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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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WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIANS SET FOR NOV. 16-19 IN NEW YORK

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED ACROSS THE NATION

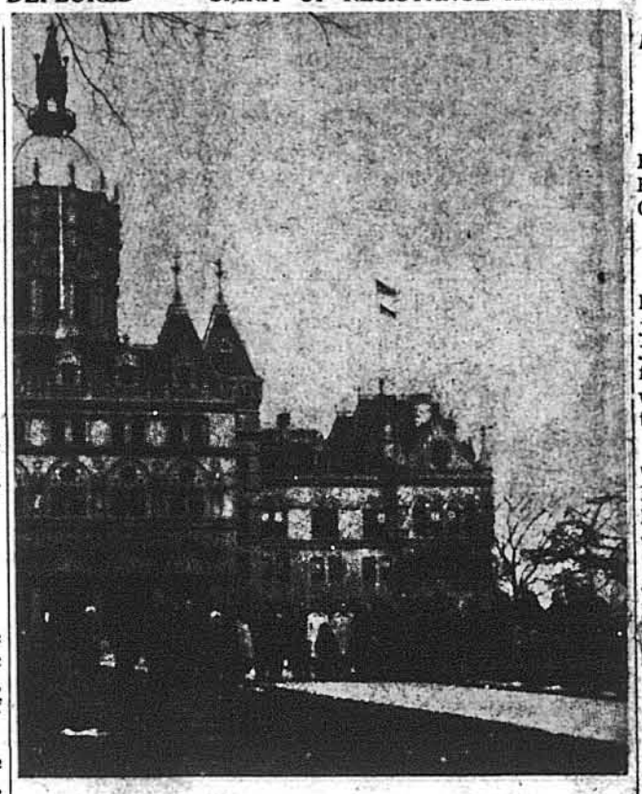
PRAYERS OFFERED IN U.S. CONGRESS BY UKRAINIAN CLERGY — GOVERNORS, MAYORS ISUUE PROCLAMATIONS — PERSECUTION IN UKRAINE DEPLORED — SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE HAILED

This past weekend saw thousands of Ukrainians in this and other countries of the free world manifest once again their undying faith in freedom, as concerts and rallies were staged in commemoration of the 49th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Proclamation.

Hundreds of Americans and Canadians joined Ukrainians in paying tribute to Ukraine's enduring spirit of freedom and deplored the state of tyranny prevalent in that country as a result of Moscow's domination and continued policy of terror and persecution.

State Governors, City Mayors and numerous members of U.S. Congress took the opportunity to voice their support of the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom and their continued aspirations for national independence and a just peace.

Large turnouts were reported at commemorative observances in communities across the nation, sponsored by the Ukrasnian Congress Committee of America through its local chapters. Ukrainian blue-and-gold banners waved alongside the American stars and stripes over city halls and state capitols in what was a symbolic homage to the free spirit of Ukraine.



BLUE-AND-GOLD, STARS AND STRIPES TOGETHER: This sight was ot uncommon during last week's commemorative observances of the Ukrainian Independence Day Anniversary across the nation. Above, the State Capitol in Hartford, Connecticut.

Independence Day Anniversary Marked in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The solemn observance of the 49th anniversary since Ukraine proclaimed its independence in Kiev's St. Sophia Square was marked here Sunday, January 22, by a throng that filled to capacity the spacious hall of the Ukrainian Community Center.

Speeches, recitations, choral and solo performances filled the afternoon's program which was opened with the singing of "Ukrainia" anthem, rendered by W. Gela. Delivering the opening remarks was Mr. I. Ciolko, president of the local UCCA chapter.

The main address on the significance of the historic act of Ukraine's independence proclamation in 1918 and the unification of all Ukrainian lands a year later, was given by Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky of Seton Hall University.

Highlighting the artistic part of the program was the appearance of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir from Newark, N. J., under the direction of M. Dobosh.

Appearing as soloists were Zenovia Bundziak, soprano, and Osyp Stecura, baritone. Piano accompaniment was provided by Miss Martha Cybyk.

Recitations were ably rendered by Natalka Gavur and Zoriana Halibey, both students local "Ridna Shkola."

Earlier in the day, religious services were offered in local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Ukrainian national flag was displayed during the entire day atop city hall's ceremonial flagpole by order of Mayor Thomas J. Whelan who designated January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. The signing of the proclamation took place in the Mayor's office Monday, January 16.

Greater Newark Community Observes Independence Fete

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio of Newark, N. J., signs proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. Seated next to the Mayor is Very Rev. D. Laptuta, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Center, back row, Theodore Lytwyn, Mayor's aide, and Dr. Volodymyr Huk, president of Newark's UCCA branch. Second from the right is Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President.

IRVINGTON, N.J. — More than 600 persons filled the auditorium of the Irvington High School here Sunday, January 22, in what was a solemn commemorative observance of Ukraine's 49th independence anniversary.

Sponsored by the Greater Newark chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, headed by Dr. Volodymyr Huk who opened the fete, the concert consisted of a formal program of speeches as well as approprate artistic renditions by the local chorus "Trembita" and youthful members of the SUMA, Plast and Student Association. The chorus was conducted by Prof. I. Sonevytsky, while Mr. Y. Kononiv directed the youth's rendition of a montage by L. Poltava.

A set of resolutions protesting against arrests and persecution of intellectual and cultural leaders in Soviet Ukraine was adopted unanimously in the course of the commemorative concert.

The resolutions, appealing to the U.S. government for assistance and intervention through the organs of the United Nations, were read in both Ukrainian and English by Prof. Nicholas Chirovsky of Seton Hall University.

The resolutions were presented to Congressman Joseph G. Minish (D.-N.J.), one of the two American guests addressing the throng.

Congressman Minish, in his remarks deplored the state of tyranny imposed upon Ukrainian people against their will by the Russo-Communist

(Continued on Page 3)

1,200 Turn Out For Independence Day Observance in New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—A crowd estimated at over 1,200, one of the largest ever to assemble for such an occasion, took part in the January 22nd observance here last Sunday, marking the 49th anniversary of the Ukrainian Independence proclamation.

The concert-festival was held at the Herbert D. Welte Hall of Central Connecticut College here, and it attracted Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike from various parts of the state.

Rich, Original Program

The program was rich and original, featuring music, dancing, recitations as well as addresses appropriate to the occasion. Acting as a very capable master of ceremonies was Lawrence Waida.

The main address was delivered by Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association. (Full text of Mr. Lesawyer's address appears on p. 2 of this issue).

Paul J. Manafort, Mayor of New Britain, and J. Brian Gaffney, the latter a personal representative of Congressman Meskill (R.-Conn.), were among the guest speakers.

Special messages from Senator Abraham Ribicoff and Governor John Dempsey were read in the corse of the program.

An appropriate introduction to the day's observances was an original "Prologue," written by John Seleman and rendered ably by Miss Anna Palyga, a local high school student born in Scotland of Ukrainian parents.

The highlight of the program was the appearance of a 40-voice strong "Mountain Laurel Chorus" of the Sweet Adelines, Inc. The all-female group, under the direction of Vincent A. Zito, offered four selections, one of them in remarkably good Ukrainian ("In the Green Woodland"). They also sang "Handzia," "Shchedryk" and "This is My Country," in English. The huge audience rewarded the attractive singers with repeated rounds of applause.

Music, Dances

The Ukrainian National Chorus of New Haven, Conn., directed by M. Palydowych, and the United Ukrainian Choir of New Britain, under the baton of T.J. Hoptiak, also delighted the audience with their choral renditions.

The famed Bandura Quartet of New Jersey (W. Yurkevych, I. Evashko, M. Bilynsky, R. Lewycky) also appeared with four Ukrainian songs.

The beauty of the Ukrainian folk dance was displayed by the "Veselka" ensemble of New Haven, under the direction of Wasyl Gina. Girls from the local UOL chapter added the breath-taking "Honyviter" to the choreographic part of the program.

The fine turn-out justified the hard work put into the preparation of the program. While a number of persons worked hard to make it the success it was, the efforts of Mr. Hoptiak deserve special commendation insofar as the creative aspect of the program is concerned. All in all, it was an outstanding program, perhaps one of the best ever staged here.

New York Ukrainians Mark Independence Anniversary

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Rada, proclaimed Ukraine an independent and sovereign state. To mark the 49th anniversary of this event, the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York, a branch of UCCA, held a solemn commemorative observance in the Fashion Institute here last Sunday.

On stage, the representatives of the various Ukrainian organizations from the metropolitan area presented flags, as the program opened with

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IN THE SENATE

'Grant Freedom and Self-Determination!'

PRAYER OFFERED BY THE VERY REV. CONSTANTINE BERDAR, RECTOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON MONDAY JANUARY 23, 1966.

With the Psalmist we pray: "Behold, the Lord who has reigned from eternity, has established his throne for judgement. It is he who governs the world with justice, judges the people with equity. The Lord is a stronghold for the oppressed, a stronghold in time of trouble. Let those who cherish your name trust in you, for you do not abandon those who care for you, O Lord." (Ps. 9,8—11).

Indeed, O Lord, we too raise up our voices on this day when we commemorate the 49th anniversary of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence and turn to you as the "stronghold for the oppressed" as He "Who governs the world with justice."

We pray Thee, grant to this nation and its people, who were the first to become a captive nation, freedom and self-determination; grant that Ukraine and all other Captive Nations may take their rightful and lawful places in the community of nations.

"You do not abandon those who care for you, O Lord," abandon not our country and the ideals for which it stands.

Come to the aid of our beloved government, illumine with Thy wisdom, knowledge and justice the members of the Senate of the United States of America, and of all the branches of government.

We call upon Thee: "Arise, O Lord God, lift up your hand! Forget not the afflicted!" (Ps. 10,12)

In confidence we proclaim: "The Lord will given his people victory, the Lord will bless his people with peace." (Ps. 29,11). Amen.

IN THE HOUSE

'Shorten Our Nation's Golgotha!'

PRAYER OFFERED ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1967, BY THE VERY REV. T. O. FOROSTY, PASTOR OF THE HOLY ASCENSION UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN PASSAIC, N. J.

Eternal God!

Having lifted our hearts to heaven, in great humbleness do we stand before Thy Majesty, and offer to Thee a son's gratitude for Thy boundless grace and generosity, which Thou hast bestowed upon these our great and powerful United States of America.

