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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА SVOBODA

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

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Ukrainian Reportedly Heads Soviet Space Program

NEW YORK, N. Y. — According to agency reports Mikhail K. Yanhel, a 54-year-old Ukrainian engineer, has been put in charge of the Soviet secrecy-shrouded space program. Yanhel has recently been advanced to a high position in the Kremlin hierarchy.

Theodore Shabad, writing in the June 26 issue of The New York Times says that the promotion of the Siberian-born scientist to a public position is believed to reflect a "high level political decision to give a few leading space technicians, usually cloaked in anonimity until their death, general recognition during their lifetime." Shabad points out, however, that the appointment did not disclose his field of work.

If the appointment of the scientist is confirmed, Yanhel will have succeeded another Ukrainian, Sergei P. Korolev who was Soviet Union's leading spacecraft designer until his death in January at the age of 59.

Korolev's role in the Soviet space effort, which includes the designing of the Vostok and Voskhod manned capsules and other craft, was officially disclosed only after his death.

Previously unnoticed, Yanhel attracted attention abroad when his name appeared in a succession of official membership rosters of prominent agencies of the Communist party, the Government and the science establishment during a three-month period.

Yanhel was listed as one of 165 candidate members of the party's policy-making Central Committee, elected at the 23rd party congress in April; as as one 1,517 Deputies of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) elected June 12, and as a candidate for membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Young History Teacher was One-Time Soyuzivka Employee

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Miss Rose Helen Bednarczyk, of Manchester, N. H., a young lady whose pleasant smile is known to hundreds of Soyuzivka vacationers, will start teaching history in one of the local high schools in September of this year.

Miss Bednarczyk was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree at commencement exercises of Notre Dame College here on June 5th.

A lifelong member of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 178, Miss Bednarczyk attended the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka in 1960, and was employed at this UNA resort during the summers of 1964 and 1965.

Rose Helen Bednarczyk

While at Notre Dame College, Miss Bednarczyk, who majored in history and minored in secondary education, was a member of the college newspaper staff, the drama group, the glee club, and the undergraduate education association. She is also active in the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church here.

She is the daughter of Nicholas M. Bednarczyk, an active member of the UNA who is also a trustee of St. Mary's Church here. Her sister, Gloria, is a student at the University of New Hampshire, class of '68.

UNA'S NEWLY-ELECTED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST POST-CONVENTION MEETING

WALTER SOCHAN NAMED 4th VICE-PRESIDENT; JOHN KOKOLSKI ASSUMES TREASURER'S POST; FUTURE PLANS DISCUSSED, SIX COMMITTEES NAMED

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — All seven officers of the newly-elected Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association met here last Wednesday, July 6, in the first official post-convention parley of this the largest and oldest Ukrainian organization in the free world.

According to UNA By-Laws, the new term of office for all elected members of the Supreme Assembly begins July 1st following the quadrennial convention. The Supreme Assembly consists of the Executive Committee, enlarged from five to seven members at UNA's 26th Convention last May, the Auditing Committee and the Board of Advisors.

First Post-Convention Meeting: Seated, left to right, Stephen Kuropas, Joseph Lesawyer, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Roman Slobodian; standing, left to right, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, John Kokolski, Bohdan Zorych, Walter Sochan and Anthony Dragan.

Officers Present

Presiding over this first Executive Committee meeting, held at the UNA Main Offices here, was the Association's Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

Other officers taking part in the day-long meeting were: Stephan Kuropas, Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, Bohdan Zorych, Walter Sochan, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Secretary; John Kokolski, Treasurer, who succeeded Roman Slobodian, named by the Convention life-time honorary member of the Supreme Assembly. Mr. Slobodian also took part in the meeting, as did Anthony Dragan, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief.

Mr. Sochan, one of the two new members elected to the Executive Committee at the last Convention, was given the title of 4th Vice-president in charge of the recording department. Mr. Sochan will have taken over some of the duties and responsibilities assigned until this time to the Supreme Secretary. The latter will be wholly in charge of organizational matters relating to the entire activity of the UNA in this sphere.

Mr. Kokolski, the newly-elected Treasurer, is already working in the Main Office, as required by the By-Laws of the Association.

Reports of the executive officers were first on the meeting's agenda, and it was Mr. Slobodian, the outgoing treasurer and senior member of UNA's Supreme Assembly, who reviewed the progress of the organization over the last six months.

Mr. Slobodian stated that in the last weeks of his tenure in office a total of $457,203 has been invested in bonds and mortgages. He said that state auditors, who have been working in the Main Office during the past few weeks, found all investments and deposits to be in proper order and profitably allocated. In transferring the responsibilities to Mr. Kokolski, the senior officer wished him many years of success and offered his personal advice and counsel should Mr. Kokolski so desire.

In the discussion on the report, several new recommendations were advanced with regard to mortgage loan conditions that will be applicable from now on.

Dr. Padoch, in reporting on the movement of members over the past six months, stated that a total of 2,970 new members were organized in that period. In the month of May alone, 837 new membership applications were submitted to the office. He noted that 626 members were organized in Canada. The projected goal of 3,000 new members by the end of this year is attainable, said the Supreme Secretary, if the pace is maintained. He also outlined in detail membership drive plans for the next three years to reach the 100,000-membership plateau by 1969, the year of UNA's 75th anniversary.

Plans For Canada

Mr. Bohdan Zorych, 3rd Vice-President and Director of UNA's Canadian Office, reported on the activity and progress in the area under his jurisdiction. He said that in achieving better results he will be availing himself of advice and assistance of John Hewryk, Supreme Auditor, and Advisors Wasyl Didiuk and Dmytro Popadynec, as well as branch officers and secretaries. He also presented plans for the future months of activity in Canada.

A brief report on the 26th Convention was delivered by Vice-President Kuropas who served as convention chairman.

A lengthy report on the status and progress of the Association was given by Mr. Lesawyer who reviewed every sector of activity and predicted even greater growth in the future. Without being overly optimistic, UNA's chief executive officer stressed the need for more intensive work in the field, since it is the organizational growth that constitutes the essential prerequisite of similar upsurge in all other areas of activity. He said that the capacity for growth is here, though efforts must not slacken to maintain and possibly increase the rate of progress.

New UNA Offices

In discussing the prospects for relocation of UNA's headquarters, Mr. Lesawyer said that a number of possibilities have been discussed since the Convention and voiced hope that this Supreme Assembly recommendation will be realized in 1967.

Mr. A. Dragan reported on the progress of the Svoboda Press and presented some of the recommendations of the Cultural Committee. He said that alternate sources of funds must be found to assure further progress in view of the fact that the last Con

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7,000 UKRAINIANS FROM U.S., CANADA ATTEND RALLY IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N.Y. — An estimated throng of over 7,000 persons took part in the 17th annual rally of Ukrainians from the United States and Canada in Buffalo's Delaware Park Saturday and Sunday, July 2 and 3.

Sponsored each year by the Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, the rally attracts Ukrainians from near and distant cities on both sides of the border.

Motto

This year's rally was conducted under the motto "To Struggle Means to Live" in commemoration of the 25th anniversary since the renewal of Ukrainian statehood in 1941. The rally also honored Otaman Symon Petliura on the 40th anniversary of his death, and Western Ukraine's foremost poet and writer, Ivan Franko.

Commencing Sunday's festivities were religious services celebrated in the open by the Rev. Dr. Paul Ivachiw, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo, and the Very Rev. Leonid Bilecky of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The keynote address was delivered by Osyp Tiushka, noted Ukrainian civic leader from Europe. Also addressing the gathering in Ukrainian were Dr. Nestor Procyk of Buffalo, Ivan Wynnyk, national chairman of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, Dr. Roman Malaszczuk, president of Canada's League for the Liberation of Ukraine, and Wolodymyr Mazur who delvered greetings in behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Congressman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D.—N.Y.) was the first of three speakers to address the rally in English. He was followed to the rostrum by Congressman Henry P. Smith (R.—N.Y.) and Congressman Robert E. Sweeney (D.—Ohio). All speakers hailed the Ukrainian people as the "foremost nation in the united front" of free peoples engaged in a relentless struggle against communist aggression.

Proclaims Day

Frank A. Sedita, Mayor of Buffalo, proclaimed July 3rd as the "Day of Ukraine's Freedom" in tribute to the Ukrainian people here and in their enslaved land.

The participants of the rally endorsed by acclamation a set of resolutions expressing support of President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam and such measures as are designed to stem the tide of Red aggression everywhere in the world.

Highlighting the colorful entertainment program in the afternoon was the appearance of the noted Ukrainian soprano Alicia Andreadis. Choruses from Syracuse and Toronto, as well as folk dancing ensembles from Buffalo and Watervliet offered entertaining numbers in a well-rounded program. Acting as master of ceremonies was Mr. Borys Hubka of Rochester. Earlier in the day, the chores of m.c. were ably handled by Dr. Zenon Wynnycky of Cleveland.

In a friendly soccer game, staged Saturday in conjunction with the rally, the Toronto Ukrainians defeated the Rochester "Kiev" Sports Club by a score of 3-2.

Rudnytsky Wins Contest Diploma At Festival in Moscow

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Roman Rudnytsky, noted Ukrainian American pianist who took part in the Tchaikovsky International Music Contest in Moscow, was awarded an "honorary diploma of distinction" for his semi-final performance, according to dispatches published here last week.

Mr. Rudnytsky, one of 60 pianists competing for the prize that made Van Cliburn a concert artist of world renown in 1958, passed three rounds of stiff competition before being eliminated in the semi-finals.

The 24-year-old pianist traveled to the USSR as member of America's large contingent of musicians and singers vying for the prestigious Tchaikovsky prizes.

Only one American succeeded in winning a first prize in the four categories of competition. Miss Jane Marsh, a 24-year-old soprano from New York, was judged the best vocalist at the Festival.

Of the three American pianists advancing to the final round of 14 best, Mischa Dichter of Los Angeles placed second, while James Dick of Hutchinson, Kan., and Edward Auer of New York, shared fifth place in the competition. First prize went to H. Sokolov of the Soviet Union.

