

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UNA Branch in Rochester Marks 50th Anniversary

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (W.P.) — Close to 200 persons braved one of the worst snow storms ever to hit Rochester, N.Y., to attend a festive concert-banquet on Sunday, January 23, marking the 50th anniversary of the Virgin Mary Sodality, Branch 36 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Scores of members, friends and representatives of other branches in the area made the hazardous trip to the Ukrainian-American Club for the festivities.

Founded on January 23, 1916, the sodality has grown in strength, membership and resources. The organization has been prominent in local community and church affairs, contributing a great deal of time and money to various charitable as well as national causes.

The span of 50 years has taken its toll in departed members. Still, there were four of the original charter members present at the banquet: Mesdames Skrobach, Onufryk, Hryzak, and Maksimchiv received special certificates of merit from UNA Supreme Advisor William Hussar. Others who were also awarded with certificates of merit for their dedication and

Abraham Lincoln — The Great Emancipator



Born February 12, 1809 — Died April 15, 1865.
"THOSE WHO DENY FREEDOM TO OTHERS DESERVE IT NOT FOR THEMSELVES, AND UNDER A JUST GOD WILL NOT LONG RETAIN IT."

Graduates Reelect Dr. Dzul

DETROIT, Mich. — Dr. Paul Dzul, a specialist in otolaryngology who also teaches at Wayne State University here, was reelected president of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, at the organization's annual meeting held at the WSU Alumni House on Saturday, January 22.

One of the main objectives of this professional organization is to provide scholarships for high school graduates of Ukrainian descent who continue their studies in colleges and universities. More and larger stipends are planned for this year to be awarded at the 27th annual dinner-dance at Ponchartrain Hotel on October 22.

The Ukrainian Graduates will also sponsor the annual convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel over the Labor Day weekend. Ostap Kvitkowsky will be general chairman for the four-day conclave.

Dr. Dzul studied medicine in Europe where he received

Winnipeg Ukrainians Mark Independence Anniversary

WINNIPEG, Man. — More than 200 Winnipeg Ukrainians braved the icy blasts of winter to attend an anniversary concert to mark the 48th anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian Independence January 22, 1918, which was held at the U.N.F. hall Sunday, January 23. The anniversary concert was sponsored by the Winnipeg branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, according to a report in the "Progress" Ukrainian Weekly.

M. Spivak spoke briefly on the significance of the anniversary. Jerry Schur received an enthusiastic ovation for his rendition of several Ukrainian songs. Lilian Karpinka was at the piano. The U.N.F. choir under the direction of V. Klymkiv sang a number of selections. Members of "Plast" and "SUM" youth organizations also took part in the program. M. Petryshyn gave a recitation.

Mr. Walter Paschak, Winnipeg School Board chairman and the main speaker, warned those present to be ever on guard against the communist conspiracy to destroy democracy in the Free World.

The speaker said Moscow Communists destroyed the Ukrainian free democratic state and that ever since they have been using conspiracy to destroy democracy everywhere, not excluding Canada.

Paschak said, "Today the Communists would like to see Canada divided, and they support a division of this land in order that tomorrow it will be easier for them to create more divisions, and ultimately take over some of the sections under Communist influence and domination."

Mr. Paschak said that "in difference of those Canadian citizens who neglect to exercise their duty to go to the voting polls on election days were helping the Communist element to further their conspiracy to divide Canada and defeat its democracy."

Newark Students Stage Play In Kruty Anniversary Observance

NEWARK, N.J. — More than 200 persons jammed the small auditorium of the Ukrainian Center here on Sunday, February 6, to take part in what was a solemn observance honoring 300 Ukrainian youths who died in the battle of Kruty 48 years ago.

Dialogue, Recitations
An insight into the youths' feelings and emotions, as they awaited the imminent onslaught of the enemy's overpowering forces, was revealed to the viewer in a series of alternating dialogues, rendered ably by Stephen Tatarsko and Roman Goy. The students' mixed chorus provided the musical background. Verse recitation was rendered by Maria Prociuk, Maria Harmatij, Bozena Syhaliv and Luba Tereszuk.

Special proclamations designating February 6th as Ukrainian Student Day were issued earlier by Mayors Hugh J. Addonizio of Newark and Frank E. Lowell of Irvington. The full texts of the proclamations were read in both English and Ukrainian at the opening of last Sunday's commemorative program by Misses M. Prociuk and Olenka Wirszcuk.

The evening's brief yet imaginatively original program, which constituted a slight departure from the established pattern, was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem.

UNA Branch in New York Elects New Officers

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Roman Olesnicki, a prominent New York attorney and civic leader, was re-elected president of the Dmytro Halychyn Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Association, at the organization's annual meeting on Saturday, January 15 here.

With 31 of the Branch's 57 members in attendance, Mr. Olesnicki opened the meeting and requested the officers to submit reports on the activities over the past 12 months.

Dr. Roman Holiat, the Branch's secretary, stated that a total of \$2,499.08 was remitted in dues to the UNA Main Office during 1965. He added that dues were always remitted on time and that the Branch shows no indebtedness in this respect as of the end of last year.

The report of the auditing committee showed the books to be in perfect order. It was pointed out that Dr. Holiat was the recipient of a UNA medal for organizing 15 new members in the annual membership campaign.

Discussions were held with

Young Soprano Gets Covent Garden Contract

EDMONTON, Alta. — From graduation to a contract at Covent Garden is the wildest dream. But it happened to a young Ukrainian Edmonton singer, writes "The Edmonton Journal" of Jan. 12th.

Newly graduated with an artist's diploma after three years study with the University of Toronto's Faculty of Music, Roxolana Roslak flew to London, England. Her date is with world famed Covent Garden.

In a brief visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Roslak, the 25-year-old lyric soprano told of an initial six-month contract with extension when she qualifies.

Didn't Dare
"I never even dared dream my first move would be right to Covent Garden. This is a break that comes mainly to those who have worked hard and long and have endured disappointments," Roxolana said.

Miss Roslak feels that a break coming at beginning of the new year—she heard her good news a couple of weeks ago—is a good omen. "I hope it will be the criterion of my future," she worried.

Roxolana's great opportunity arrived by way of tape. Armed with taped recordings, one of her teachers, Mrs. Edith Binnie of Toronto, invaded Europe and London opera circles hoping for hearings. Successful in the venture six were chosen; five eastern

New Haven Observes Ukrainian Independence Anniversary



NEW HAVEN, Conn. (ZS) — As in previous years, the Ukrainian community here observed solemnly the 48th anniversary of Ukrainian independence proclamation with impressive City Hall ceremonies and a concert on Saturday, January 22. Throughout the day the Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag was flown at City Hall alongside the American Stars and Stripes.

