

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



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**UCCA EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEETS, DISCUSSES PLANS**

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A number of projects, requiring action on the national level, were discussed at length at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America here Friday, February 3.

Such matters as the U.S.-USSR consular treaty, currently under consideration by the U.S. Senate, the House Committee on Captive Nations, the issuance of the Taras Shevchenko commemorative postage stamp, were given thorough airing at the Board's meeting.

President's Report
Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, President of the UCCA, reported extensively on the progress made so far in each of the projects, stressing particularly the efforts that are being made in opposition to the U.S.-USSR consular treaty.

Prof. Dobriansky said that opposition to the treaty is growing in the Senate and that a number of valid objections are being raised by leading members of the upper house.

The opposing groups have succeeded in persuading the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold public hearings on the treaty, which until the present time had been avoided.

The UCCA president stated that a nationwide letter writing campaign in this matter should be initiated immediately. The UCCA main office will send out appropriate instructions to all of its branches with an appeal to local organizations to take an active part in this urgent matter.

Prof. Dobriansky reported also on the observances of the Ukrainian Independence anniversary in both the Senate and the House during the week of January 23rd. He said that following prayers by the Ukrainian clergymen, over 60 Senators and Representatives delivered appropriate statements which were later incorporated in the Congressional Record.

The action for the establishment of a House Committee on Captive Nations, as well as the efforts to secure a Shevchenko commemorative stamp, are being continued. Much more attention will be given after the question of the consular treaty has been settled.

outs at rallies and concerts held in various centers of Ukrainian organized life.

Treasurer's Report
Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, UCCA treasurer, reporting in behalf of the financial committee, stated that an income of \$106,287.45 had been recorded by the UCCA in 1966. Of this total, \$85,302.29 represented contributions to the Ukrainian National Fund, the rest from the Ninth Congress and from the sales of UCCA publications. As of January 1, 1967, the UCCA had a total of \$13,059.99 in its account, according to Dr. Padoch. The full financial report will be published in the Ukrainian press in the near future, said the UCCA treasurer.

Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, reporting for the Organizing Commission of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, stated that in accordance with the decision of the Ad Hoc Committee for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the UCCA is entitled to name one of the three main speakers at the Congress. The Executive Board, by a unanimous decision, named Dr. Dobriansky as the speaker. The theme of his address will be "The Concept of Our Policy in the Life of Our Countries."

Mr. Lesawyer also reported on the progress of the UCCA Consolidating Committee, a mediating body which seeks to allay some of the controversial questions that have arisen during the Ninth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent. Mr. Lesawyer said that "satisfactory progress has been made" and that in spite of some new complications, indications are that the controversial problems will be resolved.

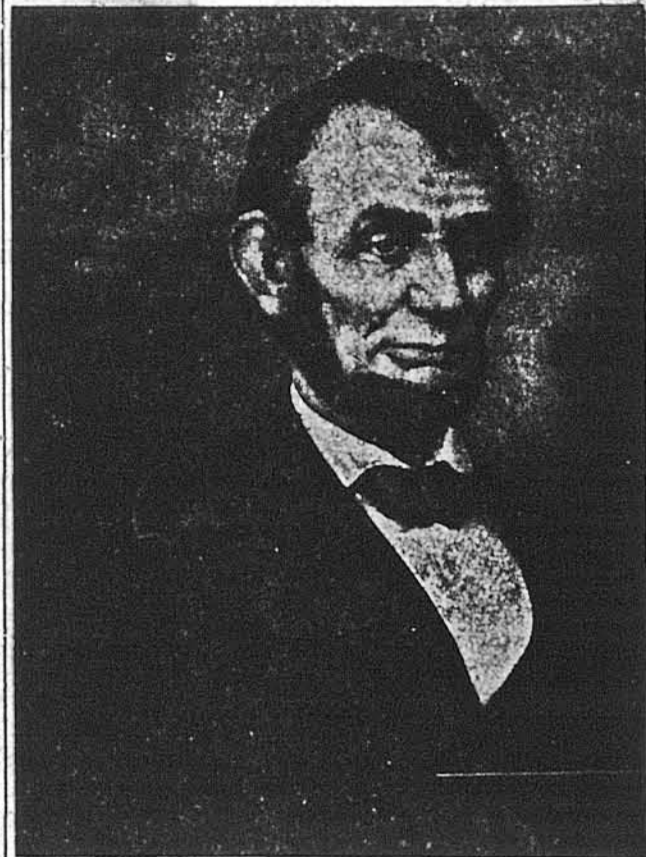
Cooperation Sought
Mr. Anthony Batiuk, one of UCCA's vice-presidents, reported on the progress made so far in establishing closer relations with the representation of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile. He said that meetings will be held in the future to secure close cooperation between the two institutions.

Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications, outlined plans for appropriate commemoration in the English language publications of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Revolution.

Mr. Lev Futala, vice-president, proposed that the UCCA issue a special declaration on the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which will be observed this year. His proposal was approved by the Committee.

The next meeting of the Executive Board is scheduled for March 3. The Policy Board will meet March 4.

The Great Emancipator



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

**Lt. Koropey Cited for
Bravery in Viet Nam War**

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Mrs. Olga Koropey could not have wished a better Christmas present. Her son, Lt. Oleh B. Koropey, returned home safely after a tour of duty with the U.S. Armed Forces in Viet Nam. He made it just in time to celebrate New Year's at home, with his overjoyed parents and close friends.

Wounded in Battle
Wounded in battle, Lt. Koropey was decorated on three different occasions "for bravery and meritorious achievement in ground operations against hostile forces."

He received the Bronze Star Medal in July, 1966, the Purple Heart in August and the Bronze Star Medal with First Oak Leaf Cluster in November.

Lt. Koropey is the son of Dr. Joseph Koropey, veterinarian, and Dr. Olga Koropey, M.D., both of whom reside here.

He graduated from West Point in 1965, and sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, for further training. He was sent to Hawaii in November, 1965, and shipped to Viet Nam in January of last year. It was there that he gained his promotion to First Lieutenant.

Citation
The citation which he received with the Bronze Star Medal reads, in part:

"Through his untiring efforts and professional ability, he consistently obtained outstanding results. He was quick to grasp the implications of new problems with which he was faced as a result of the ever changing situations inherent in a counterinsurgency operation. The energetic application of his extensive knowledge has materially contributed to the overall effort of the United States in Viet Nam. He was a motivating example to all with whom he came in contact. His devotion to duty, loyalty and meticulous attention to detail are in keeping with the finest traditions of the U.S. Army, and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, the 25th Infantry Division, and the military service."