Nicolas Chumachenko, a Ukrainian born in Argentina, who represented that country at the Festival, won fourth place in the violin competition. He is currently residing in Philadelphia. Oleh Krysa, of Lviv, Ukraine won third place.

According to reports reaching here, Mr. Rudnytsky has been invited for a series of concerts across the Ukrainian SSR. His stay and the trip back, like those of other Americans, is financed by the Tchaikovsky competition. The trip over was financed by the Committee for International Education of New York, through a State Department grant.

Mr. Rudnytsky won prizes in international piano competitions in New York, Geneva, Munich and Salzburg.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC ACADEMIES IN STAMFORD HOLD ANNUAL GRADUATION EXERCISES

STAMFORD, Conn. — The Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of Stamford, presided at the 31st commencement of Saint Basil's College-Preparatory School on Sunday, June 5, 1966. The commencement address was delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Basil Feddish, chaplain of Saint Joseph's Home, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

17 Boys

The graduates, as announced by the Rev. Leon A. Mosko, Principal, are Michael G. Batcho, McAdoo, Pa.; James J. Bremer, McAdoo, Pa.; Thomas L. D'Amore, Youngstown, Ohio; Stephen A. Fedak, Hamtramck, Mich.; Stephen Hladun, Stamford, Conn.; Stephen J. Juli, Auburn, N. Y.; William P. Juli, Auburn, N. Y.; Bohdan S. Kowaluk, Perth Amboy, N.J.; Myron Kukuruza, New York City; John T. Makar, Perth Amboy, N. J; Michael J. Maslak, Syracuse, N.Y.; Phillip M. Peczeniuk, Hamtramck, Mich.; Peter Pendzola, New York City; Stanley R. Prokopovich, Ambridge, Pa.; Thomas A. Protenic, Ambridge, Pa.; Rostyslaw S. Ryndyk, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas M. Wochok, Philadelphia, Pa.

Awards

Awards were presented to the following: S. Juli, as the highest ranking seminarian from the Stamford Diocese received the Bishop's Award — a full scholarship to St. Basil's College; English Award donated by Msgr. Leo Adamiak; Latin Award donated by the Very Rev. S. Sulyk. B. Kowaluk received the Dragan Memorial Award for Ukrainian — founded and to be awarded annually by Mr. Anthony Dragan, editor of "Svoboda," in memory of his late wife Myroslava Dragan; and the Officer Carlton E. Smith Award for Scholarship — founded by the Stamford Police Anchor Club. S. Prokopovich is the recipient of the Award for Mathematics, donated by the Ukrainian Catholic Sons of St. Nicholas' Parish, Watervliet, N. Y. T. Protenic was given the Father Isidore Dolnytsky Memorial Award for Music, donated by the Very Rev. V. Andrushkiw. R. Ryndyk received the Science Award donated by the Very Rev. A. Borsa. T. Wochok received the Sheptytsky Memorial Award in Religion — founded and awarded annually by a priest of the Stamford Diocese; the American History Award, donated by Msgr. M. Bochnewich.

Honors

In addition to the awards presented to the graduates, Peter Fedyshin '68, Pittsburgh, Pa., received the Modern Foreign Language Award, donated by the Very Rev. B. Seredowych. John Stanko

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Mother of God Academy's Graduates participate in the Divine Liturgy celebrated for their intention by the Reverend Peter Fedorchuk, pastor of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Jamaica,

STAMFORD, Conn. — The Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn, Metropolitan-Archbishop of Philadelphia, delivered the Commencement Address at the Graduation Exercises of Mother of God Academy, Stamford, Connecticut, and presented diplomas and awards to the graduating class here on June 11. His Excellency's theme dwelt on "Let us give thanks to the Lord," and he spoke of graduation as "a time during which it is fitting to review what has been accomplished, and a time to plan ahead towards what must be done."

The Valedictorian of this twentieth graduating class was Mary Irene Seniuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Seniuk of Westbury, New York and parishioner of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, New York. The Salutatorian was Alexandra Maria Lencyk, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wasyl Lencyk of Stamford, Connecticut and parishioner of St. Vladimir's Pro-Cathedral in Stamford. Besides these, others who received diplomas were: Pamela Joan Brown, Susan Jane Carey, Donna Marie Carriero, Kathleen Alison Carriero, Sheila Ann Curnyn, Rosemarie Lucille DeRosa,

(Continued on p. 3)

Dobriansky, Woshakiwska To Perform At Soyuzivka Tonight

Kerhonkson, N.Y. — If you wanted to see him perform on the stage of a major opera company it would cost you several dollars, but for the price of a trip in a car, or if you are lucky and have a friend who can drive you there, you will be able to enjoy hearing Andrij Dobriansky in person this weekend at Soyuzivka.

Dobriansky's appearance there is only one of the attractions which the management of the Ukrainian National Association resort strives to provide for its visitors and guests week after week. It sometimes seems that they will run out of ideas but they always come up with a new personality or personalities, a new way to make it possible for you to spend the weekend with pleasure.

Appearing with Mr. Dobriansky this evening will be also a young and promising Ukrainian ballerina, Tamara Woshakiwska. Miss Woshakiwska, who resides permanently in New York, is well known to Ukrainian audiences from her previous appearences at the UNA resort. A talented professional dancer, she has given numerous performances on American stage and TV.

Tamara Woshakiwska's latest performance before television cameras was with the Martha Graham troupe last spring. She is expected to render several choreographic compositions of her own arrangement.

Andrij Dobriansky has just returned from a successful tour of the United States with the Metropolitan National Opera Company. The company made its appearance on the operatic scene in September 1964. It is presented jointly by the Metropolitan Opera and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The young Ukrainian baritone has become one of the company's soloists, and has acquired quite a reputation both as a top singer and actor.

Sunday evening, it will be Oksana Rudakevych of Philadelphia, who will offer readings of her own poetical works on the occasion of the traditional Ivan Kupalo Day.

With the hot days upon us, what better way to spend a weekend than to go to Soyuzivka. If, by chance, you are not artistically minded, the management will not be especially upset if you come there only to spend a few hours chatting with friends or taking advantage of the many sporting facilities, provided you don't overdo it, giving Mr. Kwas and Mr. Slobodian an anxious moment.

Receives Slavic Literature Grant at Syracuse University

UTICA, N. Y. — According to the "Utica Observer-Dispatch" of June 10, Jerry Lyktey, an English teacher at New York Mills Junior-Senior High School, has been awarded an inservice Slavic literature training grant at Syracuse University. He has been awarded similar grants in the past.

A former good-will ambassador to Yugoslavia, Lyktey was a part-time English teacher at Utica College of Syracuse University, and Adult Education instructor in Utica and New York Mills where he taught Ukrainian, Polish and Russian. During the past year the Utica Board of Education, with the cooperation of the Adult Education Program, offered a Ukrainian language course for two semesters, with an enrollment of twelve students.

Lyktey, his wife, the former Jean Politylo, and two daughters Katrusia and Chrystia, are all members of the Ukrainian National Association.

PROF. ZUK TO TEACH AT McGILL

WINNIPEG, Man. — Radoslaw Zuk, noted Ukrainian architect who worked with sculptor Leo Mol-Molodozhanyn on the Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C., was recently appointed full professor in the Department of Architecture at McGill University in Montreal, Que.

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Editorials

On A New Threshold

An adequate combination of old and new is the best assurance of continued growth. Mere change for the sake of change often results in confusion that is detrimental to the well-being of an organization. On the other hand, gradual introduction of new ideas and projects, designed to improve the welfare of the membership and the services that it derives from the organization, is desirable and beneficial.

Continued development and constant improvement are the yardsticks by which an organization's success is measured in the long run. The everpresent desire to grow, to expand, to broaded the activity, to keep abreast of the times generates the necessary dynamism that carries the organization to new heights of achievement.

And such has been the case with the Ukrainian National Association since its inception 72 years ago. Continuous progress has been UNA's motto, and while the rate of its development might have varied at different times, the organization never stood still, moving from milestone to milestone in search of new vistas for diversified activity. In probing the new the UNA has never sought to discard the old. Thus the tender seed of innovation has always found a fertile soil nursed by tradition.

On July 1st of this year, all elected members of the UNA's Supreme Assembly have officially started their four-year terms of office. The Executive Committee, enlarged from five to seven members, has just held its first post-convention meeting. The very fact that that body's composition has been altered by the addition of two new members is a reflection of both the organization's current needs and future prospects as regards the desirability for continued growth and expanded services to the membership at large.

The organization is now on the threshold of a new phase in its diversified development. Progress is bound to come, if only because such is the nature of life itself. While maintaining continuity with the past, which has been good and prosperous, the challenge lies in the future. The organization's growth in numbers will determine its overall success. Thus the goal of 100,000 members by 1969, the year of UNA's 75th anniversary. To this end we must all apply our efforts.

A Case Of Disheartening Absence

Much is written in our newspapers about the passivity of the Ukrainian youth as regards attendance at functions and events sponsored by various organizations on the community level.

Complaints are frequently heard that our youth feels no compulsion to take part in social gatherings, that its representatives repeatedly fail to show up at important meetings and that it shows little interest in what our civil groups do in promoting social and cultural activity.

We find that the reverse holds equally true. Dozens of events planned and initiated by our youth organizations fail to attract the older generation thus discouraging the former to the detriment of our entire community life. Instead of bridging the gap between the two generations, such mutual disregard breeds apathy that kills initiative on both sides.

Only three weeks ago, some 100 young Ukrainian athletes from the United States and Canada competed in track and field, as well as soccer, against a similar Lithuanian all-star squad in what was the first such event ever staged on the North American continent. The meet was well advertised in the Ukrainian press, yet the attendance was dismally low. On the first of the two-day meet there were more competitors on the field than there were spectators in the stands. It was a case of disheartening absence.

One could read disillusionment on the faces of the competing youths, most of whom are barely beyond high school age. They would have liked to hear their elders cheer them on to victory, which they garnered anyway with flying colors.