First To Display Flag
New Haven has the distinction of being the first city in this country to display the Ukrainian national flag on an official building in honor of Ukraine's independence proclamation, and to have the mayor proclaim January 22nd as "Ukrainian Independence Day." The ceremony was initiated in 1955 through the efforts of the local UCCA branch. This year the flag was flown for the twelfth time running.

A large delegation of representatives of the local UCCA branch, led by Dr. Michael Snihurowycz, president, witnessed the signing of the proclamation by Mayor Richard C. Lee on January 22nd. A brief wreath-laying ceremony was held at noon in front of the City Hall here. The

Plast, SUMA Join in Kruty Observance

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two local Ukrainian organizations, Plast and SUMA, jointly commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Kruty on Sunday, January 30, at the SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church.

At 10:00 a.m. members of SUMA, led by Mr. Dmytro Woch, and Plast, headed by Mrs. Neonila Sochan, heard Mass and a Requiem Service for the souls of those fallen in the struggle for Ukraine's freedom, particularly in the battle of Kruty. Both groups had their standard-bearers with them, and were clad in their uniforms, which added to the solemnity of the occasion.

After the service, members of both organizations and a group of guests, who had braved the snowy weather, gathered at the church auditorium for the second part of the commemorative ceremonies.

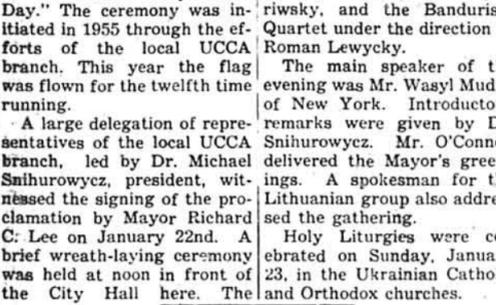
Mr. Woch conducted the program and introduced the various participants. The program included a short exposition of the circumstances of the battle of Kruty and our reasons for commemorating

Plans Set for UNA National Bowling Tournament



Plans are completed for the first UNA national bowling tournament to be held April 29-30 under the sponsorship of Aliquippa, Pa., Branch. Prizes totaling over \$1,200 will be awarded to teams and individual bowlers at a banquet April 30 at the Aliquippa Ukrainian Club. Seated, left to right: Helen B. Olek, Andrew Rusinko, tournament chairman, Eugene Karmazyn, secretary; standing, Andrew Jula, Stanley Prokopovich, William B. Hussar, Joseph Nadzak, Peter Dobish, John S. Antushak.

Ukraine's Independence Marked In Elizabeth



The large Ukrainian community of Elizabeth, N.J., observed Ukraine's independence anniversary with appropriate ceremonies at the City Hall on January 22nd. Mayor Thomas G. Dunn is shown above signing the Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation, with representatives of the local community in attendance. Left to right: Mrs. Mary Prociak, Stephen Kupczak, Anne Marie Ohar, Sgt. Stephen Urban, Roman Slobodian, Walter Halamay, John Hryb, Dr. Roman Hrab, Christine Pinkowsky, Edward Melnyczuk.

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READ "STORINKA ZAREVA," PAGE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN ACADEMIC SOCIETIES, ON P. 4 OF THIS ISSUE.

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Editorials

The Great Emancipator

February 12th, a date tersely marked on the calendar as Lincoln's Birthday, is a holiday set aside in honor of one of America's greatest Presidents, whose name is revered everywhere by those who enjoy the fruits of his labors as well as millions of those who have yet to taste the full blessings of freedom.

Born on February 12, 1809, the Great Emancipator, as he is known in the annals of history, Abraham Lincoln rose to greatness at a time of national turmoil, when this young nation's future was at stake. Elected President of the United States on the Republican party's uncompromising anti-slavery platform, Lincoln faced a nation torn by civil war only two weeks after his inauguration.

Unshaken by discord and unyielding in his purpose, the newly elected President not only succeeded in preserving the Union and the democratic principles on which it was founded, but also resolved the issue of slavery, that hideous aristocratic institution inimical to the interests of the common people and to everything America stood for. Time and again, this great statesman and patriot repeated for all men to know that the Union was sacred and that the nation must have freedom because it made possible the great experiment in government "of the people, for the people and by the people." Thus unity and freedom in equality with justice for all.

It was the First Annual Message of President Lincoln that was his credo and his guide: "On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all; to afford an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race for life." It was also the bedrock of his Emancipation Proclamation of 1863.

Across the ocean the words echoed in the fervent verse of yet another Champion of Liberty, Ukraine's immortal poet Taras Shevchenko. A contemporary of Lincoln, though unknown to him, he too dedicated his life to the emancipation of nations and men from the bondage of tyranny. He, too, left a message "to rise and break the chains." Like Lincoln today, he will yet be remembered "in the great new family, emancipated, free."

Financing College Education

"The education of American youth is of paramount importance, not only to themselves and their parents, but to industry and labor, secular organizations and churches, the State and the Nation. All of these have a stake in higher education, and all have acknowledged their share of responsibility for providing it."

This forthright statement is contained in the introduction to a National Science Foundation pamphlet, one of several hundred published each year for the benefit of high school students who must have financial aid to attend college, and for their families.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that college education is an indispensable prerequisite for advancement, perhaps even survival, in today's complex and rapidly changing society. But while it is a need, it is also an expense, and while the opportunities have increased so have the costs of tuition at both public and private institutions of higher learning.

To alleviate the situation, an increasing number of scholarships, grants and loans have been made available to able and needy students, including the Higher Education Act of 1965 which will enable 140,000 high school graduates to enter colleges next school year alone.

It is important that our Ukrainian youth avail themselves of both the opportunity to acquire higher education and the financial assistance that is readily made available by institutions and agencies established for that purpose. It is equally important that families plan for the child's education long before it is time to send in the application. College education is an asset that requires substantial investment. As such, it requires both planning and saving. Both should be made early and wisely. But most important of all, all opportunities should be explored thoroughly to the maximum advantage of the student and his family.

TEN REASONS AGAINST THE US-USSR CONSULAR TREATY

By LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

("The Ukrainian Quarterly", Winter, 1965)

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Strangely enough, this reason against ratification was scarcely brought up in the August discussion. Few even knew that as of now no USSR consulates exist in the Western Hemisphere. In a cogent rebuttal to a newspaper editorial, Congressman Derwinski stated the case eloquently: "Acquiescence of the United States to Soviet consulates would set an obvious precedent that would soon find the Communist rulers of 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?"

Need more be said on this point of consular proliferation for extended Red subversion in the Western Hemisphere? The ratification of the treaty would create a solid basis for intensified Russian political warfare in Latin America. As

in the area of trade with the Red Empire, our lack of firm and consistent policy will be another government's rationalization for its actions under pressure.

