

СВОБОДА UKRAINIAN DAILY

SVOBODA UKRAINIAN DAILY

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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UNA PROGRESS REVIEWED, CONVENTION PLANS DISCUSSED AT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An overall evaluation of the financial, organizational and publication activities of the Ukrainian National Association in 1965 revealed that the organization's progress over the past twelve months has justified earlier expectations and that the perspectives of continued growth in the future are quite good.

These conclusions can be drawn from the reports of the Supreme Executive Committee members, who met here last Friday, February 18, in a day-long session devoted in part to the discussion of plans for the forthcoming Convention and the proposals of the by-laws committee.

Attending the meeting were: Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme President, who chaired the session, Mr. Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President and chairman of the convention committee, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer and Mr. Anthony Dragan, "Svoboda" Editor. Mrs. Ann Herman, Supreme Vice-Presidentess, was unable to attend the meeting due to illness.

Good Year

Mr. Lesawyer, in reporting on the Association's progress in 1965, stated that the year was better than 1964. Approximately 5,000 new members had joined the organization, which was 500 more than in 1964, and a total increase of 1,600 was recorded in what can be termed a successful membership campaign. Financially, the net yield on total investments increased to over 4 per cent. Since the national economy continues to expand, UNA investments in bonds have been yielding an income of over 5 per cent. Consequently, most of UNA's income in January has been invested in bonds. Although interest rates on mortgage loans are higher, assuring greater profit, the difficulty lies in the fact that the money returned has to be invested again. The investments are all sound and of high caliber, said the President.

Discussing "Soyuzivka," Mr. Lesawyer said that inasmuch as the number of Ukrainian families around the UNA resort has been steadily increasing, plans are under way to organize a parish here and build a church. The Executive Committee decided that an appropriate plot of land will be made available for the purpose of erecting a church here. The President also devoted some time to the UNA affairs and activities in Canada.

Finances on the Up and Up

Mr. Slobodian, reporting on the financial progress, said

that in January of this year the total assets of the UNA were in excess of 31 million dollars. Actually, said Mr. Slobodian, this total had been recorded by the end of 1965, but it was not until January that final tabulations were made on the profits obtained in December. The largest income was derived from dues on UNA certificates, amounting in 1965 to \$2,545,144.77. In the same period, the total yield from investments was \$1,245,940.18. According to the report, a total of \$1,845,899.31 was paid out in death benefit payments.

Dr. Padoch furnished a detailed resume of the organizational achievements in 1965, stating that by the end of the year the total membership of the UNA had increased to 86,059. Since 1961, the membership had increased by 4,618, thus a net gain of over 1,000 members annually. The Supreme Secretary said that the top districts in last year's membership drive were Philadelphia (619 new members), Chicago (583), Toronto (477), New York (431), Cleveland (311). A total of 331 new members had been organized in January. Dr. Padoch asserted in that with the pre-convention membership drive gaining momentum and with all officers and organizers intensifying their efforts, the designated goal of 2,000 new members by May 16 (convention opening day) can be attained.

Convention Plans

Mr. Kuropas, who is chairman of the UNA Convention Committee, gave an extensive report on the preparatory work of the ten sub-committees, each headed by a chairman and co-chairman. Mr. Kuropas stated that the committee has met three times so far and that it will continue to meet every three weeks to review the plans and iron out whatever arrangements have been made so far. A number of definite arrangements have already been made for the Convention week, beginning May 15. A soccer game will be held on that day in the afternoon, and a concert will be given that night in honor of Ivan Franko. The concert is being sponsored jointly by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Illinois. The program committee, headed by Mrs. Helen Olek, Supreme Advisor, is preparing a convention journal which will contain material on the history of individual branches, photographs of all delegates, greetings, announcements, advertisements, etc. Circular letters will be mailed to all UNA Dis-

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Dates Set for Children's Camps, Cultural Courses at 'Soyuzivka'

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA Supreme Executive Committee, at its last meeting on February 18th, announced plans for the summer activities at "Soyuzivka," the beautiful all-year-round resort in the rolling Catskill mountains.

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, in reporting on the activities of this popular Ukrainian vacation center announced that the children's camps will open this year on June 25th, to be followed by the Ukrainian Cultural Courses under the guidance and supervision of a professional staff of instructors.

The boys' camp, open to youngsters between the ages of 7 and 11, will last three weeks from June 25th through July 16th.

The girls will take over the premises at the Lviv Villa on

July 17th to launch a three-week tour through August 7th.

Applications can be obtained by writing directly to "Soyuzivka" or the UNA Main Office in Jersey City, N.J.

The popular Cultural Courses, which attract young men and women of high school and college age from cities across the United States and Canada, will open classes on August 8th, with graduation ceremonies scheduled for September 1st.

Daily instruction in Ukrainian language, history, literature, arts and crafts will be given by qualified instructors in the respective fields. The program also provides for athletic and social activity designed to take maximum advantage of "Soyuzivka's" excellent facilities.

University Fund-Raising Banquet Date Set

NEW YORK, N. J. — The \$100-a-plate dinner for the benefit of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome will take place on Sunday, June 5, 1966. Originally scheduled for May 24th, the banquet had to be postponed because no suitable hall was available for the earlier date. The affair will be held in one of the large New York hotels.

A plenary meeting of the Metropolitan Civic Committee of New York-New Jersey, an organization founded with the immediate goal of sponsoring this dinner, was held on January 16th. The date of the banquet, its organization and program, and a number of related questions were considered. Some 20 persons attended the meeting, presided over by Dr. Jaroslaw Voievodka, chairman of the Committee. J. Horodecky was secretary.

It was decided that the dinner will be held in honor of Archbishop-Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj. Proceeds will go toward the building fund of the Ukrainian University in Rome, a project initiated by Cardinal Josyf. Construction of one of the buildings of the University has already started.

After special elections, at which Dr. Stephen Woroch was elected a vice-president of the Committee, Dr. Voievodka, chairman, and Jaroslaw Pastushenko, treasurer, elaborated on organizational aspects of the dinner.

This affair has the complete support of all Ukrainian organizations and institutions in the Metropolitan area, a factor which will greatly contribute to its success.

UNWLA Branch 72 Plans Charity Event, Elects Officers

NEW YORK, N. Y. (RCP) — The activities of Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League keep increasing with each passing year. The highlight of their many accomplishments was the active participation in the 40th Anniversary of "Soyuz Ukrainok" at its Convention last year.

Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of Branch 72 held at the Ukrainian Institute of America on January 18, 1966, the following were elected to office: President — Mary Lesawyer; Vice-President — Olga Litopolska; Recording Secretary — Irene Czarnetcky; Corresponding Secretary — Rosalie Polche; Treasurer — Marie Ricket; Assistant Treasurer — Ann Redosh.

