

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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LENTEN PASTORAL.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REVEREND METROPOLITAN AMBROSE SENYSHYN, D.D.

By the Grace of God and the Apostolic See, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia

"Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest." (Mt. 11 : 38)

Dear Friends in Christ,

The penitential season of Lent prepares us spiritually for the radiant feast of Christ's Resurrection. This sacred time is a time of self-renewal for both individuals and for families.

Under the leadership of the Vicar of Christ on earth, Pope Paul VI, the Fathers of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council deliberated on this very point and they gave their approval to many worthwhile resolutions which the Church hopes to realize in order "to sanctify especially the holy sacrament of marriage and family life" which is "the beautiful practice and school of the lay apostolate where the Christian religion penetrates the entire arrangement of life and transforms it."

It behooves us, then, to ponder over the need among Ukrainian families of a spiritual renewal, a rebirth in Christ through graces available in the sacraments of penance and Holy Communion.

Dear loved in Christ, what is more important in the world than the family? Profound consideration of this question permits no other choice than the admission that the family is the most important factor in every society and nothing takes precedence.

God established the first family in Paradise. He graced it with a sublime mission to give life to posterity and to assume the responsibility of educating that offspring.

If in a given society families are seriously concerned with Christian faith and morals, then that society is strong and morally forceful. However, where there are domestic nests of sins against these very same faith and morals, then the entire society is colored with diabolical corruption and immorality.

These general observations apply equally to Ukrainian families. If our families preserve the observance of divine and ecclesiastical precepts; if parents are pious and believing; if children are reared and encouraged in the practice of Christian virtues of humility, mercy, modesty, affability, consideration, kindness and zeal, then harmony and love will reign in our immediate society.

(Continued on p. 3)

Dr. Mykola Shlemkewych, Eminent Thinker, Scholar, Dies

PASSAIC, N. J.—Dr. Mykola Shlemkewych, one of the foremost Ukrainian thinkers, died here early Monday morning, February 14, after a short illness at the age of 72.

A man of great erudition and rare intellect, Dr. Shlemkewych was widely known for his penetrating and thought-provoking writings on social and political problems of the day. A deep thinker and prolific writer, he was as much at home in a busy editorial office as he was in a secluded, ivy-covered hall of a university.

Born January 27, 1894, in the family of a priest in the village Pyliava, Buchach county, western Ukraine, Dr. Shlemkewych lived for a while in eastern Ukraine where the family had been resettled by the Russians in 1915. After the revolution, he lived in Kiev and worked on the editorial staff of the "Workers' Gazette." He returned to western Ukraine after World War I, and soon went to Vienna, Austria, where he studied philosophy at the famous university receiving his Doctorate in 1926. Upon his return to western Ukraine, the young scholar-journalist joined the staff of the "Literary Scientific Herald," edited by Dr. Dmytro Dontsov, where he published dozens of articles under the penname of M. Ivanenko.

Dr. Shlemkewych is survived by his two daughters, Mrs. Christine Holubeck, and Mrs. Roman Sawycky, and a sister, Mrs. Stephanie Chapel-sky. The funeral services will be held today, from the Lytwyn and Lytwyn Funeral Home in Irvington, N. J., to St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, where a Requiem Mass will be offered at 9 A.M. The body will be interred at St. Gertrude's cemetery in Rahway, N. J.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AMERICA'S FIRST PRESIDENT



(February 22, 1732 — February 22, 1966)

SUSTA Conference to Discuss Ukrainian Contemporary Art

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A series of speeches by noted personalities in the world of art, a broad panel discussion, and an appropriate show of young Ukrainian talent comprise the day-long program of a conference sponsored by the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) here on Saturday, February 19, at the Ukrainian Institute.

Scheduled to begin at 1:30 P.M., the conference is expected to attract a large number of artists of both the younger and older generations in what is intended to be a candid evaluation of the "problems and perspectives of the contemporary Ukrainian art and music."

Great Upsurge

Recent years have seen a great upsurge in the realm of Ukrainian art and music, with a number of factors contributing to both the quantitative and qualitative growth, spurred by a vastly increasing interest of the public. An influx of young talent in diverse fields of art is an equally remarkable development on the Ukrainian scene.

Dr. Hunczak Takes Part in Viet Policy Debate

TEANECK, N. J.—Dr. Taras Hunczak, a young Ukrainian historian who teaches at Rutgers University, was one of six panelists taking part in a public forum on Viet Nam held here at the Teaneck High School on Friday, January 21.

Dr. Hunczak joined two other speakers who argued in favor of American policy in the Southeast Asian country: Prof. Sidney Ratner, also of Rutgers, and Daniel Davidson, of the U.S. State Department.

Another Volume Added to Slavic Literature Series

WINNIPEG, Man.—A volume of "Selected Poetry" of the 19th century Russian writer Michael Lermontov in English translation was recently published by the University of Manitoba's Department of Slavic Studies. The English translation of Lermontov's lyrics and poems ("The Demon," "Mtsiri" and "Sasha") was rendered jointly by two Winnipeggers, C. E. L'Ami and Alexander Welikotin, who collaborated for several years on this project.

It was printed by the U-

CARDINAL SLIPYJ MAY HEAD VATICAN OFFICE IN MOSCOW, SAYS CATHOLIC PAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "The National Catholic Reporter," in an exclusive report dated in Rome, reveals that the Vatican may soon open a legation in Moscow and that Jozef Cardinal Slipyj may be appointed head of the office.

The possibility of Cardinal Slipyj's appointment arises out of the fact that Moscow is said to have made a condition that the legation be run by a Soviet citizen.

The report, published in the February 9th issue of "The National Catholic Reporter," reads as follows:

The Vatican will open a legation in Moscow shortly, according to the Italian weekly, "Il Borghese."

(Official sources of the Vatican later denied initial reports that steps were being taken to open a legation in Moscow, according to "The Way," Ukrainian Catholic weekly).

That publication claimed that preliminary soundings of Moscow reaction to such an establishment have been taken with the help of the Italian embassy in the Soviet Union.

Observers here regard the right-wing publication's story as very possibly true.