This is only one illustration. There are probably more, and not at all confined to sports alone. This malady has no place in our community life. It must be done away with. A little bit more spirit and enthusiasm, instead of mutual recriminations, will do the job. Let's get to it.

OUR VIET NAM POLICY

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

The attack by the American aviation on the oil storage tanks near Hanoi and Haiphong has called forth a flood of printed and oral opinions. The President has defended his actions in his speeches in Omaha and Des Moines and he has been warmly supported by his chief advisers in the administration.

The President has pointed out the inevitability of such action and has cited the increased infiltration of the North Vietnamese into the South and the constantly recurring campaigns of terrorism and assassination wherever the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese have been able to penetrate or infiltrate.

Support

The argument of the President has been warmly supported also by such people as Senator Russell of Georgia and Representative Ford in the House. They would certainly have been approved by General MacArthur who in the Korean war saw himself prevented from attacking the North Korean sanctuary north of the Yalu, where the enemy could regroup and secure reinforcements until the United Nations forces were obliged to retire behind the 45th Parallel along the line of the present armistice. They have been supported also by the leaders of all those countries which recognize that they too are threatened by Communism. These are primarily Asian and island countries as Australia and still more Thailand which is already feeling the first steps of Communist infiltration in the distant northeastern part of the country.

On the other hand, the opposition to the President's policy is composed of an equally varied group. Many are the so-called "doves" in the administration and a distinguished group of Senators including men as diverse in their opinions as Senators Fulbright, Morse and Kennedy. They have been joined by a group of long esteemed journalists on some of the leading newspapers and also by that group generally referred to as the New Left, as well as many of the civil rights advocates and the supporters of the war on poverty who decry the expenditure of money for the war emergency when they feel it could be better spent on the causes to which they have given their heart. In a word, all who believe that forbearance on the part of the United States will tempt Hanoi to start negotiations and yet many of whom do not want to see the United States defeated, in the efforts to set up a free government in South Viet Nam feel that the bombing was an act of escalation against which they protest.

Reds Raise Hell

Among their foreign sympathizers we must place U Thant, the Secretary General of the United Nations, who is trying to maintain a neutral position for aiding in the bringing of peace. We have also Prime Minister Wilson of Great Britain who in general supports the American policy but who has to pay attention to his own Left Wing in the Labor Party which all too readily responds to arguments advanced by the Communist world.

Naturally, the bombing was opposed vociferously by all the Communist parties in the world, including that in the United States, and we have seen the usual series of assaults on American embassies in Communist lands even including Poland. It has been opposed by Pres. De Gaulle who has just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, where he had tried to inculcate his views of the new Europe extending from the Atlantic to the Urals, even though his hosts took him to the main Soviet launching field for rockets and satellites located across the Urals in Asia.

Pledge Support

Finally, all the Communist countries have pledged increased aid to North Viet Nam in its struggle against American imperialism and all have promised to do nothing to force the restoration of peace until the American forces have been recalled or forced out of Asia.

If we are to believe that there is to be found a kernel of truth back of the ideas of Mao on the wiping out of the developed countries, or in Khrushchev's theories of competitive peaceful coexistence together with the ideas of wars of liberation, we must see that the situation in Southeast Asia exactly exemplifies this definition.

As soon as the Geneva Conference approved the neutralization of the former French Indo-China, the North Vietnamese went to the help of the Communists in Laos and resumed their infiltration into South Viet Nam. All this went on at the very time when Khrushchev was uttering his formal platitudes of sweet reasonableness. We have no reason to doubt at the present time that the Soviet Union does not as yet want to provoke atomic warfare on a broad scale. But as we learned from the Cuban crisis, the price which the United States paid for peace and the removal of the rockets was a guarantee of the security of the Castro regime and Castro is still there, still exporting his ideas of a Communist revolution in South America and elsewhere.

In the meanwhile Ho Chi Minh is assured of the solid support of the Communist world which is shipping him more and more supplies. It is not at all unlikely that "volunteers" will later begin to appear in the North Vietnamese ranks, as has been promised by North Korea. In fact we may even doubt if Ho can or has the power to change the policy of North Viet Nam. President Johnson hopes that he can and will be inclined to do so for the sake of his people. Still it is very likely that if he did, some of the murder squads from either Moscow or Peking would very soon make him see the light, or the North Vietnamese would be provided with a new leader willing to be more subservient to the masters' will. That infiltrators are already appearing in Thailand lends even more substance to this hypothesis.

Yet it would never do for the President to state openly that he is aware of this situation. It would repel millions of patriotic Americans, and furthermore it would lead immediately to an outbreak of that major clash which both worlds are trying to postpone but which both know will be inevitable, unless one of the two worlds collapses internally.

We can only hope that the American leaders of public opinion will not be led astray by optimistic dreams but will hold firm at whatever cost to the ideal of world peace and national freedom in a meaningful and not Esopian manner.

KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, MERIT

By N. BERVINCHAK

Being an etcher, artist and church decorator has given me an opportunity to contact various classes of people. I became aware of the fact that if a person gains prestige and good will in a field of accomplishments, his achievements often reflect upon his life's history or background. A person's life may be marred, but through years of intellectual and positive trying he can achieve high degree of respectability in worthwhile deeds. Otherwise, his deeds are not worth considering.

Education is something you have to strive for on your own. Work not money gets education. For knowledge cannot be given to you. It can be obtained only through individual sacrifices and effort. You either work for it or you don't.

Facts Cannot Be Distorted

Anyone who professes to have knowledge must be able to substantiate his views from a technical standpoint. If not, his so-called knowledge is quickly reduced by an intelligent person. People lose confidence in a person who falsely assumes to be educated, for true facts cannot be distorted. Your advice becomes cheap and you become a poor representative of your own group of people. You cannot teach others the benefits of your experience and knowledge if you do not possess it yourself.

You must earn dignity and respect before you can get prestige. Prestige comes only from honest toil; it is never gotten without earning it. You can go further by being yourself than assuming a role of importance which God has not intended for you.

At the United Nations Assembly we have a very good example of intellectual minds whose purpose is to work out a sound method for world's peace.

One of the major powers that boasts of its strength is not so big at all intellectually when its representatives always dam up the paths to intelligent conclusions. The series of conferences result in no progress, because they deliberately destroy facts and tell half-truths to suit their own purposes, which are as shady as the gloomy conferences they make. There is no understanding of the complex problems confronting the world, rather there is a backward trend from intelligence in that country that only knows one way — it's own. Disregarding or discarding truth is always dangerous.

Established facts cannot be hidden or distorted, they always are there and remain the same, so the difference between this country and others is self-evident. We, in America, are progressive and are proud to tell of the ways of living in this country. We neither need nor want an iron curtain.

No Hiding Progress

When a nation is backward in progress the rulers do the utmost to hide those true conditions that exist weather there is or is not an "iron curtain." No one shirks from displaying progress. Those who hide something not only are non-progressive but also have a wrong view. Bring mistakes out into the open and correct them.

If any country has a solution for world peace, it offers it to the world. Any country that tries to forces something on the world has dark motives. The rest of the world can readily distinguish between good and bad purposes and moves. Nations that are fearful and doubtful of progress become pessimistic. The same applies to an individual person.

Any person who is skeptical and without thought for the future must accept the adverse sorrow sooner or later. A person who is skeptical at all times lives in doubt and delays progress.

Wise men have written in books that all strife stems from lack of truth, wisdom, understanding and patience. People who recognize these virtues are the only people who make progress possible and live in harmony through cooperation. Let us be people who show intelligence and recognize these virtues so we can make progress.

If your learning is of such standing that you cannot appreciate the real qualities and values of literature, philosophy, arts and music, you can save yourself a lot of foolish embarrassment by not commenting on them. If a person cannot give credit when credit is due for outstanding achievements, he should at least have the dencency to recognize it, for good deeds always speak for themselves.

Not All Writers Write

We all can more or less write, sing or dab in art in general or have some theological beliefs, but generalities do not make of us writers of books, music composers, art critics or theologians.

Self-made critics will tell you that their so-called common sense surpasses other people's constructive, proven and trained ideas. Common sense does not derive from unfounded notions. In such an attitude we find it much easier to criticize than face hard truth that we must strive to acquire more knowledge and not merely make false impressions and take away credit from others.

As to our merits and capabilities, we are, by self-examination, alerted as to what we are able to do properly in our churches and communities. Some of us do not want to "give out" but grab and receive. Then the question arises, is our interest genuine, in friendship, affection, sympathy or counsel? Can we supply this with a clear conscience backed by intelligence, honesty and truth?

We must always remain faithful in thought, desire and deed. Under such convictions, our interpretation of religious belief and secular affairs is then not a farce, and we are not a bad example for others who dare to follow in our footsteps.

No matter what field a person is interested in, he gets paid in accordance to his skill and ability, no more and no less. Just to have a little knowledge s not enough in the world of keen competition. The person who practices deceit and ungratefulness ultimately falls to a low position. To get ahead in competition one must maintain a consistent, constructive pace.

Only the excellent quality of your work places you in a trustworthy career and on such merits you gain recognition from the American public. Weather in education or organization let us pull together by working shoulder to shoulder in one harmonious effort to reach such merits and objectives.

UNA NOTES AND COMMENTS

By THEODORE LUTWINIAK

Stay With the UNA

Many young members of the Ukrainian National Association have recently married and many others are preparing to get married. With some exceptions, most of them are marrying non-Ukrainians; this is particularly true of American-born members. We have absolutely nothing against this and, in fact, wish the newly-weds the very best. But there is one thing that is irritating and that is the fact that some of the newly-married members drop out of the UNA shortly after saying "I do."

Excuses

The excuses given by the drop-outs, in most cases, involve money. Their letters boil down to the following: "I'm married and need money so I'm cashing in my UNA insurance." They sign the cash surrender papers even after it is pointed out to them that they could take loans instead of giving up their insurance. There is a somewhat sad angle to some of these cases because dues had been paid by the parents while the children were little, and the insurance was presented to them as wedding gifts. Sometimes fully paid-up 20 Year Payment Life certificates are involved. The "grateful" children promptly convert the certificates into cash. They can do this because they are of legal age; the parents can't stop them. The UNA has received requests from worried parents to make cash surrender checks payable to them instead of their children but, of course, nothing could be done. Only the insured person, being of legal age, may sign papers involving his or her insurance. Its rough on the parents who had paid the dues, but that's the way the cookie crumbles. Perhaps thanks should be given that only some newly-weds cash in certificates for which they did not pay dues.