Almighty God! Thou knowest Thyself that the power of our nation is possible only through freedom, for which we are most joyous and which we prize dearly. We humbly beseech Thee to protect our President, his Cabinet, all the Armed Forces, and all Statesmen here gathered. Fortify them with courage and knowledge, that they may never wander away from the path of truth, but that they may bravely defend the cause of freedom of all the enslaved nations of the world, and that they would not rest till this long awaited freedom triumphs, and that all peoples of this God gven earth rejoice in their liberty!

Heavenly Father! It is known only to Thee why so many nations still await this blessed freedom, and among them the Ukrainian nation which already is suffering under the terrible yoke of Communist slavery for almost half a century, the Independent Ukrainian National Republic having been ruthlessly destroyed by the inhumanity of Bolshevik Moscow.

Ever Benevolent Lord! Today our poor and ravaged Ukraine, which once was flowing with milk and honey, the breadbasket of Europe, is in ruins, ransacked and enslaved. Her sons and daughters have been murdered, or are suffering in the slave labor camps in Siberia or elsewhere. Our Church Hierarchy was executed with tens of thousands of priests, as well as millions of our faithful, and for this only, our Great God, that they wished to praise Thee freely, and to kneel only before Thee!

Our Eternal and Merciful God! We Ukrainians who live today in the freedom of America, longingly pray in our churches:

"...men are enslaved, a nation in ruins,
and even to pray our foes us forbid..."

Ever Merciful God! We truly believe that if the freedom of the Ukrainian National Republic which was proclaimed 49 years ago, had been secured, then today there would be no problem in Eastern Europe and the world would not stand under the threat of communism because a Free Ukraine would be on guard to protect the freedom of her neighbors, and in the world there would reign peace.

Our Heavenly King! Thou hast proclaimed through Thy prophets who wrote for us, who called us, and who reminded us of Thy teaching to love one's country. And of this we are instructed through Thy commandments, we the citizens of this great and freedom-loving American nation. We pray Thee and ask Thee for our Ukrainian nation, for our dearest Ukraine, from which we are descended, that Thou in Thy goodness and mercy, shorten this Golgotha of our people, and that the star of Bethlehem would announce to us our long awaited liberty, and that the peace which the angels in heavens proclaimed at Thy Nativity should reign in the whole world, and that all nations of the world, and among them the Ukrainian nation, should rejoice in Thy peace and freedom.

We put our trust in Thee, we bow before Thee, and we glorify Thee forever and ever. Amen.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES DATE, ISSUES MANIFESTO

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, first such gathering ever to be held, will convene in New York's Hilton Hotel, November 16-19, 1967, it was announced here last week following a two-day session of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference.

The announcement was contained in a special manifesto setting the date of the Congress and the purposes for which it is being convened.

Long in Planning

The Pan-American Ukrainian Conference is a representative body of Ukrainians living in the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It has taken initiative in convening the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, a gathering that has long been in planning.

The Conference created a special Ad-Hoc Committee and charged it with making final arrangements for the Congress. The Ad-Hoc Committee is working through its two commissions, Organizing and Program, the first based in New York, the latter in Winnipeg, Canada.

The Commissions have been working separatealy on various phases of the Congress, though meeting frequently to review progress and decide jointly on the most important aspects of the planned gathering.

Until this session of the Pan-American Conference, there were still some doubts as to whether the Congress could be held as scheduled. Also, the choice of the site had not yet been finally determined until the last session of the Conference. This was perhaps the only controversial question on the conference's agenda.

Confirm Site Choice

The manifesto, however, confirms the selection of New York City, the headquarters of the United Nations Organization, as the site of the Congress.

Taking part in the meeting were the following: Msgr. Vasyl Kushnir, president of the Conference who also heads the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, John Syrnyk, Ivan Evanchuk, Nicholas Plaviuk and Dr. J.S. Kalba, all from Canada and comprising the Program Commission, chaired by Rev. Kushnir; members of the Organizing Commission headed by Joseph Lesawyer who is also Vice-President of the Conference and Executive Vice-President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Mrs. Helen Lotocka, Dr. Walter Gallan, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Ignatius M. Billinsky, Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Anthony Dragan, all from the United States; Volodymyr Mychajliw, representing Ukrainians in Brazil, and Prof. Victor Prychodko, representing Ukrainians in Venezuela. In addition, Mr. Ivan Bazarko, chief administrator of the UCCA, took part in the conference.

The discussions first centered on the progress of the working Commissions in preparing resolutions, programs, declarations, appeals and statements. The draft projects will be eventually submitted for approval by the participants of the World Congress and translated into English, French, German and Spanish. All proceedings of the Congress will be conducted in Ukrainian.

In setting forth the purposes of the Congress the manifesto states that it is being convened to "manifest the Ukrainian people's will to continue the struggle for liberation and the re-establishment of a free, sovereign and united Ukrainian state"; to "demonstarte the solidarity of the Ukrainian community in the free world with the Ukrainian nation's struggle for freedom and its readiness to assist the latter with all means at its disposal;" to unite all Ukrainians in the free world and establish closer ties of cooperation; and to chart a course of progress and diversified development of all spheres of Ukrainian organized life in the free world.

The convocation of the Congress coincides almost to the day with the 50th anniversary since the proclamation of the Third Universal by the Ukrainian Central Rada, establishing an independent Ukrainian National Republic.

Appropriately, the manifesto was issued on the eve of January 22nd, the day when all Ukrainians in the free world observed the 49th anniversary since the proclamation of Ukrainian independence.

The Congress is expected to hear three keynote addresses, according to the meeting's communique. The names of the speakers have not yet been disclosed, but there will be one each from Europe, Canada and the United States.

Other Assemblages

A great deal of attention was given to the announced congresses of educational, scientific, professional, youth and other organizations scheduled to be held simultaneously within the framework of the World Congress. It was decided that such sessions should be convened prior to the opening of the World Congress proceedings, but not simultaneously. They can be held within the frame-of the Congress providing they adopt its platform.

A number of high-ranking representatives of Ukrainian organizations sat on some parts of the Conference's meetings. Included among them were: Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk, president of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Ivan Wynnyk, president of Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, George Ferencevych, national Plast commander, Eugene Hanowsky, SUMA president, and others.

SWYRYDENKO OPENS EXHIBIT IN NYC

NEW YORK.—Walter Swyrydenko, a young Ukrainian artist from Ohio, is staging his first one-man show in New York beginning Wednesday, February 1.

Swyrydenko, who qualifies his painting as figurative expressionism, had previously exhibited his works at the Butler Museum, the American Water Color Society, the National Academy of Design, the Akron Art Institute and other Midwest Galleries.

His works will be shown at the Ahda Artzt Gallery, 142 West 57th Street in New York. The exhibit is scheduled to run through February 13. The artist will be present for the opening.

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Editorials

Kruty: Last Measure of Devotion

The Battle of Kruty, one of the most heroic and inspiring in the modern history of Ukraine, is observed each year by Ukrainians, particularly young students, in many countries of the free world.

One week to a day after the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence by the Central Rada in Kiev, a small detachment of approximately 600 youths engaged a much superior force of some 4,000 Bolshevik regulars in a battle near the little town of Kruty, a railroad station in the Chernihiv area on the all-important Moscow-Kiev line.

With the government of Ukraine trying desperately to hold off as long as possible Muraviev's overwhelming force moving on the nation's capital, the young men, some in their teens, of the First Officer Candidates School and untrained Auxiliary Student Battalion, commanded by Captain Omelchenko, met the enemy at Kruty in a heroic stand, which although tragic in its aftermath, went down in history as an inspiring act of courage and devotion.

The handful of heroes was virtually wiped out by Muraviev's raging hordes. Some 300 young men sacrificed their lives on the altar of freedom just won.

History, in its terse account, states that the Ukrainian youth's stand at Kruty delayed the eventual occupation of Kiev long enough for the Central Rada to conclude the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

But what history cannot convey in its rightly caustic phraseology is the inspiration and deep reverance that have nourished generations of Ukrainian youth since the fatuous battle forty-nine years ago.

The memory of Kruty stands out even more clearly today in shining contrast to the placard-carrying, draft-card burning "peaceniks" while the country's best sons are dying in the marshy jungles of far-off Viet Nam.

Since the ancient Thermopylae, history has known many battles of Kruty — in Ukraine, in Asia, in Africa, in Europe. In modern times, even the face of the enemy has not changed.

At Kruty, as many times after, young men gave the last measure of their devotion to the country, so that we may live better. They deserve our eternal gratitude.

World Congress Set For November

The manifesto of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, meeting in New York the weekend of January 20th, makes it official: the World Congress of Free Ukrainians will be held as scheduled in November of this year.

In its affirmation of the decision made earlier by the Ad Hoc Committee, created for the sole purpose of laying the groundwork for the Congress, the Conference has voiced confidence in both the progress made so far and the feasability of the arrangements yet to be made.

These are many. The draft projects of all documents, some ready, some yet in preparation, the basis of representation, the writing of resolutions that will reflect the attitudes and the thinking of our community in the free world, the participation of non-Ukrainian representatives who are in sympathy and accord with the basic aspirations of the Ukrainian people, and many other problems connected with the assemblage of such magnitude have yet to be worked out.

Add to this the financial resources that have to be raised in the near future and we have a situation where every Ukrainian, every organization, every center of activity will have to exert a maximum effort to assure the Congress's success.

The project is vast, but so is its meaning for the Ukrainian people everywhere. The Pan-American Conference's manifesto expresses it best when it states that "the will and desire of the Ukrainian people to be masters in their own, free and sovereign land remains unshaken."

At long last, the Ukrainian people will have an opportunity to manifest their unity, to voice the enslaved nation's desire to be free of Moscow's domination, to show to the world that it is the Kremlin which threatens the world peace, and to assure their kinsmen in the native land that the community of Ukrainians in the free world stands united in its determination to see a free and independent Ukraine once again.

There is much that remains to be done. Let us all see to it that it is done. The objective is worth our all-out effort.

THE CHINA PUZZLE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There seems to be only one thing certain — that Communist China is in some sort of turmoil. None of the surviving old China hands who have been voluble over the course of Chinese politics in the twentieth century have any consistent explanation of the rumors, nor do the modern Pekingologists or analysts in Hong Kong and the Western capitals have anything to say that does not add confusion to chaos.