They recall an article which appeared in "L'Osservatore Romano" in March, 1963, suggesting the revival of Holy See consulates. The article, by the present apostolic delegate to Great Britain, Archbishop Jjino Cardinale, developed the idea of the consulates as an alternative to formal diplomatic representation on an am-

basadorial level. It was written at a time when the Vatican was beginning to develop contacts with communist countries.

It has been rumored in the Vatican that the Pope is also planning to establish a "roving envoy" who would operate somewhat similarly to President Johnson's "roving ambassador," W. Averell Harriman. Cardinal Leo Josef Suenens has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the job.

Increased liaison between Moscow and the Vatican through recently-resigned Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani has made it almost certain that the meeting between the Pope and Gromyko will be held.

"Il Borghese" said that Moscow has made a condition that the legation be run by a Soviet citizen.

It happens that there is a suitable Soviet citizen living in Rome. He is Cardinal Jozef Slipyj, the archbishop of Lviv in the USSR. One of 11 Ukrainian bishops imprisoned for unspecified "crimes" by the Russians during and after World War II, Archbishop Slipyj spent 18 years in jail, part of the time in Siberia. He was released in 1963.

The 73-year-old prelate was born in Zazdrist in Ukraine and spent several years as an editor and a seminary rector before he was named archbishop in 1944, five months before his arrest. He was made a cardinal a year ago.

Lifting of Excommunications Marked by Clergy in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Seven representatives of the Orthodox Church chanted prayers for unity in Greek, Arabic, Armenian and Ukrainian at Unity Octave ceremonies in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul here. Two Catholic bishops, scores of priests, and ministers of almost every denomination in the state attended, writes "The Way" Ukrainian Catholic weekly in its February 13th issue.

The event, sponsored by Bishop Russell J. Mc Vinney and the Providence diocesan ecumenical commission, marked the historic actions of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in lifting mutual excommunications of their leaders.

Bishop McVinney greeted the overflow congregation as "Brothers in Christ... beloved friends in Christ." He recalled the ceremony last Dec. 7 in St. Peter's basilica when Pope Paul VI lifted the excommunication of the 11th century Orthodox Patriarch Michael Cerularius while a ceremony was conducted in Istanbul to revoke the Orthodox excommunication of Pope Leo IX. The ceremony held here is believed to be the first commemorative ceremony in the United States.

Father Lionel Blain, executive secretary of the diocesan ecumenical commission, read the official text of Dec. 7, joint Catholic-Orthodox declaration. Father Howard O'Shea, O.F.M., of the ecumenical sub-commission on Orthodox relations, led the congregation in a litany and prayer for unity. Our Lady of Providence Seminary choir sang hymns in Greek, English and Latin.

Bowlers Set Eyes on National Tourney in Aliquippa

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—Ukrainian bowlers across the nation have their eyes set on the First National Bowling Tournament, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and staged this by the Aliquippa, Pa., Branch 120 at the Sheffield Bowling Alleys April 29 and 30.

The UNA Tournament Committee, headed by Supreme Advisors Helen Olek, Andrew Jula and William Hussar, has finalized plans for this big sports event following a two-day meeting in Aliquippa January 15-16, at which arrangements were discussed with members of the local organizing committee.

The tournament, governed by ABC rules and regulations, is open to men's and women's teams in the United States and Canada. All bowlers must be UNA members. Teams are to be composed of five players. The entry fee has been set at \$25.00 per team.

UCCA NATIONAL COUNCIL TO RESUME DEBATES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is scheduled to meet today at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York for the resumption of debates and discussions that were opened at the conclusion of the December 11th meeting.

At that time, the lengthy agenda prevented the participating council members from concluding the debates on the reports of the executive officers and members of the auditing committee. Also up for discussion is Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's 15-point policy outline, presented at the December meeting in the form of recommendations concerning UCCA work and activity on the national and international levels.

Scheduled to begin at 10 A.M., the debates will be preceded by short supplementary reports of the Executive Committee members.

The National Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the central organization of Ukrainians in the United States, now in its twenty-sixth year of operation, is composed of members of the Political Council, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. It deals primarily with broad questions of policy and planning. 73 members took part in the December meeting when time ran out before debates could be started.

Following the discussion, appropriate resolutions will be formulated and voted upon by the members of the National Council. The decisions are binding on all member organizations which comprise the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The UCCA convention is scheduled for October of this year.

Sen. Yuzyk Calls for Freedom Of Captive Nations

OTTAWA, Ont. — If the world is to be safe for freedom, democracy and peace, a concerted effort must be made in the United Nations Assembly to compel the Soviet Union to recognize the rights of captive nations, Senator Paul Yuzyk said Saturday, January 22nd, here.

Speaking at a dinner commemorating the 48th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day at the Bruce Mac Donald Hotel, Senator Yuzyk told 150 members of the Ottawa branch of Canadian Ukrainian Committee "man's eternal desire to be free and independent must be fulfilled."

Canada should take the lead in efforts to restore to Ukraine its short-lived freedom which was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1918 but was lost through a Communist takeover in 1923, he said.

"Action should be taken to free the 96,000,000 people under Soviet rule who have never been permitted to exercise their right of self-determination," Senator Yuzyk said.

In attendance at the dinner were Federal Works Minister George McInnis and Mayor Don Reid.

Oppose Ratification of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Consular Treaty



Standing left to right; Mr. K. Avesenis (Lithuanian), Mr. V. Mayewsky (Ukrainian), Prof. Peter Lejins, (Latvian), Pres. of American Latvian Association Mrs. U. Celwech (Ukrainian), Edward J. Derwinski (R., -Ill.), Everett M. Dirksen (R., -Ill.), Senate minority leader, Mr. T. Caryl, Mr. W. Kollacks, (German), Mr. M. Dankevych, (Ukrainian), and Mr. S. Dudzitis (Latvian). Absent when the photo was taken was the representative of Slovaks, Dr. J. Mikus.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On January 26, 1966, American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Chicago and Washington Branches, submitted a petition to Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen against ratification of the consular treaty.

The petition was sponsored by the American Latvian Association, American Lithuanian Community, American Estonian Association, American German Congress, American Democratic Cuban Association, American Slovak League, American Cossacks Association, United American Croats and the American Ukrainian Liberation Front, presented by Mrs. Ulana Celewch, Secretary of AF ABN, Chicago Branch.