Charity Event

The new committee chairmen are as follows: Honorary President and National Council representative — Mary Dushnyck; Organizational — Ann Bezko; Public Relations — Mae Demey; Cultural — Theodora Pifko; Program — Olga Litopolska; Educational — Mary Tollock; Ways and Means — Ann Dachuck; Welfare — Sophie Kotyk; Press (English) — Olga Zurawel, Sylvia Karp Mary Pressey, (Ukr.) Helen Prociuk; Hospitality — Nettie Sawicki; Social — Mary Melenta; Historian — Stella Klawnik; Auditors — Mary Koval, Anne Harrison, Adele Wasylciow, (alternates) Stella Buska, Anne Hayda.

At a subsequent meeting, the outgoing President Mae Demey was presented with a token of esteem for her devoted and diligent efforts in serving as President during 1965.

UYL-NA Sports Rally Committee To Hold 'Monte Carlo Nite'

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — As a kickoff to the 1966 Ukrainian Youth League of North America's annual Sports Rally, the Philadelphia committee is holding a reception and "Monte Carlo Nite" on Saturday, February 26th at the Ukrainian Hall, 847 North Franklin St. in Philadelphia, Pa., starting at 9 p.m. The tickets are \$2.50 per person which includes champagne and \$100 in play money.

The purpose of this affair according to Sports Director Tom Darmopray is to publicly introduce the members of PUSH (Philadelphia Ukrainian Sports Holiday) and as a general fund-raising affair for the Sports Rally which will be held May 13th, 14th and 15th.

Darmopray, who is being assisted by UYL-NA District organizer Sonny Potoshnik will have the hall decorated to resemble Harolds Club, a gambling casino in Reno, Nevada. There will be many games of chance, strolling musicians and others surprises.

Dr. Dobriansky Pleads Cause Of Captive Nations

Chicago, Ill. — The United States is following a road that will lead to an increase in the number of captive nations of Soviet Russia, Dr. Lev Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University in Washington, stated on a local radio program here on Sunday, February 6th, according to the "Chicago Tribune."

"It may be South Viet Nam, Thailand, Colombia, British Guiana, Ghana, or any place where there is communist political warfare under way," he said.

Dr. Dobriansky, a frequent witness before congressional committees, is a recognized authority on international trade and commerce and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee.

He spoke on the radio forum conducted by Clarence E. Manning, author, lawyer, and constitutional authority.

"Although we pray for peace in the sense of a co-existence of peoples... actually we have a peaceful coexistence that has been fomented primarily by Moscow, and which serves as a shield for its political subversion in other parts of the world," Dr. Dobriansky said.

"This in turn foments revolutions and turnovers. As a consequence, in the final analysis it brings American military power into play as a kind of last resort or reaction. We see this in South Viet Nam. We saw it for a time in the Dominican Republic. We are very likely to see it in many areas throughout the world."

Pennsylvania University Drops Ukrainian Course

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A course in Ukrainian literature, offered at the University of Pennsylvania since 1959, has been discontinued for the current semester, according to a report in the Ukrainian daily, "America."

It is said that the main reasons for discontinuing the course at this time are shortage of scholarship funds and insufficient number of students willing to register for the course.

The Ukrainian literature course, which was taught by Prof. Gregory Luznycky, was initiated at the University in 1959 through the efforts of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian School Board and the Ukrainian Student Association.

Efforts are currently under way to resume the course in the next semester either at the University of Pennsylvania or at some other area college.

A course in the Ukrainian language, taught by Dr. Natalie Pazuniak, is being continued this semester.

'Quarterly' Features Series Of Timely Articles

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UCCA Special) — The Winter 1965 issue of "The Ukrainian Quarterly," published at the end of January 1966, features a series of important and timely articles and book reviews, as well as the "Ucrainica" column. It has an attractive blue-gray cover.

A six-page editorial, "A Quarter of a Century: Jubilee of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America," is a tribute to the UCCA on the 25th anniversary of its founding and its over-all educational activities for the past quarter of a century.

A lengthy feature article by Leo Heiman of Israel, entitled "Warsaw, Prague and the Ukrainian Question," deals with the author's recent trip to Poland and Czechoslovakia and his comments on the Ukrainian people and suffering they endured during the past war.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky's article, "Ten Reasons against the US-USSR Consular Treaty," deals with the proposed consular treaty between the United States and the USSR. The article appeared in a special reprint brochure and was widely distributed among U.S. legislators in Congress and among U.S. government agencies.

Another article by Dmytro Solovey discusses "Ukraine's Share in the USSR State Budget for 1962" and shows how Moscow exploits Ukraine's wealth and natural resources for its own aggrandizement and power.

Finally, Prof. Joseph S. Roucek of Bridgeport University, in his article, "Territorial Claims and the Sino-Soviet Conflict," discusses the origins of the present Chinese-Soviet dispute which stem from the territorial claims of Moscow and Peking which overshadow the ideological aspect of the Sino-Soviet rift.

In the book review section Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, in discussing Anthony Eden's "The Reckoning," exposes the political myopia from which all Western statesmen have been suffering in dealing with the Russian communist leadership. Walter Dushnyck analyzes "The Great Purge Trial," by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen, of Prof. Anthony T. Bouscaren, of Le Moyne College in Syracuse, reviews "Struggle for the World," written by Desmond Donnelly, an English writer, and in a cogent appraisal agrees with the author that there is no other way of dealing with the Communists than to stop them by force. Prof. Wasyli Shimoniak, director of the Slavic Institute at Marquette University, deals with "Two Worlds," a book written by a Lithuanian scholar, Casimir C. Geys, who ably describes Soviet Russia's cultural and political policies and the fate of the many non-Russian nations.

Shevchenko Scientific Society Protests Moscow's Conviction Of Two Writers

NEW YORK City. — The Presidium of the Shevchenko Scientific Society issued a four-point declaration protesting the trial and conviction of Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuli M. Daniel, who were sentenced February 14th by the Soviet Supreme Court to seven and five years of hard labor, respectively. The two Russian writers were convicted of having "maligned the Soviet Union" in books smuggled and published abroad.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society's Presidium condemned the trial as a "despicable act of barbarism," which shows once again that "the Soviet police empire" can not be considered a member of the family of civilized states.

The protest was sent to the United States Department of State, along with a request that American representatives in the United Nations do their utmost to safeguard the principles of human rights and dignity for all peoples.

Appointed to Connecticut College Faculty

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — The promotion of Mrs. Anna Samofal to the rank of assistant professor at Central Connecticut State College in New Britain has been announced by President Herbert D. Welte.

Mrs. Samofal is a laboratory school librarian at the Stanley, Vance and Camp Schools, laboratory schools affiliated with the college.

A native of Ukraine, Europe, Mrs. Samofal was granted a teachers diploma in elementary education from the State College in Lviv, Ukraine. She received her bachelor of science degree in elementary education from Willimantic State College, and her master of science degree in library science from Southern Connecticut State College. The University of Connecticut awarded her a diploma in elementary education.