It is very unlikely that the specialists in Moscow who are fully imbued with the spirit of Communism have anything clear to add, although they seem to be interpreting the reports according to their own standards and with their own slanted mentality.

Mao Accuses

Apparently the 73-year-old Mao Tse-tung who was the successful leader of the Chinese Communist Revolution and who laid down of his own accord the active control some years ago seems to have suddenly returned to the fray, charging that the men to whom he had entrusted power have misinterpreted his view of Communism and that it is his duty before he dies to restore it to the true path which he has appointed for China. With that in mind, he has chosen new associates, made his wife First Deputy of the Red Guard movement which was at first composed of young teenage students and is intent on driving out of public life and perhaps out of existence those very men on whom he had formerly relied.

It is not clear what success he is having at the present time or what that will mean to the rest of the Communist or the non-Communist world, for no one is able yet to have a clear picture of the individuals attacked and purged and the positions which they had taken or were accused of having taken.

The basic fact as it was in the Stalinist purges of the twenties and the thirties of the Old Bolsheviks and many of the army leaders is that the world has very little comprehension of the methods that are invoked in high Communist circles to determine a policy or to provide for a succession.

After the death of Lenin, Stalin seized power and by a series of still little understood maneuvers, he forced Trotsky into exile and death. Later, after the introduction of collectivization, he isolated Bukharin and Zinovyev and liquidated both along with millions of his suspected enemies. When he died (perhaps naturally) the leading figures speedily eliminated Beria and the reign of Khrushchev began.

Then suddenly and apparently at an unexpected moment the politburean turned on Khrushchev, and when the meetings were over, Khrushchev had become a non-person, though he has not been liquidated physically. Now we have Brezhnev and Kosygin in power. The anti-Chinese pose which Khrushchev had assumed was at first softpedalled by the new rulers, but it has since been developed far beyond anything that Khrushchev had called for.

Senior in Hierarchy

We can see the reason for Mao's opposition. He admitted grudgingly that Stalin was his senior in the hierarchy of Communism, but with Stalin's death he expected to be recognized over Khrushchev, and there was a revival of the theory of two world control centers, Moscow and Peking. Whether there has been any successful tampering by Moscow with the cadres of China, we cannot decide in the long list of charges and countercharges issued by the two capitals, nor can we tell which one is the more zealously supporting Hanoi in its refusal to discuss any questions with the United States or South Viet Nam. Yet we cannot avoid the suspicion that part of the mystery in the present proceedings lies in this interplay of Communist demands for world unity and submission by both sides.

Neither can we fully understand the role of the other leading actors, the present Defense Minister Lin-Piao described as Mao's closest comrade, who has not appeared in public for a couple of months or the President of China, Liu Shao-chi, who was treated for years as a prominent Communist but is now an opponent of the ideas of Mao and is overwhelmed with scorn, or many of the previously prominent Communists who have recently been removed from their high positions and replaced by relatively obscure men and apparently denounced broadly for their heresies. This is all too reminiscent of the Moscow of the thirties, although it is carried on by Chinese methods and not by those of the Great Russians.

Parallel to Stalin

The ideas of Mao are being preached as the all-important utterances of a great man exactly as all of Stalin's ideas were those of a genius so long as he lived and any one who questioned him was automatically 'an enemy of the people.' Workers on railroads and in factories attribute their ability to do good work to their study of Mao's writings and his opposition to "economism," any relaxation of the austere standards which he imposed on the Great March before he had achieved power.

He apparently is trying to claim China's work with atomic energy as due to a right study of his ideas and he is expecting the Chinese technicians to live under the same conditions as he did himself during his rise to power and to continue his conception of the avoidance of all personal life and conveniences as proof of a sincere devotion to Maoism. Apparently his opponents are less austere or they are made to appear so to bring them more in contact with the peasant masses who have long been accustomed to austerity.

His theories also menace the Soviet possessions in Asia, and in those lands which have been added to the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union within the last century exactly as Mao has succeeded in asserting his control over Tibet. He can still lay claim to other large areas in Eastern and Southern Asia, particularly Mongolia, into which Chinese troops have penetrated for longer or shorter periods during past centuries.

Which part of his extensive program he wishes to carry out first is still unclear, although it is very obvious that in all this he is endangering what little support he has found in Moscow during the past years. But as we have said and as seems to be the general consensus, we do not have a clear picture of the forces that Mao and his opponents control sufficiently to win a decisive victory for one side or the other.

This is a complicating factor in all discussions of the present situation. But while that is as fluid as it is, it is no time for the United States or the West to jump to the conclusion that Moscow is any more friendly to the forces of freedom than it was in the years of the cold war or in the time of Stalin.

The world paid well for its confidence in Uncle Joe and it will only repeat the cost if it loses sight of its stand and duty to fight for human freedom and human rights.

Senator Brooke Voices Support of Captive Nations

BOSTON, Mass. — Senator Edward W. Brooke, the newly installed Republican Senator from Massachusetts, has again reiterated his support for captive nations.

In a recent letter to the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Senator Brooke wrote: "I was pleased and proud to endorse the right of freedom and self-determination for the captive nations under Communist rule. And I hope that I may be able to work for the establishment of freedom throughout the entire world."

Congratulated by Boston UCCA

Sen. Brooke's letter was in response to congratulations extended to him on behalf of the Boston UCCA on his election to the United States Senate last November. The letter also informed him about the work of the UCCA and offered cooperation and assistance on problems concerning the captive nations under Russian Communist rule.

The 45-year old Brooke was elected by a plurality of four 430,000 votes to the United States Senate, after serving four years as Massachusetts Attorney General. He is the first Negro to be elected to the United States Senate since Reconstruction days.

Born in Washington, D.C., Sen. Brooke graduated from Howard University in 1940 and received his law degree from Boston University in 1949, where he was also the editor of the "Boston University Law Review." He was appointed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission in 1961 and was elected Attorney General in 1962.

He is a WW II veteran and holds the rank of captain. In 1966, he wrote a book, "The Challenge of Change: Crisis in our Two-Party System."

Senator Brooke was elected to the Senate seat vacated by Leverett Saltonstall, who retired after 54 years of service.

Close Contacts

The Boston Chapter of the UCCA maintains close contact with both Massachusetts Senators and twelve Congressmen, keeping them informed on matters concerning Ukraine and all captive nations under Communist domination.

Orest Szczudluk is in charge of Public Relations for the Boston Chapter of UCCA.

Senator Yuzyk to Speak At Buffalo University

BUFFALO, N.Y.—In commemoration of the Battle of Kruty, the Ukrainian American Student Association here invites annually a prominent speaker to give an address on current Ukrainian topics.

This year, Senator Yuzyk, former Professor of History and Slavic Studies at University of Manitoba, author of numerous books on Ukrainians, will trace the development and progress of ethnic groups in relation to the American "melting pot" vs. the Canadian "mosaic concept."

For purposes of illustration, the Senator will outline the impact of the half-million Ukrainians who settled in Canada some 75 years ago. The Ukrainians have left a definite imprint on every aspect of Canadian life — political, economic, social, cultural, educational and military.

The Buffalo students extend an invitation to the public to attend the address to be given by the Senator on "The Role of Ethnic Groups in Canadian and American Life," Monday, January 30, 1967 at 7:00 p.m., Norton Conference Theater at State University of New York at Buffalo.

UNA BRANCH 119 REJOINS BOWLING LEAGUE

CAMPBELL, Ohio. — The Ukrainian National Association Branch 119, Campbell, Ohio, has rejoined the Bowling League for the second consecutive year, at the Bowladrome Lanes.

The members who comprise the team are Mrs. Ann Soroka, president, and Mrs. Olga Mamrich, secretary and treasurer of this branch, Mrs. Helen Varsho, Mrs. Pauline Nachim and Miss Mary Ann Mamrich. Wishing to have another team and let it grow.

At the end of the first half of the season they were in 4th place. There are eight teams in the league.

Prof. Mykola H. Haydak–Leading Ukrainian Apiculturist, Scholar

(COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL)

About mid-1966, a letter was sent to a select group of friends and acquaintances of Dr. Mykola H. Haydak, professor of the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife, University of Minnesota. The letter, written by Claire Floyd, told about the approaching retirement of Dr. Haydak, and invited friends to write a personal letter to be bound and presented to Dr. Haydak at a festive occasion in his honor. The letter had this to say in part:

"You are aware, Minnesota for many years has been a leading State in honey production. Minnesota honey is marketed all over the world — Europe, Asia, Japan — wherever foreign trade policies allow.

Fine Program of Research

"Our enviable position in this field is due in part to a fine program of research in production management, carried on by the University of Minnesota Bee Culture Division. This research for several years has led the way to a better understanding of how to produce larger colonies that gather honey more efficiently and economically.

"For 20 years the direction of this program has been in the hands of Dr. M.H. Haydak. Dr. Haydak, a former immigrant from Europe, reads five languages, and is thoroughly conversant with most of the work in his field being conducted all over the world."

Mykola H. Haydak was born in May of 1898 in Ukraine. He studied at the University of Kiev, and attended the Ukrainian University at Prague and the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy at Podebrady, Czechoslovakia. He graduated with distinction from the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the Polytechnic Institute with the degree—Ingeneur of Agronomy. For 2 1/2 years he worked at the State Bee Culture Institute of Czechoslovakia as a scientific aide, and was temporarily in change of the apiculture field station there.

Arriving in the United States in June of 1930, Haydak entered the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin, working under Professor H. F. Wilson and Dr. H. Steenbock on problems of bee nutrition. He received his doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1933. In July of the same year, he joined the Department of Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife at the University of Minnesota doing research work and teaching.

Worked in Many Fields

Dr. Haydak's research has been in many fields — problems of bee biology e. g. division of labor, life of bees in winter and behavior — physiology e. g. changes in the composition of the bee body as influenced by nutrition, the value of various foods for bees, royal jelly and its influence upon bee development, and caste determination and aging of bees — the nutrition of wax moth larvae — the history of Ukrainian beekeeping.

Dr. Haydak was a volunteer in World War I starting as a private. He was honorably discharged from the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic as a 2d Lieutenant in field artillery. He has been a citizen of the United States since 1936.