It is irritating to read a letter, addressed to the UNA, signed by the spouse of a member, wherein insurance cancellation is requested following "a review of our holdings." The "review," of course, is pure baloney. In any case like this you just have to come to one conclusion: the non-Ukrainian married to the member is skeptical of the UNA and would rather do business with his or her own insurance agent. After all, if Mr. Smith just married Miss Kowal, UNA member, what is there to review? So she has a UNA certificate—cancel it and she has nothing. Oh, she has another certificate besides? Well, in that case, why not cancel that one instead of the UNA? Why cancel anything, for that matter? The former Miss Kowal's insurance would just as effectively insure Mrs. Smith. Why doesn't Mr. Smith honestly state he is skeptical of the UNA because he had never heard of it, instead of inventing some excuse? And what's ailing Mrs. Smith, UNA member, that she can't convince Mr. Smith to leave her insurance alone because the UNA is all right?

It Will Cost More

We urge the newly-weds to stay with the UNA. Do not cancel UNA insurance for any reason because replacement insurance, at attained ages, will cost more. Members who need funds may arrange certificate loans at a low rate of interest; outright cash surrender may thus be avoided. Members who have non-Ukrainian wives or husbands who are dubious about the UNA should write to the Main Office and ask for copies of the English-language "Facts" booklet for their spouses to read. Address the UNA, Box 76, Jersey City, N. J. 07303. Please mention this column for prompt service.

We wish to remind the newly-weds to see their local branch secretaries and file papers for changes of names and beneficiaries. This involves their UNA insurance certificates; the changes must be endorsed in them so they should be turned over to the secretaries at the time the papers are being completed.

One more thing, newlyweds: sooner or later you will be interested in juvenile insurance so keep in mind that the UNA has very good certificates for children. The Endowment At Age 18 is quite popular as it matures when the child is ready for college. Keep it in mind.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS AND URBAN ENVIRONMENT

(2)

By KONRAD K. KALBA

Let me use two relatively extreme examples in order to illustrate these concepts concretely. Our perception of space has changed with the development of the electric elevator. When we look at the front of a skyscraper we are now aware of various corridors of space—at least unconsciously—and not merely of three dimensions which have as their basic unit of measure the human footstep. Various other developments have altered our awareness even more radically. Looking at an urban pattern from an airplane, we can now recognize a multitude of simultaneous times and movements. All this has led to the disappearance of constants of temporal and directional quantities. Throughout history cities have been structured and evaluated in terms of a central cathedral or plaza, or even an overlying grid pattern, This type of rigid framework is no longer possible. "It is the motorcar," states Marshall McLuhan, "that scrambled the abstract (grid layout) of the industrial town, mixing up its separated functions to a degree that has frustrated and baffled both planner and citizen. Metropolitan space is equally irrelevant for the telephone, the telegraph, the radio and television. What the town planners call 'the human scale' in discussing ideal urban spaces is equally unrelated to these electric forms. Our electric extensions of ourselves (through the mass media) simply by-pass space and time, and create problems of human involvement and organization for which there is no precedent."

Many of the contemporary commentators on city planning (Kevin Lynch in **The Image of the City**, Karl Deutsch in his essay "On Social Communication and the Metropolis," etc.) express concern over the lack of "cues for orientation" in the cityscape. They fail to recognize, however, that the city can no longer be structured as it had been traditionally. The content of our cities is becoming less and less architectural or mechanic and more and more electric. It is my contention that the diffusion and disorientation of our cities is intimately related to the new emphasis which we are placing upon the underlying systems of mass communications. A central symbol no longer has to be concrete or architectural; it can be simply a telephone number or a television program. The physical object as well as its location have lost much of their importance. Gunther Anders makes this same point in an essay entitled "The Phantom World of TV": "When an event that occurs at a definite place is broadcast, and when it can be made to appear at any other place as a 'broadcast,' it becomes a movable, indeed almost ubiquitous object, and has forfeited its spatial location, its **principium individuationis.**"

In the past, when we wished to determine the course of the weather we would look out our windows first at the sky and then at an outdoor thermometer or at a weather vane. Today we merely flick on the radio and listen to the latest weather report. This separation from our physical environments is already total in some cases. The world of concrete realities has become a secondhand world, removed from us by our participation in the anti-world of the electronic networks which mediate and interpret our environment for us.

The material world has in effect become a museum for the realm of mass communications. Let us consider travelling for example. Fifty years ago a sense of mystery, of risk, and of something new to be seen and experienced accompanied the idea of travelling to some foreign location. This type of feeling has almost completely disappeared today. In almost all cases, what we are going to see has already been experienced by us through one of the media. We have already seen it on television, in a film, in a photograph, or have heard it described on radio, or have read about it in a pamphlet or book. What we experience upon arrival is not much more than a secondhand reproduction of that which has previously been presented to us through one of the media. The tendency is even to superimpose entirely the image that has been electronically related upon the physical reality. David Boorstin demonstrates the extent to which this occurs in a chapter on "The Lost Art of Travel." Thus, for example, "The Eternal City becomes the site of the box-office hit **Roman Holiday**; tourist-pilgrims are eager to visit the 'actual' scenes where famous movies like **Ben Hur** and **Spartacus** were really photographed. Mount Sinai becomes well-known as the site about which **The Ten Commandments** was filmed. In 1960 a highly successful packaged tour was organized which traced the route of events in Leon Uris' novel **Exodus**; the next year El Al Israel Airlines announced a new sixteen-day tour which promised to cover the very places where Otto Preminger and his film crew had shot scenes for the movie version."

The same applies to many of the other traditional "primary" experiences. Whether we decide to go to a concert or to select a new car, we have already been processed concerning what to expect by the intermediary of mass communications. The music we hear at the concert becomes merely a reproduction (and being human it must consequently be an imperfect one) of the record we have listened to on a previous occasion and the car we select becomes simply a physical correlative of the car we have been informed about in an advertisement. "As automation takes hold, it becomes obvious that **information** is the crucial commodity, and that solid products are merely incidental to information movement." Every domain of our existence is continually being translated into news and information by the mass media. The quality of our experience no longer depends on the content of that towards which we are directed but rather on our "being informed." It is consequently very logical that a New Haven "avant-garde" radio station has as one of its frequently repeated mottos, "WAVZ: Where the Music Is News." We are constantly being programmed (even musically) In buying a car, for example, we are buying not only the physical vehicle but also the corresponding information that has been publicly announced to us. A recent Ford advertisement (with accompanying photograph) ran the following copy: "Two weeks ago this man was a bashful schoolteacher in a small midwestern city. Add Mustang Now he has three steady girls, is on first name terms with the best headwaiter in town, is society's darling. All the above came with his Mustang. So did bucket seats, full wheel covers, wall-to-wall carpeting, padded dash, vinyl upholstery, and more. Join the Mustangers! Enjoy a lot of **dolce vita** at a low price." Clearly the physical body of the car is relegated to a secondary place and its basic transporting function is not even referred to. This type of severe dislocation is occurring in every sphere of human existence. But rather than being ignored or rejected, it must be incorporated as the starting point of any future residential or environmental planning.

(To be continued)

Soccer Clinic Offers Instruction By Top Ukrainian Stars

NEWARK, N.J. — One of the complaints that crops up repeatedly in conversation around clubhouses and private homes whenever a group of soccer buffs get together is the fact that for some time now there has been a nagging lack of young Ukrainian soccer players on our teams here and in Canada.

Stalwarts Gone

The "old guard" of the likes of Skocen, Steckiw, Zakaluzny, Holuka, Arndt, Harasym, Pawlichka, Banach, Kucan and many others who learned the art of soccer in their native Ukraine have gradually disappeared from the soccer scene. At best, some of them continue to be active as coaches, managers, club officials.

Even some of the younger generation, students of the former, who came up in the early 1950's — Andrushko, Tyshchenko, Nalywajko, Olynec — have hung up their shoes on the proverbial nail.

Consequently, some Ukrainian clubs, faced with a choice of either relying on unpolished Ukrainian talent from their junior and reserve teams, or importing non-Ukrainian players to maintain the high level of soccer, chose the latter alternative at the expense of the first.

Trophies Yes, Youth No

And while most of our soccer teams — notably the Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals and the New York Ukrainians — have been successful in winning trophies and compiling victories, few of them have succeeded in solving the dilemma of the home-bred Ukrainian player. The subsequent discontent among Ukrainian buffs is attributed in part to the clubs' failure to field teams composed of Ukrainian players.

"Give them time and coaching," they say," and they will be as good as some of their great predecessors." Instead of spending the money on expensive foreign stars, invest it in facilities, coaching and training of Ukrainian youth, they say.

The preference as to the proper course of action notwithstanding — and each club here acts according to its best interests —a group of our outstanding soccer players have gotten together and decided to do something about it.

Leonard K. Lucenko, Walter Chyzowych and Eugene Chyzowych have been hard at work to finalize arrangements for the opening of the first soccer camp and clinic at the UWA resort Verkhovyna in Glen Spey, N.Y., from August 28 through September 3, 1966.

Need is Here

Recognizing the need for young Ukrainian soccer players, they have worked out a program for the week-long clinic, designed to furnish both theoretical and technical knowledge for beginners as well as advanced players of junior and juvenile rank. In addition to the three Ukrainian players, who are physical educators by profession and who hardly need introduction to the Ukrainian soccer fans, Wayne Sunderland, Pratt Institute's head soccer coach and chairman of the Physical Education Department will be on the camp's staff of instructors.

Lectures and demonstrations by top-notch coaches and players will supplement the daily program of activities.

