарантами: „Американські Приятелі А н т і б о л ь шевинського В'єлюк Народів“ (ПАВНА). Сюди входили також всі українські організації та поодинокі громадяни.

Як завжди ради СУМА прикрашували українську групу: кілька сотень старшого юнацтва з гордістю несли плякати з висловами нашої молодіжної підтримки американським воякам у В'єтнамі, з висловами солідарности з мільйонами аме-



Фрагмент із 14-то Всеамериканського Маніфестаційного З'їзду Сілля Української Молоді (СУМА), що відбувався на Оселі СУМА в Елленвілі, в дніх 1-6 вересня м. р. В ньому взяла участь сумівська молодь із 24 осередків східних етатів ЗДА в числі 1.264 юнаків і юначок та понад 5.000 гостей. Відбувався З'їзд під кліщем „Живи, зростає для перемоги!“ — для відзначення 40-річчя заснування Сілля Української Молоді на Україні та для вшанування пам'яті гол. команданта УПА — ген. Тараса Чупринки в 15-річчя його смерті. Водночас із З'їздом в Елленвілі відбувався також і Маніфестаційний З'їзд осередків СУМА західних і центрально-американських етатів в Дітройті, Мінніген.