At present, Mrs. Samofal is working towards a master of arts degree in modern languages at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

Prior to joining the CCSC faculty in 1959, Mrs. Samofal served as a teacher in the public schools, then the Home Economic School in Europe. She also taught at the F.R. Noble School in Willimantic.

Mrs. Samofal resides with her husband and two children at 32 Blake Rd., New Britain. The family are members of UNA Branch 254.



Mrs. Anna Samofal

Ukrainian Ballerina Tours Country with Leading Company

Tamara Woshakiwsky, a young Ukrainian American ballerina, is currently touring the United States as a member of the Ballet Company of Jose Limone. The company will next perform in Union, N. J., on March 1st, followed by an appearance at Pennsylvania State College on March 3rd.

In the past weeks the troupe has traveled extensively, appearing in Washington, D. C., Brooklyn, Chicago, and North Carolina. The Jose Limone company will conclude this tour with a four-week engagement at the State Theatre in Lincoln Center, New York City.

The company's program consists of classical-modern dance numbers, including "Missa Brevis," to music by Zoltan Kodaly, "My Son, My Enemy," to music by Vivian Fine, "A Choreographic Offering," music by J.S. Bach, and others. The dances are for the most part choreographed by Mr. Limone himself.

Miss Woshakiwsky, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Symon Woshakiwsky of Irvington, N.J., joined the Ballet Company of Jose Limone immediately upon graduation from the Juilliard School of Music last June. Other members of her family are also active in the arts.

Miss Woshakiwsky's father is Choral Director of the U-

Vera Rich, British Poetess, Honored

LONDON, England. — Vera Rich, an English poetess well-known to the Ukrainian reading public for her translations of Taras Shevchenko's poetry, has been named member of the American Association of Poets.

The Association, which embraces virtually all prominent American poets, extends the privilege of membership to non-Americans only on rare occasions. Miss Rich's acceptance is viewed as a singular honor that only few Britishers have achieved.

Among poems submitted by Miss Rich for review by a panel of judges, as required by the Association's procedures, was one dedicated to the memory of the Ukrainian poet, Michael Orest.

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Editorials

Preparations in Full Swing

Reports from Chicago indicate that preparations for the Ukrainian National Association's 26th Convention are in full swing. It is as it should be, for UNA conventions are by no means common events that just occur from time to time.

Held every four years, they bring together delegates from across the United States and Canada, representing this year over 500 local units and more than 86,000 members. Grandiose and impressive as they are, the week-long assemblies are known less for their conviviality than for the weight and substance of the decisions emerging after long and serious deliberations. They have justly been called the largest Ukrainian parliaments in the Free World.

With May 16th but twelve short weeks away, the Convention Committee is marshalling all of its efforts, talents and resources to stage a convention that will surpass in every respect all previous ones—and there have been some great ones in the 72-year history of our largest organization. There is all reason to believe that the Ukrainian community in Windy City will witness one of the most impressive conventions ever held there.

The enthusiasm generated by the Convention Committee and supreme officers in this pre-convention period is beginning to catch on, enveloping every member and unit of the Association. The ten sub-committees, headed by prominent and able members known for their competence and vigor in organizational affairs, are working hard on every phase and aspect of the convention to assure its success.

In the meantime, the organization's membership at large is also busy electing delegates to the convention, briefing them on the questions to be brought up for discussion, formulating proposals, reviewing the progress of the past four years and charting plans for the future. The membership drive that has brought such commendable results in the latter part of 1965 should not be allowed to slacken now. To make the convention a complete success, the attainment of the 2,000 new membership quota must be sought with all possible means. The UNA is a big organization. Its aims and achievements must also be big.

Warning on Travel

A timely, if somewhat belated, warning emerged from the State Department last week on travel in the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly prompted by the yet unsolved mystery of the Newcomb Mott case, the warning to U.S. travelers reflects the State Department's concern over the fate of those who venture into the Red paradise with no other motives but to see it in person.

Though still very much to the point for those who will have been enticed by the Intourist, the warning came too late for Newcomb Mott. He wound up with his throat cut on a train carrying him to a Siberian labor camp. The Soviet explanation that Mott committed suicide convinced no one—neither his parents, nor the public opinion, and much less the American doctors who performed an autopsy on the body delivered here in a wooden trunk.

The Mott case, perhaps the most tragic in a series of fairly recent mishaps, is a warning in itself that travel in the Soviet Union is a risky venture that leaves one at the mercy of authorities, frequently anonymous, who decide arbitrarily and without warning whether a person is to be booted out, detained, arrested or deported. There is of course, no appeal. As Bob Considine of the Hearst Headline Service points out, upon entering the Soviet Union "you surrender unconditionally to Intourist, and until you leave the country, you are in effect a POW."

The State Department's warning, coming late as it did, should be heeded by all future travelers in the Soviet Union. It states explicitly that they do so at their own risk.

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

UKRAINIAN CHRISTIANITY: A SUDDEN PHENOMENON?

By Kristina DeBaylo

Many people have the idea that in the year 990 or there about, the Ukrainian Prince Volodymyr suddenly descended upon the Dnieper River and commanded that the people be baptized. This false impression could most probably be the fault of a myriad of short history booklets printed for a cameo view of the Ukrainian people. This paper intends to show that the advent of Christianity was a slow and even sometimes bloody business, just as it was in other nations.

The Old Laurentian Chronicle (Book of Annals) speaks of Apostle Andrew visiting Kiev before the city's founding. This is where the story of Ukrainian Christianity could very well have begun. The apostle and his disciples preached along the Black Sea until they reached Korsun in the Crimea? The Dnieper River was situated nearby and afforded a good route to Rome. The evangelists spent a night on a Kievian hill and were enchanted by the great natural beauty.

that he proclaimed, "See these hills? Behold, for on them shall shine the blessing of God: a great city shall be built here and God shall cause to rise upon them many churches." Then St. Andrew planted a cross upon the hillside. This episode could certainly be less than accurate, since it is an ancient legend written down in civilized times, but there are some historic proof. Crosses of bronze and stone have been found in tribal graves throughout the area, which means that the Christian word reached the local populace during that epoch.

There is further evidence of Christianity in prehistoric Ukraine. The southern portion of Ukraine was inhabited by the tribes called Ulychians (of the Norse Scandinavian type) and the Tivertians. They situated themselves along the southern border of the Buh River, along the Dnieper, lower Dniester, and bordered on the Danube. Christianity came to them by a process of osmosis. They were neighbors to Greece, had

THE SENATE HEARINGS ON VIET NAM

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

During the last three weeks the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate has been holding a series of public hearings on the situation in Viet Nam. These have been largely televised and the views of the various witnesses have been broadcast far and wide throughout this country and the world.

Now, apparently, the Committee is willing to have the meetings transferred to a less public place and has chosen to question the same and additional witnesses in closed hearings.