Member of Scholarly Bodies

Dr. Haydak is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, "Sigma Xi Scientific Society, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., Gamma Sigma Delta honorary society of agriculture, and the American Association of University Professors.

He has a reading knowledge of English, French, German, Ukrainian, Russian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Spanish and Italian languages, and he can speak five of them.

Up to the present, Dr. Haydak has published over 200 professional (scientific and popular) papers in apiculture and related fields. He contributed a chapter entitled "Activities of Honey Bees" for the 1963 edition of "The Hive and the Honey Bee." He also contributed a chapter on "La Nutrition des Larvae" for "Le Traite de Biologie se l'Abeille," being published in France, and a chapter on "Biological Properties of Honey" for the book on honey to be published by the Bee Research Association, London.

Invited to Australia

Recently, Dr. Haydak was invited to go to Australia to study their problems of bee nutrition and, while there, he set up a research program to determine the cause of nutritional deficiency in their honey-bee industry. He also attended the XX International Beekeeping Congress in Bucharest, Rumania, where he presented an invitational paper on bee nutrition. While in Europe, he visited the bee experimental stations in England, Germany, Czechoslavakia, Rumania, Switzerland and France.

On the occasion of Dr. Haydak's retirement from active duty at the University of Minnesota, he was honored at a farewell banquet with Claire Floyd as master of ceremonies. Former and present pupils, faculty members and friends were present to wish him a happy, long, and well-deserved retirement.

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

OUR GOAL – A FREE UKRAINE

(ADDRESS DELIVERED BY JOSEPH LESAWYER, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UCCA AT THE UKRAINIAN DAY CONCERT, IN NEW BRITAIN, CONN., SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1967).

My friends we are assembled here today to pay tribute to a great event in man's long and arduous struggle for freedom with dignity and justice. Forty-nine years ago, in the closing days of World War I, on January 22, 1918, our kinsmen in Ukraine proclaimed themselves free and independent and Ukraine again became a sovereign nation.

Though it may surprise many people, even some who consider themselves well informed, this was not the first time in history that Ukraine was a free country. Our forefathers had lived and governed themselves as freemen in the proud Kozak era of the 17th and 18th centuries. Prior to that the cultured and mighty state of Kievan Rus dominated Eastern Europe from the 9th to the 15th centuries. These were the golden years in Ukrainian history.

Modern Ukraine, the nation established by the free will of its people on Jan. 22, 1918, by comparison was short-lived. Through subterfuge based on patently false promises of bread, peace, and land, the Russian Bolsheviks who came upon the scene after the Ukrainian Revolution had reached its goal, succeeded, after nearly three years of war, to militarily overcome the smaller but more capable armed forces of the Ukrainian National Republic. The Communists gradually consolidated their control and subsequently Moscow annexed the greater part of ethnic Ukraine into the Soviet Union.

So it happens that instead of our January 22nd being celebrated with gaiety and happiness, they are commemorated with solemnity and sadness.

The questions then come to mind—do these commemorations serve a useful purpose? Do they in any manner or form help the Ukrainian people? I think the answer to both questions is an emphatic — yes.

Programs similar to the one we have here this afternoon are being held throughout the free world wherever Ukrainians live and they do serve as a reminder that over 45,000,000 people occupying a land area larger than France, are living under a political and economic totalitarian system that is equivalent to slavery. Too often people are confused by Ukraine's membership in the United Nations and think of it as they regard other members in the U.N. But in the UN, Ukraine is an out and out puppet. Ukraine on paper ostensibly is an autonomous Soviet Republic in the USSR with the right to conduct all its internal affairs and the right to secede. Actually it is a militarily occupied colony of Red Moscow. The mass of Ukrainian people are openly regarded as second class citizens and are continually degraded and systematically exploited in the interest of building a powerful Communist imperialistic state based on Russian Bolshevik ideals, language, and tradition. Ruthless ethnic discrimination which was practiced in its cruelest form by the White Czars has been further refined by the Red Czars.

Absolute control of the press, publications, radio, television, theater and education makes it a simple matter to downplay Ukrainian development—not killed entirely because this would evoke concentrated resentment — just manipulated and subdued gradually to discourage and frustrate those who desire to prolong their Kozak heritage. Complete supervision of employment, wages, and job advancement, force the population to follow the strict party line or suffer the consequences. This may not be the serfdom of Czarist days but it adds up to almost the same thing.

Yes these annual commemorative programs are most essential because they are informative and educational and they underscore the problem on high levels. We in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America are particularly pleased with the scores of proclamations that are issued by Governors and Mayors in the many states and cities of the United States. These proclamations dramatically spotlight the need for their issuance and they include a plea on behalf of the people of Ukraine. We are grateful to your Mayor for declaring Ukrainian Independence Day in New Britain. Last Wednesday I was priviliged to witness your distinguished Governor, the Honorable John Dempsey sign a proclamation calling upon the people of Connecticut to celebrate this day as Ukrainian Independence Day. This morning the blue and yellow flag of the Ukrainian National Republic was hoisted to the top of the flagpole in Hartford at your State Capitol. Governor Dempsey, in an exceptionally warm speech to the Ukrainian delegation that visited him, extolled the persistent efforts of Americans of Ukrainian descent in carrying on and popularizing the struggle for a free Ukraine. He was proud, he said, to cooperate with Ukrainians and that as long as he was Governor, the Ukrainian flag would fly over the Connecticut State Capitol building on January 22nd. His final words were—"you and your efforts represent true brotherhood; keep up the fight for justice and freedom; do not permit it to die."

Tomorrow, January 23rd, the United States Senate session will be opened with a prayer by a Ukrainian Catholic priest. On Wednesday, January 25, the House of Representatives session will be opened with a prayer by a Ukrainian Orthodox priest. Both of these prayers will beseech the Almighty to bless our leaders, to preserve our freedoms, and help Ukraine regain her freedom.

Surely these prayers will not fall entirely on deaf ears. And most surely the echoes in the halls of the United States and the House of Representative will be heard even behind the Iron Curtain by our kinsmen. Surely the proclamations signed by the Governors and Mayors will somehow and in some form eventually find their way to Kiev, Lviv, Poltava, and the thousands of cities and villages in Ukraine and will not only startle the yearning eyes of our brethren but will also speed up their heartbeats with thankful appreciation.

As we all know, this is the era of human rights, self determination, and national freedom. These issues dominate our press, radio, television, and forums. Scores of new nations have been established in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world since World War II. The battle for individual rights, with many spectacular successes, has been almost universal. The one big exception is Eastern and Central Europe. There the trend is in reverse. Nations with proud historic pasts have become satellites. Others, such as the Baltic nations, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, have been wiped off the map by the big brother in Moscow.

In the Soviet Union itself, despite the flowery language of cooperation, equality, justice, freedom of education, and democracy, the rigid system of Russian Communist priority engulfs all.

The Soviet Republics and all the non-Russian peoples must pay homage to the dictators in the Kremlin. Non-Russian activity is looked upon as a possible threat to the power of the ruling clique. Students, educators, professionals, as well as the rank and file workers in the kolhosps and the factories, must adhere to an unexpressed but well-understood code of conduct of subservience to the Russian Communist party, if they are to avoid arrest and imprisonment.

The great mass of Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Byelorussians, and citizens

(Continued on Page 3)

Governor Dempsey Receives Shevchenko Freedom Award

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor John N. Dempsey was presented the Shevchenko Freedom Award of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in the executive chambers of the Capitol by a Ukrainian delegation headed by Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of the Congress Committee.

In making the presentation of the award Wednesday, January 18, Mr. Lesawyer thanked Governor Dempsey for his untiring efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian people and the people of other captive nations struggling to attain freedom from Communist domination.

Governor Dempsey joined other prominent American leaders that have received the Shevchenko Freedom Award, including President Harry S. Truman, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Senator Thomas J. Dodd.

The inscription reads: "Ukrainian Congress Committee of America meeting in the 9th Triennial Convention at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, October 7-9, 1966, has the honor to present the Shevchenko Freedom Award to the Honorable John N. Dempsey, Governor of Connecticut, for the distinguished service and dedication to the liberation of Ukraine, other non-Russian nations in the USSR and all captive nations with primary interest in the security of the United States of America and all free peoples, and eventually victory over Sino-Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism. In the living spirit of Shevchenko, for truth, justice, independence and freedom."

Governor Dempsey thanked the delegation for the award and said he was happy to once again designate January 22, 1967 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Connecticut and have the flag of free Ukraine fly over the State Capitol.

The entire proceedings were filmed by a local television station and shown later on channel 3 in Hartford.

The delegation, in addition to Mr. Lesawyer, included the following: Very Rev. Stephen Balandiuk, Dean of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Very Rev. Fedir Kovalenko, Pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Edward W. Siry, member of the State legislature from New Britain, Russell Huk, president of the state UCCA, Alexander Pryshlak, president of the Hartford UCCA branch, John Seleman, the branch's vice-president, Roman Romanyshyn and Michael Shewczuk, executive committee members, Miss Vera Szendiuch, Ukrainian Plast Organization, Miss Maria Kowal, SUMA.

Girls in national costume add a souvenir after ceremony.

'Known for Love of Liberty'

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, OF NEWARK, N. J.

WHEREAS: 49 years ago an Independent Ukrainian Republic was established; and

WHEREAS: the freedom and independence then obtained by the Ukrainian people has long since been lost beyond the Iron Curtain; and

WHEREAS: the Ukrainian people known through the ages for their love of liberty, still strive to retain their freedom and autonomous place among the nations to which they are entitled; and

WHEREAS: we Americans have a warm and natural understanding of the hopes of freedom-loving and freedom-seeking peoples; and

WHEREAS: it is fitting that we direct the attention of our American people to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and to the importance of these aspirations in the efforts of all free people to establish a lasting peace;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, Mayor of the City of Newark, New Jersey, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 22, 1967 as

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

and do urge all of the citizens of Newark to cooperate with their fellow-Americans of Ukrainian extraction in the celebration of this day.

Hugh J. Addonizio
Mayor

Newark Observance . . .

(Concluded from Page 1)

invaders shortly after Ukraine's open declaration of independence. He voiced admiration for the Ukrainian people whose spirit of freedom and resistance to the alien regime now occupying Ukraine is "continually demonstrated in spite of terror and persecution."