The petition was signed by 52,246 persons and stated that Soviet Consulates and Embassies have a long history of actions repulsive to our political standards and morals, such as kidnapping, blackmail, extortion and murder of the more prominent anti-communist leaders. Such a treaty would grant Russian consular agents complete immunity from criminal prosecution with no penalty other than banishment from the country.

The Soviet-American consular treaty was signed in Moscow on June 1, 1964. The treaty was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 3, 1964.

The main opposition to ratify the treaty came from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who stated that "our Government is about to allow them (Russians) to establish consulates in many parts of the country which, of course, will make our work more difficult."

The Hoover warnings about the dangers from Russian espionage were embellished by scores of American organizations and a minority of our members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: Lausche of Ohio, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Williams of Delaware and Mundt of South Dakota. Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Conn., also cited the Hoover statements in his dissent.

Last year the Senate postponed the ratification of the treaty until this year. A two-thirds vote in the Senate is required to approve the treaty.



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Editorials

"Father of the Country"

A national holiday, the birthday of George Washington is observed each year on February 22nd by Americans of all walks of life in tribute and recognition of his unsurpassed achievements as America's Founding Father and First President.

As general, statesman, president, George Washington was in every respect an American. But first and foremost he was the dedicated and sagacious leader who led the colonies in a revolutionary war against alien domination which resulted in the victorious birth of a nation. He gave his young manhood to the Indian Wars, his maturity to the Revolution, his ripe and mellow years to the Presidency. A staunch believer in democracy, he was one of America's Founding Fathers who carved out the indelible law of freedom and of sovereignty that others yearned for.

It was this universal law that inspired Taras Shevchenko in his life-long crusade for his nation's liberty and independence. Like Washington, whom he admired, Shevchenko was an uncompromising foe of alien domination. Unlike Washington, he wielded a different kind of power that nevertheless shook an empire and inspired millions to a struggle that continues until the present day.

On the anniversary of America's Founding Father's birth, at a time when this nation and the free world are committed in a savage struggle against Communist aggression, the call to unshakable unity that he once voiced should be heeded now more than ever before.

Happy Anniversary

By a happy coincidence, February 22nd marks yet another birthday that evokes a feeling of wholly justifiable pride. It is the 72nd anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, the leading organization of its kind on the Ukrainian American scene.

The sense of pride derives from the fact that here is an organization, thoroughly Ukrainian in form and in content, that was founded by a small group of hard-working and dedicated pioneer-immigrants, which has grown over the years in to what is now a multi-million dollar stronghold of Ukrainian life in the United States and Canada.

It was as much the vision and practical thinking of the founders as it was the faith and intelligent planning of those who followed them that set the foundations of the now 72-year-old organization. And as it grew in membership and resources, it was only natural that it expand into other areas of our community life, adhering, as it always did, to the basic guidelines established by the founders. UNA's contribution to the improvement of the lot of Ukrainians and to the cause of Ukraine's freedom and independence has been immeasurable. In its determination to continue along the path of progress and achievement it deserves the support of the entire Ukrainian community to which it has rendered so much in terms of service and dedication. On its 72nd anniversary, its membership may look with pride at the accomplishments of the past and the bright prospects of further growth in the future.

Refreshing Demonstration

It was refreshing to read the accounts of last week's student demonstrations in support of President Johnson's Viet Nam policy. It is further evidence that the campus trouble-makers who engage in all kinds of histrionics, including draft-card burning, pro-Viet Cong proclamations and peace at any price sit-ins, are in a meagre, if exceedingly noisy, minority; one that wastes precious time on devising ways of making headlines.

In Atlanta, Ga., and in Gainesville, Fla., thousands of students, parents and teenagers took part in what was the initial of a nation-wide series of rallies demonstrating approval of U.S. commitment in Viet Nam. Called "Affirmation: Viet Nam," the project is a welcome manifestation of American youth's patriotism and dedication to the ideal of freedom. It more than offsets the screaming minority of beardsniks that has no place in American tradition.

THE NATURE OF OUR COMMITMENT IN VIETNAM

(Opening statement at the Viet Nam Policy Forum in Teaneck, N.J., on Friday, January 21, 1966)

By DR. TARAS HUNCZAK

We have learned from the past that concessions to an implacable foe do not bring any solution to the existing problems. On the contrary, we know that concessions not only multiply the existing problems, but magnify them until they grow to proportions well beyond the control of peace-minded men. Appearing an enemy, an aggressor, through concessions nurtures his appetite for more power and for new fields of conquest. This policy of appeasement, which proved such a complete failure, lulled the world into a false sense of security in the late 1930's resulting in the tragedy of the 1940's; a tragedy, worthy of the four horsemen of the Apocalypse—War, Famine, Pestilence, and Death!

Terrifying Lesson

This was a terrifying lesson not only to the meek and the irresolute responsible for it, but to the entire humanity as well.

Having learned, in Bismark's words, that "No one will ever be rich enough to buy his enemies by concessions," we stood firm in the face of militant Communism in Greece and Berlin, in Korea and in Cuba, and now in Viet Nam. In short, the United States decided upon a policy of containment which in effect denied the Communists new fields of conquest. Our stand, supported by our military might, not only dulled the edge of the Communist militancy but also forced it to adopt a more realistic if not conciliatory attitude toward their ideological opponents. This new attitude, with proper ideological embellishment, was incorporated in the magic formula of peaceful coexistence. I may emphasize that in its very nature peaceful coexistence is predicated upon our policy of containment without which any degree of normalization would be impossible.

However, this is not to be taken to mean that peaceful coexistence excludes struggle

THE DECLARATION OF HONOLULU

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

On February 7 and 8, 1966, there was a hurriedly arranged conference between President Johnson and some of his leading aides with the South Vietnamese Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Nguyen Cao Ky. Present were also the South Vietnamese leaders' chief assistants and the United States Ambassador to South Viet Nam and the Commander of the American armed forces in the country.

Out of these meetings came the so-called Declarations of Honolulu which were published in "The New York Times" on February 9th. They included an official statement of the ideas of the South Vietnamese authorities on the future, on the ideas of the American President and government, and a joint communique of the leaders of the two countries. The documents are extremely interesting and indicative of what is passing through the minds of the leaders, even though some may be tempted to say that they have been heavily edited to secure an apparent agreement of minds.