Long Scrutiny

It is very common for the various Committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate to call before them various high officials and subject them and their actions to a close official scrutiny. These hearings usually take up a great amount of time and while they sometimes elicit information and enable the Committee to present intelligent estimates to Congress as bases for legislation, it is not always the case and frequently they are conducted as more or less fishing expeditions which leave everybody no wiser than they were before. The cross-questioning of important officials usually reaches its height when one or the other house is dominated by the opposition party and the Chairman speaks for the policy of that party which is in control without regard for the feelings of the administration.

Yet what is especially remarkable in the present connection is that it is the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Fulbright, himself a Democrat, and Senator Morse of Oregon, another Democrat, who are the foremost opponents of the administration policy. The objections seem to be turning into a personal opposition to the President and everything for which he believes he is standing, but it should be noted that the amount of serious evaluation brought out by both sides is not conducive to a wiser administration of government or to a solution of the problem at hand.

So far the Committee has heard two witnesses who dispute the policy of the administration, General Gavin and George Kennan, who in their own way insist that the United States should resist any temptation to move to the offensive in the war, but should entrench itself in various well fortified enclaves, preferably with access to the sea, and hold on until peace comes by negotiations. Neither ventured to suggest (as seemed desirable to Senator Morse) that the United States withdraw completely and leave Viet Nam to its own and Communist devices.

The Committee heard David Bell, chief of the Agency for International Development,

General Maxwell Taylor, former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, adviser to President Johnson and a former Ambassador to Viet Nam, and Secretary Dean Rusk defend the administration policy, which has brought out sharp criticism from Senator Fulbright and Senator Morse, although other Senators have raised some pointed questions. Secretary Robert McNamara declined to appear because he asserted that a public hearing was no place to discuss the military requirements and movements for carrying on a war. It will be interesting to see if the Committee will call him to one of the hearings behind closed doors. Likewise, Vice-President Humphrey has also declined to appear.

We have thus a clash not between the views on foreign policy held by the leaders of the two parties but a revolt of some of the President's own party against his actions. Although not a member of this Committee, Senator Robert F. Kennedy has not been averse to echoing the views of Senator Fulbright.

Delicate Problem

Whatever the views of the clergy, professors, students and general idealists on the war in Viet Nam, the members of the Senate Committee have to recognize that it is indeed a delicate problem without any clear and definite method of procedure.

We hear a great deal of the Geneva Conference of 1964 which sealed the fate of Indo-China and set up Laos and Cambodia while it divided Viet Nam between a Communist north and an anti-Communist south, until they could be united. Yet the terms of that agreement have never been carried out as first the Soviet Union, then Red China and now both Communist states are arming the Communists of the north and encouraging them to infiltrate into the south, to ignore the neutrality of Laos by using the Ho Chi Minh Trail on the territory of both Laos and Cambodia. They are also helping the Pathet Lao, the Communists of Laos, to take over the entire country, and all this in the name of neutrality and a divided International Control Commission which by hypothesis can never produce a unanimous vote against the Communists.

On the other hand, the administration which is no more desirous of a war than its opponents, sees clearly that this is a "war of liberation" under the definition of Khrushchev and his followers, and that if the United States abandons Viet Nam, it will be a sign to all other allies of the United States that it will not live up to its commitments to help them, once they are attacked. The results will be as discouraging to all the allies as they will be encouraging to the Communists. And

count which tells of Christianity being present in the ruling class during the very beginning of the Kievan epoch. In the middle of the ninth century the Kievan state started to emerge as a cultural center. "Two Varangian princes, Askold and Dyr, took over the power from the local tribal princes who were unable to protect the land from the marauding tribes of Khazars." In 860 A.D., the two princes went to war against Constantinople. During this action Askold became converted to Christianity and took on the name Nicholas.

In the tenth century, Kiev grew commercially and culturally. "Her commercial endeavors burned like an all-consuming fire." They led the merchants to Byzantium, who brought back riches, knowledge, and of course, religion to the rest of the population. One Greek traveler returning from Kiev wrote, "it is like a second Hellas, happy, humorous, poetic, and artistic."

"Not only did all this culture come flooding in from Constantinople, but the ways of the entire Christian world were observed by the Kievan court." In the year 912 A.D., Prince Ihor ascended the throne. According to the chronicles, he was a war-like individual, cer-

The Meaning of Ukrainian Independence Anniversary

(Remarks at the observance of the Ukrainian Independence Anniversary in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, January 23, 1966)

By JULIAN KAPKO

On January 22, 1918, the modern Ukrainian Nation was born, when four great empires fell before the tidal wave of human and national aspirations—the Austro-Hungarian, German, Ottoman and Russian Tsarist empires passed into history.

even President DeGaulle will then realize the folly of his dreams of establishing a France which wants to be independent until it needs the help of a United States which then cannot be relied upon.

The administration believes that by a careful choice of targets it can help the government in the South and discourage infiltration without acting too violently against the big Communist powers that are egging on Hanoi and the Viet Cong. It thus believes that neither Red China nor Moscow will feel impelled to join in and start a Third World War. All of its efforts to handle the situation by negotiations have apparently failed to move Hanoi, Peking and Moscow, the latter of which is becoming more clearly hostile, even though it still talks of peaceful coexistence and wars of liberation.

Global Agreements

Since World War II and the recognition of the implacable hatred of the Communist world for the free nations, the United States has made a long series of agreements in various parts of the world to bar Communist attacks and infiltration and to promote joint action of the free nations. These include NATO and SEATO, but all of them have had their chief value in the assumption that it will be American power in the last resort that gives them value. As the bonds are weakening in NATO and De Gaulle is playing his own ambiguous game, these alliances have become more sketchy, especially SEATO, where the bulk of the members are relatively weak and feel themselves either menaced or blackmailed into neutrality. If they are attacked, however, they will call for help, although in some cases it might be already too late.

Risky and uncertain as the administration policy is, it remains a policy which can be maintained even if there is danger of interference by other Communist powers. The dreams of the Senate Foreign Policy Committee and of those who put more confidence in the desire of the Communist world for peace are even more farfetched and impossible. We can only trust the administration and believe that the fight for liberty which is one for all the earth will in due time be supported by men of good will everywhere, and freedom can be brought even to those now enslaved by a hostile Communism.

We also know that wherever Ukrainians are under the communist yoke, they cannot assemble as we do here and celebrate openly but only within their hearts.

The historic fact of Ukrainian independence cannot be erased. But this independence was not allowed to continue. For shortly after these declarations the independent Ukrainian nation was overwhelmed and absorbed into the Russian Communist empire.

Thus, Ukraine today still remains a subjugated nation

They were replaced by a series of newly independent nations stretching from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea. The old concert of empires, which had long been the power factor of this vast area, was replaced by popular forms of national government.

But this created problems which the victorious Western Allies were ill prepared to handle, the greatest being the rise of a new imperial tyranny in Moscow, i.e. communism.

Establish Republic

It was, so to speak, from the ashes of World War I and the still glowing embers of revolution that the Ukrainian government—the Central Rada—on January 22, 1918 proclaimed the Fourth Universal in Kiev, and by this act established the independent democratic republic of the Ukrainian people.