Describing his heroic exploits on the field of battle, the citation said that Lt. Koropey "although bleeding pro-



Lt. Oleh B. Koropey

fusely and suffering intense pain, dismounted his truck and exposed himself to assist in the loading of wounded and dead."

Back in Action
After his recovery in a military hospital in Japan, Lt. Koropey was assigned to the U.S. Army Headquarters in Viet Nam. By his personal request, however, the young man was soon sent to the front lines again.

Back in the United States, Lt. Koropey is being assigned to Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Formerly active in Plast, he and his family are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

KOSYGIN GETS THE MESSAGE
LONDON.—The British police were forced to mount intense security precautions on the eve of the arrival in London of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, because of planned demonstrations by Ukrainian and Baltic groups according to a report in the February 6 issue of the New York Times.

Before Kosygin arrived in London two peaceful demonstrations were held. A group of Ukrainians marched on Bayswater Road, near the Soviet Embassy with banners demanding independence from Soviet rule. The same type of protest was staged by Baltic girls in national costumes near Prime Minister Wilson's residence at 10 Downing Str. Signs demanding "Freedom For Ukraine" were quite in evidence when major American Television stations covered the arrival of Kosygin on Tuesday.

Dr. Rudnycky Heads Ukrainian Free Academy in Canada

WINNIPEG, Man. — Dr. J. B. Rudnycky, of the University of Manitoba, was elected to head the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada on January 22, 1967, at the Ukrainian National Home here.

Other officers elected to posts at the triennial general meeting were: Senator Paul Yuzyk and Dr. M. I. Mandryka as Vice-Presidents; Prof. M. I. Borowsky, secretary treasurer; Mrs. O. Woycenko corresponding secretary; Mr. A. Kachor, financial advisor. Mrs. K. Antonowych and Mr. S. Muchin will serve as librarians and Mr. W. Kostuk and Dr. M. Marunchak were elected members of the executive board. All of the elected officers are from Winnipeg.

Youth Group Presents Important History to University

WINNIPEG, Man. — In commemoration of the birth of Ukraine's greatest historian, a set of his ten-volume "History of Ukraine-Rus" has been presented to the University of Manitoba. The presentation was made by Miss Sandra Stefanyszyn, president of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Winnipeg. Director of Libraries David T. Wilder accepted the books with a promise that the University would make good use of them.

"History of Ukraine-Rus" was written by Mykhailo Hrushevsky (1866-1934), from 1897 to 1914 president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Hrushevsky was not only an intellectual leader of Ukraine, but also its president. In 1917 he was unanimously elected president of the independent Ukrainian Democratic Republic and the 50th anniversary of that event is being celebrated this year. After the end of that republic and its replacement with a Soviet state in 1920-21, the historian-president fled to Vienna.

Hrushevsky returned to Kiev in 1924 to continue work on his history and other

In connection with Canada's centennial celebrations this year the Academy is planning several important projects which will include the publication of the history of Ukrainians in Canada by Mrs. O. Woycenko (in English). Dr. M. Marunchak plans the same work in Ukrainian.

The Academy also has plans to establish the "central library and archives of UVAN". This project is tied to the Canadian centennial celebrations this year and that of the province of Manitoba in 1970.

It was pointed out, however, that the building of the proposed library depends on the approval of the city of Winnipeg, the province of Manitoba and the Federal Government in Ottawa.

Dziuba's Speech on Symonenko Finds Way to the West

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — he was released but is unable to resume his literary work.

Bristling Speech
Dziuba delivered a bristling speech in January, 1965, commemorating the 30th birthday of Vasyl Symonenko. The speech, made at the Republican Building of Literature in Kiev, was highly critical of the treatment of Symonenko and of his works, which reflected national trends in Ukrainian literature. (Text of Ivan Dziuba's speech can be found on page two of this issue).

The speech was never published in the Soviet Union, and somehow found its way to the West where it was published in Ukrainian before being translated into English.

CINDERELLA ON UKRAINIAN STAGE
NEW YORK, N.Y. — A noted Ukrainian ballerina, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, will stage a two-hour ballet "Cinderella" Sunday, February 26, at New York's Fashion Institute.

It took one year for Miss Pryma to put the production together. Music for this production of the world-famous fantasy was written by Dr. Ihor Sonewycky who used elements of Ukrainian folklore to give the music its distinctive flavor.

Some 56 youngsters will take part in the performance, all of them from Miss Pryma's ballet school.

Jail Sentences
Under the headline "Writers in Revolt", Lorraine reports that "long jail sentences have been imposed on over 70 university professors, students, teachers and journalists at secret trials in Lviv, Kiev, Odessa, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankivsk."

The New Statesman correspondent also touches on the case of Ukrainian writer Ivan Svitychny and the critic Ivan Dziuba. According to the report they were accused of smuggling out to the West a number of poems by Vasyl Symonenko, who died in 1963.

Symonenko attacked the political muzzling of Soviet writers and deplored the social conditions of Ukrainian peasants. This case came to an inconclusive end, but Dziuba was later found undergoing treatment at a hospital. Probably, as a result of protests

World Congress Organizing Committee Drafts Proposals

BASIS FOR REPRESENTATION, WORKING COMMITTEES PROPOSED

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Some phases of the vast four-day program of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and a basis for representation for the participating delegates have been worked out by the Organizing Commission at its meeting here on Friday, February 3.

The Organizing Commission, one of the two comprising the Ad Hoc Committee of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, drafted a series of proposals dealing with the Congress scheduled for November 16-19 in New York City.

Approval by Committee

To become mandatory the proposals will have to be approved by both Commissions which make up the Ad Hoc Committee. The other Commission, in charge of the program, is based in Winnipeg, Canada. It is headed by the Very Rev. Vasyl Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadianian Committee.

Taking part in the Congress will be both delegates and guests. The Pan-American Ukrainian Conference will issue invitations to all hierarchs of the Ukrainian Churches and to Ukrainian central representative organizations in the countries of the free world.

The Organizing Committee has proposed that all members of executive bodies of such organizations be allowed to take an active part in the proceedings of the Congress.

In turn, the central organizations will be asked to submit lists of national organizations existing in their respective countries, which they deem should be allowed representation at the scheduled Congress.

A national organization is one that has a central office and branches in states, provinces or cities across the country.

Membership As Basis

Every central organization would be allowed representation in proportion to its overall membership, according to the Organizing Committee's draft proposal.

An organization with 500 members would be allowed two delegates; 1,000 members

would entitle it to three delegates; up to 5,000 members — four delegates; 10,000 members — five delegates; 20,000 members — six delegates; over 20,000 members — seven delegates.