Sees Dawn of Freedom

Mr. Minish said he was hopeful that time is near when a new dawn of freedom will descend upon Ukraine and her people will once again take their rightful place in the free community of nations."

Mayor Harry Stevenson of Irvington, who earlier in the week issued a formal proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day, was greeted warmly by the audience as he rose to speak. He said that he was proud to take part in the observance which stands out significantly in the history of the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Stevenson also paid tribute to the Ukrainian people for their perseverance and dedication, and hailed their contribution to the American cultural life. "I am proud to have such fine people in our community," concluded the Mayor.

Expression of People's Will

The main address in Ukrainian was deleivered by O. Danchuk, who stressed the importance of the January 22nd proclamation 49 years ago both as an act of vast political significance and as a manifestation of the Ukrainian people's will to live freely in their own land. He called for unity and a greater effort "by all of us to help restore freedom and independence to the captive Ukraine."

Newark's Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio signed the "Ukrainian Independence Day" proclamation on Thursday, January 19. The Ukrainian blue-and-gold flag was displayed atop city hall flagpoles in Newark, Irvington and Maplewood.

New York Ukrainians . . .

(Concluded from p. 1)

the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

Mr. Roman Huhlevych, president of the committee, read parts of the Fourth Universal, which established an independent democratic Republic of the Ukrainian people, and the Act of January 22, 1919, which united all Ukrainian lands under one flag. Mr. Huhlevych stressed the need of deeper appreciation and understanding of the acts of January 22nd, as being legal proclamations by a legal government.

Mr. Walter Steck read two official announcements from the offices of the Governor of New York, Nelson A. Rockefeller, and New York City's Mayor, John V. Lindsay, respectively, designating January 22nd, as Ukrainian Independence Day.

The guest of honor at the concert was Msgr. John Balkunas, president of the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED). In a strong voice, he told the audience that united, all captive nations will divide Russia into parts.

"We must take the Russian bear and make it a meek lamb," said Msgr. Balkunas. He also stressed the need to influence and change American policy which caters to Moscow, and make the Americans see the necessity of extending freedom and independence to the captive non-Russian nations.

Dr. Ivan Docheff, president of American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, told the audience that Ukrainian people are not alone in their struggle, but are united in a common cause with all other opressed nations.

Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, UCCA Treasurer, delivered the main address. He recounted briefly the historical background of the Ukrainian struggle for freedom.

In many instances he quoted from the works of Taras Shevchenko, in which the poet visualized the rebirth of the Ukrainian nation. His prophesies came true, said Dr. Padoch, on January 22nd, 1918.

He told the listeners that the acts of January 22, have sent the Ukrainian people on a path from which there is no return. He encouraged Ukrainians to cultivate unity and strive for the noblest of all ideals, those of freedom and independence.

The second part of the concert featured soprano Charlotte Ordassi-Baranska, of the Metropolitan Opera, who sang two songs by V. Barvinskyj and A. Hnatyshyn. Young violinist R. Wenke performed two selections. The "Dumka" chorus, under the direction of Krushelnycky, sang "Oy u luzi" by S. Ludkevych. With soloist Ordassi-Baranska, the chorus executed a cantata by K. Stecenko. Piano accompanists were E. Kurylowych-Chapelska, and K. Chichka-Andrienko.

Mr. Huhlevych read the Manifesto of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference announcing the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to be held in New York City on November 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1967.

The spontaneous rendition of "Ne pora, ne pora," brought to a close the commemorative occasion, during which once again the Ukrainian people asserted their rights to liberty and national self-determination.

UNA Branch 19 in New York Elects Officers at Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Reports, discussion and election of officers made up the agenda of the annual meeting held here by the Dmytro Halychyn Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Association, Saturday, January 21.

Dr. Roman Holiat, secretary, in reporting on the activities of the Branch, said that during the year 1966, a total of $3.517.83 had been sent in dues to the UNA Main Office. This included $2.781.95 remitted to the adult department, $199.95 to the Juvenile department, and $536.05 for ADD insurance.

The secretary noted that Branch members contributed a total of $320 to the Cardinal Slipyj University Fund. The contributors were as follows: Stepan Sandovych and Volodymyr Lushchak, $25 each; O; Kramarchuk, $15; Roman Voytovych, Stefania Halychyn, Dr. Eugenia Karpinska, Roman Kifiak, Roman Kovaliv, Roman Olesnicki, Ivan Olensky, Julian and Stefania Osadca, Michael and Olha Shpon, $10 each; Ivan Halaway, Catherine Halychyn, Hilary Holiat, Petro Holiat, Petro Goy, Halia Mastykasz, Osyp Kuzmyn, Matthew J. Pope, Zenon Pyszuk, Petro Sawchyn, Wasyl Trubych, Dr. M. Wacyk and Mykola Zacuchny, $5 each. The secretary contributed $100 and attended the New York banquet in honor of the Cardinal.

It was further reported that the Branch, which has a total of 82 members, ranked high in last year's organizational drive. The secretary urged that the drive be continued so as to secure enough members for a convention delegate. Last year, the Branch merged with Branch 203 in electing a convention delegate.

Reviewing the Branch's progress in 1966 and outlining plans for the current year were the following officers: Roman Olesnicki, president, Petro Holiat, treasurer, and Dr. Wacyk, chairman of the auditing committee.

Election of officers gave the following results: R. Olesnicki, president, Julian Osadca, vice-president; R. Holiat, Secretary, Miss Mastykasz, asst. secretary, P. Holiat, treasurer. Dr. Wacyk heads the auditing committee.

Independence Observance in Detroit Attracts Large Turnout

DETROIT, Mich. — The local Ukrainian National Home was the site of a solemn observance Sunday, January 22, occasioned by the 49th anniversary of Ukrainian independence proclamation.

A throng estimated at nerely 900 saw a fine program of festivities sponsored jointly by the Metropolitan Detroit and Hamtramck branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Presentation of flags by local youth organizations and the rendition of the American national anthem by pianist Martha Tarnawska opened the program. Proclamations of Detroit and Hamtramck Mayors were read by Mrs. A Volker, after brief opening remarks of Mr. W. Tustaniwsky, president of the Hamtramck UCCA branch.

A number of messages from American public officials were read by Mrs. I. Zacharkiw. A set of resolutions protesting against persecution of cultural leaders in Soviet Ukraine were read by Mr. M. Kawka.

The main speaker in Ukrainian was Mr. Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky of New York.

The artistic part of the program featured Valentyna Bykowetz, soprano, recitation of the Fourth Universal by four girl-members of the Plast organization, another group recitation by members of the Ukrainian Youth Organization (SUMA) who presented L. Poltava's montage "Ukrainian Independence Day—January 22nd." J. S. Bach's concerto in D-Minor was played by A. Capp, A. Slusarczuk (violins) and O. Skrypakewycz (piano).

Concluding remarks were delivered by Mr. W. Kolodchyn, president of the Detroit UCCA branch, whereupon the audience rose to sing the Ukrainian national anthem.

Earlier in the week, a delegation of representatives of Ukrainian organizations called on Detroit's Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh who issued a proclamation designating Sunday January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day. Heading the delegation were Councilman Mary V. Beck and Mr. W. Kolodchyn.

The Ukrainian blue-and-gold banner was flown atop the city hall's ceremonial flagpole on Wednesday, January 18, and again on Sunday, January 22.

Detroit's Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh signs proclamation designating January 22nd as Ukrainian Independence Day. The Mayor is flanked by Councilman Mary V. Beck and Rev. P. Pashchak. Standing, left to right, are: John Korney, W. Kolodchyn, president of UCCA branch, Anastasia Volker, Motria Makar, Alexander Lucky and Denys Kwitkowsky.

OUR GOAL – A FREE UKRAINE

(Concluded from Page 2)

of the Baltic Countries incarcerated in the Siberian forced labor camps is ample evidence that a planned system of discrimination is actively practiced by the Soviet regime.

At this moment in Ukraine and for the past several months, we know from excerpts in the Soviet press and from tourists returning from Ukraine that an unusually harsh attack is being made on the writers and intellectuals in Ukraine and that a number of arrests have been made of the more prominent individuals. It appears that intense pressure is being applied on the population to forego any and all Ukrainian national and cultural writings and activities.

We, who are of Ukrainian descent, are deeply disturbed by these events. Our Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its affiliated branches, our national institutions and societies, and our churches who do so much to uphold equal rights in this country and who so enthusiastically support our international efforts to defend freedom in Western Europe, Korea, Viet Nam, and other areas in Southeast Asia are simultaneously pleading that our government show the same firmness against lawlessness, exploitation, and abuse of human rights in Eastern Europe.

We believe that the defense of the democratic way of life in the aforementioned areas should be matched by a growing determination to help all countries and peoples attain an equal status. We pray that the significance of programs such as we have here today will be universally recognized and that in the councils of the world leaders in Washington and in the United Nations voices will be heard in defence of the rights of Ukrainians in their native land.

We know that such world pressures coupled with the efforts of the Ukrainian patriots now risking all to bring about freedom will result once again in a sovereign and independent Ukraine.

Let us hope that that day will come about soon.

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

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk

Sitch Advances to State Finals in Cup Play

The Newark Ukrainian Sitch advanced to the New Jersey State finals in the Open Challenge Cup competition last Sunday by defeating the Kearny Scots, 4-2, at Williams Field in Elizabeth, N.J. Sitch will meet Paterson Roma, February 5, in the finals.

Alex Chayka was the big gun for the Ukrainians, scoring three goals. The single tally went to Peter Short.

Bit of a Scare

Sitch had a bit of a scare when the Scots broke through its defense at the fifth minute of play and scored a go-ahead goal. Jim Docherty took a pass from John Donegan and placed the ball in the net. The elation was a short one for the kiltie kickers as Sitch put on the pressure and evened matters when Chayka scored at 20 minutes of play.

Playing without Walter Czyzowych and star defensman Nick Pawlyshyn, Newark nevertheless was able to outplay the Scottish team. Short scored his goal at 25 minutes on a pass from Zenon Snylyk. At 30 minutes Chayka scored again and Lou Wilczak was credited with an assist. Chayka scored the last goal minutes before the half-time whistle on a neat set-up by Snylyk-Turner.