For the long oppressed and subjugated Ukrainian people, act of January 22nd established and guaranteed the freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, and the personal rights of the individual.

This act of 1918 attained its full importance one year later in the Act of January 22, 1919 after the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy into its ethnic components.

By this time Galicia and Bukovina had already formed, on November 1, 1918, an independent Western Ukrainian National Republic. By formal resolution of its National Council the Western Ukrainian Republic advocated and fully approved a union with the Ukrainian National Republic.

Thus on January 22, 1919, in a great all-national manifestation in St. Sophia Square in Kiev, the union of all Ukrainian territories into one united Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed.

This then is the reason for our assembly here today. We know, too, that all over this world of ours, fellow Ukrainians are celebrating this same historic occasion whether in Europe, Canada, Australia, or South America, wherever Ukrainians have sought refuge from tyranny.

We also know that wherever Ukrainians are under the communist yoke, they cannot assemble as we do here and celebrate openly but only within their hearts.

The historic fact of Ukrainian independence cannot be erased. But this independence was not allowed to continue. For shortly after these declarations the independent Ukrainian nation was overwhelmed and absorbed into the Russian Communist empire.

Thus, Ukraine today still remains a subjugated nation

UNA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Because questions are still being asked about the Accidental Death and Dismemberment certificate being issued by the Ukrainian National Association, we feel it may be a good idea to go into this subject once more:

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

A. If, while the certificate is in force, the member sustains bodily injuries which, directly and independently of all other causes and within 90 days thereafter, result in a loss for which indemnity is payable, the UNA will pay in one sum the amount specified for such loss. If, however, more than one such loss results from any accident, the total payment will not exceed \$5,000. Loss means, with regard to hands or feet, actual severance at or above the wrist or ankle joint, and with regard to sight, total and irreparable loss. The indemnity is \$5,000 for the loss of life; or both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes; or one hand and one foot; or sight of one eye and either one hand or one foot. The indemnity is \$2,500 for the loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye. If the accidental bodily injuries are sustained while the member is a passenger in or upon any public conveyance provided by a common carrier for passenger service, the UNA will pay \$10,000.

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

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

Q. What are the rates for the ADD certificate?

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

Q. How does one apply for ADD insurance?

A. See any UNA branch secretary or organizer or write directly to the UNA, P.O. Box 76, Jersey City, N.J. 07303. Please mention our column.

Q. May one person have two ADD certificates?

A. No. For the present the UNA is not issuing more than one ADD contract per member.

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For non-members add \$1.80 to these rates. Q. Does the ADD certificate provide benefits for fractures or hospitalization? A. No. Such insurance is available elsewhere but the rates, of course, are higher because of the extra provisions.

Q. Does the ADD certificate provide for cash surrender values and other options? A. No.

Q. Will the UNA pay dividends on ADD certificates? A. No.

Q. Is an applicant required to be examined? A. No.

Q. If a non-member joins the UNA by taking out an ADD certificate would he have all the privileges of membership? A. Yes, and that includes the right to vote at branch meetings and the right to seek office.

Q. Is the ADD certificate cancellable by the UNA? A. No and, if it has been maintained in force by timely payments of dues, it is guaranteed renewable to its anniversary next following the member's 65th birthday, after which it shall no longer be in force.

Q. May an applicant designate a contingent beneficiary? A man and wife may both be killed in an accident.

A. Yes. A sample designation is as follows: wife Mary if living, otherwise children John, George and Anna.

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

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of 45 million people under communism.

Reasons For Observance

This brings us to the question, why do we celebrate this occasion?

First, if we did not, it would be a denial that we exist. For who can deny the existence of his own parents and forefathers. This would be blasphemy and thus self humiliation. No one here can, in all conscience, deny his own heritage. Furthermore, I am sure no one here would want to.

Whether we are Americans by choice or the descendants of Ukrainian immigrants, we fully realize that the tenets and principles upon which these United States were founded are the same as those proclaimed by the short-lived Ukrainian Republic.

The chief tenet was the God-given right of individual choice and the respect of the state for this right of the individual. This ideal is ingrained in the Ukrainian character. This and other ideals basic to human freedom are embodied in the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Who knows what the world would be like today if an independent Ukraine could have existed to this time. Russia and its Communist empire would certainly not be the adversary that continually faces the United States in all parts of the world at the present time.

An independent Ukraine would have taken its rightful place in the world family of nations as a truly independent and sovereign state, and not as the sham and propaganda puppet which the Russians present before the United Nations today to further only their own interests.

We cannot allow the ideal and ultimate realization of an independent Ukraine to be forgotten. This is why we celebrate the Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence.

Propagate Ideal

Finally, we come to the question, where do we go from here?

I realize that many answers to this question are somewhat controversial, but I believe that you will bear with me as I present these answers from my own personal convictions.

First, must we and should we continue only with this same form of celebration every year which is directed primarily to the members of the Ukrainian community? Should we not, instead, take advantage of every opportunity to promote the ideal and eventual realization of national freedom for Ukraine by inviting the American public and those of political influence in American life to participate in these Anniversary of Independence celebrations.

I advocate this positive course of action:

— Inform Americans of who we are, that we are not Russians, Austrians, Little Russians, Poles, etc., and do this whenever and wherever the opportunity or situation presents itself.

— Rid ourselves of any possible feelings of not being on a par with any other ethnic group. An American of Irish descent is and should be proud of his heritage; an American of Ukrainian heritage should be no less proud.

— Finally, all of us should continue to work hard to properly educate our children in both the American and Ukrainian tradition so that they may develop to the highest degree in their chosen professions. Most importantly, we must inculcate in our children a self-assurance and sense of identity with our Ukrainian heritage. They can only be better American citizens as a result of this.

Let us then never forget the meaning of the words in the Ukrainian National Anthem — and our children's children will still repeat, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina", or better yet perhaps then, "Vzhe Isnuie Ukraina."

(Continued on p. 3)

UNA COMMITTEE MEETS...

(Concluded from p. 1)

tract Committees requesting their assistance in the compilation of material, advertisements and other pertinent information.

Banquet, Speakers

The banquet committee, headed by Mr. John Evan-chuk, Supreme Auditor, has set the date for this affair and is now completing program arrangements, speakers, and the like. The banquet will be held Wednesday, May 18; among prominent speakers expected to make their appearance are Sen. Dirksen, Gov. Kerper, Congressman Derwinski, and others. High-ranking representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches are also expected to attend the banquet and the opening session. Mayor Daly will be present at the opening of the convention.

Mr. Myron Kuropas, Supreme Advisor who heads the social affairs committee, has scheduled a number of interesting diversions for the delegates and guests, including tours of the city and centers of Ukrainian American life here. The press and public relations committees,

headed by Messrs. Wolodymyr Nychay and Mr. Nicholas Olek, respectively, are working closely in arranging press conferences and disseminating information to the local press and other media of communication.