Oversimplification

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of any of the participants, although we may wonder if in many ways they have not oversimplified the problem. The declarations were, naturally, scored both in Moscow and Peking, and sneered at in Hanoi, although it should be noted that since their appearance there has been at least a published hint that there is some dissatisfaction felt in North Viet Nam with the rigid policy of Ho Chi Minh, the determined Communist leader of the campaign to communize all Viet Nam and who has been ever ready to send Communist North Vietnamese troops into Laos to try to secure the domination of that country by the Pathet Lao.

This latter point is important because no one knows whether Ho Chi Minh could hold his present position, were he inclined to accept any of the principles put forth in the Declarations. Popular as he undoubtedly has been in winning liberty from the French control, we have little idea how successful he has been in making the North Vietnamese enjoy the draconian rule which he has had to apply to hold his country in the severe Communist discipline. Nor do we know what pressure and violence would be applied by the internal Communist fanatics if he showed signs of yielding and what would be the reaction of both the Communist governments of Moscow and of Peking, if he showed signs of ending the declared war of liberation devised for no other purpose than the Communist endeavor to exhaust the United States by forcing it to deploy troops constantly in an effort to help undeveloped countries to meet the wars of

liberation set in motion under the guise of competitive peaceful coexistence. We may well predict that any such wavering would contain a serious menace to the health of the leader of a small state who dared to defy the two Communist colossi.

Struggle for the Minds and Hearts

On the other hand, the point accepted by South Viet Nam and undoubtedly secured through the pressure of President Johnson, namely that there was not only a military struggle going on, but also a struggle for the minds and hearts of the people in their desire to live a life of relative stability, peace and prosperity.

It may seem strange to hear such ideas from a military government in Asia but it does express the underlying feelings of a population which as yet has scarcely been able to develop any sense of national identity except that left through the dark ages of the past by the myths of history. Perhaps the vast majority, accustomed to the changeless nature of the economy through the centuries, the constant rise and fall of numerous regimes, have taught the people to mind their own business and to accept passively the fate which has been imposed upon them by outside powers. If that is so, they must be already wondering about the chances that they cannot help but observe and also to note the many intrusions on their ancestral ways through the introduction of Communism, changes which are almost as great as those involved in the South by the efforts not only of the American military personnel but still more by those representatives of the administration and other commissions to revitalize and improve agriculture, public health and sanitation, and establish normal civilized relations.

Dual Task

In other words, it seems to be the idea of President Johnson to carry on simultaneously the two endeavors—to win the war and to renew the country and equip it for entering the modern world on a par with other nations. This is a large order, for it means nothing less than modernizing not only the external life of a people but also their method of thinking. If it be objected that this cannot be accomplished, the future of the world is indeed dark, for a disbelief in it, as expressed by many idealists, means that the country will be modernized on the Communist pattern, where the strictest controls are constantly exercised and a minimum of rights and income granted to all outside the selected elite. It means that the Free World is to abandon to the Communists the enormous manpower of

BOOK REVIEW

A Book for Younger Generation

Shevchenko's Testament, Annotated Commentaries, by John Panchuk, SvoBoda Press, Jersey City, N.J.

Do not be deceived! Mr. Panchuk is not writing an explication on a poem, nor is he giving a definitive translation of an untranslatable work. He is not a biographer of Shevchenko, but a biographer of all of Ukraine. He uses Shevchenko not as a crowning glory to our culture (although Shevchenko is), but as an expessor, perhaps capturer is more exact, of Ukraine's innate spirit and unconfinable nature.

Once past a long progression of quotes describing the Testament (Zapovit), its significance, Shevchenko, the evolution of his consciousness culminating in the Testament, his significance, and the meaning of poetry, the book becomes enjoyable. Mr. Panchuk finally begins to write of Ukraine. He writes of the beauty of the Dnieper and the steppes, and of the democratic institutions that have continued to reappear in Ukraine despite repeated foreign oppressions. Actually Mr. Panchuk is not a historian; more accurately, he is a collator. One can only wonder at the time and energy expended to compile such inspiring and beautiful descriptions.

In this section of the book Mr. Panchuk has selected works that can only reflect his love of Ukraine. This is the book's great virtue. In a time when most American-born Ukrainians are drawing away from our culture and heritage, it is imperative to inspire them with a new love of the homeland. This book is capable of at least introducing them to some of its other aspects. Too often is the word Ukrainian associated with costume, paska, Kozaks, and grandparents or parents, the so-called older generation. Too infrequently is Ukrainian used synonymously with beautiful and freedom-loving. It is these aspects that are the underlying theme of Mr. Panchuk's book, and as a presentation of this theme, even under the guise of a tribute to Shevchenko, it is worthwhile.

Will Take Time

It may be idealistic to expect in a short time the transformation of all the South Vietnamese to a modern, even if an Asianized, way of thinking which acknowledges the importance of human values and the rights of the ordinary citizen. It will take some time not only of sympathetic training but also of hard fighting against aggressors to bring this about. If it succeeds, there will be a new message of hope not only for South Viet Nam but for other undeveloped countries. If it fails, there will be only the sword and slavery. The Declarations of Honolulu may seem impractical but they offer the only hope in a world where slavery is becoming more concentrated and where therefore the unity of liberty and the cause of liberty must be recognized and acted upon.

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The fact that this is supposedly a book about Shevchenko cannot be skipped over lightly. Although the capsule biography of Shevchenko is dry, it is an accurate and informative description of Shevchenko's varied life. For those who know little of this great man, this book is an adequate introduction to his works. One learns of the motivations behind the writing of the Testament with simple clarity. The Testament is an expression of "pragmatic and idealistic" thoughts whose meanings have acquired ideological significance. It is this significance that Mr. Panchuk attempts to explain by his short history and description of Ukraine.

This book cannot be denied as another expression of Ukrainian thought sparked by the hundredth anniversary of Shevchenko's death and the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C. The book is more suited to the young Ukrainian generation and is certainly one of the best of its kind in that respect, although the more erudite will find it somewhat lacking as a definitive work or major history of Ukraine.