VIII. A Trade Wedge

Another reason for not ratifying the pact is the obvious use made of this treaty as a diplomatic wedge to liberalize and increase trade with the Soviet Union and the Red Empire in general. Time and time again in his testimony Mr. Rusk spoke of the prospect of "increasing trade between our two countries." At times it appears this argument of dollars and cents carried more weight with him than the argument of humane protection for Americans in the USSR.

The issue of increased trade with the USSR and the Red Empire is a controversial problem in and of itself. This writer has pointed out in testimony and in emphatic terms that any such liberalized trade

would not be the first time the United States has contributed myopically to the economic strengthening of the Soviet Russian Empire—always, of course, in the interests of "peace," "normal relations," "relaxation of tensions" and other self-legitimizations.¹¹ Up to now those seeking such East-West trade have been careful to distinguish between our trading more liberally with the captive states in Central Europe and that with the USSR. The former is supposed to unclench these Red totalitarian states from the chains of Russian domination, though for years Moscow itself has pursued the Empire policy of division of national labor.

THE SOVIET MOON PHOTOGRAPHS

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Last week Moscow announced that it was making a new attempt to make a soft landing of a satellite on the moon, a feat which it had failed to accomplish several times and which the United States has scarcely tried.

This time the Soviets were brilliantly successful and the satellite, Luna 9, immediately began to transmit photographs of the moon's surface from an estimated altitude of not more than ten feet, the probable height of the machine. The photographs were remarkably clear and showed the moon's surface as a barren, disturbed and uneven surface with rocks and other lumps of matter tossed about in no apparent pattern. The scientific world was really amazed at the amount of detail given for a very limited area, but without a definite scale it was impossible to do more than approximate the degree of unevenness or the size and distance of the limits of the area included.

Amazing Episode

Then came an amazing episode. Tass and the Soviet radio gave no further details and indicated that it might be some time before the pictures can be published. Immediately after this, Sir Bertram Lovell, head of the radio station in Jodrell Bank, England, the largest radio telescope known in the free world, announced that the observatory had monitored the return of eight photographs, of which he published two. This was too much for Moscow, but with apparently more politeness than is the Soviet wont, they attacked Sir Bertram for intruding on the Soviet right of prior publication, and pointed out that the English rendering of the transmission made it two and one-half times too narrow and so, falsely increased the longitudinal measurements of the photographs. In fact, when the Soviet authorities published their version, it showed that the horizontal proportions of the pictures were proportionally broader than the vertical.

Then Moscow announced that the mission of Luna 9 had been accomplished and that it would transmit no more. Just the same, later in the day, Luna 9 went on the air again and transmitted two more pictures which were also monitored at Jodrell Bank, although the English observers noted that these transmissions were weaker, though at the time that Moscow announced that the satellite's work was finished, the batteries had shown no indication of failing.

Still later Moscow announced that the Soviet scientists had found that the batteries still contained some electricity and so they resumed work, but that now the batteries were exhausted completely. Tass also boasted in one of its announcements that "the moon speaks Russian," a

phrase that seems to echo the words of Alexis N. Tolstoy, the favorite writer of Stalin, because Tolstoy in his fantasy "Aelita," a fictional account of a journey to Mars written in the 1920's, announced that the Russian Communist was going to return there because he had taken possession of Mars in the name of the Soviet Union and had annexed the planet and all its population.

Tacit Understanding

These circumstances cause certain reflections on past events. The Soviet Union, like the United States and the other powers that have signed the nuclear test ban treaty, ostensibly are not going to use outer space for military purposes, and, in fact, in all the international meetings on space exploration there has been at least a tacit understanding that the material secured by one country would be shared by astronomers everywhere. The United States in the reports on its space flights seems to have kept this promise, but there has long been a suspicion that the Soviet Union is releasing only what it wishes and when it wishes.

The publication by Jodrell Bank may well have forced Moscow's hand, although there still remains the unsolved problem as to whether the men who deciphered the transmission of the pictures have been able in the same way to decipher any other information sent back by the satellite in words or phrases. There have been hints from American scientists that the United States has independently monitored at least parts of the Luna 9's reports but their results have not been published nor has any real detail to these been given. Apparently, the moon photographs have touched off a new cause for argumentation, and at the same time have outlined some of the main questions regarding the value of electronic coding and decoding or perhaps it would be better to say enciphering and deciphering, for no matter what complicated key was employed, there could be little encoding and decoding in the traditional sense of the word.

Fixed Value

In a strict code a group of letters secured more or less at random has a fixed value without any reference to the letters by which it is represented. Hence both the sender and the receiver have to have at hand copies of this arbitrary selection. In a cipher, however complicated, the sender and the receiver have only to know the sequence of letters involved. Patient and often long and complicated work is necessary by any intruder to secure that sequence, if he does not know it. The value of an enciphered message is not so much a

IMMIGRANT GIFT TO AMERICA

(Excerpts from Prof. A. A. Granovsky's remarks at the official opening of the Ukrainian section of the Immigrant Archives, University of Minnesota, January 16)

An occasion such as this forcibly compels one to reflect on many things, especially on the path and philosophy of one's life. Mine has been, in all sincerity, one of service to man and the community, closely interwoven with the ideological dream of freedom for those who have been denied it, such as my own people from whom I have sprung. I have always felt that I would be a poor American citizen if I would enjoy all the privileges and blessings this country provides, and would forsake my own people, whom I left in my motherland, deprived of the better things of life.

Remarkable Age

We are living in the remarkable age of kinetic world, when many swiftly moving phenomena are miraculously changing the environment in which we are trying to adjust ourselves, each in our own way and place. Both native born or newcomers, we are fortunate to live in this country of freedom and opportunity.

means of hiding the content but of saying that time which is needed by the intruder to find the sequence. Hence in military operations a complicated cipher will ultimately be solved by the enemy but by constantly changing the cipher in some details, he will never be able to make the material available if it relates to movements to be carried out in the near future.

It is, therefore, possible for the authorities of the free world to read sooner or later, if they have monitored carefully, most of the communications received through radio from satellites of the Soviet Union. And vice versa, the Soviets can ultimately decipher most of the similar messages in the free world. The failure of Moscow to publish the pictures rapidly, as did the United States, introduces a new element into the space race and will probably lead ultimately to new charges of spying and false faith perhaps from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

No Confidence in Reports

No one is trying to deny the prestige which Moscow achieved by its first soft landing on the moon; but the confidence in Soviet scientific reports will not be increased by the strange actions of the Moscow officials in holding up the publication of these photographs. Sir Bertram seems to believe that it was an attempt by Moscow to see if the free world radios were monitoring these flights. By showing so much and no more the free world has demonstrated that it can and does, but it held its hand and leaves Moscow almost as much in the dark as it was before. It has merely cast new shadows on the veracity of Communism, a quality largely known to be non-existent.