In reporting on the publication activities of the Svoboda Press, Mr. Dragan stated that a beautifully illustrated booklet on the installation ceremonies of Josyf Cardinal Slipyj is being readied for publication in both Ukrainian and English. The book will be released shortly, and the proceeds from the sale will go to the Cardinal's Catholic University Fund in Rome. Mr. Dragan also informed that arrangements are being made to publish a large almanac dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian War of Liberation. The book will be released late this year.

The Committee also devoted a great deal of time to proposed changes in the UNA by-laws, prepared by a special By-Laws Committee. After a thorough review and study by the Convention By-Laws Committee, the proposals will be submitted for adoption at the UNA Convention in May.

UNWLA Branch 28 Meets, Elects Officers

IRVINGTON, N. J. — Mrs. Sophie Andruskiw was re-elected president of Branch 28, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, at a recent meeting at the Ukrainian Center, 140 Prospect ave., Irvington, N. J., according to "Irvington Herald" of February 10th.

Mrs. Andruskiw, wife of the chairman of Seton Hall University's Mathematics Department, received her Master's degree in psychology and education at the University of Lviv. For many years she has been active in civic and social work.

The UNWLA is a national organization with 90 chapters in this country and has participated in the International Council of Women's Congresses in Helsinki, Istanbul, Montreal and Washington.

The local chapter was founded 30 years ago in Newark where it was active in cultural, educational and charitable programs. Recently its headquarters was transferred to Irvington.

Present at the meeting was National President Mrs. S. Pushkar, of Philadelphia.

Elected with Mrs. Andruskiw were Emilia Ciapka, Olga Padkovsky, vice presidents; Stephanie Karapinka, secretary; Olga Nazarko, treasurer; Olga Krutka, social affairs; Ann Dubas, membership; Taisia Bohdansky, press; Olga Mussakovsky, charity; P. Kuchkuda, public relations; V. Bakum, entertainment; Anna Nastuk, chapter House; Antonia Khoma, Emilia Leskiw, M. Mosora, controllers.

Alexander Hunenko

TALENTED UKRAINIAN SCULPTOR

By DR. M. J. KOZAK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. —

On January 30 of this year, the official opening of Alexander Hunenko's sculpture exhibition was held at the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. This exhibition will continue through March 6.

In announcing the opening of this exhibition "The Minneapolis Sunday Tribune" showed the picture of one of the displayed sculptures entitled "Pokolinnia".

On the opening day, over 200 visitors admired the works of this talented Ukrainian artist.

Like Other Refugees

The life-story of Alexander Hunenko is very similar to thousands of those refugees from communism who arrived in the United States after World War II. Alexander was born in 1937 in Romanivka, in the Poltava region of Ukraine. As a refugee he first lived with his parents in Austria before coming to the United States in 1950.

After graduating from a local high school in 1958, he enrolled at the Minneapolis School of Art where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1961. While attending this school he also taught and performed the duties of sculpture department assistant. During the summers of 1959 and 1960, he continued his studies at the Scotchman School of Painting and Sculpture.

In 1961, Mr. Hunenko entered Yale University, where in 1963 he obtained his Master's degree. For his achievement he received the Alice Kimball English Traveling Fellowship.

In 1963-64 Hunenko and his wife, former Maria Pshenychna, visited the Soviet Union with the "USIA" exhibition "Graphic Arts USA".

Displays

In the past Hunenko's works were displayed in the following art exhibitions: Minnesota Biennial, the Minneapolis Institute of Art in 1959, First National Bank exhibition, Minneapolis in 1960, 17th and 18th annual Exhibitions of the Society of Minnesota Sculptors in 1960, shown at Saint Paul Gallery and Rochester Art Center, The Twin City Area Artists, Saint Paul Gallery in 1961, Exhibition of Student Work, Yale University Art Gallery in 1962, "11 Sculptors", Yale University Art Gallery in 1965. Some of Hunenko's works are perma-



Alexander Hunenko

nently displayed in the collections of Walker Art Center, the Minneapolis Institute of Art and in private collections.

The Minneapolis art critic Robert M. Murdock reviewing Hunenko's sculptures displayed at the Walker Art Center gives the following description:

"Alexander Hunenko's welded steel sculptures are aggressive images of organic, generative forms; their bulbous clusters with barbed projections resemble fantastic insects and plants; their voluptuous contours evoke prehistoric cult images.

"Despite these connotations, Hunenko rejects the suggestion that his pieces have any conscious basis in nature and describes them as non-objective investigations of formal and spatial problems—forms which thrust forward into unknown. Yet the titles he assigns his sculptures indicate a deeper, private significance, ambiguous to the spectator. These titles are usually made up of fragments of Ukrainian words and phrases, which correspond either to the physical components of work or suggest its spirit.

Distinct Features

"It is difficult to establish any unbroken sequence in Hunenko's sculpture, since he often re-works earlier pieces and ideas. But distinct characteristics appear in certain phases, such as the sculptures of two years ago in which bulbous forms, often combined with flat planes, balance tenuously on slender armatures.

"Hunenko's sculpture might be characterized as a progression from a linear, filigree handling of welded steel to a solidification of form and a more assertive use of the medium. Working almost exclusively with welded steel, he has developed a distinctive approach to formal problems and an inventive imagery."

Couple Take Marriage Vows

In New York

By HELEN SMINDAK

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The wedding of Christine Spontak, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Spontak of this city, and Jaroslav Gina, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hryhory Gina of New Haven, Conn., took place in St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church here on February 13. The Very Rev. Orest Zasylyda officiated at the ceremony.

The bride wore an afternoon-length sheath dress of white peau de sole with an overdress of white lace. A cluster of peau de sole flowers held her short veil, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias.

Roma Gina, sister of the groom, was maid of honor in a frock of pink and rose silk. She wore a rose-toned hat and carried pink carnations.

The best man was Boris Oleksiuk, a cousin of the bride.

At a reception later in the

Sapphire Room of the Astorian Manor, Astoria, L.I., the parents of the young couple greeted the newly-weds with traditional salt and bread in the form of a periwinkle-trimmed "korovai".

Stakosty for the occasion were Mrs. Olena Ploshchanskyy of Clifton, N.J., the bride's aunt, and Peter Goy of Manhattan who also served as master of ceremonies.

Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Mrs. T. Hoydysh, Roman Huhlyevych, Yevhen Lokomsky of New Haven, and the Rev. Antin Kuchma.

Mrs. Gina attended Hunter College and was graduated from the School of Visual Arts in Manhattan. Her husband attended Southern Connecticut College and is presently majoring in psychology at Hunter College. They are making their home in Manhattan.

UKRAINIAN CHRISTIANITY...

(Concluded from p. 2)

great contrast after his conversion. They tell of his seven wives, 300 concubines and rich pagan idols on the Dnieper River.

Two of the first Ukrainian martyrs for the Christian faith died during Volodymyr's time. This episode could also be called the last united action on the part of the pagans. "After the prince's victory over the Yatvigiens, the zealous pagans decided to offer a human sacrifice. The lots fell on a Christian boy and his father, both of whom objected violently. The angered pagan mob attacked the two men and ripped them to pieces."