Central representative organizations will also be asked to submit lists of honorary guests from their respective countries.

Among the working committees proposed by the Commission are: banquet, publishing, social functions, press, public relations, registration, finances, and others. An office will soon be opened by the Commission to take care of details and matters relating to the Congress. It is expected to be open until the actual convening of the assemblage.

Materials To Be Sent Out

A series of materials, such as resolutions, projects, items on the Congress's agenda, manifestos, declarations, will be sent to all delegates prior to the opening of the Congress.

In view of the relatively short time allotted for debates, it is deemed necessary that all delegates, once the lists are submitted and approved, become thoroughly familiar with both the program and the content of the Congress. Thus as soon as the Ad Hoc Committee is ready with the essential material, it will be mailed to the central representative organizations, which will in turn distribute it among the designated delegates.

The Organizing Commission will be meeting again soon. A joint meeting of both the Program and the Organizing Commissions will then follow to review the progress of each and to approve the initial proposals, including such changes as will be deemed necessary.

It is expected that the program of the Congress will be worked out in detail at that time and made known publicly. One of the events contemplated is a huge protest manifestation at the United Nations here.

The meeting, held at the headquarters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, was attended by the following: Joseph Lesawyer, chairman, Ignatius M. Billinsky, Dr. Matthew Stachiw, Dr. Walter Gallan, Stephen Sprynsky, and Anthony Dragan.

New Jersey Veterans Elect Andrievich Commander

PASSAIC, N.J.—John Andrievich, of Clifton, N.J., was elected Commander of the New Jersey State Department of the Ukrainian American Veterans during the organization's annual elections on February 5, 1967, at the Ukrainian National Home here.

The new commander outlined a tentative program of events which included a State Department application for a Ukrainian American Veterans charter, an installation of officers and an outing at a resort area.

Among other events proposed was a youth sport program, attendance at the UAV convention which is slated to be held at Fairport Motor Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23-24, and the recruitment of UAV posts all-over the state of New Jersey, including Bayonne, Camden, Carteret, Elizabeth, Great Meadows, Jersey City, Millville, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, South Plainfield, Trenton and Whippany.

The following slate of officers was elected to serve with Mr. Andrievich for 1967:
Sr. Vice Commander — Dr. J. Boris Bemko, Millburn; Jr. Vice Commander — William Sahaydak, Clifton; Adjutant — Peter Babirad, Passaic;

Finance Officer — Peter Kodloch, Irvington; Judge Advocate — Frank Nakonechny — Garfield; Chaplain — Michael Skiro, Union.

Instrumental in setting up the N.J. State Department of the U.A.V. were Commander Nicholas Schesowsky of the Newark U.A.V. Post Nr. 6, Commander Walter Maik of the Passaic U.A.V. Post Nr. 17, and National U.A.V. Commander Eugene Sagasz of Wyckoff, N.J. The Women's Auxiliary of Passaic Post Nr. 17 prepared and served a warm dinner.

CONFERENCE TO HONOR HRUSHEVSKY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The late Michael Hrushevsky, Ukraine's foremost historian and President of the Ukrainian National Republic, will be honored today at a special conference called by the Shevchenko Scientific Society at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The conference, scheduled to begin at 4 p.m., will honor the eminent scholar and statesman on the 100th anniversary of his birth. All told, eight papers will be read on Prof. Hrushevsky's life and work.

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Editorials

America's Great Emancipator

The memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great American President whose birthday is celebrated on February 12th, is revered everywhere by those who enjoy the fruits of his labors as well as millions of others who have yet to taste the full blessings of liberty.

The Great Emancipator, as he is known in the annals of history, rose to greatness at a time of national turmoil, when the young nation's future was at stake. Elected President in 1860, Lincoln faced a nation torn by civil strife only two weeks after his inauguration.

Although the nation was already sharply divided between the slave-owning states of the South and the "free" states of the North, it was Lincoln's determination to solve the differences and preserve the national unity. He was unflinching in his purpose and he succeeded.

Time and again, this great statesman and patriot repeated for all men to know that the Union was sacred and that the nation must have freedom because it made possible the great experiment in government "of the people, for the people and by the people."

Moreover, in his Emancipation Proclamation, signed on January 1, 1863, President Lincoln left for posterity a message that is the fundamental precept of a free and democratic society: equality under law for all men. In doing so the great President resolved the issue of slavery, that hideous aristocratic institution inimical to the interests of the common people and to everything America stood for.

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

He did not live to see his dream come true. On April 14, 1865, five days after the Confederate leader, General Robert E. Lee, had surrendered, President Lincoln was killed by an assassin's bullet. But he lived to save the Union, to give America the fruits of true freedom, and to inspire millions of other men to strive for it as fervently as he did in his lifetime.

Air Pollution - A National Problem

The problem of air pollution, which threatens to deprive Americans of its most important natural resource - the air - has finally been brought to the attention of the nation by President Johnson.

In his message to Congress the President pointed out that air pollution is costing the nation several billion dollars annually "but the loss in human suffering and pain is incalculable." The significance of his words is that he is the President and that at long last he is urging Congress to step into the picture.

In order to stop the dangerous pollution of air it will take strong leadership and Congress is the only body able to do something about it on a national scale. The time when it was hoped that industry and other contributors to air pollution would take voluntary action has gone. It is now time to impose standards on the states and individual industries.

Mr. Johnson's message zeroes in on the research problems that need attention, notably the emissions from automobiles and diesel engines as well as the sulphur compounds created by the burning of coal and oil.

The President's recommendation for an increase in funds for research is welcome. But it is hoped that it will not end on the need of research alone. There are long delays as it is between hearings, findings and actual enforcement. There is an urgent need to speed up action in order to avoid a possible catastrophe.

But the President can not do it all alone. He needs the support of the entire population, which has now been aroused, to continue the pressure on responsible officials and get immediate results.

A Tribute to Vasyl Symonenko

(SPEECH BY IVAN DZIUBA COMMEMORATING THE 30TH BIRTHDAY OF VASYL SYMONENKO, DELIVERED JANUARY 10TH, 1965, AT THE REPUBLICAN BUILDING OF LITERATURE IN KIEV, UKRAINE).

December and January have passed for us under the sign of Vasyl Symonenko. On the first anniversary of his death a posthumous collection of his works "Zemne tiazhinnia" (The Earth's Gravitation) appeared. Unfortunately not all the best poems of V. Symonenko were included in it, even though they circulate widely in manuscript copies, and the ones that were included were not always printed the way they came out from the author's pen. Nevertheless even in this shape the collection gives extraordinary material for extended discussion about the problems of our social life and our literature. Especially, if the work of Vasyl Symonenko is taken not as a unique and isolated event, but in connection with all modern, present-day poetry.