America, this fairland of ours, has had a dramatic history, with frugal life and many hardships of the early pioneers before us, who crossed this continent from ocean to ocean, subduing virgin prairies and primeval forests, forbidding mountains in their ruggedness and beauty, impassable swamps and rivers. Many new waves of daring men and women from various parts of Europe came to settle this new fertile land. These newcomers brought with them their eager spirit and devotion with untold sacrifice. They brought with them strong hands to build the roads and railroads, to dig tunnels, to establish schools and churches and big cities, and they brought with them their visions, dreams, and ideas to create a new life in a new country. Their skills, in time, created the most developed country in the world, this country with national and individual prosperity. But, in addition to all this, and above all of this,—they jealously love and guard their personal liberty and human dignity without which a modern human being cannot be happy.

The Ukrainian settlers have also brought with them not only their skills and dreams, but also their remarkably colorful native culture of a thousand years and a deep-seated spirit to be free. Their national aspirations are well known to most of us. We are just at the end of the Christmas season, during which you may have heard, with increasing frequency, that beautiful carol "The Bells." Not too many realize that this is an adaptation from an ancient Ukrainian New Year's carol "Shchedryk." Most of you are familiar with the delicate and intricate tracery in the colorful Ukrainian Easter eggs, the beauty of which is taking a definite place in American observances. In almost every larger city of this land there are Ukrainian choral and dancing groups, which are sharing their traditions with their American friends.

Precious Records

It is indeed fortunate, and the University of Minnesota is to be congratulated for the establishment of the Immigrant Archives in which the precious printed records of culture and activities of each nationality will be preserved for proper use in future research. Ukrainians are proud of their rich, centuries-old cultural heritage, and I am sure they will be willing and even eager to contribute books and archives of their cultural wealth from private libraries or organizational storehouses to the Library of the University of Minnesota for better understanding of the Ukrainian people's aspirations for national independence. Some of us feel that there cannot be peace with justice in the world until U-

(Continued on p. 3)

REVIVE SHEVCHENKO STAMP REQUEST

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

The United States Post Office issued the first Champion of Liberty postage stamp in 1957. That year a large 8¢ stamp featured Ramon Mag-saysay of the Philippines. In 1958 our Government honored Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator," by issuing 4¢ and 8¢ stamps, and did the same for Lajos Kossuth of Hungary. In 1959, two stamps commemorated Jose San Martin, "Hero of the Andes." The following year, 1960, was a big one for the Champions of Liberty; 4¢ and 8¢ stamps were issued honoring Thomas G. Masaryk of Czechoslovakia; Ernst Reuter, Mayor of Berlin; Ignatz Jan Paderewski of Poland; Giuseppe Garibaldi of Italy; Gustav Mannerheim of Finland. The last of the series came out in 1961, 4¢ and 8¢ stamps honoring Mahatma Gandhi, "Apostle of Non-Violence".

Worked Hard

While all of the above was going on, we Ukrainians were striving very hard to get a stamp issued honoring our own Champion of Liberty, Taras Shevchenko. The record shows we were making real progress. Congressmen and Senators went to bat for us in Washington, after our people and our big organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, asked for action. It looked very much like we would get our stamp. But we did not get it. Why? Because there was a change in the political picture before the stamp was issued. No Champion of Liberty stamps were issued after 1961.

We believe that honoring Champions of Liberty on U.S. stamps was and still is a very good idea and, regardless of the reasons, it is a shame that it was stopped.

We see no reason why the request for a Shevchenko stamp should not be revived. But there are people who think otherwise. Shevchenko is not familiar to them. Ukraine means nothing to them. This hurts because some of these people are influential in their fields, and this includes politics, journalism, and philately. Also, it is sad but true that there are people who confuse Ukraine with Russia; they refuse to understand that Russian stamps honoring Shevchenko is propaganda designed to make him appear as one of their own. That this propaganda is effective is demonstrated every time someone comments: "Put Shevchenko on a U.S. stamp? The Russians would simply love that!"

Start Again

A few weeks ago we suggested that readers get the "we want a Shevchenko stamp" ball rolling by writing to the Postmaster General in Washington. Some readers asked us for background information they could include in their letters. Well, we offer

some quotes from Document 445, issued by the House of Representatives on Aug. 5, 1960, entitled "Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861":

"Today, as 45,000,000 Ukrainians enslaved by Communist Russia work unselfishly and unceasingly to rid themselves of the despotic rule of Moscow, they do so by holding up this shining exponent of true liberty, Taras Shevchenko, as their symbol of inspiration and incentive..." Rep. John Lesinski of Michigan.

"It was Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian poet and advocate of freedom, who for the first time called on the Ukrainians to hope and expect their own George Washington..." Rep. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan.

"In 1917 it was the poetry of Shevchenko that inspired the Ukrainian movement for independence and encouraged the Ukrainian National Republic in its desperate struggle, alone and unaided, to protect itself against the aggression of the Russian Communists..." Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York.

The Shevchenko stamp has the endorsement of Herbert Berl, noted American philatelist, who contacted the Stamp Advisory Committee to the U.S. Postmaster General in September 1960. "This (stamp) will probably have quite a psychological effect on the Iron Curtain postal administrations and annoy them to the point of refusing to handle mail bearing those stamps, as was the result with the Nossuth and Masaryk stamps. So much the better. An appropriate color for the stamp would be blue and yellow (Ukrainian national colors)." Rep. J. P. Mohr of Ohio.

Mention Statue

It would be a good idea, in promulgating the Shevchenko stamp, to make much of the fact that there is a Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, D.C. It was unveiled by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the U.S., on June 27, 1964, before 100,000 people. Here is part of what author Clarence A. Manning wrote on this great occasion:

"It was the culmination of years of effort for, to erect the monument, it was necessary to secure the passage of a special resolution through both Houses of Congress and to have it approved by the then President. President Eisenhower affixed his signature in 1960 and then the work of collecting funds, designing the monument and erecting it got under way and on this day it was brought to a successful termination and became, as the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate has called it, a new Statue of Liberty, a beacon light to show to all free men, to all Ukrainians, and to the entire world that those ideals which inspired the leaders of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence are understood and appreciated also behind the Iron Curtain, whether that curtain is maintained by a czarist regime or by a totalitarian dictatorship which does not hesitate to ravage Ukraine and pretend that the Ukrainian people love and adore their iron rulers and butchers."

¹¹ Edward J. Derwinski, "The Consular Treaty," *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., August 27, 1965.

¹² E. g. Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, p. 33.

¹³ Lev E. Dobriansky, "Five Perspectives on East-West Trade," *East-West Trade*, Hearings, Part II, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1965, pp. 94-104.

¹⁴ Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, Minority Views, p. 4.

¹⁵ Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, p. 23.

¹⁶ "Japan, Russia Are Negotiating," *Reuters*, Moscow, June 10, 1965.