Shortly after this episode Volodymyr began to seriously think of a religious change. "His people were cultural giants, yet shackled by barbaric beliefs and practices. In order that his people could really join the civilized community of nations, Volodymyr decided to investigate the great faiths of the world." He did not wish to restrict himself in his investigations therefore he received envoys from the Mohammedans, Jews, Eastern and Western Christians. However, the court counselors stated, "Each praises his own faith, so how should we know which is best? Better to send our own men in search of the best religion."

Volodymyr's envoys were greatly impressed by the elaborate ceremonies and vestments of Eastern Christianity. The Cathedral of Saint Sophia also helped set a scene of heavenly splendor to dazzle even the eyes of the envoys of the terrible Prince Volodymyr.

To avoid giving the impression of indebtedness to the Greeks, Volodymyr hit upon a clever plan. He helped put down an army revolt against Emperor Basil. In return he wished to marry Basil's sister, and start a church hierarchy in Ukraine. Marriage to the princess meant equality, both religious and political, with Constantinople.

After Basil was saved and Volodymyr baptized, nothing more has heard from Byzantium. Greatly angered, Volodymyr attacked and conquered Kherson in the Crimea, by cutting off the city's water supply. Thus he gained control of the ecclesiastical sees of Kherson, Dorus, Philias, Sugdaea, Bosphorus, and Tmutarokan, and secured holy books, relics, sacred vessels, and icons for his people.

Christianity became the great cohesive element of the feudal state. The ancient chronicles say that the official baptism of the people took place on the Dnieper River. All the people of the area stood in the water while the priests on the banks read prayers and baptized them. Prince Volodymyr.

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SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



Brazil — Will the Cup Be Theirs?

When Brazil had gone on tour of Europe in June 1963, the squad shocked European experts. Tied by Portugal and England, beaten by Italy, hammered by Belgium, it seemed to many that only left-back Rildo had any talent to match his predecessors.

Pele was unfit, but, nevertheless, used through half the games on that ill-fated tour. But no matter how brilliant in midfield and devastating in front of the goal, no one man can be expected to win a World Cup single-handed.

New Squad

Newly reappointed to build a new squad for Brazil, Vicente Feola O Gordo ("The Fat One," to Brazil's millions of soccer buffs), was prevailed upon to take to Europe a squad of youngsters, but after seeing what had happened, he began to think differently.

Although Feola was not permitted to participate in the 1962 competition (the penalty for deserting to take a well-paid job in Argentina), the squad was essentially the same he had built in 1958. After the 1952 victory, many of the old timers went their ways.

The famous Didi and Vava were in Mexico, Nilton Santos and Zagalo retired and Zito was lacking stamina at 34. Feola had to look for experienced players to replace these. He found two who in 1958 had given him superb performances. Recalling Louis Hideraldo Bellini and Orlando Penchana de Carvalho, he gained two experienced players still in their prime.

Positional Sense

When the cup games are staged in July, Orlando will be 30 and Bellini 36. Their roles as right center back and left center back demand more reliability, positional sense and anticipation than power and speed. With Djalma Santos playing as well as ever despite his 37 years, the defense has a solid and mature look.

Feola's basic defense is still four defenders across the face of their own penalty area, and the fourth member is the only leftover from the European tour, Rildo.

Keeper Gilmar is expected to be included in the group to travel to England, but in the view of many experts the choice to start will probably be given to Botafogo's Manga.

Feola faced bigger problems in the forward line. The only World Cup veterans still active in Brazil are Pele and Garrincha. The others had been bought by foreign countries for large sums of money and Brazilian football authorities made it clear that these would not be considered.

Top Scorer

Pele, who has already scored more than 700 goals, appears to have recovered from his knee injuries and is once again leading the scoring list in league play. In the first part of the season, he had scored 28 goals in 11 games, and if he succeeds in avoiding injuries he should be the top scorer in the World Cup. Garrincha, troubled by injury and plagued by personal problems, was finally recalled

by Feola and is slowly improving. Whether he will reach his form of days gone by is a question.

The players who really excite the imagination of Brazilians are all young and virtually unknown. The two key men are the midfield playmakers Dudu and Ademir da Guia. Dudu at right half is 24. He rarely tackles but constantly seeks the ball from his buddies on the defense. He plays only to attack and has many of the qualities of Didi and Zito.

His partner in midfield, Ademir da Guia, is 23. Blood and brilliant, he times his passes to perfection, is a tremendously hard worker and a superb ball artist.

Lucky Find

Another of Feola's problems was to find a substitute for the retired left winger Zagalo. He seemed to have found one in Rinaldo, 22, who had gained his first international cap through some luck. The Brazilian free-kick expert Pele was injured and Rinaldo substituted for him against England.

In subsequent columns Mr. Zwadiuk will give a brief run-down on each of the 16 teams which have qualified for the 1966 World Cup competition. This preview is designed to provide our readers with information on team composition, strategy and training methods in preparation for this year's major international sports event.

The game had barely started when Rinaldo scored a tremendous 25-yarder, and minutes later the same player made it 2-0. Feola had a left winger. Now the only problem remaining was to find a player to take some of the scoring pressure of Pele, who will be watched by at least two opponents in every game.

Feola seemed to be lucky once more when he came across an unknown. Flavio began scoring goals when he joined Corinthians FC of Sao Paulo. Almost every club was after him with rumors going around that millions were being offered for him. The Brazilian pilot grabbed him.

Goal - Hungry

Predominantly left-footed, Flavio is of the old school—a tank. Tough, fearless and fast, he wants only to score goals.

The new Brazilian attack looks full of goals with Flavio and Pele the main strikers. Rinaldo will be getting more than most left wingers and Garrincha will probably remember that when Pele was injured in 1962 he became the top Brazilian scorer.

Tactically, there will be very little new. Feola has frequently made it clear that he feels that 4-2-4 is an ideal disposition of his forces.

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

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Bowlers from all U.N.A. Branches in the United States and Canada are cordially invited to participate. For further information write to the:

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ANDREW JULA, Supreme Advisor, 15 Sands Avenue, Ambidge, Pa., Tel.: (412) 266-2886;
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 All-weather artificial snow.

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Січневі Роковини в Едмонтоні, Канада

Кожний культурний народ відзначає святочно ті великі події з своєї історичної книги, які стали дорожчим вказівником для майбутніх поколінь та формували його історичне обличчя. Такими переломовими подіями в історії України є два державно-творчі політичні акти: проголошення державної самостійності ІУ-им універсалом УЦРади з 22 січня 1918 р. і рік пізніше актом з 22 січня 1919 р. соборності всіх земель України. За здійснення тих двох історичних подій змагались цілі покоління української нації.