PROPOSED CONSULAR TREATY

By CLAFENCE MANNING

The Senate of the United States has up to the present time showed itself worthy of its position as an adviser of the President of the United States in refusing its assent to the proposed consular treaty with the Soviet Union and we can only hope that it will remain adamant in this position. Then thanks of the country are due also to all those who have appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee to oppose ratification at the present time because of the most weighty reasons.

Russia-Firsters

We can say less about the supporters of the treaty in the Senate or the witnesses who appear in favor of the treaty. Undoubtedly some of them are crypto-Communists and Russia-firsters but this is by no means true of all. Probably the great majority of the Senators and public officials involved are victims of a vice to which Americans seem particularly addicted. They refuse to face the direct effects of their actions but rationalize them by the ideals of their dreams. They believe that all nations are possessed of American ideals in an even higher degree and are willing to bind their own hands and those of the American government by a series of enactments or of international agreements which are doomed to failure by nature of the lack of a substantial basis either for their hypotheses or their conclusions.

One of these dreams is the need of decreasing those tensions that have existed between the free world and the slave world of Marxian Communism ever since Lenin seized the power in 1917. The people of that generation did not believe that Communism could create a permanent government but as soon as Soviet policy resulted in starvation and famine, the American people willingly contributed relief supplies but they felt that it would be morally wrong to use this assistance in any way for interfering with the social experiments of the Communists. On the other hand, once Lenin took a couple of steps backward with the new Economic Policy the Americans enthusiastically welcomed it as a step of returning sanity and began unofficial contacts which were only interrupted when Stalin adopted his policy of collectivization and of starving his own population and refused all outside help on the ground that the hardships were the work of enemies of the people and represented the intrigues and sabotage of the West and the free world and its interference in the paradise of cultures, that of the Soviet Union.

Parallel With WW II

We can parallel this with the general course of events in World War II. With the attack of Hitler on France as an associate of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union was urged to sign the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms which guaranteed the right of the oppressed nations

to freedom with no reference to the fate of the Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Soviet Union signed and when Hitler attacked, it received copious American aid which was acknowledged only by a tirade of reproaches about a second front and when that finally materialized, the West in a desire to satisfy Stalin adopted a series of resolutions at the Yalta Conference that were so twisted by Stalin as to allow him to argue for the imposition of Communist governments wherever the Soviet forces penetrated. Again the United States did not feel warranted in taking any aggressive action against this ruthless attitude which was based on the assumption that the only democrats were Communists. The United States persevered in this attitude when through the attempts of the Hungarians to break loose from Communism and in all the emergencies since and while it fought in the name of the United Nations in Korea against oppression, it was willing to end the hostilities along the same line of demarcation as had been set up earlier before the North Korean-Soviet-Chinese attack.

Then the scene shifted to Vietnam. By the first Geneva conference over French Indochina, there was a boundary line between North and South Vietnam. The First was left under Communist rule and the South was the refuge of all opponents of Communism. When events moved beyond this and the Vietcong rose in revolt along with North Vietnamese infiltration, the United States reacted again and today there are over 300,000 American troops fighting in Vietnam.

Moscow's Support

It is at this moment that Moscow is supplying refined arms and other developed materiel to the North and refuses to consider any proposals to intervene in Hanoi, unless the United States accepts the equivalent of defeat in the struggle that the idealists want to have the Senate ratify a proposed consular treaty under the guise of reducing tensions and in effect trying to buy off Moscow. But the consular treaty not only allows both countries to open additional consulates in the other but in addition gives the staffs of these consulates full diplomatic immunity held universally to apply only to the higher staffs of the legations and embassies.

The excuse is that it will give the American consular agencies the power to extend still more efficient protection to American tourists and businessmen in the Soviet Union. With conditions as they are and as they are likely to remain, the additional Soviet consulates in the United States will be nests of spies and there is real doubt that they will mean much to the American citizens who go into the Soviet Union and run afoul of Soviet pretensions, charges and claims. It is no

LENTEN PASTORAL MESSAGE

OF THE MOST REV. AMBROSE SENYSHYN, OSBM, by the grace of God and with the blessings of the Holy See, Metropolitan of Philadelphia for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States of America

"How long do you halt between two sides?" (3 Kings 18:21)

In the Book of Kings, Elias, a true prophet sent from God, waged an energetic campaign against the evil which he sensed among the emissaries of Baal who demoralized the Israelites by encouraging them to practice idolatry. As he viewed the moral decadence which befell his people, Elias could not remain silent. Rather, he cried out in a fiery tone, "How long do you halt between two sides? If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal then follow him!" (3 Kings 18:21).

History does repeat itself and what happened in Old Testament times is very much in evidence now. Just as there were worshippers of the false gods of Baal in the time of Elias, so too in our day and age, we find idol worship. For the false gods of atheism and Communism have found their way to the hearts of many, among whom are found certain members of Ukrainian society. Thus, as we approach the penitential season of Lent, it behooves us to meditate on the burning question posed by Elias, "How long do you halt between two sides?" And we must discover the correct answer.

wonder that J. Edgar Hoover looks aghast at the increased work which this new flood of Soviet spies and their new rights and has properly warned about it. He has made it clear that it may mean an increase in his own force of FBI agents but he would not be the distinguished public servant that he is, if he doubted the ability of his force with increases to meet the new menace. He is far from declaring that the case would be hopeless.

Yet if the United States is able by increased efforts to control the threat, we cannot say as much for many smaller and weaker governments in all continents that the Soviet Union can bully into accepting the new terms when they do or have the domestic strength to oppose them or to order offending individuals out of the country. In this sense, on a worldwide scale, the consequences of ratification will be incalculable.

In conclusion all the arguments that have been advanced against the treaty by its opponents in and out of the Senate are growing more obvious with every passing day. The arguments of the advocates of the treaty are likewise growing weaker and now theoretical and we can only hope that all the treaty supporters will come to realize in time the mistakes of their position and once again as in the past decline to ratify a treaty which is in reality humiliating to the United States and an obstacle to the search for peace and freedom everywhere.

God does not condone spiritual procrastination. This is evident from the words of Christ Himself when He said, "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will stand by the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and Mammon" (Mt. 6:24).