¹⁷ Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, p. 26.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

The End

Officers and members of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, in urging issuance of the Shevchenko stamp, should stress that they represent an organization with 86,000 members which publishes the most widely circulated Ukrainian daily newspaper.

We would appreciate news of any developments on this matter. Write us via Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303.

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

Art Displayed at Archives Opening



Professor A.A. Granovsky, Mrs. Marie Procal, Professor Timothy Smith and Dr. E. B. Stanford (left to right) examine a display of Ukrainian handicrafts at the opening of the Ukrainian Section, Immigrant Archives, at the University of Minnesota on January 16, 1966.

Veterans Organizations Seek Closer Relations

NEW YORK, N.Y. — For the past several months regular meetings have been held by officers and representatives of nine veterans organizations for the purpose of exchanging ideas and solving mutual problems. The name of this combined organization is "The Ukrainian and American Veterans Committee" with headquarters at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. The nine veterans groups are: Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 7; Brotherhood of Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi, New York Post; Ukrainian Free Cossackship; Association of Zaporozhian Cossacks, Col. P. Bolbochan; United Ukrainian War Veterans of America, New York Branch; Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army; Former Members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Ar-

UAV Membership Drive Launched

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans held its fourth meeting at the Progressive American Club, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, January 15. National Commander Walter Klawnik called the meeting to order and offered a prayer for all veterans. All national officers presented their reports.

Senior Vice-Commander, John Serbeniuk, as chairman of the "Ukrainian American Veterans 1966 Membership Drive" is mailing out an informative letter to all veterans to unite and organize new posts in their locale. Existing posts are being urged to increase their present memberships in order to strengthen the organization. The letter describes the background of the UAV and notes that the organization has played an active and influential part in the Ukrainian American and American life on local and national levels.

It states, in part: "Aside from the usual veteran functions, social activity and normal good works, the Ukrainian American Veterans have participated and developed many outstanding events. The Ukrainian American Veterans Welfare Fund for veterans and their families in need has been developed and is working today. We have supplied color guards, parade wardens, honor guards and general assistance to our people and organizations; our greatest achievement being the marshalling of thousands of paraders at the Shevchenko unveiling in Washington, D.C."

As Winter Carnival chairman, Mr. Serbeniuk urged all members of the UAV to attend the weekend of fun at "Soyuzivka" in Kerhonkson, N.Y. on Feb. 11, 12 and 13. Planned activities include tobogganing, sleighing, skiing, rifle shoot, cocktail party, dancing and prizes galore. Welfare officer Stephen Shegda reported that letters are being sent to all members of the UAV urging them to contribute generously to the Welfare Fund, from which many indigent veterans are receiving weekly checks to assist them in their hour of need. A raffle will be sponsored at the Winter Carnival to supplement the fund.

Immigrant Gift to America

kraine, a nation of some 45 million, is free to enjoy liberty with human dignity. I have been frequently asked what impelled me to collect not only books and pamphlets, but also magazines and papers on all subjects pertaining to Ukraine? I came to this country as a young man of 25, with my philosophy of life and national consciousness quite well formed, and it is only natural that I have been interested in the welfare and freedom of my people. Since my arrival in America in 1913 I have accumulated a great deal of material on Ukraine in my library. My original idea was to give my rapidly growing library to some Ukrainian institution in Ukraine, because my native land in the process of two World Wars was devastated by waves of invading armies. Most of the libraries were destroyed. I was certain that my contribution would be of value and interest, because much of it depicted the life and activities of the Ukrainian immigrants in various countries of the Free World. About a year ago, however, part of the very important Ukrainian library and archives in the Soviet Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev was destroyed by fire, to all appearances deliberately. And this fact compelled me to change my mind.

When the Minnesota University Library approached me with the suggestion to consider depositing my Ukrainian library with the University of Minnesota, after several conferences and assurances, I was indeed glad to agree to transfer my entire collection of books, pamphlets, journals, papers and archives to the University of Minnesota, with which I have been actively and happily associated for 35 years.

Not being certain how the Ukrainian leaders in this country and abroad would react to my plan, I cautiously approached some of them for their opinion. The majority of those whose opinion I value, thought that my idea was a good one, thus the transfer of

my Ukrainian collection to the University of Minnesota has become a reality. I am giving this brief account for the purpose of documentation on the establishment of the Ukrainian Section of the Immigrant Archives in the University of Minnesota. The rest of the documents are in the files of the University Library.

Complex advertisement for 'SHEVCHENKO'S TESTAMENT ANNOTATED COMMENTARIES' by JOHN PANCHUK. It includes a quote: 'It gives the lie to all the history books that reduce Shevchenko to a line — poet, painter, sery.' and details about the book's contents, price, and where to purchase it (SVOBODA, P. O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303).

UYL-NA CORNER

Robert Hussar, treasurer of the United States Army Reserve. His interests include travel, meeting people and collecting driftwood. He is the type of youth that the League needs to keep going.

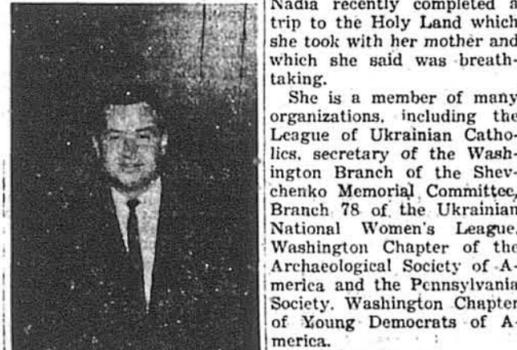
Remember, if you want your club to have a vote at the 1966 convention in Detroit over the Labor Day weekend its dues must be paid. Don't wait for the deadline which is August 1st. Do it now!

Send all moneys to Robert Hussar, UYL-NA Treasurer, 35 Hardison Rd., Rochester, N.Y., 14617.

Eugene Wadiak of Carteret, N.J., is the new president of the Ukrainian Youth League of New Jersey, according to UYL-NA District Organizer Joe Sery. He succeeds Michael Fedirko of Clark, N.J., who stepped down to let someone else have a chance at the job. Wadiak also holds the job of UYL-NA Foundation chairman.

The UYL-NA wishes much success to treasurer Bob Hussar of Rochester, N.Y., who has taken on the job of sales administration assistant with the All-State Insurance Corp. in Rochester.

Bob, who is 22 and single (girls, you still have a chance), is the son of Ukrainian National Association Supreme Advisor, William Hussar. He is serving his second term on the UYL-NA Executive Board. In 1959-60 he served as District Organizer.



Nadia was graduated from Youngsville, Pa., High School and the Warren Business College. Presently, she is enrolled as a part time student at Georgetown University. A student of archaeology, Nadia recently completed a trip to the Holy Land which she took with her mother and which she said was breathtaking.