Such soccer notables as Zenon Snylyk, three-time Olympian and world cupper, S. Glisovych, former Philadelphia Nats coach, G. Henni, J. Palone, West Point Academy's coach, and Dr. W. Leaness will be on hand to give the youngsters instruction in the finer points of the game including ball technique, positional play and tactical approach.

The clinic, the first such venture by Ukrainians on this continent, is an ambitions undertaking. Depending on the response, it may be extended to three weeks, or more, in the future. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Leonard K. Lucenko, 175 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

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

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA

The Ukrainian National Association RESORT

in the Catskill Mountains

NEAR KERHONKSON, N. Y.

On Saturday, July 9th 1966

"AN EVENING OF SONGS & DANCES"

FEATURING:

Andrij Dobriansky

baritone New York Metropolitan Opera Company

Tamara Woshakiwsky

ballerina

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Volodymyr Hentysh

Sunday, July 10

11 A.M.

Masses

in the Catholic & Orthodox Chapels

8:30 P.M.

RECITATIONS:

Oksana Rudakevych

Poetry on the occasion of Ivan Kupalo Day, St. Andrew's Day, etc.

AFTER THE PROGRAM

DANCING

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Ukrainian to Work with Indian Tribe as VISTA Volunteer

WSHINGTON, D.C. — Mr. Myroslaw Tracz, of 71 East 4th Street, New York City, was one of 20 trainees who were recently graduated from a VISTA Training Program at Arizona State University. As a Volunteer In Service To America, he will spend one year working with the Standing Rock Indian Tribe of Fort Yates, North Dakota.

Myroslaw Tracz

Worked in Arizona

During the six-week training period, Mr. Tracz completed class-room studies and gained field experience by working with a project near Arizona State that is similar to the one to which he has been assigned.

A native of Rybnyky, Ukraine, Mr. Tracz was graduated from Cardinal Hays High School and received his B.A. degree from St. Basil's College Seminary in Stamford, Conn. Before joining VISTA, he was active as a youth counselor in the New York area.

VISTA, the volunteer corps of the Office of Economic Opportunity, sends workers to projects that request aid in poverty pockets within the United States and its territories. They serve for one year, although they may extend their term of service at the end of the year.

VISTA Volunteers now serve in projects on one-half of the Indian reservation in the nation. They also serve in urban and rural projects, migrant worker camps, Job Corps Camps, and projects for the mentally handicapped.

Student Popularizes Ukrainian Art at Buffalo University

BUFFALO, N. Y. — Through Miss Christina Dziuba's efforts the Ukrainian Easter Egg Workshop has become an annual event on the University of Buffalo Campus here. Miss Dziuba is the Ukrainian Student Association's corresponding secretary and has served two terms as its vice-president.

This year, Miss Dziuba received her Master of Science degree in electrical engineering. Her interests vary from science to art, from skiing to embroidering, ceramics, and Ukrainian Easter egg decorations. What is even more important is that Christina continually utilizes her talents to further the Ukrainian culture among University students.

Miss Dziuba's organizational skills were again revealed in the preparation of the Ukrainian Art Display presented the University of Buffalo Norton Student Union from March 16, through April 16. The display, prepared by Mrs. Nadia Pikas and Miss Dziuba, intermingled the bright colors of embroidery with the slender shapes of ceramics and wood carvings. An embroidered bookmarker pointed to a map in "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopeadia." Above the display, the sign "Ukrainian Art" proudly characterized the articles as part of Ukrainian culture and traditions.

Girls' Academy

(Concluded from Page 1)

Janet Mary Hennessey, Anna Paul Macari, Elaine Maria Pasqua, Hildagarde Marie Singuren, Judith Anne Tarantino, Maria Phyllis Tarantino, and Barbara Ann Zboray, the Class President.

Assisting at the Moleben to the Mother of God were the Very Rev. Stephen J. Chrepta, pastor of St. Vladimir's Pro-Cathedral (in which the exercises were observed) and dean of St. Basil's College, Stamford; the Rev. Basil Losten of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Theodore Humanitsky of St. Basil's Seminary, Stamford.

Awards

Awards for high scholarship were given to Misses Lencyk, Seniuk, and Zboray in recognition of their maintenance of first honors for four years. The Stamford Police Anchor Award in Memory of Carlton E. Smith for service and achievement was given to Miss Carey. The Corrine Boccuzzi Award for merit went to Miss Lencyk.

Earlier in the day a Divine Liturgy for the intention of the graduates was celebrated at the Academy grounds by the Reverend Peter Fedorchuk, pastor of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Jamaica, Long Island and faculty member of St. Basil's Seminary, Stamford. The Academy A Cappella Choir, under the direction of Sr. Andrea of the Missionary Sisters of Mother of God, sang the responses in Old Slavonic.

Two days before, Class Nite was observed at the Academy. Awards in recognition of continued service and achievement were presented then. Miss Brown received recognition for yearbook work. Miss Carey was given awards for maintaining second honors, for student council, dramatics, history. Miss Donna Carriero was awarded for her work with the yearbook and curreventers. Her sister, Kathleen, received the co-editor of the yearbook and traffic council awards. To Miss Curnyn went awards for her service as monitor and class treasurer. Miss DeRosa received a monitor award. Miss Hennessey's work as a member of traffic council and monitor were recognized as were Miss Lencyk's for her maintenance of a high scholastic average, her service in curreventers and as monitor. To Miss Macari went the history award and to Miss Pasqua the yearbook award. Miss Seniuk was awarded for her high scholastic average, for student council, yearbook editorship, history and class vice president. Miss Singuren was given recognition for her art work in the yearbook, for service as class secretary and in curreventers. Miss Judith Tarantino was awarded for her editorship of photography in the yearbook; Miss Maria Tarantino for her work in traffic council and yearbook. Miss Zboray was given recognition for her high scholastic average, for service as class president, in student council and yearbook.

Special Recognition

Special awards were given to Misses Carey, Donna and Kathleen Carriero, DeRosa, Hennessey, Macari, Pasqua, Seniuk, Singuren for their weekly teaching of catechism to pupils of Sacred Heart Parish during the past school year. Similar recognition was given to Misses Curnyn, Judith Tarantino and Zboray for weekly teaching of catechism to retarded children of this area at Stamford Catholic High School.

It is fitting to note the number of students of this class who have been accepted by higher institutions of learning. Miss Carey has been accepted by Boston, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Connecticut Universities. Interestingly enough, though she has no Ukrainian heritage, she studied Ukrainian at Mother of God Academy for three years and will pursue Slavic Studies in the university of her choice. She is the second non-Ukrainian Mother of God Academy alumna who within the last few years has gone into Slavic studies because of taking Ukrainian.

DePaul University Graduate's Engagement Announced

The engagement and graduation of Miss Nina Mychowycz has been simultaneously announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Mychowycz.

Miss Mychowycz graduated from DePaul University June 8 with a Bachelor's degree in English and a Journalism minor. In her senior year, she was appointed Associate Editor of "The DePaulia", DePaul's student publication. She is presently employed at the MacLean - Hunter Publishing Co.

Her fiancee, Robert J. Vogt, is also a graduate of DePaul and is currently enrolled in the University's graduate program in psychology. He is the past editor of "The DePaulian 65", the yearbook, and a freelance photographer.

Nina Mychowycz

Miss Mychowycz and her family are members of Branch 35 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Research Fellowhsip Award Goes to Gloria Edynak

CHESTER, Pa. — Gloria Edynak, a senior of Goucher College in Baltimore, Md., has been awarded an undergraduate research fellowship in physical anthropology from the Smithsonian Institution. The program is sponsored by the National Science Foundation and will run ten weeks through August 27th.

Miss Edynak is working on a project under the direction of Dr. Lawrence Angel, Curator-in-Charge of the Division of Physical Anthropology.

She will be studying bone development in children from three different ecological regions of the United States. The study is expected to shed some light on the effects of environment on growth and development.

A native of Chester, Pa., Gloria is an active member of the Ukrainian Orthodox League and a participant of the Ukrainian Cultural Courses. She is also a member of the Ukrainian National Association.

UNA Executive Committee...

(concluded from p. 1)

vention declined to raise the subscription rate for the daily and weekly publications Mr. Dragan said that plans for further improvement of all publications will be gradually put in effect and that efforts will be made to have the second volume of the English - language encyclopaedia published in 1967.

Committees

On the proposal of the Supreme President six new committees were estblished with the view to increased activity on the local and national levels. The committees were named as follows:

Press and Public Relations: S. Kuropas, W. Sochan, Anna Chopek, Dr. Michael Danyluk.

Women's Committee: Mary Dushnyck, Ann Dubas, A. Chopek, Maria Demydchuk, Helen B. Olek.

Youth Committee: Peter Pucilo, John Hewryk, Taras Szmagala, Stepan Hawrysz, Myron Kuropas, Wasyl Didiuk, John Odezynsky.

Sports Committee: Mary Dushnyck, John Evanchuk, Wolodymyr Zaparaniuk, Helen Olek, Andrew Jula. Named chairman of the UNA National Bowling Tournament was William Hussar of Rochester, N.Y.

Canadian Committee: Bohdan Zorych, John Hewryk, W. Didiuk, D. Popadynec.

Financial Committee: Dr. Walter Gallan, P. Pucilo, Iwan Waszczuk, Taras Shpikula, A. Dubas, D. Popadynec.

Mrs. Dushnyck and Messrs. Zorych, Sochan and Kokolski will also become members of the UNA Scholarship Committee.

The Executive Committee announced that the minutes of the 26th Convention proceedings will be published in the Svoboda daily and later in a separate booklet. The minutes have been prepared by Mr. Sochan who served as convention secretary in the Ukrainian language.

St. Basil's Prep...

(Concluded from p. 1)

'68, Pittsburgh, Pa., received the Fairfield County Medical Society Award for Biology, at awards presentations made earlier in the day at the Graduates' Communion Breakfast.

Also honored were Joseph Roll '67, Berwick, Pa., the Lincoln Center Student Award; Isidore Ratycz '69, Philadelphia, Pa., John Stanko, '68, and John Himka '67, Farmington, Mich., as the outstanding students of their respective classes; and Andrew Grogoza, Newington, Conn, Roman Hyszczak, Hamtramck, Mich., and Bernard Worona, Flushing, N. Y., as those freshmen whose scholarship had shown the most improvement during the past year.