Who would dare suggest that among the faithful, there are no ideal and pious Christians? By the same token, who can deny the contrary? Is it impossible to dismiss the fact that there are, in our midst, people who are slaves to materialism, and who measure all, be that their careers or civic duties, by money values exclusively.

It is not unusual to hear in certain homes discussions on the career opportunities which are available to the young. Only rarely will you hear even the slightest allusion to vocations to the priesthood and religious life. Parents are primarily concerned with professions that pay well; professions with the most appeal; but they forget the simple truth that man does not live by bread alone. If we are looking for reasons to explain the lack of vocations, then we must analyze the source where vocations are born—in the home.

We cannot, in the name of truth, place the entire blame of religious indifference on our enemies who have conquered us; who annihilated our national and religious institutions; and who have murdered millions of Ukrainians by a forced famine, penal servitude and imprisonment. Rather, we must also consider the disastrous effects of spiritual lukewarmness which can cause a spiritual death. We ought to consider this in relationship to our own society's flippant attitude towards and lack of appreciation of the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

In the jurisdictions contained in the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See in the United States, there are 288 priests, both diocesan and Religious. 75 of these priests are over 70 years of age and 34 have passed the age of 60. New young priests are needed to succeed these men of God who have worked so long in the vineyard of Christ. But from where shall the younger generation of priests come when parents are indifferent? The land of our ancestry is in ruins and can help us no longer. The only tangible hope is our youth. There is no other substitute. The fields of medicine, pharmacy, physics, architecture, the arts and technology can assist us with people from various ethnic backgrounds. But the development and preservation of Ukrainian Church life demands a native clergy. Ukrainian youth is the only answer to our vocation problem.

Other ethnic groups in the United States have produced an amazing number of vocations to the priesthood and religious life. These dedicated young men and women serve not only their own, but supply the great demand for missionaries abroad. Why then, do we find it so difficult to increase the number of callings among our youth? Has the idol of materialism so possessed our souls that we cannot rise above the mundane things of this world? We must find the wisdom and strength within ourselves to give an answer to the question Elias posed so long ago, "How long do you halt between two sides?"

Boston Paper Recalls Ukraine's Independence Anniversary

BOSTON, Mass. — With the purpose of renewing the public's acquaintance with the anniversary of Ukraine's statehood, the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America dispatched letters to Boston newspapers for inclusion in the "Letters to the Editor" column.

Besides a historical review of Ukraine's independence, the letters pointed out the present colonial status of Ukraine and Russo-Communist persecution of writers, intellectuals, and the destruction of historical heritage in the captive Ukraine.

Following is the text of the letter as it was published in the Boston Sunday Herald of January 29, 1967:

Forty-nine years ago today on January 22, 1918, free Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed in Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

As the young Republic started to organize its political, economic and cultural life, it was engaged in costly and bloody war with Soviet Russia, despite previous Soviet Russian pledges to respect and honor Ukrainian Independence. In 1921, the Ukrainian National Republic succumbed to the numerically superior forces of Communist Russia. A puppet Communist regime was installed in Ukraine, without letting the Ukrainian people exercise their voting rights.

In the past 49 years, Ukrainians have continuously demonstrated their resistance to Russian colonial rule by unceasing uprisings and resistance movements. During WW II, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) fought against the Nazi and Communist forces.

Recently, the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performed in Boston, demonstrating Ukrainian folk dances, music and embroidered costumes. By dispatching this group to this country, Communist rulers in Ukraine are attempting to deceive the American people about the colonial status of Ukraine. The truth is: the Ukrainian people are denied the basic political, religious and cultural freedoms!

Moreover, Communist Russia has been enforcing policies of genocide against Ukrainian culture and language. Recently, over 100 of writers, poets and intellectuals were sentenced by Communist courts in enslaved Ukraine, because they demanded freedom of expression for the Ukrainian culture.

The Ukrainian people, together with all captive nations under Communist domination, are entitled to the same rights and freedoms as the nations of the free world enjoy.

O. Szcudluk UCCA Boston Chapter

sides, even though he very easily could have enjoyed a family and business career. He chose, instead, to work for his Church and people because their welfare was beyond comparison to any earthly, personal gain. He chose the banner of Christ and raised it on high.

May the sterling example of St. Josaphat encourage you, my dear young people, to work for the glory of God, the good of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the salvation of souls. The future of our ecclesiastical life as well as our ethnic identity depends in a great measure on the ideals of you, our young men and women.

I turn to you, parents, teachers and heads of organizations, and ask your cooperation. Instill in our youth a positive appreciation to Elias' question, "How long do you halt between two sides?" Have we all not been witnesses to the damage done to our mutual cause by procrastination? Hesitation on the part of certain individuals has brought only harm. Employing a guise of defense in behalf of the Church, these very same people are actually attacking the Church with the greatest disrespect and malice towards the clergy, the Religious and lawful ecclesiastical authority.

A decisive stand is the only defense of those who have dedicated their lives to service in the Ukrainian Catholic Church and community. This will eliminate the indecision of procrastinators and strengthen Ukrainian society's work for a brighter future.

point out three factors, which I feel, are exceptionally instructive in this "lesson", which was given to us by Vasyl Symonenko.

First Vasyl Symonenko started from shallow maxims but arrived at philosophical, political thought, at the creation of ideas, at poetry as an arena for independent thinking. From the popular journalistic moralizing to the high publicistic, to political lyricism of the school of Symonenko. From simple syllogisms he went to heartfelt fullness and emotional beauty. And that path is very instructive and at the same time it points out what great strength and opportunity was lost in our literature; since the majority of young poets did not start and are not starting from a lower level than did Vasyl Symonenko, and definitely have no less "spontaneous talent". Therefore many of them could have become like Symonenko, but only a few are becoming like him. The remainder are not going up but rather down. How many, right before our

eyes, have diminished in stature, have become commonplace and their talents declined! What is the cause? There are many reasons, of course, but here we will name only two.

In the first place, when a person speaks with a full voice, his voice gets stronger; but when he trains himself to whisper, that "whisper" becomes his normal tone of voice. Vasyl Symonenko courageously spoke the truth, and the truth alone made him greater and greater. A poet needs space for the "application of the energy" in order to multiply his strength. And who narrows that space for himself, who is not using his full potential, who is not straining the muscles to the limits and always, his muscles are unnoticeably becoming weaker, his strength is lessening, he is losing weight. There is a medical term called "lazy heart". Many of our poets have lazy souls, lazy conscience.