Georgia J. Fisanick

(Miss Fisanick is a 15-year-old senior at Bayside High School, Bayside, N.Y. First in her class, she already has 12 college credits in chemistry from the Queens College summer courses. She also attends Saturday classes at Columbia University where she is studying biological systems under a program sponsored by NASA for outstanding students. Miss Fisanick is member of UNA Branch 325).

UNA JUVENILE INSURANCE

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

We are often asked the question, "What kind of insurance should I get for my children?" Instead of making any specific suggestions or recommendations we carefully explain the different types of insurance protection the Ukrainian National Association has for children; after that it is up to the parents to make the decision. This is as it should be because the parents have a good idea as to what is desired considering existing family circumstances.

It has been observed that many parents look ahead and make preparations for the education of their children in colleges and universities. They take out Endowment At Age 18 certificates for their offspring, secure in the knowledge that this insurance will mature for the full face value at a time when the children are getting started in schools of higher learning. Endowment At Age 18 insurance is available to children 0 to 10 years of age in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$10,000. It is the most expensive of all the juvenile forms of insurance being issued by the UNA, but this is so because of the early maturity dates (a certificate issued at age 10 matures after only 8 years!). Parents who take out such insurance for their children should pay the dues on the annual basis and so realize a savings; of course there is a savings on semi-annual rates, too, but the savings on 2 such payments is not as large as that resulting from a single annual payment. Dividends are paid after 2 calendar years, which is true of all life certificates issued by the UNA.

The UNA also has 20 Year Endowment insurance. Many parents select this as a future gift for their children. This insurance matures for the full face value in cash after 20 years. If the child was only a baby when the insurance was taken out the proceeds could be used for educational purposes. In quite a few instances, where the 20-year span saw children married and settled down, the money

is used on home improvements and the like.

Both the Endowment At Age 18 and 20 Year Endowment juvenile certificates are quite popular with grandparents, too! Many of these certificates have been taken out for children by their grandfathers and grandmothers, usually for educational purposes.

There are parents who believe in presenting their children fully paid-up life insurance certificates so that they will not have to worry about protection as long as they live. To meet this need the UNA offers 20 Payment Life certificates with very reasonable rates. Dues are payable only 20 years and after that the child is insured for life for the full face value. The UNA pays dividends even after 20 years. This type of protection, because of the low rates, is ideal for large families. Every certificate has its own table of equities, which is true of all UNA certificates with the exception of the Term To Age 16 explained below, not to be confused with Endowment At Age 18, and adult accident and term certificates.

Less popular, but with even lower rates, are the Paid-up At Age 65 and Endowment At Age 65 juvenile contracts. The UNA has these available because there are parents who want long-term certificates with extremely low rates; they want low-cost protection. Even these certificates, however, have tables of equities. The UNA has a juvenile certificate which has no table of equities. This is the Term To Age 16 certificate; it calls for dues of 50¢ monthly and insures the child for \$1,000. It is available in higher amounts at 50¢ monthly per \$1,000. It terminates when the child reaches age 16 but, if the child applies for adult insurance at that time, the UNA will allow a credit for the juvenile certificate, said credit to be applied toward the payment of monthly dues on the new adult insurance.

Write to Box 76, Jersey City, N. J., 07303 for more information. Mention this column.

AMVETS Offer Scholarship to Needy Students

NEWARK, N. J. — College scholarships have been made available by AMVETS to high school seniors who are sons and daughters of deceased or totally disabled veterans of World War II or the Korean Conflict.

Four-Year Stipend

American Veterans of World War II and Korea annually award scholarships, ranging in value from \$500 to \$2,000. They may be used for undergraduate study at any accredited college of the winner's choice for a period of four years.

Eligible seniors may obtain application blanks by contacting Stephen J. Sikely,

AMVETS State Service Director, 20 Washington Place, Newark, New Jersey, or by writing AMVETS Scholarship Program, P. O. Box 19025, 20th Street, Washington, D. C. All scholarship applications must be filled out and returned to AMVETS on or before February 28, 1966.

Sikely said the scholarships are awarded by the national organization through grants from the National Service Foundation. Winners, he explained, will be selected on the basis of financial need and high school records. The amount of each scholarship will be determined according to the winner's needs.

National Awards

The applications will be evaluated by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, a department of the National Education Association.

This is the 15th consecutive year that AMVETS scholarships will be awarded and, since their incorporation, more than \$200,000 have been awarded in scholarships and fellowships.

Former AMVETS scholarship winners are also eligible for fellowship grants to continue their graduate studies.

APPOINTED TO WAYNE COUNTY BOARD

DETROIT, Mich. — John J. Korney, Vice President, Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Michigan, was appointed a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors by Councilman Mary V. Beck.

The Board of Supervisors is a legislative body having jurisdiction over the entire County of Wayne of which Detroit is the largest city.

Mr. Korney is also a member of the Detroit Board of Canvassers and the Michigan Board of Escheats.

His parents were born in Galicia and were among the first Ukrainian settlers in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

or that its objective is to achieve a lasting rapprochement. Nothing could be further from truth, for the Soviet theoreticians stated quite emphatically that in the realm of ideology there cannot be any coexistence, "as there cannot be any reconciliation between light and darkness." The leading Soviet theoretician of the Khrushchev era, L. Iljichev, said that "basically coexistence is nothing else than a continuation of struggle by peaceful means." Peaceful coexistence is conceived by the Soviet authorities as a new form of class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, made necessary by the development of thermonuclear weapons. In this context, peaceful coexistence is a tactical means for the advancement of world communism without the risk of a nuclear war.

Competing Systems

If we were to reduce the concept of peaceful coexistence to its bare essentials, we would find that the Soviet meaning (understanding of it is best expressed by the Russian "kto koho" or "who will do whom in") while the American stand, more defensive

in character, finds its expression in the historic "Don't tread on me." The period of peaceful coexistence is also a period of competition between the two socio-economic systems. According to Iljichev, only that system which offers the people the greatest blessing of political freedom and equality together with the satisfaction of all their healthy material and spiritual needs will triumph in the end. One can subscribe to the last statement without any reservations as one obviously sees that unfortunately those are exactly the blessings which the people lack in the Communist bloc. Milovan Djilas, in his masterful analysis of the Communist system illustrates the real conditions prevailing in the Communist countries saying: "the stifling of every divergent thought, the exclusive monopoly over thinking for the purpose of defending their personal interests, will nail the Communists to a cross of shame in history."