The Scots were playing a better game in the second half and managed to score another goal. Donegan dented the Ukrainian net at 33 minutes of the final stanza.

State Finals

The state finals in the Challenge Cup competition between Roma and Sitch are scheduled to be played at Wayne, New Jersey. Sitch officials, however, are trying to persuade the Cup Committee to change the site. They claim that they have always played the finals away and should be given the privilege of playing on home grounds at least once.

Sitch is making advances in the Schaefer Indoor Tournament being played at the Paterson Armory. They have, so far, won all three games with identical, 4-1, scores and are leading the tournament standings.

There are, however, two other clubs that have yet to be defeated, the Paterson Roma and New York's Greek-Americans. Both clubs have lost one point by virtue of tie games.

Big Game In L. A.

Soccer fans on the western coast will be treated today (Saturday) to some top soccer when Santos of Brazil will meet Argentina's River Plate in a friendly match at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

Kiev On Toq

Dynamo Kiev took the big honors this season by winning both the League and Cup. Dynamo will compete next year for the European Cup. Two years ago Kiev played in the European competition but was eliminated by Scotland's Celtic in two games.

These games stirred a lot of controversy when the Soviet government refused permission for Celtic to fly to the Soviet Union in a chartered plane. The Soviets insisted that Celtic fly in a Soviet plane. Celtic refused and the Soviet government finally gave in.

The Celtic squad had won the first match in Glasgow, 3-1, in a rough-and-tumble game and then, at Tiflis, Georgia, they tied 1-1.

"Astrodome" In Leningrad?

Soviet news agency Tass reported recently that the city of Leningrad is building the Soviet Union's first indoor sports stadium, with a field big enough for soccer.

The 25,000-seat stadium will be airconditioned, will have a synthetic fiber playing surface, a video-tape recorder for athletes to watch replays of their performance and a bar for spectators. The 406 by 288-foot playing area can be converted for handball, figure-skating, hockey, basketball, volleyball and other events, according to Tass.

The first American indoor stadium, the Astrodome, is capable of seating 46,000 for baseball, 53,000 for football, 66,000 for boxing and has parking facilities for 30,000 cars.

СТУДЕНТИ,
ЖІНКИ,
ПЕНСІОНЕРИ.

Вам напевно потрібно грошей, щоб доповнити свій бюджет. Ви могли б заробити понад $100.00 тижнево на цілоденній, або й частковій праці

ОРГАНІЗАТОРА ЧЛЕНІВ
Українського Народного Союзу

Ми навчимо Вас цієї праці і допоможемо Вам у ній. Зголошуйтесь листовно на адресу:

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ
Ukrainian National Association
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303
або телефоном на числа
435-8740 з Ню Джерзі — 227-5337 з Ню Йорку

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
ANNOUNCES

THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
of
$1,000, $600 and $400
TO BE AWARDED ANNUALLY

The scholarships are available to students of an accredited college or university in the United States and Canada. Awards will be made by U.N.A. Scholarship Committee to members of the Ukrainian National Association who apply on basis of scholastic record, course of study, and financial need. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31 of each year. For application forms, write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
81-83 Grand Street Jersey City, N.J. 07303

THE BASILIAN FATHERS OF THE AMERICAN PROVINCE
ANNOUNCE

A JUBILEE COMPETITION OF ESSAYS
on the
Life and Work of St. Josaphat
ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST CENTENNARY OF HIS CANONIZATION (1867-1967)

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED:
1. 7th and 8th Grade Students (300-500 words) -- $ 25.00
2. High School Students (800-1000 words) ------ 50.00
3. College Students (1200-1500 words) ---------- 100.00
(Essays may be written in Ukrainian or in English.)

The winning essays will be published in the Ukrainian newspapers. All manuscripts become the property of the Basilian Fathers. Your essay (typewritten if possible) should be sent NOT later than September 30, 1967 to this address:

Very Rev. NICHOLAS M. KOHUT, OSBM
PROVINCIAL SUPERIOR
22 East 7th Street New York, N.Y. 10003

UNA National Bowling Tournament April 18, 1967 in Rochester, N.Y.

ЗВІДОМЛЕННЯ ОБ'ЄДНАННЯ Б. ВОЯКІВ УКРАЇНЦІВ В АМЕРИЦІ

50-ліття державних зройних сил України

Головна Управа ОбВУА вважає своїм обов'язком повідомити своїх членів та все українське американ. громадянство, що в 1967 році припадає 50-ліття створення Державних Збройних Сил України. Маючи на увазі, що збройні сили держави є основою самостійного життя кожної нації, ОбВУА, яке об'єднує поверх 800 ще живих учасників визвольних змагань, рішило відзначити ці преважливі роковини спільно з Українським Конгресовим Комітетом Америки, з усіма комбатантськими та молодечими організаціями — з цілим українським американським громадянством таким способом:

1. З'їзд Українських Комбатантів.

Під час Загальних Зборів ОбВУА, які відбудуться у Філядельфії 3 і 4 червня 1967 р., відбудеться теж загальний з'їзд усіх бувших українських вояків зокрема ще живих члінів Української Армії з 1917-21 років, які переоують в ЗДА та Канаді, де нагородиться їх Пропам'ятною Відзнакою ОбВУА.

У зв'язку з цим Головна Управа ОбВУА просить усі українські організації в ЗДА та Канаді не влаштовувати в днях 3 і 4 червня 1967 р. ніяких важливих імпрез а своєю участю помогти українським ветеранам віддсвяткувати цю, таку велику, ювілейну подію українського народу.

Порядок святкувань буде поданий окремо. Просимо всіх ветеранів Української Армії та всіх майбутніх учасників Свята надсилати свої зголошення до участи на адресу:

United Ukrainian War
Veterans of America
1321 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

2. Віддавнича Комісія.

Для зібрання всіх історичних документів, зв'язаних з творенням українських державних збройних сил, Головна Управа ОбВУА покликала окрему видавничу Комісію з усіх наших військових істориків. Ця Комісія вибрала з-поміж себе редакційну Колегію для намічення і перегляду всіх історичних праць, зв'язаних з визвольними змаганнями 1917-1921 років. Голова Ред. Колегії — сотник Зенон Стефанів, заступники — ген. П. Самутин і ген. А. Валійський, секретар — дир. Е. Зибликевич, член — д-р С. Ріпецький.

Видавнича Комісія вже намітила програму праці і видань та просить усіх, хто має якийнебудь матеріял чи знимки з визвольних змагань 1917-1921 років наддіслати їх на вгорі подану адресу.

Управа ОбВУА дає запоруку, що всі надіслані матеріяли будуть повернені власникові з подякою.

Видавнича Комісія рішила звернутися до наших мистців малярства, щоб вони ввійшли до Видавничої Комісії та своїми мистецькими картинами представили визвольну боротьбу нашого народу.

3. Посвячення Дому Українських Ветеранів.

Дирекція ЗУАДК подає до відома Головній Управі ОбВУА та Суспільній Службі Комбатантів, що під час святкувань — 3 і 4 червня 1967 — відбудеться посвячення першого дому для старших віком українців в ЗДА, як Дому Українських Ветеранів.

Цей дім призначений в першу чергу для бувших членів Української Армії та для заслужених українських громадян, згідно з приписами Дирекції цього дому.

Подаючи це до відома українському громадянству, просимо всіх зацікавлених звертатись по інформації на вгорі подану адресу або прямо до канцелярії ЗУАДК на адресу:

United Ukrainian American Relief Comm., 5020 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

4. Громадський Комітет.

Для загального відзначення Ювілею створення Українських Збройних Сил покликано ддо життя Громадський Комітет, складений з представників усіх комбатантських організацій в ЗДА, української молоді та жіноцтва.

Завданням цього Комітету буде переведення святкувань у всіх наших громадах та зібрання фондів на намічений друк матеріялів, зв'язаних з 50-літтям творення Державних Збройних Сил України.

З нагоди Нового Року засилаємо усім Членам ОбВУА та цілому українському Суспільству побажання щасливого 1967 Нового Року.

ГОЛОВНА УПРАВА
ОбВУА

Філядельфія, Па.

МИСТЕЦЬКА ВИСТАВКА

21 січня в Домі Студії відкрито річну виставку праць філядельфійського відділу Об'єднання Мистців Українців в Америці.

Ще перед відкриттям виставки зійшлося стільки людей, що можна було почути розмови про потребу більшої виставкової залі.

Відкрив виставку голова відділу проф. Петро Мегик. Він казав, що вже минуло п'ятнадцять років з часу створення відділу ОМУА в Філядельфії, і скромна праця його сімнадцяти мистців добре відома громадянству.

Осередком творчого життя є Українська Мистецька Студія, заснована з ініціятиви голови ЗУАДК-у д-ра В. Галана ще 1952 року. У Студії працюють ще учителі члени відділу. Вони також виступають з доповідями та читають лекції на мистецькі теми нашим громадянам старшого покоління і молоді.

При намаганні стримуватись від самопохвал голова відділу проф. Мегик не міг не відзначити такий справді подивугідний факт, як видання журналу українського мистецького життя „Нотатки з мистецтва". Уже вийшло друком п'ять чисел, що є неабияким здобутком нашого еміграційного суспільства.

Далі голова зазначив, що кожен мистець має цілковиту свободу мистецького вислову, ніяких ідеологічних передумов до виставки їхніх праць не ставиться. Тому виставки бувають різнородні і часом деякі твори викликають гострі зауваження, глядачі їх не розуміють.

Цьогорічна виставка багата не лише кількістю експонатів, але й якістю. Експонували свої праці тринадцять мистців, малярі, різьбарі, скульптори. Миле, просто чарівне враження складають олійні картини маестра (за абеткою) Петра Андрусева — його „Княжичі", „На дворі гетьмана Розумовського", „Коломийка".

Петро Капшученко виставив вісім мініятюрних скульптур, які вражають своєю майстерністю. Усі вони одна від одної краща, хоч його „Сторож" з ліхтарем у руці ще йтиме поперед вас уже й поза виставковою залею, по вулиці міста.

Довго в глядачевій уяві стоятимуть твори Петра Мегика, особливо ж його мініятюрний „Будяк", що, здається, навіть пахне медом. Далеко не байдужими залишилися глядачі до праць Наталі Стефанів, до її „Дерев", „Берізки" тощо. Привертав до себе увагу кольоровий лінорит Романа Василишина - Гармаша „За владу на подвір'ї", як і олійна праця Артемія Кирелюка „Красвид".