She is a member of many organizations, including the League of Ukrainian Catholics, secretary of the Washington Branch of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, Branch 78 of the Ukrainian National Women's League, Washington Chapter of the Archaeological Society of America and the Pennsylvania Society, Washington Chapter of Young Democrats of America.

UNA Couple Celebrate Golden Anniversary



ERIE, Pa. — Mr. and Mrs. John Lichacz, both members of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 40 here, celebrated their Golden Anniversary with religious services at the local St. Nicholas Church on Sunday, October 31.

They were guests of honor at a dinner later that day at the Greek Catholic Social Club arranged by the couple's children: Mrs. Michael Pelinsky, Mrs. Emil Susol and Mr. John Lichacz, Jr. The couple were married on October 31, 1915 in New York City, and moved to Erie in 1918. Mr. Lichacz retired in 1956 after 38 years with the American Meter Co. They have 8 grandchildren. Their oldest grandchildren are Michael Pelinsky, who teaches in Lorain, O., and Nadia Pelinsky, who attends school in Buffalo, N.Y. They are both members of the UNA.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



Sitch, Hungarians Tie; Officiating Scored

Newark Ukrainian Sitch and Woodbridge Hungarians battled to a 1-1 tie in the second night of competition in the Schaefer Indoor Soccer Tournament on Friday, February 4, at the Paterson Army in Paterson N.J.

Sitch, who had defeated East Orange Alberona 6-0 the previous week, could not organize its drives sufficiently to penetrate the Hungarian defense, although it controlled the play through most of the game.

Hungarians were first to score a much disputed goal seconds before the halftime whistle. The ball did not seem to have entered the goal but referee Frank Caramico felt otherwise and ruled it a score. Ukrainians finally tied the match in the second half at 1-1 when Bill Newmerzhychy deflected a drive through a forest of legs into the right side of the net.

Commenting on the Hungarian goal, Eugene Czyzowych, an official of Sitch, said that the goal was "questionable." But Czyzowych was more upset about the fact that Caramico whistled the game to an end just after Sitch was awarded a free kick from close in. "We should have been given an opportunity to take the shot," Czyzowych complained after the match.

This reporter tried to get an official ruling from Mr. Caramico after the game. After learning that the reporter was from "The Ukrainian Weekly," Caramico said "I don't give a d... go to the league." He did say before his angry outburst that he felt the ball was "inside the goal line and the goalie punched it out."

Czyzowych complained a club extra punch up front.

Wilson Sigas, who had a very successful try-out with New York Ukrainians last season has reportedly signed a two-year contract with the club and is expected to arrive here within two weeks. Yaroslav Kurovychy, USC's manager said that "tickets for his plane trip here from Glasgow, Scotland, are being sent this week."

Wilson, who is 21 years old, is adept at playing at outside right or outside left. His ability to switch should give the club extra punch up front.

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

Advertisement for 'THE UKRAINIAN AND AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE' inviting members to attend the 'MILITARY BALL' on Saturday Night, February 19th 1966, in the main ballroom of the Ukrainian National Home. It lists the location, music, and ticket information.

Honor Miami Pastor

MIAMI, Fla. — Rev. Peter Oleksiw, L.L.B., for the past four years pastor of the Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church here, will be celebrating his 50th anniversary of priesthood this year. On Sunday, February 20, 1966, after celebrating the Divine Liturgy he will be feted at a Banquet to be held at the Miami Springs Villa. The Jubilee Committee invites all his friends and former parishioners (he served as Pastor in Western Canada.

Advertisement for the 'NINTH ANNUAL "WINTER TWIRL"' presented by the League of Ukrainian Catholics of the U.S.A. - The Garden State Council, on Saturday, February 19, 1966, at the Holiday Inn. It lists the location, music, and ticket information.

Advertisement for the 'UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION National BOWLING TOURNAMENT' on April 29 and 30, 1966, at the Sheffield Bowling Alleys in Aliquippa, Pa. It lists the location, cash prizes, and tournament schedule.

Advertisement for 'SOYUZIVKA OPEN ALL YEAR AROUND' featuring 'THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y.' It lists amenities like heated rooms, ski slopes, and a special rate for guests.

СТОРІНКА ЗАРЕВА

ХРОНІКА

НА ПІДТРИМКУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

На X Академічному Вечорі УАТ „ЗАРЕВО” і УСГ обговорено питання місцезнаходження літературної і на якому обговорено лист-апел до ОН, відомий суспільний діяч д-р А. Раставецький вийшов з ініціативою, щоб — осуджуючи більшовицькі злочини в Україні — рівночасно допомагати українській культурі на чужині і щоб студентство започаткувало односторонню збірку на Літературний Допомоговий Фонд Об'єднання Українських Письменників „Слово”. На прохання організаторів Вечора, представників „ЗАРЕВА” і УСГ, цією збіркою зайнявся д-р А. Раставецький і на неї своїми пожертвами, відгукнувшись уже понад сто осіб.

IX АКАДЕМІЧНИЙ ВЕЧІР „ЗАРЕВО” І УСГ В БАЛТИМОРІ

В циклі IX Академічних Вечорів, що їх спільно проводить Товариство „ЗАРЕВО” і Українська Студентська Громада в Балтиморі, відбулася доповідь Теодозія Онуферка — голови „ЗАРЕВА” і Філадельфій на тему: „Дитро Донової як філолога та його позиція як „негатива”. Доповідач цитував докладну відповідь на негативні ідеологічні доповіді, звертаючи менше уваги на позитивні, чия діяльність широко і живу дискусію. Вечором керував Тарас Хархаліс.

ВІДНОШЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТА ДО ПОЛІТИКИ

Клітина „ЗАРЕВА” в Аллентаві перебрала на форумі свого Академічного Вечора панель, на якому студент Олександр Вайда (недавно прибулий з Польщі), Осип Проць (голова місцевого СУМА), Марійка Голецька („ЗАРЕВО”) і Богдан Гасюк („ЗАРЕВО”) обговорювали відношення українського студента до політики. Панелістам було поставлено питання: як ставитися до української політики та як український студент повинен належати до громадських і політичних організацій?

ВІДНОШЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТА ДО ПОЛІТИКИ (продовження)

Панелісти були одностайні, що належить українській студент повинен належати хоч до однієї української суспільно-громадської організації.

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ВИСОКОШКІЛЬНІ ДНІ „ЗАРЕВА”

27-28 серпня ц. р. на Оселі ім. Ольжича в Лігайтоні, Па. відбулись Високошкільні Дні, влаштовані Крайовим Проводом „Зарева” в ЗДА. В програму входило шість доповідей, які творили цикл — „Сучасна Україна”. На доповідях було запрошено знавців з ділянок культурного, суспільного та політичного українського життя. Рівень і характер викладів був академічний, а після кожної доповіді відбувалась дискусія.