The valedictory address was delivered in Ukrainian by Bohdan Kowaluk, and the salutatory address in English by Stephen J. Juli. Celebrants at the Commencement Liturgy were the Very Rev. Emil Manastersky, the Very Rev. Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, and the Rev. Leon A. Mosko. The sermons in Ukrainian and English were preached by Father Mosko.

Saint Basil's Prep School is a unit of the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, and has as its aim the education of young men for the priesthood.

WE MUST BE DOING SOMETHING RIGHT

For a long time, the brewers of Rheingol Beer have been running a successful advertising compaign in selected daily newspapers, on the radio and on TV.

The success of their campaign more than ever has convinced them that they must be doing something right.

New, Rheingold will extend the campaign to more newspapers, and we are glad to announce that their regular ads will also appear soon in this publication, which shows that we, too, must be doing something right.

Adv.

SOYUZIVKA

THE VACATION RESORT of THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION at KERHONKSON, N. Y.

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THE CHILDREN'S CAMP

open to children from 7 to 11 years of age

For GIRLS: July 17 — August 7, 1966

Address all applications to:

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Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

World Cup: The Moment of Truth

With the magic date of July 11, the start of the World Cup competition, almost here, many of the 16 finalists are still in the process of making last minute changes, adjustments and strategy planning with the hope of putting together a winning combination.

When the 16 teams qualified to play in England, experts gave ratings to the teams with predictions as to their chances. Portugal at the time was rated as a strong contender, but things have changed. Eric Batty, reviewing several of the squads, thinks that Portugal has "gone, collapsed, fallen apart."

Pele Problem

In Brazil, Vicente Feola and his 44 hopefuls have been training near Rio De Janeiro since early April. With more than 100 days of unbroken training Feola is now taking it easy. There are disturbing reports from Brazil in regard to Pele. Although Feola and other officials deny the rumors, the majority of the press say that Pele has been slowing down in his training, appearing infrequently at sessions.

Soviets Poor

The Soviets have their share of problems and several reviewers recently said that the Soviet team will repeat its performance of 1962 and fail in the big series. In 1961 the Soviet eleven impressed everyone but in Chile they fell apart. In 1965 they had a very good tour through Latin America but the signs of collapse are already in evidence.

Better news comes from Italy where Bologna's left winger Enzio Pascutti has recovered from a broken leg. The speedy left winger is expected to give his side the necessary punch and solve manager Edmondo Fabbri's major problem.

Hungary is going full blast with three teams, Red White and Blue, and almost every week slightly different teams were in action. With so many changes it is almost impossible to estimate their chances, but few who saw all three teams perform think that Hugary may take the cup behind the Iron Curtain.

Spain's chances seem to hinge on Louis Suarez, the shirtmaker from Barcelona who became a $616,000 soccer player in Italy. Suarez is one of the top five forwards in the game. Almost all experts say that Suarez can make an average team into a good one and Spain may have a good chance.

Chile's players will not have the emotion in London that they had when the last World Cup games were played in Chile. Many of the surprisingly good players then were near retiring age. But they still have players to watch like little Luis Eyzaguirre who played full-back in the rest-of-the-world team and forcefull Leonel Sanchez. But their chances are poor.

Outsiders

Ivan Kolev is one of the best players in Bulgaria. He is a Stanley Matthews to his countrymen. He appeared 72 times for Bulgaria in international matches. The last cap was against Belgium and it is a sign of the growing strength of Bulgaria. For Belgium gave England, considered a possible winner, much trouble at Wembley Stadium. Four years ago Bulgaria played to a 0-0 tie with England in Chile.

Switzerland, where soccer players are part timers, is one of the countries were preparations for the games have been almost on par with soccer in the U.S. The Swiss season did not end until May 29 and they were not training until after that date. That is considered not enough time to prepare for such competition.

West Germany was the last European country to win the World Cup. If they do it again they will probably surprise themselves. They will field a tough team, but there is serious doubt, even in the mind of manager Helmut Schoen, as to what that team can do.

GROUP Matches will be played on the following days:

July 11:	ENGLAND	vs. URUGUAY
July 12:	U.S.S.R.	vs. N. KOREA
	BULGARIA	vs. BRAZIL
	W. GERMANY	vs. SWITZERLAND
July 13:	FRANCE	vs. MEXICO
	CHILE	vs. ITALY
	HUNGARY	vs. PORTUGAL
	SPAIN	vs. ARGENTINE
July 15:	URUGUAY	vs. FRANCE
	N. KOREA	vs. CHILE
	BRAZIL	vs. HUNGARY
	SWITZERLAND	vs. SPAIN
July 16:	MEXICO	vs. ENGLAND
	ITALY	vs. U.S.S.R.
	PORTUGAL	vs. BULGARIA
	ARGENTINE	vs. W. GERMANY
July 19:	MEXICO	vs. URUGUAY
	ITALY	vs. N. KOREA
	PORTUGAL	vs. BRAZIL
	ARGENTINE	vs. SWITZERLAND
July 20:	FRANCE	vs. ENGLAND
	CHILE	vs. U.S.S.R.
	HUNGARY	vs. BULGARIA
	SPAIN	vs. W. GERMANY

Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.

August 8, 1966

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____

Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight ☐ fair ☐ good ☐

Enclosing deposit of $_____

(Total fee for the Courses is $120.00. A deposit of half of the amount is requested with Application).

УКРАЇНСЬКА ВІЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК У США
У ЮВІЛЕЙНИЙ РІК

Сторінка II

Леонід Соневицький

БІБЛІОТЕКА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

(З приводу 15-річчя появи „Анналів" УВАН у США)

В січні ц. р. сповнилося 15 років з того часу, коли появився друком перший випуск англомовного журналу „Анналн Української Академії Наук у США". Невеличкий розміром (77 стор. друку), виданий фондами зібраними виключно з пожертв членів і співробітників Академії та прихильників української науки, цей перший випуск журналу започаткував видання, що впродовж 15 років розрослося в цілу бібліотеку українознавства в англійській мові. Сьогодні комплект „Анналів" складається з 19 випусків (деякі з них творять подвійні або й потрійні числа), що разом становлять 10 томів (30 чисел) та охоплюють поверх 4000 сторінок друку.

Проф. Михайло Ветухів перший президент УВАН у США

Думка про те, щоб видавати український науковий журнал англійською мовою виникла на заранні існування Української Вільної Академії Наук у США. Було це одне з головних завдань, що їх намітила собі Управа Академії, обрана на організаційних зборах дня 15 квітня 1950 р. Редакцію журналу очолив Голова Управи Академії, пок. Михайло Ветухів, помічником редактора став Юрій Луцький, членами редколегії — Олександер Грановський, Роман Смаль-Стоцький і нещодавно померлий Володимир Тимошенко. Редакція не гаяла часу. Вже в січні наступного року вийшов з друку перший випуск журналу.

„Аннали" побачили світ у першу чергу завдяки невсипущій і наполегливій праці першого президента УВАН у США проф. М. Ветухова, що став душею та ентузіястом справи. Вже кілька місяців після появи першого випуску вдалося забезпечити існування журналу. Виявляючи свій неабиякий організаційний хист, пок. М. Ветухів використав наявні на той час можливості, добиваючися того, що Фордівська Фундація призначила Академії дотацію на видання дальших випусків журналу. Ось як писав про початки „Анналів" з перспективи десяти років проф. Юрій Луцький, товариш редактора перших двох томів журналу:

„Михайло Олексійович Ветухів . . . зумів перебороти всі перепони як по українському, так і по американському боці. Своїм надзвичайним даром погоджувати людей і заохочувати їх до праці над „Аналами" Михайло Олексійович доказав, що всі перепони можна побороти.

Своїм змістом перший випуск „Аналів" . . . представляв спробу зазнайомити англомовний науковий світ з працею українських вчених . . . Чергові випуски „Аналів" набирали щораз більше академічної поваги і стали чи не одиноким загальнопризнаним англомовним періодичним виданням української еміграції". („Дещо про початки „Аналів", Десятиліття Української Вільної Академії Наук у США, Нью-Йорк, 1961, ст. 12).

Вельми щасливою думкою Редакції було вміщувати статті чи уривки з праць клясиків української науки в перекладі на англійську мову. В той спосіб „Аннали" знайомили англомовний науковий світ з творчістю таких видатних українських вчених і діячів як Михайло Грушевський, Михайло Драгоманов, Сергій Єфремов, В'ячеслав Липинський, Олександер Потебня, Степан Смаль-Стоцький, Михайло Туган-Барановський, Андрій Яковлів. Була це справді піонерська робота, коли зважити, що дуже часто дослідники англомовних країн, що займаються проблемами Східньої Европи, не обзнайомлені з працями українських вчених, в першу чергу внаслідок недостатнього знання мови. Так, наприклад, видатний американський історик-дослідник Східньої Европи професор Каліфорнійського університету О'Брасн у своїй монографії про Московію і Україну від Переяславської угоди до Андрусівського перемир'я, що появилася в 1963 р., посилається лише на ті уривки праць В. Липинського й А. Яковлева, що були друковані в перекладі на англійську мову в „Анналах".

Взагалі ж матеріяли, друковані в „Анналах", йдуть в широкий обіг англомовного та міжнародного світу. Згадати б тут хоч би для прикладу той факт, що міжнародне видання бібліографії світової історичної періодичної літератури „Історичні абстракти" (Historial Abstracts) регулярно поміщує резюме статтів з ділянки історії, що друкуються в „Анналах". Англомовне видання Академії розповсюджується по всьому світу. „Аннали" передплачують не тільки всі більші університети США й Канади, але й високі школи та наукові установи багатьох країн Европи й Азії, в тому числі Англії, Франції, Німеччини, Італії, Ватикану, Еспанії, Голляндії, Данії, Греції, Японії, Ірану тощо. Журнал потрапляє і в Україну та інші країни Східньої Европи, у бібліотеки Києва, Москви, Варшави, Праги.