I submit that despite this all-pervasive regimentation, the Soviet society, as any other social organism, given sufficient time will evolve to a point where a man will be able to throw off the burden of doctrine and engage in social activity as a full man. I am

firmly convinced that if not in 1974 then in 1984, or at some later period, the whole man will prevail, for the quest for self-fulfillment is a never ending process. As President Johnson said in his State of the Union Address: "History is on the side of freedom." This, however, hinges upon the condition that the Communist world is not given the opportunity to feed its expansionist elements which would fire the imagination of the zealous and the reckless, the ruthless and the calculating ones.

No Appeasement

The above considerations are very much related to the problem at hand. There seems to be little doubt that if we were to pursue a policy of appeasement in Southeast Asia we would be courting disaster at least on two continents. Such a policy, which would be signalled by our military disengagement, would strengthen the Red Chinese point of view vis-avis the Soviet Union, which, to save its face as the alleged world leaders of Communism, would become increasingly more aggressive in its dealings with the West. Such a development would also immeasurably strengthen

the Red Chinese position in Asia encouraging her to new ventures and conquests. This would also be a tremendous boost to the militant Chinese Communism which maintains, as one of its basic tenets, that the capitalist world can only be destroyed by an active revolutionary force. It should be noted that Leninism, as modified by Mao Tse-tung finds a special application in the struggle for the entire Southeast Asia of which Viet Nam is but the first step. Mao Tse-tung modified Lenin as Lenin modified Karl Marx. While Lenin introduced an innovation into the teachings of his master by saying that the peasants are potentially a revolutionary element, Mao Tse-tung, basing his ideas on past experience, virtually created a new theory stating that the only unit capable of sustained struggle against the anti-revolutionary forces is the village. It is the village, he maintains, that will carry the Communist revolution from the country to the city.

Following basically Mao Tse-tung's theory, Peking's Minister of Defense, Marshal Lin Piao, wrote an article last September through which he gave his master's theory virtually a universal application. In his article he divided the

world into a rural and an urban world; the world of the village as represented by Asia, Africa, and Latin America and Latin America and the world of the city as represented by Western Europe and North America. The objective of the Communists, according to Lin Piao, is to gain control of the world of the village and then choke the world of the city. It's a morbid thought, but let us face it—that means us, Lin Piao is no less anxious to bury us than Khrushchev was—they only differ in tactics, not in the ultimate objective.

In view of what has been said so far it should be obvious that we must make every possible effort to contain Communism wherever it may become necessary. We must make it clear that, as a great nation, we are determined not only to safeguard our vital interests, but also to meet our commitments to our allies regardless of the difficulties involved.

This is the nature of our involvement. This is what we are doing in Viet Nam.

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

LENTEN PASTORAL

(Concluded from p. 1)

generosity. Societies and organizations will be permeated with a sense of responsibility, conscientiousness and dedication.

However, when society is victimized by religious indifference, harmful materialism and disbelief, then the seven capital sins will reign supreme; pride, avarice, lust, envy, gluttony, anger and sloth will capture children as well as parents. Then woe to us! We shall be a society that added nothing to the treasury of human culture. We will destroy ourselves. We will go astray.

It is most important then for everyone—young and old, parents and children, rich and poor—to examine the state of his soul and pattern his life after the example of the Holy Family of Nazareth where the center was Jesus Christ, friend, benefactor, lover of mankind and every family that chooses to live in accordance with the precepts of His teachings.

We must listen to the call of the Divine Saviour when He says "Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest." We seek, in our bodily infirmities, the services of reputable doctors and confidently submit to their advice even if that advice means the calculated risks of surgery. So too, when our souls are in need, in the sacrament of penance. Let us listen to His advice. If we do health will be restored to our souls and society will be renewed because its most fundamental cell, the individual, is spiritually sound.

The spiritual reawakening of Paul the Apostle brought untold good to an immeasurable number of peoples of all ages and generations. The conversion of the Bishop of Hippo, St. Augustine, had a tremendous beneficial moral effect on humanity; his conversion especially helped the Church. His decision to renounce a sinful life and live as an honorable Christian proves to each generation that it is never too late to become a child of God. Our own Ukrainian prince, St. Volodymyr the Great, was a pagan whose vices were no secret. But he became a Christian and "equal to the Apostles" because of the conversion of millions of his subjects to Christianity.

The realization of good resolutions will have an equally beneficial influence on individuals as well as on societies and organizations in which we are involved. By amending our personal lives, we not only fulfill our obligations to God, but also to the society in which we live. There can be no more solid patriotism than that one which is Christ-orientated.

In conclusion, beloved in Christ, we shall be greatly assisted if we pay particular attention to the lone voice of St. John the Baptist who cries; "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Make ready the way of the Lord, make straight his paths." (Mt. 3:2, 3) and then—in the words of our Saviour—"you will find rest for your souls."

Given in Philadelphia at the Cathedral Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Feast of the Presentation of Our Lord, the second day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1966.

† AMBROSE, Metropolitan

VIET POLICY FORUM

(Concluded from Page 1)

statement, and then engage in a lively discussion followed by a question-and-answer period.

With the opposition in apparent majority, Representative Henry Helstoski (D.-N.J.), the forum's moderator, was forced to shout down some of the more vociferous questioners who insisted on precluding their queries to the panelists with their own philosophies on the subject.

Draw Parallels

The three in favor of U.S. policy drew parallels between the conflict in Viet Nam and the strife in Europe just before Hitler's rise to power, as well as later crises evolving from the threat of Communist takeovers in other areas of the globe.

Dr. Hunczak stated that "there were many who asked

that we stay out of the conflict just before Germany sought to take over the world. Now we know it is a good thing that we did get into it. The same is true of Viet Nam. Some clamor for Americans to withdraw when we are threatened by Red China." (See p. 2 for full text of Dr. Hunczak's opening statement).