Показали багатство своєї палітри наші модерністи різних напрямків: Степан Рожок, Роксоляна Лучаковська - Армстронг, Марко Зубар, Софія Лада - Зубар, Христина Зелінська.

Михайло Дмитренко дав рисунок вугіллям жіночої голови. Ця праця ще раз стверджує неабиякий його талант портретиста.

Хотілося б відзначити і невеликий розміром лінорит Василя Дорошенка „Кладка", або як зазначено в каталозі „Красвид". Річ його зроблена на доброму рівні й мила для ока.

Виставка триватиме до 12 лютого.

А. Б.

Нью Йорк, Н. Й.

ПЕРЕД ПРЕМ'ЄРОЮ БАЛЕТУ „ПОПЕЛЮШКА"

Балет, — це в нас ділянка, яка щойно виходить з пеленок. В поневоленій Україні виростають кадри дійсних балетних зірок. Тут треба з радістю підкреслити посилену працю тих нечисленних одиниць поза рідними землями, на новому місці поселення, які промощують шлях для українського балету.

До сильних індивідуальностей на полі хореографії й балету — належить Рома Прийма - Богачевська, яка вже в п'ятому році життя почала до співу і музики творити власні танкові еволюції. Бажання Роми Прийми йти по вибраній ще в дитинстві життєвій лінії, себто віддатись в цілості танковій кар'єрі, повністю сповнилися, завершуючись дипломами Віденського Танкового Відділу Музичної Академії. Рома Прийма не „спочиває на лаврах", але поглиблює свої танкові справності і освіту в таких геніїв американської хореографії, як Марта Грегем, поєднуючи їх із добутим у світової слави німецького хореографа і танцюриста Г. Кройцберґа знанням пізнавати й розуміти тайну підсвідомого людської душі.

Рецензії міжнародної преси відзначують у Роми Прийми широкий розмах хореографічної думки і фантазії, — високомистецький талант та незрівняну техніку, які порвають глядача. Її фантазія, почуття стилю й естетики, велике знання танкових засобів, шляхом опанування різнородних танкових технік дають їй змогу творити цікаві й вартісні, глибокі змістом танкові композиції. Рома Прийма працює, як педагог, танцюрист і хореограф. Як знаменитий педагог веде вже третій рік свою балетну школу, а її учениці виказують вже поважне опанування балетної техніки, що ми мали змогу ствердити на виступах.

Найважнішою прикметою балетної школи Роми Прийми — це радісний ентузіязм її учениць до балетного мистецтва. Кожна з її учениць перенята „партією", яку буде виконувати у балеті „Попелюшка", що її приготовляє балетниця Рома Прийма-Богачевська. А тих „партій" буде багато, коли зважимо, що балет охоплює на сцені 56 молоденьких танцюристок. Радість витискає сльози з очей, бо це наші діти, які в культурній атмосфері і гарному приміщенні та в умовах, які створила для них їх мисткиня Рома Прийма, розвивають свої таланти.

Слухаємо дуже гарної, незвичайно мелодійної настроєвої музики, яка так дуже добре й влучно змальовує ситуації балету. Музику вперше чуємо, бо композитор Ігор Соневицький скомпонував її для балету „Попелюшка". Відома всім казка „Попелюшка", але не було ні музики ні танків до неї.

Нам цікаво було, як відбувалася праця над створенням цього балету? Рома почала імпровізувати танки, а Ігор задивлений в її рухи, починав імпровізувати музику.

Чи Ви укладаєте танки наперед? — питаємо, чи робите собі певний „шкіц"? Ні! відповідає пані Рома, я мушу мати перед собою танцюристів, для яких укладаю танки, і тоді зразу приходять мені ідеї і танкові комбінації. Цей балет, продовжує пані Рома, є оригінальний, бо різним групам моїх учениць, а також індивідуально, я хотіла дати можливість не тільки виступити, але і проявити їхні прикмети. Я творила танки відповідно до їх здібностей, та до їх технічних спроможностей. На сцені публіка побачить всіх моїх дітей, і тих, які перший рік учаться, і тих, які почали ставити перші кроки три роки тому. На прем'єрі публіка вже сама дасть їм свою оцінку. Маю надію, продовжує пані Рома, що буде гарно, бо ми всі вкладаємо в нашу працю не тільки багато зусиль, але ще більше нашої душі".

— А як мається справа з костюмами для балетниць? — питаємо, хто їх проєктує і хто виконує?

Заклопотана, але з усміхом, каже пані Рома: „Мені легше уложити танок, з костюмами є все клопіт, бо костюм мусить бути доцільний і вигідний до танку. Я проєктую костюми, але велику поміч маю від матерів учениць, які шиють костюми. Неодна мама має дуже добрі помисли. Матері учениць не жалують ні труду ні часу, а журяться і радіють разом з нами, мають велике зрозуміння для такого мистецтва, як балет, чи хореографія, та докладають всіх своїх сил, щоб наша праця для їх дітей вийшла на славу не лише для них самих, але й для цілого нашого народу. Коли зважимо, що вшиття стодвадцятьох костюмів вимагає не лише праці та уваги але й великої посвяти, й зрозуміння, тоді треба в пошані склонити голови перед українськими матерями.

На закінчення ще кілька питань: — Оформлення сцени для балету? Пані Рома відповідає, що молодий і здібний архітект пан Гірняк вже подбає про все. Публіка мала змогу бачити його здібності й працю в казці „Летючий корабель".

Закінчуємо нашу розмову з пані Ромою „неделікатним" питанням про кошти балету. Заклопотана пані Рома відповіла, що це пов'язане з досить великими коштами, „але без них ніяко го діла не зробиться.".

Треба сподіватися, що наше громаянство масовою участю в прем'єрі „Попелюшки" належно оцінить ту велитенську працю нашого педагога - балетниці Роми Прийми - Богачевської над нашою молоддю, на яку покладаємо великі надії. Всі цікаві в неменшій мірі на оригінальну музику композитора Ігора Соневицького.

Роман Кришталський

Нью Гейвен, Конн.

ПОМИНКИ В РОКОВИНИ СМЕРТИ ПОК. ВАСИЛЯ ШМАТИ

18 грудня 1966 року відбулися поминки в десяту річницю смерти бл. п. Василя Шмати. Відзначення започатковано Богослужбою, а опісля Панахидою. О 1-ій год. по пол. всі ті, котрі співпрацювали з Покійним з родиною були запрошені на обід. Перед обідом о. прелат Стах провів молитву. Дальше д-р Снігурович, який знав Покійного з рідних земель повіту Чортків, широко говорив про заслуги Василя Шмати на громадсько - політичнім полі, зокрема в кооперації. Проф. Голембйовський згадав про працю з Покійним на протязі 7 років в „Рідній Школі", пізніше відчитано листа д-ра Івана Заваликута, побратима з Української Галицької Армії. Останній промовляв Омелян Лодинський, зворушливо згадуючи кришталевий характер Василя Шмати, який працював для української молоді до останньої хвилини свойого трудолюбивого життя. На внесок п. Лодинського переведено збірку на допомогу українським воєнним інвалідам, що дала 55.00 долярів, які післано на адресу Суспільної Служби Комбатантів.

Закінчено це торжественне відзначення пам'яти сл. п. Василя Шмати відспіванням „Видиш Брате мій", а приявні склали пані Софії та її синові Богданові за щире приняття сердечну подяку.

Приявний

СПОРТ

редагує В. СОХАН

ШАХОВА СИМУЛЬТАНА Д-РА О. ПОПОВИЧА

В рамцях ювілейних святкувань 10-ліття УСТ „Чорноморська Січ" відбудеться в неділю, 26-го лютого ц.р., год. 3:30 по пол. в великій залі „Ч. Січі", 506 18 Евню в Нюарку шахова симультана, яку проведе відомий шахіст „Ч. Січі", шаховий майстер і першун українців ЗДА і Канади на 1966 рік, д-р Орест Попович. Вступ для учасників 2 доляри. Для переможців передбачені нагороди. Усіх шахістів і симпатиків королівської гри запрошує до участи ланковий шахів УСТ „Ч. Січ" Дмитро Кулик і Ювілейний Комітет.

ЧОРНОМОРСЬКА СІЧ — ПАСЕЙК СФ 4:1

Петерсон, 20 січня. — Втретє за порядком в цьогорічному сімковому футбольному турнірі Шейфер Ліги, „Ч. Січ" здобула високу і ідентичну, щодо висліду перемогу 4:1. Завдяки цьому успіхові „Ч. Січ" і далі займає перше місце в табелі гор, маючи 6:0 точок і відношення воріт 12:3. Табелю найкращих стрільців турніру очолює наш молодий футболіст Володимир Вільчак, який досі здобув 6 ґолів.

В грі зі швидкою німецькою сімкою січовики ввесь час мали рішучу перевагу і тільки в кінцевій фазі гри суперникам вдалося пробитися в підворіття „Ч. Січі" та стрілити свого одинокого ґоля. Ведення 1:0 для „Ч. Січі" здобув Шорт з подачі Ляльки в 4-й хвилині. В 16-й хвилині В. Вільчак здобув свого 6-го ґоля турніру. Останні два ґолі зустрічі здобув Л. Вільчак з подач Снилика і Шорта, в 20-й і 23-й хвилинах. Склад Ч. Січі: Ніль, Снилик, Воробець, Лялька, Л. Вільчак, В. Вільчак, Шорт, Паньків, Бакун і Пасічинський.