Впродовж дев'яти років невтомної праці пок. М. Ветухів встиг видати 14 та підготовити до друку 15-ий випуск журналу, що разом творили сім томів та охоплювали понад 3200 сторінок друку, в тому числі три великі монографії — „Катедра св. Софії в Києві", двомовне, розкішно ілюстроване видання пера Олекси Повстенка (472 ст. друку), „Заселення південної України, 1750-1775" Наталі Полонської-Василенко (370 ст. друку) та „Огляд української історіографії" Дмитра Дорошенка й Олександра Оглоблина (456 ст. друку)). Цій невсипущій праці М. Ветухова поклала край тільки передчасна його смерть, що сталася дня 11 червня 1959 р. Редакційну роботу над сьомим томом „Анналів", що його підготовлював до друку Покійний, довелося завершувати влітку 1959 року вже авторові цих рядків, що мав щастя й раніше допомагати М. Ветукові в редакції журналу, при допомозі Любови Дражевської, Івана Замші, та інших співробітників Академії.

Восени 1959 р. головним редактором журналу став новий президент УВАН у США проф. Юрій Шевельов, а в склад редакції ввійшли мгр. Любов Дражевська і др. Леонід Соневицький. Намічуючи цілі дальшої діяльности Академії, проф. Ю. Шевельов писав:

„Завданням Академії стає стимулювати інтерес до української тематики серед науковців Америки й Европи, допомагати їм у їхніх розвідках, друкувати ці розвідки, перетворюючи поступово „Анали" на світову трибуну україністичних розшуків і досліджень". („З перспективи десятиріччя", Десятиліття Української Вільної Академії Наук у США, ст. 4).

Про те, наскільки успішні були заходи, щоб до співпраці в „Анналах" приєднати по змозі якнайбільше вчених різних країн світу, свідчить той факт, що в двох томах журналу, редагованих проф. Ю. Шевельовим (тт. 8 і 9), взяло участь, на загальне число 42 авторів, 18 дослідників неукраїнського походження, в тому 8 авторів із США, 3 з Англії, 2 з Франції, 2 з Німеччини і по 1 з Ізраїлю, Канади й Швеції. В загальному ж, в десяти томах журналу друкувалися праці 33 авторів неукраїнського походження.

В той час, коли авторові цих рядків доручено редакцію десятого тому „Анналів", УВАН у США вступила була в новий період свого існування. Дотація Фордівської Фундації вичерпалася і можна було розраховувати виключно на підтримку членів і прихильників Академії та, у випадку журналу, на покриття витрат з передплат. Новий том „Анналів" міг появитися лише при умові, що видатки видання будуть обмежені до мінімуму, — йшлося в основному про те, щоб оплатити кошти друку. Підготовляючи до друку десятий том журналу, Редакція вважала за свій обов'язок підбити підсумки проробленої до того часу роботи. Вирішено в першу чергу опублікувати в новому випуску покажчики до матеріялів, поміщених у всіх десятьох томах „Анналів". Особовий і предметний покажчик статтів, оглядів, рецензій та некрологів, друкованих в журналі, опрацював др. Осип Данко. Складено теж індекс до хроніки з переліком всіх доповідачів Академії, згаданих в хроніці перших десяти томів „Анналів", та покажчик портретів, вміщених у журналі.

В цілому „Аннали УВАН у США" дали досі змогу більше ніж 120 дослідникам опублікувати свої праці з найрізнородніших галузей українознавства. Важко знайти ділянку науки, що не була б репрезентована в журналі. Як і можна б сподіватися, найбільше матеріялу поміщено з царини історії (понад 40 позицій, в тому 8 з однієї тільки історіографії), далі йдуть дослідження з мовознавства (понад 20 позицій), літературознавства, народнього господарства (сільське господарство, промисловість, лісництво), археології, права, біології, етнографії і фолькльору, політичних наук. Репрезентовані в журналі теж бібліографія, ґрунтознавство, економіка, мистецтво, музика, нумізматика, релігія і церква, філософія тощо. Тим то можна без перебільшення назвати „Аннали", цей єдиний англомовний українознавчий науковий журнал у світі, справжньою бібліотекою українознавства в англійській мові.

Григорій Костюк

ХУДОЖНЯ ЛІТЕРАТУРА Й ІСТОРИКО-ЛІТЕРАТУРНА ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА У ВИДАННЯХ УВАН

У підсумках діяльности УВАН за 15 років існування в США, серед багатьох ділянок праці, поважне місце займає красне письменство, його історія та теорія. Що ж зроблено нашою Академією в цій царині при її дуже скромних можливостях? Які книжки видано та яке їх значення для нашої науки й літератури?

В ділянці історії літератури (та частково й теорії її) нотуємо насамперед велику „Історію української літератури" проф. Дмитра Чижевського (Дмитро Чижевський. Історія української літератури. Від початків до доби реалізму. Українська Вільна Академія Наук у США, Нью. Йорк, 1956). Після давно забутих, заборонених і вилучених з ужитку нарисів з історії української літератури С. Єфремова, М. Зерова, А. Шамрая, Ол. Дорошкевича та, навіть, В. Коряка в Україні й досі немає стабільної, об'єктивної і справді наукової історії української літератури. Тому саме видання УВАН, по новому побудованої (нова схема періодизації), з багатьма цікавими й свіжими спостереженнями, „Історії української літератури" відомого нашого вченого славіста Дмитра Чижевського, має велике культурне і громадське значення. Недаремно режимові наглядачі за літературою в Києві, ба, навіть, у Москві так затривожено і гостро зареагували на вихід у світ праці Д. Чижевського. (Див., напр., О. Р. Мазуркевич. Зарубіжні фальсифікатори української літератури. Київ, 1961, ст. 76 - 80).

Другим вартісним виданням УВАН з ділянки історії літератури є великий на 807 сторінок том історико-літературних статтів, розвідок та біо-бібліографічних матеріялів, репресованого й загиблого в 30-х роках відомого історика й дослідника української літератури, професора Харківського університету Миколи Плевако (Микола А. Плевако. Статті, розвідки та біо-бібліографічні матеріяли. Вибір, редакція текстів, вступна стаття, бібліографія та примітки Г. О Костюка. УВАН у США Нью-Йорк - Париж, 1961) Хоч збірка наукової спадщини М. Плевако складається з кількох окремих статтів, розвідок і біо-бібліографічного показника, проте в цілості своїй вона являє собою своєрідний нарис історії української літератури і є справжнім підручником в галузі славістичних та українознавчих науково-дослідчих студій.

„Спогади" Евгена Чикаленка не є ані історико-літературною розвідкою, ані літературно - мистецьким твором, Але як документ доби своїм змістом своїм вони органічно пов'язані з українською літературою XX-го століття та її окремими чільними творцями (В. Винниченко, тощо). Тому ці спогади становлять собою невід'ємну частину українського літературного процесу перших трьох десятиріч нашого століття, вони є авторитетним свідоцтвом її становлення і незаступним джерелом пізнання багатющих фактів історії української літератури найновішої доби.

До історико - літературних публікацій належить збірник статтей і матеріялів, присвячених річниці смерти В Винниченка (В. Винниченко Статті й матеріяли. Збірник УВАН у США. Комісія для вивчення й охорони спадщини В. Винниченка. Нью-Йорк 1954). Широкий читач, рівно ж як і історик та дослідник української літератури знайде в цьому збірнику багато нових фактів, документів і відомостей про життя громадську діяльність і літературно-мистецьку творчість В. Винниченка, особливо в його останню, зовсім ще недосліджену й ширше невідому, „муженську добу".

До цієї ж серії видання УВАН належить невелика, але важлива для дослідника літератури, розвідка покійного Юрія Тищенка — „Перші наддніпрянські масові газети". В них історик літератури завжди знайде джерельні вказівки про появи українського мистецького слова в нелеґальних умовах дореволюційної дійсности та про місце і ролю українського мистецького слова в боротьбі українського народу за свою свободу.

Окреме й надзвичайно ваговите місце в цій серії видань займає збірник праць українських шевченкознавців, що вийшов англійською мовою за редакцією В. Міяковського та Ю. Шевельова у відомому славістичному видавництві Мутон і Ко (Голляндія) в 1962 р. Цей збірник об'єктивно і всебічно висвітлює англомовному читачеві добу життя й творчости Тараса Шевченка.

Плян видання творів мистецької літератури, що був розроблений ще покійним М. Ветуховим, мав три аспекти:

1. серія видань творів тих письменників, що їх в Україні репресовано й знищено, а твори заборонено;

2. серія видань нових творів наших письменників, що з еміґрації перебувають;

3. серія видань творів померлих письменників, що з тих чи інших причин за їх життя не були опубліковані.

За цим пляном з першого аспекту пощастило видати: а) вибрані найважливіші драматичні та публіцистичні твори Миколи Куліша, надзвичайно важливі листи його до дружини з тюрми та соловецького ув'язнення й цінні спогади про нього його дружини Антоніни Куліш (Микола Куліш. Твори. Спогади про М. Куліша Антоніни Куліш. Стаття, коментарі, примітки, біографічна та бібліографічна довідки Григорія Костюка. УВАН у США. Нью-Йорк, 1955) і б) популярний у 20-х роках роман Валеріяна Підмогильного „Місто", що теж був заборонений і вилучений з ужитку в бібліотеках УРСР, а автор його арештований і знищений.