In the second place, Vasyl Symonenko was a cruelly self-

critical person and never satisfied with himself as regards big and not petty things. He had too high a conception of literature, too lofty ideals and criteria to remain satisfied with what he had accomplished. When his first book appeared, everybody praised it, everybody was admiring it, but Vasyl talked about it rather ironically. He already did not like it, because he had outgrown it. Today he too was greater than yesterday, and tomorrow he would become greater than today. This valuable ability of constant self-advancement, growth, self-improvement, the desire of knowledge, cruel discipline, self-education, that is one of the good lessons of Vasyl Symonenko for us all. Speaking without exaggeration, ninety per cent of Ukrainian literary men lack these virtues. Because of that, they are not going up, but are sliding down.

Second. It is no secret, that Vasyl Symonenko is most of all a poet of national idea. Anybody who will read his

book, will see that it is this idea that forms a dominant factor in his poetry. It is true, that Leonid Mykolayovych Novychenko, who at this moment is sitting behind the podium table, assures us that the concepts, "national idea", "national consciousness" are now unlawful and illegal, anti-modern and anti-marxist. I would advise him to tell that to the Chinese Communists, or to the Italian Communists, or to the Polish Communists, or for English Communists, or for that matter to the Russian Communists. Or let him tell that to Karl Marx himself, who speaks about all those national matters, "national feelings", "national shame", especially in his correspondence. All those passages, if they were quoted now, without forewarning who said them, would have such an effect that many would have to be revived by water. Of course, national idea exists and will exist. It is real for us today and it means a concept of a fully sovereign state and cultural existence for the Ukrainian socialist nation; of a fullness and sovereignty, of her national contribution towards the general cause of peace, democracy, and socialism. This idea lies at the foundation of Vasyl Symonenko's poetry. It dominates it.

But this is why I am saying it: the primacy of national idea brings with it very often the danger of indifference to other ideas; in some it kills the interest towards other problems of the human spirit. (To be Continued)

Year-Round Soccer is Key to Prozik's Success

"I would never want to be another pro football place-kicker. Soccer is the game close to my heart," says All-America Don Prozik, speaking of his future athletic plans to Turk Pierce of the Rochester, N.Y., Times-Union.

He is a junior at Brockport State, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Prozik of Rochester. He plays soccer virtually year-round, competing off-season for the Kiev team in the Inter-City Soccer League. He previously played for the Ukrainian-Americans.

Aggressive Style

He credits his making All-America this year to a more aggressive style of play. He was named All-American as an inside by the national selection committee.

Year-round play is the biggest factor in his All-American selection, Prozik says, but he credits his coach, Huntley Parker, and his teammates with helping make the choice possible. "In club soccer (such as Kiev) and in Europe, the passing game is favored, and there is not so much running around and long kicking as in the American college game," he explains. "But the coaches (who pick the All-America squad) want aggressive players, who cover a lot of area and who steal the ball, so I changed my style this year."

The results were good, as Brockport went 7-2-2 after having the only two losing seasons of Parker's 21-year career in 1964 and 1965. The Eagles just missed going to the NCAA college division tournament (Cortland State, which lost to Brockport, went instead).

Prozik comes by his love of soccer naturally, growing up in Europe, where, as in most of the world outside the United States, soccer is the only sport that matters. He is of Ukrainian descent, but was born in Belgium and lived there until coming to this country in 1959.

Lt. Luchuf, of N.Y. City Police, Receives Master's Degree

NEW YORK, N.Y. — New York City Police Lieutenant Michael Luchuf received his Master of Public Administration degree from the City University of New York in the mid-year degree ceremonies conducted by the University. Lieutenant Luchuf's major was in Police Science and his thesis discussed the feasibility of combining the N.Y.C. Housing Authority police force with the City police force. His sponsor was Dr. Norman J. Powell of the University's Political Science Department.

Special Investigator

Lieutenant Luchuf has over twenty five years of service in the New York Police Department and is presently assigned as a confidential special investigator on the staff of the Deputy Chief Inspector commanding the Bedford-Stuyvesant and East New York areas of Brooklyn. This command has the highest rate of crime in the City and possibly in the nation.

The Lieutenant's specific duties are to investigate civilian complaints against members of the police force and complaints of improper or inadequate police protection and to make the necessary recommendations personally to the Deputy Chief Inspector. Such an assignment requires long hours of duty and Lieutenant Luchuf sacrificed much of his leisure time in attending classes and doing research for his thesis.

Served in World War II

Lieutenant Luchuf is of Ukrainian descent and served with the U.S. Army in the Office of Military Government for Germany during World War II. He is a member of a number of police, veterans, and professional organizations and served two consecutive terms as the Post Commander of the St. George Post, No. 401, Catholic War Veterans, the Ukrainian Post in New York City. He is also licensed as an insurance broker and real estate broker in New York State, but does not practice because of the Police Department restrictions against engaging in other occupations or professions.

Jewish Community of Canada Pays Tribute to Ukrainians

(The following tribute to the Ukrainian Canadians was made in the January 1967 issue of the Canadian Jewish "Congress Bulletin," published in Montreal, Canada.—Ed.)

They came to a strange and virgin land. They left behind their homes, families, friends, all they had known. They arrived, for the most part, with valises crammed full with little but hope and strong backs.

The sun singed their perseverance in summer and their goodwill was chilled during long winter nights. They were pioneers—simple-hearted people from many lands, speaking many tongues. Together they pushed back the wilderness, husbanded the land, and helped to build a nation.

Among these immigrants who settled the Canadian West, the Ukrainians made a significant contribution. Wheat farmers in their native land, they quickly adapted their past experience to Canadian conditions and helped make the Prairies the breadbasket of North America.

Youngster Stirs Classmates To Air Pollution Perils

One Jersey City youngster is doing something about air pollution and leaving the talking to adults.

Thirteen-year-old George Holowchak wound up writing his own editorial after he had solicited The Jersey Journal's advice on combating air pollution.

(George and his family are members of UNA Branch 171 in Jersey City, N.J.)

The eighth grader began the project with a letter addressed to the newspaper.

"I have read many health articles on pollution and realize what a great health hazard it is," he wrote to the editor. "You can show your support by writing an editorial bringing public attention to this dangerous and unnecessary pollution."

George closed the letter with this postscript: "If it is not possible for you to write an editorial on pollution, please send me a letter that will prove to my teacher that I have done my assignment."

George was one of 32 students in his biology class at St. Peter and Paul's School assigned to write a paper on air pollution. The news editor replied to the young man's request in this manner: "Here is a way you can do your assignment for St. Peter and Paul School and at the same time help out in the fight against air pollution."

"Suppose you talk to all of your classmates about air pollution and get their ideas. Tell how much they know about it, what they would suggest that we do."