Інші висліди:

Грецький СК — Айріш Ам.	2:2
Гобокен — Сан. Крос	4:2
Рома СК — Молфет-	3:0
Петерз. Д. — Елізабет	5:1

Вершок Табелі Шейфер Ліги Після Третьої Рунди:

	точ.	вор.
ЧОРНОМОР. СІЧ	6:0	12:3
Грецький СК Н. И.	5:1	9:3
Рома СК	6:2	6:2
Гобокен ФК	4:2	9:7

В наступну п'ятницю, 27 січня, відбудуться такі зустрічі:

Гобокен - Айріш-Амерікенс
Елізабет - Молфетта
Петерзон - Санта Крос
Чорноморська Січ - Гр. СК Н. И.
Пасейк СФ - Рома СК

Чорноморська Січ — Скатс - Амерікенс 4:2 (4:1)

Елізабет, 22 січня. — Минулий кінець тижня пройшов для „Ч. Січі" під знаком посиленої активности, вдалих спортових змагань і імпрез. Після п'ятницевої перемоги 4:1 футбольної сімки „Ч. Січі" з німцями перед 1000 глядачами, в суботу відбулися вдалі Ювілейні Вечерниці з численною участю спортовців, членів Т-ва і студентської молоді. В неділю в день Свята проголошення Суверенної і Соборної Держави Українського Народу, на стадіоні Віліямс в Елізабеті, футболісти „Ч. Січі" відзначили цю величну дату гарною перемогою над шкотською дружиною за Чашу ЗДА 4:2. Увечері цього ж дня управа, окремі змагуни і багато членства УСТ Ч. Січ взяли участь у Святочній Академії Державности і Соборности України в залі середньої школи в Ірвінґтоні.

Місцеві газети „Ді Нюарк Стар - Леджер" і „Нюарк Івнінґ Нюз" в своїх виданнях з п'ятниці, суботи, неділі і понеділка, помістили ряд статтей і заміток про спортову діяльність „Ч. Січі" — „Нюарк Юкрейнінс" та знимки українського олімпійця Мирона Воробця. До змагань стейтового півфіналу за Чашу ЗДА „Ч. Січ" виступила в ослабленому складі, без — Льопери, Павлишина і Чижовича. Законтрактований новий змагун з Европи на місце Чижовича ще не приїхав. Брак цих 3-ох ключевих футболістів та зимова перерва в виступах на відкритих площах причинилися до обниження рівня гри „Ч. Січі". Та, як показалося, навіть при такому збігові обставин, „Ч. Січ" — лідер АФЛіги, легко дала собі раду з фіналістом стейту — за аматорську Чашу ЗДА, що ним являється цей шкотський клюб.

Перемогу з цим суперником, запевнила собі „Ч. Січ" вже в першій половині, здобувши в ній всі 4-ри ґолі, після того, як завзяті шкоти вели на початку зустрічі 1:0. Серію воріт для „Ч. Січі" започаткував Олесь Чайка в 20-й хвилині. Ведення 2:1 здобув Шорт з подачі Л. Вільчака в 25-й хвилині. Чергові два ґолі стрілив Чайка з акції Тирнера - Снилика і ще перед закінченням половини устійнив її вислід 4:1.

В другій півгрі „Ч. Січ" знизила темп гри і тим додала більшої відваги суперникам, до гострішої, а навіть небезпечної гри. Кілька добрих нагод до здобуття чергових ґолів не використали січовики. Стрілений Чайкою ґоль в 64-й хвилині суддя Ляцко відкликав, як здобутий з відстороннього „оф сайду". В 78-й хвилині, через непотрібний вибіг воротаря Юркова, шкоти здобули свого другого і останнього в цій зустрічі — ґоля.

Фінал стейту за Чашу ЗДА Рома СК — Чорноморська Січ, визначено на день 5 лютого, на площі Роми в Вейні, Ню Джерзі. Склад Ч. Січі: Юрків, Воробець, Рач, Ферейра, Снилик, Лялька, Тирнер, Чайка, Шорт, Дімейн, Л. Вільчак, Понось, В. Вільчак.

О. Твардовський

МРІЄ ПОЇХАТИ В УКРАЇНУ, АЛЕ НЕ ЇДЕ

„Добрий день вам, друзі! — читаємо в газетці „Вісті з України" з грудня мин. року лист від якогось Пантелеймона Марищака з Канади до рідних у м. Чернівці. Автор пише, що вже двічі бував по війні в Україні, бачив „на власні очі великі досягнення" і т. п. Він закінчує свого листа (якщо його писав!) такими словами: „Мрію ще раз відвідати рідну Уккраїну, а може й на все поїхати на рідну землю". Звичайно, може поїхати „на все", але автор у Канаді вважає, що ліпше про це тільки мріяти . . .

БАТЬКИ! Зв'яжіть замолоду ваших дітей з найстаршою, найбільшою й найбагатшою українською національною установою поза межами батьківщини, якою є Український Народний Союз, щоб запевнити їм кращу будучність, а нашій громаді у вільному світі нового свідомого члена!

Підмурівок шкільної системи УПЦ в ЗДА

ЗАКОН БОЖИЙ.

(Лекції для підготовчої кляси парафіяльних шкіл УПЦ в ЗДА)

Упорядкувала К. Попів. Українська Православна Церква в ЗДА. Головна Шкільна Рада. Трентон, Н. Дж. За апробатою Консисторії Української Православної Церкви в ЗДА. 1966.

НАЧАЛЬНИЙ ПЛЯН І ПРОГРАМИ НАВЧАННЯ ПАРАФІЯЛЬНИХ ШКІЛ УПЦЕРКВИ В ЗДА Українська Православна Церква в ЗДА

Головна Шкільна Рада. Трентон, Н. Дж. 1966.

Хоч дещо й поволі, але впевнено й відповідально, упорядковується може чи не найважливіший сектор життя Української Православної Церкви в ЗДА, від якого у значній мірі буде залежати її майбутнє, — парафіяльне шкільництво. В серпні 1965 року, напередодні 15-річного ювілею акту поєднання Православних Церков і створення американської Метрополії, відбувся Головний Шкільний З'їзд, який схвалив життєво важливі рішення в царині виховання й освіти молодого покоління православних українців, а також створив Методичну Комісію Навчання Релігії і Релігійного Виховання та Методичну Комісію Українознавчих Дисциплін. Протягом досить короткого часу обидві Комісії зробили найголовніше і найпотрібніше: опрацювали єдиний навчальний плян і докладні програми навчання в парафіяльних школах Метрополії. Перед початком 1066-67 учбового року керівники шкіл, отці законовчителі й учителі українознавчих дисциплін одержали сумлінно підготовлені й добре видані дві книжечки, які творять підмурівок для шкільної системи й кладуть початок її упорядкування, поширення й зміцнення.

Програми навчання Закону Божого для підготовчої кляси й восьми кляс парафіяльної школи приготувала Комісія в складі отців протопресвітера Ф. Кульчинського, протоієрея П. Фалька й ієромонаха Ювеналія. Вони охоплюють такі розділи: Старий Заповіт, Новий Заповіт, Богослуження, Катехизис, Історія Християнської Церкви та Історія Української Православної Церкви. До кожного розділу подано методичні поради і вказівки, рекомендовані підручники та орієнтовний розподіл годин. Хоч самі автори цих програм називають їх тимчасовими, то все ж вони так передумано складені й досконовані до конкретних обставин, що ледве чи ці програми зазнають якихось поважніших змін. Є всі підстави сподіватися, що вони переживуть випробування часу й стануть стабільними.

Програми з українознавчих дисциплін виготовили висококваліфіковані педагоги з довголітньою практикою вже в нових умовах праці в парафіяльних школах: проф. І. Холодняк (українська мова для І-ІУ кл.), проф. М. Стратієнко (українська мова для У-УІІІ кл., також українська література для УІ-УІІІ кляс), і професор Ю. Бобровський (географія й історія України. Інспектор Головної Шкільної Ради. Проєкт програм з Проєкт програм з української мови й літератури вже був предметом обговорення на засіданні окремої Методичної Комісії, на якому ці програми були докладно проаналізовані учителькою В. Діберт. З педагогічного погляду вони складені, назагал добре. Мабуть закороткий час, що залишався для їх видрукування й висилання в терен, перешкодив зробити дещо уважнішу редакцію мови й коректу матриць.

Лекції Закону Божого, що їх упорядкувала К. Попів, під кожним оглядом мають всні ознаки вдумливо і старанно писаного підручника. Методичні вказівки й поради, зразок лекції - бесіди, словники найпотрібніших слів, запитання для перевірки, домашні завдання — все це зроблено із знанням справи й любов'ю до учителів та дітей. Мова чиста, проста і зрозуміла.

Обкладинки для обох видань намальовані, на жаль, нефахово, мабуть, у поспіхові або з розрахунком на економію коштів. При наступному виданні їх повинні виготовити графіки або графічно „письменні" учителі чи студенти.

Микола Степаненко

Праця наймолодшого відділу СУА

На протязі кількох останніх років на терені ЗДА пожвавлено переводиться акція Головної Управи СУА з метою поповнення своїх рядів представницями молодшої генерації українського жіноцтва.

Так у Філядельфії, завдяки наполегливій праці голови СУА п-ні Стефанії Пушкар заснувався 90 Відділ, що прийняв за свою патронку сл. п. Олену Степанів. Членами цього Відділу є переважно молоді жінки-матері. Діяльність новоствореного Відділу зосереджується, головним чином, над пізнанням української культури та плеканням її фолкльорного багатства й стародавніх релігійних обрядів і світських звичаїв. У травні 1966 р. на своїх „хрестинах" члени Відділу з неабияким успіхом відтворили образ і атмосферу українських Великодніх святкувань. Під цю пору Відділ працює над створенням постійного лялькового театру при дитячій Світличці СУА у Філядельфії. Це буде перший крок у розробленні цієї дитячої розваги у ЗДА.

Дотеперішній досвід із праці Відділу дає надію, що добра воля і взаїмна толеранція стануть запорукою організаційного і духового росту наймолодшої клітини СУА у Філядельфії.

НОВИЙ ВІДДІЛ СУА У ФІЛЯДЕЛЬФІЇ

Сидять (зліва): Леся Терлецька, мистецька реф., Лада Прокоп, виховна реф., д-р Тетяна Цісик, Стефанія Пушкар, голова СУА, Наталія Даниленко, голова Відділу, Дарія Шуст, заступниця голови, Марія Чижович, Організаційна реф., Надія Лучанко, імпрез. реф., Ірина Мадай, скарбник. Стоять (зліва): Оксана Яримович, Христина Чорніта, Галина Кривуша, Христина Лязор, Ляна Сіра, Калинка Козак, Ляриса Галушка, Христина Іжак, мистецька реф., Надія Слободян, Теофіля Мельничук, секретар., Леся Мацьків, Лідія Кріль. Бракують на знимці: Анна Ярема, Марія Лябунька, Дарія Лужецька