Ці видання УВАН були свого роду історичними. Літературні наглядачі в Україні довго не знали як на них реаґувати. Спочатку вдалися до звичайнісінької лайки, згодом намагалися доводити, що наше видання є „фальшуванням" (Див., напр., О. Р. Мазуркевич. Зарубіжні фальсифікатори, ст. 76 - 80, або Марко Терлиця. Правнуки погані. Радянський письменник. Київ, 1960, ст 216). А ще згодом, коли внаслідок „відлиги" українська стихія почала владно тиснути й вимагати реабілітації Куліша, Підмогильного та інших знищених письменників, то наглядачі за літературою змущені були реабілітувати М. Куліша, видаючи найменш дразливі його твори (М. Куліш. П'єси. Державне видавництво художньої літератури. Київ, 1960, „97", „Комуна в степах", „Прощай село", „Так загинув Гуска", „Маклена Грас" — в російському перекладі!/), та дозволяючи Одеському театрові виставити по справжньому сфальшовану, перекраяну і пристосовану до своїх потреб „Патетичну сонату". Але тільки виставити. Не надрукувати. Крім того, дозволили цитувати і посилатися на щоденники і записки М. Куліша, опубліковані в виданні УВАН, але без вказівок на джерело (Див. М. Терлиця. Правнуки погані, ст. 216). Одним словом і на сьогодні справжнього Куліша, справжнього Підмогильного, справжнього Досвітнього, як і багатьох інших ховають від читача. Але справжній М. Куліш, як і справжній В Підмогильний живуть і житимуть у своїх творах, що їх видала УВАН у США.

З другого аспекту видань мистецької літератури вийшли друком такі відомі нашим читачам твори, як повість Докії Гуменної „Мана", роман „Темнота", другий том з трилогії „ОСТ" Уласа Самчука, та добірка поетичних творів Теодосія Осьмачки „Із-під світу". У цьому пляні вийшов і „Літературно-Науковий збірник" ч. 1 за редакцією Юрія Лавріненка. На жаль, брак коштів не дозволив реалізувати видання творів багатьох інших авторів, що стояли у видавничому пляні УВАН.

У третій серії літературних видань УВАН вийшов збірник недрукованих творів В Винниченка „Пророк та невидані оповідання".

Вкінці не можна не згадати тут десять томів шевченківських річників, люксусове видання „Катедра св. Софії у Києві" Олекси Повстенка, десять томів „Анналів" англійською мовою, збірник „Статті, листи, документи" Симона Петлюри та деякі інші видання, в яких є також чимало матеріялів з історії та теорії літератури Якщо взяти до уваги ту дуже крайньої межі скромну фінансову спроможність УВАН, той невідрадний стан учених, головно старшої генерації, що в основному на їх плечах лежала вся діяльність УВАН, то та кількість публікацій, що їх ми коротко прокоментували, заслуговує на особливе признання.

Українська Вільна Академія Наук у США виникла розвинулась і зміцніла на ґрунті трьох завдань:

а) бути центром вільної нескованої жодною догмою української наукової думки поза межами рідного краю;

б) плекати і розвивати в галузі знання, які в силу режимових умов занедбані, викривлені, а то й заборонені в Україні;

в) ввійти в найтісніший контакт з західньоевропейськими та американськими науковими установами і всі кращі досягнення української науки позмозі вводити до скарбниці світової культури

Якщо УВАН у США відзначає тепер п'ятнадцять років свого існування, якщо вона може похвалитися певними успіхами, що задокументовані у її виданнях, і якщо вона безсумніву здобула собі місце й признання наукових установ західнього світу, то тільки тому, що вона ніколи не зраджувала цих трьох завдань і що її хоч скромно, але постійно підтримувала українська спільнота у світі. Якщо українська спільнота у світовому розсіянні своєю постійною підтримкою збереже нашу Академію, то вона тим самим великою мірою прислужиться до утривалення свідомости і духу нашого народу, до його безсмертя.

Передача почесної грамоти адв. С. Яремі на відкритті нового будинку Академії 1962 року. Грамоту вручає віцепрезидент УВАН у США проф. Дем'ян Горняткевич.

Ця сторінка друкується з нагоди ювілейного року УВАН і присвячується світлій пам'яті проф. МИХАЙЛА ВЕТУХОВА, першого президента УВАН у США, в сьомі роковини його смерти. Продовжується тут друк матеріялів, перша частина яких появилася окремою сторінкою у „Свободі" ч. 62 (субота, 2 квітня 1966 р.).

Йосип Гірняк

„ТЕАТР СЛОВА" НА ЕСТРАДІ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ВІЛЬНОЇ АКАДЕМІЇ НАУК

„Театр Слова" не новина. Він існує від часу появи першого лицедія на світі. Він тільки, час до часу, перенаголошується, переміщається на кону; то висувається на авансцену, то ховається за театральними шотами. Він своїми засобами, своїми можливостями невичерпний і не замінимий.

Останні десятиліття були багаті на індивідуальні виступи акторів-декляматорів, чи й цілих ансамблів, які тільки словом поета, драматурга старались замінити сценічне видовище. Вони своєю інтерпретацією вірша, поеми, драми відтворювали ілюзію вистави. Рух, жест актора-економний або його зовсім немає. Міміка, вираз очей тільки підкреслюють, підсилюють рисунок і хід інтонації, що виявляє зміст, підтекст слова, речення, розділу, а то й цілого твору.

В театрі слова слухова зосередженість глядача уловлює найтонші нюанси руху і музики слова. Відсутність всіх інших компонентів театру компенсується повнотою самого слова.

В Україні рідна мова, ця візитна карта народу в загоні і не користується сьогодні робітниками театрального фронту належною увагою. Тривожні сигнали про непошану слова і рідної мови на сцені підрадянського театру чимраз частіше заповнюють сторінки преси. З тривогою слідкуємо за ходом боротьби в тій ділянці наших одноплемінників, які своїми нерівними з окупантом силами виступили в бій. З болем серця доводиться признати, що не краще ситуація і тут, по цей бік кордонів батьківщини. Але, що і хто приневолює еміґраційного лицедія неохайно жонґлювати словом поета, знущатися над рідною мовою? Адже ж тут ніхто не наказує, ніхто не погрожує і не приневолює руси фікувати українську мову.

„Театр Слова" це не паліятив, це самостійний жанр, який під сучасну пору може стати в великій пригоді мистецькому загонові на еміґрації. Театр слова перш за все має змогу культивувати, плекати, очищати рідну мову від всього наносного, чужого, анахронічного. Він мусить стати на сторожі літературної мови, він повинен стати пропаґатором літератури, він повинен понести мистецьке слово на естради академій та концертів у найкращому виконанні, у всьому багатстві та красі рідної мови. Завдання почесне і необхідне, особливо в діяспорі, поза межами батьківщини. В цьому й слід шукати причини нашого перестрою на „театр слова". На Заході актори шукають захисту в Шекспіра, Дікенса, Шова, Клоделя. Нам довелось шукати відради у Шевченка, Франка, Лесі Українки та в однодумців сучасности.

Першим нашим кроком на цьому шляху вважаємо ансамблеве читання „Гайдамаків" Т. Шевченка в інсценізації Леся Курбаса. Згодом, коли „Український Театр в Америці" натрапив на цілий ряд непоборних перешкод і дальше його існування унеможливлено, „Театр Слова" став для нас єдиною трибуною, з якої ми могли продовжувати свої обов'язки в царині сценічного мистецтва. „Мойсей" І. Франка, „Попіл Імперій" Ю. Клена, „Людина і герой" (Іван Мазепа у світлі світової літератури), „Театр Шевченкового Слова" „Неофіти" Т. Шевченка, „Лірика Лесі Українки", „На Білій Горі" (Юрієве святкування Маркіяна Шашкевича), „Байки Глібова" — це неповний перелік основних вистав „Театра Слова", якими ми старались не тільки відзначити ювілейні річниці історичних постатей нашої духовної скарбниці, але на їхній літературній спадщині пробували свої сили в галузі мистецтва слова і слово це понесли до широких кругів нашого еміґраційного суспільства.

Українська Вільна Академія Наук в Нью-Йорку гостинно прийняла нас на своїй скромній естраді, і почавши з 1962 року ми мали змогу перед авдиторією тієї високої установи демонструвати зразки нашої роботи над художнім словом, Літературні вечорі присвячені творчості В. Шекспіра, Т. Шевченка; Лесі Українки; О. Кобилянської, В. Винниченка, Т. Осьмачки, Д. Гуменної були неоцінимою нагодою для нашого постійного зв'язку з еміґраційним українським суспільством. За цю чи не єдину можливість продовжування професійної діяльности Українській Вільній Академії Наук складаємо щиру подяку і належне признання.

Вечір присвячений Лесі Українці 1963 р. На фото (зліва): проф. Олександер Архімович, президент УВАН у США, п. Ісидора Косач-Борисова, сестра Лесі Українки, мр. Йосип Гірняк, керівник „Театру Слова".

Сергій Крашенінніков

ЛЯБОРАТОРІЯ ПРОТОЗООЛОГІЇ УВАН У ФІЛЯДЕЛЬФІЇ

Лябораторія протозоології УВАН у Філядельфії почала свою працю в 1964 р., коли Українська Вільна Академія Наук у США одержала від Служби Публічного Здоров'я (Bethesda, Maryland) дотацію на влаштування та роботу цієї лябораторії. Керівником лябораторії є д-р Сергій Крашенінніков, який досліджує структуру і біохемічні властивості ядрового апарату представника кляси інфузорій (війчастих) **Balantidium coli**, паразита сліпої кишки людини, свині та різних видів мавп.

Про наслідки дослідів над ядровим апаратом **Balantidium coli** переведених протягом першого року дотації (1 червня 1964 р. — 1 червня 1965 р.) д-р Сергій Крашінніков доповів на Другій Міжнародній Конференції Протозоологів, яка відбулася 29 липня - 6 серпня 1965 р. в Лондоні. У другій році дотації д-р Сергій Крашенінніков досліджує ядровий апарат **Balantidium caviae**, інфузорії, яка паразитує в сліпій кишці морської свинки, щоб порівняти морфологічні та біохемічні особливості його з ядровим апаратом **Balantidium coli**.

Напрямок і мета цих протозоологічних дослідів мають загальнобіологічне значення, тому що наслідки наукового дослідження лябораторії УВАН можуть бути в майбутньому використані цитологією та біохемією.

Лябораторія УВАН у Філядельфії займає дві кімнати, в яких розміщено оптичне та інше приладдя, потрібне для переведення згаданих дослідів: мікроскоп, термостат, фарби, хемікалії, посуд тощо. У третій кімнаті розміщена бібліотека д-ра Сергія Крашенінникова,