Messrs. Stavis and Browne questioned the legality of America's position and called for immediate withdrawal of American troops as a prerequisite to peaceful settlement under international supervision. Mr. Davidson stated that the U.S. is committed by South East Asia treaty "to defend a country whose future is imperiled by an aggressor." He added that a number of Asian countries are fearful of Communist takeover if the Americans fail to make a stand in Viet Nam.

Women's Division Planned for Ukrainian GOP Club



Seated, left to right, Marie Mazur, Virginia Gnauer, Katherine Halamar; back row, Michael Smiley and John Odezynsky.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (DZ.)—The importance of the role played by women's organizations in American political life is widely recognized. Women's votes are vitally important at all levels of the democratic process: city, state, and federal. Women hold high-ranking posts in the U.S. Senate, state legislatures, and city councils. There are also women ambassadors and judges.

This recognition of the political and administrative ability of women was an important result of the activity of the various women's clubs and groups, which are auxiliary branches of the American political parties.

The political maturity of Ukrainian women in the West is evidenced by such organizations as the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Clubs, the Golden Cross, and others. A matter of primary consideration now should be the active participation of Ukrainian women in the everyday American political life.

There are many Ukrainian women, especially those of the younger generation, who have completed American professional schools and have a sound basic understanding of the socio-political processes. They can and should become active representatives of our

Ukrainian community in the American political parties.

The vital need for the participation of Ukrainian women in American political life was recognized by the President of the Ukrainian American Republican Club in Philadelphia, John Odezynsky, who joined with the President of the Ukrainian National Division of the Republican Party, Thomas Darmopray, Pennsylvania state chairman Michael Smiley and Wolodymyr Bilaw, and county chairman Michael Maksymuk in contacting Mrs. Virginia Gnauer, Philadelphia Councilman and President of the women's division of the Philadelphia Republican Club.

As a result of the discussion on the possibility of forming a women's division of the Ukrainian American Republican Club, it was decided that the women's division will have its own charter and will be represented as an autonomous organization in the city and state committees of Republican women.

The organizational meeting of the Ukrainian Republican Women's Division is scheduled for this month, and Messdames Katherine Halamar and Marie Mazur, who participated in the meeting with Councilman Gnauer, have been delegated to make the necessary arrangements.

L. A. Rams Guard to Receive UAV Sports Award

NEWARK, N.J.—Don Chuy, who has played guard for the Los Angeles Rams for the past three years, will receive the Ukrainian American Veterans Sports Award, as the outstanding Ukrainian professional athlete from the greater Newark area.

The award was announced last week by the Ukrainian American Veterans Post #6 of Essex County. The presentation will take place February 26, 1966, during the 20th Annual Installation Dinner and Dance at the Chantier in Millburn, N. J.

Chuy, who starred at Nutley High School and later at Clemson University, played in the East-West Shrine game and also helped the College All Stars defeat the Green



Bay Packers in 1963. Don was last seen on television against the Cleveland Browns and later against the Baltimore Colts.

Couple Keep Alive Ornate Art of Ukraine

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"Colorful Ukrainian works of art, created by an employee of the Yale-New Haven Hospital and his wife, have been featured in two recent exhibitions," writes "Ad Lib," a tabloid bulletin published here for hospital employees.

Wothwhile Avocation

Mr. and Mrs. Wasył Krechowecky, whose avocation is to keep alive in their adopted country the ornate art of Ukraine from which they fled twenty years ago, exhibited their works recently at the Cheshire Historical Society and the New Haven Public Library.

Mr. Krechowecky, an employee in the Yale-New Haven Hospital's engineering department since 1959, both carves and paints the highly stylized and rigidly formal geometrically patterned picture frames that complement the colorful

Ukrainian scenes executed by Mrs. Krechowecky.

He also uses the traditional patterns and rich color of Ukrainian national designs on wooden plates, jewelry boxes and religious items. The wood is stained and carved after precise measurements that adhere strictly to Ukrainian patterns with symbolic meanings that date back to the 17th century and earlier.

Scenes of Native Land

Mrs. Krechowecky, says the story, studied painting in Ukraine. The family was liberated by the American Army from a Nazi concentration camp. She paints landscapes of her native land and of scenes in Germany, Florida and the New Haven area, where she has since traveled and lived.

The story is illustrated with two photos, showing Mr. Krechowecky and some of the art work fashioned by himself and his wife.

The Muse in Prison

Eleven sketches of Ukrainian Poets killed by Communists

in translation

by

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Dances His Way Through College

Passaic Youth in Spain

By GEORGE HAWRYLYSHYN

MADRID, Spain. — "Ole!" shouted the Spanish crowd as they clapped in rhythm to the fast-moving dance. But it wasn't flamenco they were all so excited about—it was Hopak.

The lively Ukrainian dance that was arousing the hot-blooded Spaniards was performed by Roman Strockyj, born in Argentina of Ukrainian parents, now living in Passaic N.J., but studying medicine in Madrid, Spain.



Good Response

Accustomed to a fast-moving beat and virile dance steps, the Madrid audience spontaneously responded to the performance of the 17-year-old Ukrainian. The ever-present smile and the long brown hair, always slipping over his forehead, reminded the Spaniards of their top "Torero," Manuel Benitez "El Cordobes," and Roman was immediately nicknamed "El Cordobes Ucrainiano."

After the performance on the Madrid stage, speaking in a mixture of Ukrainian and English, both in the heavy accent of the sing-song melodi-ous tones of the Argentine gauchos, Roman explained that he didn't start Ukrainian folk dancing until he came to the United States in 1962.

"My immediate interest in our dances came from the desire to meet some of the beautiful girls at Passaic's Ukrainian Center," said the dancing medicine student.

A member of SUMA, he took the first instructions at the local clubhouse. Agility in dancing seems to be a trait inherited from his father, Oleh Strockyj, leader of the "Dniipro" dance orchestra in Passaic.

"By the time I was 13, I could do the tango and the bolero as well as the best of them."

Moved to U.S.

But living in isolation from the Ukrainian community, he didn't have an opportunity to learn the Ukrainian folk dances.

"I made up for it when my family moved to the States," points out Roman.