Відкриття Студентських Днів відбулося в п'ятницю 27-го серпня привітанням і словом голови Крайового Проводу „Зарева” інж. Михайла Герця.

Першу доповідь на тему „Прозова творчість в сучасній українській літературі” вголосив Віталій Кейс. Своєю темою доповідач обмежив до жанру новели. Даючи перелік її розвитку від початку — в першій половині XIX ст. до 60-х років нашого століття, — він вказав на спорадичність її появи та різноманітність її характеру: від моралістичної (наприклад, Коцюбинський, Кошиця) та експресіоністичної (Підмогильний, Хвильовий).

Доповідач вивів ряд авторів новели та провів аналогію з американською новелою т. зв. „шорт сторі”, зокрема вирізняючи Е. Гуцала з його „ремінгемськими” геттоями.

28 серпня відбулись три виступи: д-р Марка Антоновича н. т. „Розвиток науки в УРСР, відомого актора і режисера Йосипа Гіряка — „Стан українського театру сьогодні” та д-ра Петра Стерча — „Політично-правний статус України”.

Д-р М. Антонович з'ясував стан науки в підсвідомій дійсності. При пануванні великоросійського шовінізму і марксо-ленінської ідеології несприятливий для об'єктивної наукової діяльності, ділянки з філософії, археології, історії та економіки опинились або у великому обмеженні або є одинокими. Однак і тут вбачують вийнятки. В 1961 р. появилось критичне видання Сковороди, а з ділянки археології вишла праця Брайчевського про предків українців — антив. Останніми роками помічаються намагання об'єктивно підходити до економіки.

Молоді потенційні інтелектуали марнуються на фізичній праці; для них доступні вечірні та позачасні курси. Найкращі можливості є в технічних інститутах.

Не зважаючи на ряд від'ємних чинників, молоді науковці в УРСР спромагаються на поважні наукові працюзомо масштабу часто не признається заслуг українським вченим, що виявлялось в електроніці та ядерній науці. Є поступки в українськомовознавстві і літературознавстві, етнографії та першоджерелах української класики. Доповідач вбачає певні досягнення в окремих ділянках та ствердив постійний опір частини вчених русифікаційному курсові й комуністичній ідеології.

Дир. П. Гіряк почав доповідь із сумного її кінцевого висновку — з визнання занепаду українського театру сьогодні. В Україні до цього прийшло в наслідок вимоги соціалістичного підложжя всієї творчості, та національно нищівної політики КП. На еміграції матеріальний добробут притуплює стремління до духовних здобутків. Існують також тенденції деяких політичних угруповань, які борються з театром високого рівня, називаючи його репертуар національно-зрадницьким. Численнішими є прихильники популярно-розважової сцени.

Прелегент заупинився на трьох етапах розвитку українського театру: середньо-

вічному (скоморохи), народному та модерному. Після обмеженості недавнього народного театру, вирізнялась постать нашого найбільшого модерніста театру Леся Курбаса. Він виявив себе майстром сцени з новим розумінням артиста, режисера і театральної техніки, чим підніс український театр до рівня західного та вплинув на ріст національної культури.

Театр самого П. Гіряка продовжував традицію знищеного Курбаса. В несприятливих обставинах він все ж ставив численні п'єси у своїй творчій інтерпретації та дбав і дбав за передавання своїм учням надбань українського театру. Закінчуючи, маємо висловити надію, що йому таки вдасться створити поетичний український театр на цьому континенті та закінчити монографію про Леся Курбаса.

Д-р П. Стерча в конкретній документальній формі предив парадоксальний правополітичний статус УРСР: теоретично — самостійна республіка, практично — підпорядкована центральному КПСС. Цей парадокс триває від 1922 р. і полагас в тому, що уряд СРСР застерігає за собою права рішення як її, які являються постулатами самостійності кожної суверенної держави. Цілковите відторгнення УРСР поглядом це і програмовий процес „злиття націй”, шляхом якого культура і мова окремих народів зливаються в зближенню до всього російського. Хоч КПСС спрямовує всі відтинки життя до цієї мети, доповідь сумнівається в її успіху.

Того ж вечора всі учасники і доповідачі Високошкільних Днів збирались в головному будинку на спільну вечерю. Відбувалась товариська атмосфера зустрічі виставки різних осередків: від Монреалю до Філадельфії та від Мінеаполісу до Нью-Йорку. Між ними, разом зі своєю донькою пані Оксана Бринь, оперова співачка з Мінеаполісу.

Програмою Вечора проводила голова Центрального Проводу „Зарева” — Павло Дорожинський, який і вголосив привітальне слово до всіх учасників Високошкільних Днів. Тому, що не всі привітали нагоду багачи корифея українського театру Йосипа Гіряка на сцені, він погодився рецитувати Шевченківий „Сон”. Того самого вечора відбулась для учасників і гостей забава при звуках місцевої оркестри.

В неділю по Богосудженню, що були відправлені для учасників обох віровізань, закінчено програму доповідями інж. Степана Процюка я. т. „Економічний стан сучасної України” та проф. Петра Голубенка — „Духовний стан України сьогодні”.

На думку першого прелегента, представляючи світові еміграційними вченими експлуатації України керівництвом СРСР не являється ефективним з'ясуванням справи. Згідно з принципами економіки, таким і є правильний спосіб господарства всього СРСР, дарма, що якась його складова частина на тому терпить. Важним є доказувати безсилля уряду УРСР в керуванні власною економікою, звідки і впливає її експлуатація. Україна не спромоглась протиставитись некорисній економічній політиці Москви, хоч по другій світовій війні були спроби повороту до НЕП-у. Також 1957-60 рр. позначилися самостійними економічними діями.

Прелегент ствердив реальну потребу економічних відносин України з її сусідами на підставі взаємних потреб. Україна має залізо, вугілля, сталь, але немає нафти, лі-



Частина учасників і викладачів під час відкриття Високошкільних Днів „ЗАРЕВА”, що проходить під заг. темою „Україна сьогодні”, в днях 27-28-29 серпня м. р. в Лігайтоні.

ВІДНОШЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТА ДО ПОЛІТИКИ (продовження)

су, бавовни, численних металів та мінералів.

Проф. П. Голубенко від певної міри підсумував весь цикл викладів. Його головна теза — за останніх 20 років назріло покоління здібне впливати на майбутнє України. Під тиском історичних чинників, а саме 2-ї світової війни, розв'язання Сталіна та нової програми КПСС, помітно поунору загальної ситуації в УРСР, процес таки відбувся. Можливість відкритого критичного обговорення, особливо з боку молоді, змінилась, не на краще, але на часи зміни.