Ті історичні події були, говорив голова Осередку НТШ в Едмонтоні інж. В. М. Мацьків на святковому концерті, 23 січня в Ювілейній Аудиторії, органічним продовженням життя української нації від найдавніших часів її історичного існування. Молода українська держава не могла встояти перед нальотом імперіалістів: червоної і білої Москви та Польщі. Проте та українська держава, створена актами 22 січня 1918 і 1919 років, існує морально далі в наших душах і всіх нас далі зобов'язує її праведний, бо волею українського народу встановлений закон, а не встановлений насильством окупанта. В напій душі носимо свій власний український світ, проживаючи в різних країнах вільного світу, який пресподійно переходить повз ті гекатомби мільйонів неповинних жертв України і безспівчуття ставиться до всіх наших зусиль здійснити самостійність та соборність України.

Святковий роковини 22 січня повинно бути щораз пошівшим і всебічним з'ясуванням не тільки нашого становища до тих питань, але й основним з'ясуванням світові правди про Україну, про героїчну українську націю та зміцнення наших сил в обличчі всеохопного наступу жорстокого ворога, що хоче нас викреслити з лиця землі.

Україна прагне повної суверенності і незалежності на своїй правдивій територіальній території, щоб могла вільно і свobodно, без чужого втручання, користуватись своїми природними багатствами, своєю економікою, життя і розвиватись своїм духовним життям та налагодити взаємини з іншими народами світу. Самостійність України є однією з найнеобхідніших передумов об'єднання європейських держав на основі рівноправності всіх людей і всіх народів.

Головне ж завдання української політики зміцнювати свої власні сили, щоб бути кожним часом готовими на випадок, коли можливим буде висунути свої власні сили на захист інтересів України. На актах 22 січня 1918 і 1919 рр., на фундаменти української державності, продовжується змагання за життя і на смерть. Український народ, свідомий великої ціни, яку йому доводиться платити за свої основні права. В цій свідомості треба нам виховувати нашу молоді покоління в країнах вашого поселення, заохочуючи його вивчати історію визвольної боротьби. Своїми шляхетними рисами ця визвольна боротьба не поступається ні в чому перед ідеями американської визвольної революції.

Інг. Мацьків закінчив свою дуже добре опрацьовану промову, що її прийняли переривали кількакратно бурхливими оплесками, закликаючи про те, щоб ми самі та наші нащадки розглядали ті історичні події як могутній зрив українського народу. Тоді ми і наші діти доламо наш власний влад у завершення величавої будівлі, який назва: Вільна, Самостійна і Соборна Україна.

Святковий концерт підкрив голова відділу КУК в Едмонтоні адв. П. Саварин. На концертну програму склались виступи трьох хорів: парафіи св. Василя В., під проводом М. Слободи, катедрального храму св. Івана під управою Р. Солтикевича та чоловічого хору „Дніпро“, під проводом того ж самого диригента Р. Солтикевича. Молоденька Г. Горбай відіграла на фортепіані „Першу частину концерту ч. I“ — П. Чайківсь-

НОВІ КНИЖКИ

Ліризм і теплота

Алла Косовська, Бабине літо. Лірика. Нью Йорк. Стор. 70. Виданнями „Карбін“, 1966 р. Обкладинка і програт авторки роботи артиста-малюва Володимира Ласовського

У повітрі тихо пливе бабине літо — ліжне, прозоре павутиння. Це — літо і не літо... Бабине літо. Так назвала свою збірку віршів поетка Алла Косовська. Назва образна, змушує глибоко задуматися.

Там, в Україні, одвіла весна, минуло літо, і тут, на чужині, настало бабине літо. Осінь. У природі і в людському житті. Осінь галтус золотом ліста, старість галтус сріблом волосся. Але поетка, ніби з викликом, каже: Та Бог з ним. Волосся — дрібниця, пухте, якщо під ним ще й досі Думка ясна цвіте. (стор. 54).

Думка в поетці цвіте! Напруга ліричної думки. С тут співає, як каже в „Заспіві“ сама авторка, і про трай, і про квіти, і про почуття палкі і незукиті. Про кохання? Так, і про кохання! Хвилюючі почуття переживаються у хвилюючій, повній увазі, рідкі. Чи це буде віхола, що з „Білої шалочки“ (стор. 22) — „піднесла сніги, як дим каддила“, чи „небо поплідно просинню кличе літо вернутись назад“ (стор. 24) — „віхола заступу вулицю темну сніжно-блакитною млою“ та в захворі і не міг тому прийти, Бельгії — п-ні Керне, Данії — К. Г. Педерсен, Швеції — О. С. Фразен, Фінляндії — Ст. Росс, — міністри і поусили з своїми дружинами. Між почесними гістьми був Владика УГПЦ — Андрій; представником Владика Ніла, який у тому часі перебував у Ванкувері, був о. протопресвітер Я. Федунчик та президент університету Альберти проф. д-р В. Джонс з дружиною. Всіх гостей за головним столом представив господар ада Я. Дзенник, який і проводив бенкетом. За головним столом сиділи теж члени ділового комітету КУК з його ж головою адв. П. Савариним з своїми дружинами та суддя П. Грещук з дружиною.

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Annual Statement of Ukrainian National Association, Inc. — 1965

Table with columns: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, SPECIAL RESERVES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS. Rows include Bonds, Stocks, Mortgage loans, etc. Total Assets: \$30,750,418.49

Table with columns: GENERAL EXPENSES, Insurance, Life, Accident & Health, Investment, Fraternal, Total. Rows include Rent, Salaries and wages, Medical benefit plans, etc. Total General Expenses: \$678,566.55

Table with columns: TAXES, LICENSES AND FEES, Insurance, Life, Accident & Health, Investment, Fraternal, Total. Rows include Real estate taxes, State insurance department licenses, etc. Total Taxes, Licenses and Fees: \$30,870.16

Table with columns: ASSETS, Ledger Assets, Non-Ledger Assets, Assets Not Admitted, Net Admitted Assets. Rows include Bonds, Stocks, Mortgage loans, etc. Total Assets: \$30,750,418.49

Table with columns: ANALYSIS OF NON-ADMITTED ASSETS AND RELATED ITEMS, (Excluding Investment Adjustment Not Related). Rows include Bills receivable, Printing Plant and Equipment, etc. Total Change: \$3,360.46

Table with columns: RECONCILIATION OF LEDGER ASSETS, Increases in Ledger Assets. Rows include Premiums on life certificates, Accident and health cash premiums, etc. Total Increases in Ledger Assets: \$4,973,195.43

Table with columns: RECONCILIATION BETWEEN YEARS, Amount of ledger assets December 31st of previous year, etc. Total Ledger Assets December 31st of Current Year: \$30,985,454.98

Table with columns: REFUND TO MEMBERS, Applied to pay renewal premiums, Paid in cash, etc. Total Refunds to Members: \$362,854.28

Table with columns: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc., Valuation Exhibit as of December 31, 1965. Rows include TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS, Reserve for Life Certificates, etc. Total: \$30,750,418.49