The editor suggested that George submit a 400-word editorial on information he had compiled from his classmates. George lost no time in replying.

"I am very grateful for your cooperation and have decided to do as you advised. I shall ask everyone in my class for his opinion and shall write the editorial."

George's editorial contains the reactions of 32 classmates to the four questions: Tell what you know about air pollution? What problems or dangers

does pollution present us with? What can we do about air pollution? What can city and state governments do about air pollution? The reactions to those questions are summarized at the end of this story.

George said that he had read a lot about air pollution before the teacher assigned the project. "I learned about the London smog that killed several thousand people and I knew it was something terrible."

Son of Jersey City State professor Jaroslaw Holowchak, he said most people his age were concerned about pollution if they knew anything about it.

"If they don't know anything about it — they don't care. I guess it's the same with grownups."

George has other interests besides combatting air pollution. He likes to collect stamps, play the piano, and sing in the Ukrainian Choir in New York City. He is also a member of the Ukrainian Plast organization.

He has two sisters: Elizabeth, a student at Rutgers University and Christine, who attends New York University. Christine commented on her brother's 400-word editorial at the family home at 157 Palisade Ave.

"We were surprised he had done so much work on the thing. He hadn't told us much about the project but he's always reading up on something."

George says his one bit of advice would be for officials to "cut out the red tape on federal laws and start enforcing anti-pollution laws — before it's too late."

Here is what George wrote: "Recently I was asked to take a survey of the eighth grade class in St. Peter and Paul School in order to find out how much youth really knows about air pollution. I was truly shocked to reveal that out of a class of 32 students present, only eight had any substantial ideas on the subject."

"I asked the class four very general questions on air pollution, for which I received some of the following responses. Question I — Tell what you know about air pollution? Some of the answers: "I know that our air is dirty and our rivers are full of waste. This is enough."

"Air pollution is the combination of toxic chemicals caused by combustion that is released into the air."

"Air pollution is the dumping of waste products into our air, hindering the everyday citizen."

"I think air pollution is neglect of our air by our factories and the apathetic citizen. Our factories make so

'Salupulchritudinous' — That's What They Call Michele Metrisko

Giovanni Buitoni, an Italian food king who is opening a drive-in restaurant in Indianapolis, calls Michele Metrisko one of the 10 most "salupulchritudinous women in the world."

A former Miss U.S.A., Michele is studying law at Georgetown University in Washington.

This lovely blue-eyed blonde came to Indianapolis with Buitoni for a special premiere at his first drive-in Italian restaurant at 5110 E. 38th, according to Bill Roberts, a feature writer for the Indianapolis daily.

Buitoni, who operates food processing plants in Italy, France and the U.S., specializing in Italian cookery, is saying that Michele is a stunning example of health and beauty. And he probably doesn't get much of an argument from anyone who has seen Michele.

He rates her with such feminine charms as actress Claudia Cardinale, opera singer Anna Moffo and Queen Anne Marie of Greece. That's pretty select company.

Michele, who won the Miss U.S.A. crown and participated in the Miss World pageant in 1964, has impressive credentials. She also was Miss Washington in the 1964 Miss Universe pageant, was voted Miss Jaycee by the Washington Junior Chamber of Commerce Washington auto show.

In addition she has been Valentine sweetheart of the Delaware National Guard, queen of "Frostie" soft drinks and a member of a Bob Hope Christmas tour of the Middle East and Mediterranean.

According to Buitoni, she belongs to an elite group of women who "consciously or unconsciously select the proper food at every meal and this is the main reason for their wholesome, radiant appearance."

Born in New York to parents of Ukrainian descent, Michele entered school at 4,

much filth, in the air, it is truly seen!"

Question II — What problems or dangers does pollution present us with:

"...Inhaling the air of New York City for twenty-four hours is equal to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day."

"...I know air pollution is hazardous to the lives of people and is making our air un-pure."

"In the next few years resources, plants, animals will die. Nothing will be safe from pollution."

"I think that it makes the world look like an immense pigpen..."

"...If nothing is done to stifle air pollution there will be no natural resources and the earth will become like the moon."

Question III — What can we do about air pollution?

"We can start campaigns, write to influential people and finally try to make our parents and neighbors aware of the dangers of air pollution."

"Clean up our cities, stop using our cities as a dump lot..."

"...Support the pollution programs... study this problem more carefully."

"...Voice our opinions towards it and criticize it."

"Cooperate."

Question IV — What can city and state governments do about air pollution?

"Make laws on pollution and enforce them to the limit."

"The states should cut down on factory wastes, produce more air filters and campaign this problem to all parts of the country so the apathetic citizen will wake up to reason."

"The cities and government should have the streets cleaned more often and enforce cleanliness."

"Even though I have not included all the quotes you can see that the arresting of air pollution should be a family project. Children who know little about air pollution probably have parents that don't know much more. To know and to act are two completely different things. One can know and do very little. But one can know nothing and do a lot by obeying laws. We the people of the United States shall have clean air to breathe only if we all help."

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

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwadiuk



Snylyk, Pawlyszyn Hurt As Sitch Loses, 4-1

The Newark Ukrainian Sitch lost more than a crack at the National Open Challenge Cup when they were beaten by Paterson Roma, 4-1, last Sunday in a game that saw two of its leading players badly injured.

The match, which eliminated Sitch from further competition in the National Challenge Cup, was a rough affair. Right half Zenon Snylyk and center half Nick Pawlyszyn suffered extensive injuries and may be sidelined for a long time.

Out For Season

There is speculation that Snylyk may have suffered a severe knee injury which could put him out of the game for the remainder of the season. Pawlyszyn is expected to be out at least three weeks.

Snylyk was bitter after the game. He felt that several Roma players went after the Sitch players deliberately with an intent to "put us out of the game." They apparently succeeded.

The two players remained on the field through the first half, but were forced to leave when the second half started.

The first half of the regulation time was scoreless. In the second stanza Peter Short connected at the 18 minute mark and it looked like Sitch might be able to bring this one home. But 13 minutes before the final whistle Roma tied the score forcing the match into overtime.

Gates Open

In the overtime the gates of heaven opened for the Roma forwards. Tony Verstrale scored with only five minutes gone in the first overtime session, putting his team ahead 2-1. Then Nick Hilargio converted a penalty shot and Carlos Buitrago scored the final marker in the final minutes of play.

With Snylyk and Pawlyszyn out due to injuries and Walter Kazdoba out with a suspension, things indeed look dark for the Newark Ukrainian club. There are still three American Soccer League matches left to be played and, of course, Sitch is involved in the Schaefer Indoor Tournament in Paterson.