Слід на шшому місці підкреслити, що програма Високошкільних Днів була дбайливо підготовлена. Доповіді відзначались академічним рівнем та змістовністю, наświetлюючи одну тему з перспектив різних ділянок. Актуальність теми зробила Високошкільні Дні особливо цікавими й учасники були дуже вдячні прелегентам. Можна б, однак, висловити на будуче два побажання: поперше, щоб учасники брали живішу участь в дискусіях. Важко

Вечір присвячений пам'яті В. Симоненка

Спільними зусиллями Українського Академічного Товариства „Зарево” і Української Студентської Громади в Балтиморі шановано 5 червня 1965 р. в рамках X-го Академічного Вечора світлу пам'яті молодого і небуденного поета Василя Симоненка, що помер в грудні 1963 року у Черкасах, на Україні, на 29 році життя. Обмежування в друкуванні своїх творів — він залишив для української молоді дуже цінні речі — свої поезії і щоденник, які відкривають його духовне багатство та вірне служіння своєму народові.

Доповідь про молодого поета вголосила студентка Мериллендського Університету Марійка Зелінська. Доповідачка на прикладах з його поезій і щоденника зобразила справжню постать поета, такою, яким він був і яким собі його уявляють мільйони молоді в Україні і тисячі на чужині.

Вірні В. Симоненка з чуттям читала Оксана Мацюрак, Ніна Калиновська й Ірка Питула, а уривки зі щоденника — Роман Татчин.

В другій частині вечора, присвяченому мистецтві, вголослено

В Дітроїті засновано нову клітину „Зарева”

24 жовтня 1965 р. відбулись в Дітроїті осередуючі збори Українського Академічного Товариства „ЗАРЕВО”, на денному порядку яких крім вибору нової управи була вголослена доповідь Остапа Квітковського й т. „Націоналізм і завдання „ЗАРЕВА” та одночасно був переведений загальний панель на тему: „Обов'язки і завдання членів ЗАРЕВА”. Після цього слідувала обширна дискусія.

Загальні Збори вибрали нову управу, в склад якої ввійшли: Остап Квітковський — голова, Уляна Вирівода — 1-й заст. голови, Євген Тоған — 2-й заст. голови, Христина Бохенська і Володимир Горбач — секретарі, Тетяна Ципенда — скарбник, Орест Білий — культурно-освітній реф., Дольорес Гелмей — суспільний реф., Віра Віхорик і Моніка Віхорик — пресові референти.

Клітина УАТ „ЗАРЕВО” в Дітроїті нараховує під сучасну пору 23 членів.

ВІДНОШЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТА ДО ПОЛІТИКИ (продовження)

Панелісти були одностайні, що належить українській студент повинен належати хоч до однієї української суспільно-громадської організації.

Панелісти були одностайні, що належить українській студент повинен належати хоч до однієї української суспільно-громадської організації.

ПІСЛЯ ЗІЗДУ

Стоїмо перед повненням активності нашого об'єднання в рамках планів і рішень які випливали з нарад VIII-го Крайового З'їзду „ЗАРЕВА”. Завдання поставлені нами самими нелегкі. Однак це ніколи не знеохотить тих, хто хоче розширювати свій інтелектуальний обрій, і тим самим прагне виховати себе на повновартісну людину. З певністю стверджуємо, що для більшості із нас, це є важлива сама ціль. І в цьому саме, ми допомагаємо собі взаємно різними формами нашої діяльності.

Загальні перспективи маємо дві: відношення до нашої суспільності на еміграції, і найширше знання і пізнання нашої Батьківщини.

Бажання стати вартісними членами нашої суспільності вже сьогодні здійснюється. Поважна кількість членів „ЗАРЕВА” відзначається в громадській, науковій, політичній, мистецькій і інших його ділянках.

Відомою другої мети VIII-ий Крайовий З'їзд ще раз визнає її не тільки ак-

АКАДЕМІЧНИЙ ВЕЧІР В НЬО ЙОРКУ

В рамках Академічних Вечорів, що їх проводить у своїй діяльності „ЗАРЕВО” в Нью-Йорку, відбулася остання в році доповідь Віталія Кейса на тему: „Розвиток української літератури в 20 столітті” та Романа Маца: „Загальний розвиток української музики й мистецтва”.

У своїй доповіді, яка була першою частиною в запланованому циклі, Віталій Кейс заупинився докладніше на Тичині, Рильському, Зерову, Плузниківі, Осмачній та інших поетах 20-их років.

Одине, що в'язало Тичину з школою західних символістів, це його — як завжди доповіді — зацікавлення із містикою, музикою і слова. Так, як для Бодлера, так для Тичини „світ був лосом символів”. Але на цім його побудова кінчається. В Бодлера, Рембо й інших символістів тон вірша полягає в деконструкції образів і світосприймання. В поезіях Тичини натомість виростає стихійно українська природа з її дощами, тучами і сивим сонцем. Часто красу Тичининою вірша відчувається інтуїтивно, ніж логічно. На відміну від Тичининою суб'єктивної строфи, вірші неокласиків будувалися на пластичній контурі, балансі і строгій чіткості думки. В Рильського, як і в раннього Тичини проривався неоромантизм, але зразу ж викристалізувався в строгий неокласицизм. Так як проф. В. Державин назвав Рильського українським Шіллером, він назвав Зерова українським Гете. Це є слушний порівняння. В Рильського, як і в Шіллера, пізніше перейти на класику. Зеров, як і Гете в німецькій поезії, став метром українського класицизму.

Імпресіоністи й експресіоністи не дійшли до того самого рівня в українській літературі, що дійшли символісти і неокласики. В цьому лежить однакова причина, що московська нагілка не дала

туальністю, але моральною і національною потребою, для нас особисто.

Сучасність ставить нам суворі вимоги всебічного знання та орієнтації в нашому стані емігрантів — ізгоїв, якщо ми не хочем відставати від неї. Тому час, присвячений надмірно мазозначній праці чи технічним справам, — це час втрачений для нашого розвитку, як індивідуальності, як академічного об'єднання. Кожний місяць, кожний рік відкладає в архіві української академічної молоді її досягнення, але не помине і її недовідачність.

Діяльність наша повинна поєднувати ланцюговою схемою індивідуальну праці, сукупуючи яку буде творити широкі, відповідальні круги вартостей. Відзеркалення цього ми знаходимо в наших академічних вечорах, конференціях та Високошкільних Днях.

На грані нового, календарного і нашого року, докладів всіх зусиль, щоб вбудувати в наше коло кілька-кілька значних кілець.

Оксана Бакум



Панель, що його влаштувало „ЗАРЕВО” при співучасті інших організацій. Сидять від права: М. Герць — модератор, Б. Керницький, В. Ванчизкий, В. Бакум, С. Федоренко, Ю. Микуненко і В. Гайдук.

Панелісти були одностайні, що належить українській студент повинен належати хоч до однієї української суспільно-громадської організації.