He then told of how he was really spurred on to seriously study dancing. At a SUMA dance in Brooklyn he fell while doing a somewhat awkward interpretation of "Kozachok." The embarrassment served as incentive to practice harder, and at the next dance

The Dancing Student

he won the "Kolomyika" contest. He won several other individual contests and as a member of the Passaic SUMA-group he won first prize in Ellenville, N.Y., last year.

"I take my dancing seriously and work out about two and a half hours daily. This, combined with about five hours of study and lecture time, keep me fairly busy," explained Roman.

A graduate of Passaic High, he is in Madrid on a scholarship given to Ukrainian students by a Spanish organization.

"Since I speak Spanish, and the School of Medicine here has the reputation of being one of the best, I decided to come here," he said.

Wants To Be Doctor

Roman wants to achieve the technical perfection of a professional, but not to make a career out of dancing. "My field is medicine. I want to help people, and dance for pleasure."

A student of dancing in general, Roman took tap and modern jazz dancing at the "Dotty Locker School" in Passaic and won a trophy at the Center Theater.

Now he is learning flamenco and can already play the castanets. Roman practices at the "Amor de Dios" studio in Madrid, where the most famous Spanish dancers, like Antonio and "La Chunga" work out.

This summer he plans to tour southern Spain with the Demitriw Group. Demitriw, a Spanish national, whose mother was Ukrainian and father Russian, has a group of Spanish dancers and one Chinese, who perform Ukrainian dances.

"They offered me a contract now but school comes first. But I do want to tour with them during the summer holidays," said Roman.

Ukrainian Ball in Montreal Attracts Prominent Guests

MONTREAL, Que. — Blue and yellow, national colors of Ukraine, formed the decor for the annual ball of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Montreal branch, which took place Saturday, February 5th, at the Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel, writes "The Montreal Star" of February 7th.

The large Montreal daily, which devoted considerable space to the affair in its society section, including two large photos, published the following report:

More than 400 guests attended the event in an atmosphere of gay national dances and traditional costumes.

Guests of honor, were the Postmaster General and Mrs. J. P. Cote, Senator Paul Yuzk, City Councillor and Mrs. Jacques Brisebois and City Councillor and Mrs. John N., Parker.

The color scheme was carried through to the head table centre pieces, consisting of royal blue gladioli and red carnations.

Large replicas of the 22 Ukrainian regional gold crests on blue shields decorated the ballroom walls, as well as the official national emblem. Banners from all Ukrainian organizations in the city and flags also hung in the room.

Guests of honor were welcomed with bread and salt according to the ancient Ukrainian custom by two young women dressed in costumes from the Poltava and Carpathian regions of the country.

A cocktail reception took place prior to the banquet dinner.

Folk dances were performed by the "Poltava Ensemble" and one of the highlights of the evening was the presenta-



SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadluk

Sitch on Top in Indoor Tournament

Using a methodical passing technique the Sitch booters of Newark dumped their most dangerous opponent, Molfetta S.C. of Hoboken, 5-1, on Friday, February 11, to gain sole possession of first place in the Schaefer indoor Soccer Tournament in Paterson, New Jersey.

Molfetta, which had won its previous two matches in the competition by scores of 6-1 and 5-1, was considered to be a definite threat to Sitch. To add to the Ukrainian club's worries, they were tied 1-1 two weeks ago by Woodbridge Hungarians after winning their first match 6-0.

Reasoning Wrong

Predictions were immediately made to the effect that Sitch is not a consistent winner and, therefore, Molfetta would be the one to win. This reasoning seemed solid enough, but it failed to take into account the fact that Sitch is the more experienced team, with several players able to shoot hard but also to play cool under pressure.

That is exactly what won the match on February 11th: Sitch scored two quick goals in the first few minutes of play and then settled down to play their game. To begin with the goals helped cool Molfetta's temperament and slowed down the game with the result that Sitch was able to use its ability to control the ball with crisp accurate passes.

Zenon Snylyk scored the first goal which was followed quickly by a goal from Bill Newmerzhlycky. Molfetta's hopes were raised when Vic Fornero blasted in a long shot from just outside the center line giving the partially screened Ukrainian goalie no chance at a save.

Raise Lead

Molfetta's hopes were short-lived, however, as Walter Czyzowych raised Sitch's lead to 3-1 and then John Sawycky banged in the fourth goal near the end of the first half.

Hungarian Player Defects

Tamas Krivitz of Ujpest Doszas of Budapest, whose team played in Cologne, Germany, on February 2, decided to stay behind and asked political asylum in West Germany.

The 19-year-old Hungarian player did not take part in the game against the Cologne club, but was held in reserve.

According to reliable reports, Krivitz had not shown up two days after the game when his team was scheduled to leave for Budapest by train. He had been absent from the Hotel on the pretext of trying to get spare parts for his automobile. His team left without him on the Amsterdam-Vienna express.

First Win For Soviets

The Soviet National Team on tour of Latin America has won its first game. The Soviets beat Cruzeiro 6-1 at Belo Horizonte.

For the remainder of the tour, Soviet coach Nicolai Morozov hopes to use veteran goaltender Yashin, considered to be the best goalie in soccer.

Soccer On TV In Chicago?

According to a report in the Chicago newspapers, six of Chicago's top soccer teams will play all their games in spacious Oak Brook International Sports Core. The report also made it known that no fewer than 35 of the games will be videotaped for mid-week showing.

Abe Korsow, an official in Chicago, reportedly signed agreements with Wings, Hansa, Schwaben, Norwegian-Americans, Eagles and Maroons whereby these teams will play their home games at Oak Brook fields.

Troy Ukrainians Mark Independence Anniversary



Proclamation Signing: A delegation of local Ukrainians visited Mayor Lawrence Meyer of Troy, N.Y., shown above signing the proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. The Ukrainian flag flew at the Troy Court House. Flanking the Mayor, left to right, are: Michael Harat (Plast), Maria Korhun (St. Barbara's Orthodox Sisterhood), Irene Zerebysnyk (Plast), Eugene Nabolotny and Wasył Kutzer of the local UCCA branch. In the back, Russel Kolody (Ukrainian American Veterans) and Mr. Robert Steirer, Troy City Manager.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

National BOWLING TOURNAMENT

April 29 and 30, 1966

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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 the:

NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

GENE KARMAZYN, 236 Linmar, Aliquippa, Pa.

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