Sitch is trailing by one point in the indoor affair behind Greek-Americans of New York and Roma of Paterson. Both clubs are tied for the

Name Science Display at Lubbock College Library

LUBBOCK, Tex. — An exhibit of brochures, pictures, programs and summaries of papers presented at the International Congress of Onomastic Sciences held last summer at University College in London, were on display in the Texas Tech Library foyer.

The collection, on loan from the Tech Department of Foreign Languages, also includes a copy of the paper presented by Prof. W.T. Zyla, Tech's representative at the conference attended by delegates from 105 learned institutions in 30 countries.

Science Of Names

Onomastic sciences involve the study of the origin and history of proper names, both geographical and personal, a type of research which sheds light on past cultures as well as historical events.

In his paper on "The Name Dnieper and the Names of Some of its Tributaries," the Tech professor suggested a new hypothesis regarding the

origin of the ancient name of the European river. It was once known as "Borystheneis," which by its Slavic character, Zyla feels, indicates that "this name was given to the river by some Slavic groups which in early ages could have been pushed out of these regions."

At Tech Since '63

Also included in the exhibit are copies of recent issues of "Names," official journal of the American Name Society founded in 1951 to stimulate onomastic studies in the United States.

Zyla is a member of ANS and has participated in sessions of the International Congress since 1963 when he presented a paper at the Amsterdam conference. He was appointed to the International Committee on Outer Space Onomastics at the London meeting.

Zyla joined the Tech faculty in 1963 as assistant professor of Russian and German.

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Міннеаполіс, Місс.

ВІШАНУВАЛИ ПАМ'ЯТЬ КИР СОТЕРА ОРТИНСЬКОГО

13-го листопада по полудні в церкві св. Константина в Міннеаполісі відбудеться о. монс. Степан Княв в содружженні о. Лева Дороша Молебень і Панахиду за душу Проеса. Кир Сотера Ортинського. Співав місцевий церковний хор під проводом інж. Євгена Карпяка.

Церковний хор св. Константина виконав „Богородице Діво“ і „Через поле широке“ в першій пісні супротивно сольово виконала пані Олена Карпяк - Бенцаль, а в другій супротивно сольово виконала студентка Стефанія Ковальчук.

На закінчення Академії присутні відповіли „Боже Великий, Творче Весилъный.“

Українські письменники у німецькому „Лексиконі світової літератури“

У Ляйпцигу, в Східній Німеччині, вийшов німецькою мовою „Лексикон дер велт літератур“, в якому подано біографічні відомості про світових письменників, починаючи від давніх китайських, римських, грецьких, і кінчаючи аж 1966 роком.

ВІСТІ З ТОРОНТА

КООРДИНАЦІЙНИЙ КОМІТЕТ. — Для дальшого узгодження плянів спільних виступів українських молодіжних організацій в загальному, а в 100-річчя Канади — зокрема, відбулися тут 10-го грудня 1966 р. спільні наради представників Крайових Проводів: Пласту, СУМ, МУНО, ОДУМ, у висліді чого покликано до життя Крайовий Координаційний Комітет Молодечих Організацій, який на 1967 рік очолив інж. М. Сайтуха, як голова, і В. Окіпніук, як секретар.

КУРС ПЕРШОЇ ДОПОМОГИ. — Відділ надзвичайних заходів метрополітального Торонта влаштує курс першої допомоги для українців. Курс починається 7-го лютого ц.р. у залі церкви св. Покрови, у вечірніх годинах, і буде тривати 7 тижнів.

СПІЛЬНА КУТ'Я. — 22-го січня ц.р. Парохія Пресвятої Євхаристії в Східному Торонті відбула свою парохіальну святву вечерю - кутюю. Зараз по Службі Божій, яку перший раз тут відправив у українській мові, у супроводі гарного мішаного хору під проводом п. Рудого, присутні засіли до столів, які приготував відділ ЛУКЖ.

ДУХОВА ОРКЕСТРА О. СУМ. — Завдяки старанням Осередку СУМ, який очолює мгр. Т. Буйняк, вдалося зможлизувати фінансові засоби для закупа духових музичних інструментів для організування духової оркестри, яка під керівництвом мгр. В. Кардана робить поступи в навчанні. Оркестра зложена з членів юнацького віку, за короткий час своєї підготовки, виступила перший раз на Святоюрданській спільній вечері, і відіграла чотири колядки Торонтопської Осередку СУМ, може похвалитися ще одним новим досягненням у розвитку музичної культури.

ЛЕКЦІЯ ПРОФ. ПАСТЕР-НАКА. — В неділю, 29-го січня ц.р. о год. 4-й по пол. в бенкетовій залі Українського Дому при вул. Кристі, відбулася для студентів вищих курсів українознавства ім. Ю. Липи і запрошених гостей та батьків, лекція проф. д-ра Я. Пастернака на тему „Мой рхеологічний розкоп в княжому Галічі - Криліосі.“

Наша найстарша на терені Нью Йорку школа українознавства при Т-ві „Самоміч“, що діє вже майже 20 років, розпочала навчання після Різдвяних канікул 21-го січня в новому відомому приміщенні школи св. Юра при 6-ій вулиці.

КУРС ДЛЯ ВИХОВНИЦЬ. Об'єднання Педагогів Канади, Рада Дошкілля, заклали зорганізувати почитуванню в Торонті, вишкільний і перевивільний курс для дошкільних виховниць, брах яких відбувається щораз дошкільніше.

СПОРТ

КАЛЕНДАРЦЬ ЗМАГАНЬ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ КЛЮВІВ

Лещетарські змагання за першість УСЦАК відбудуться в неділю, 12-го лютого ц.р., на лещетарській траці Mount St. Jovite, St. Jovite, Quebec. Господарем і організатором цих лещетарських першостей є КЛК з Торонта.

ШАХОВА СИМУЛЬТАНА Д-РА О. ПОПОВИЧА. Шахова симультана д-ра О. Поповича буде влаштована в рамках ювілейних спортивних імпрез з нагоди 10-ліття „Чорноморської Січі“ в неділю, 26-го лютого в домі „Ч. Січі“ при 508 18-та Еваню в Ньюарку.

ФУТБОЛЬНИЙ ТУРНІР У КЛІВЛЕНДІ

Вікендовий футбольний турнір в залі „Американ Тирнер“, у Клівленді, скінчився вже для першої дружини „Скала“ — Клівленд. Після поразок проти італійців і хорватів незвичайно гор на залі сумнів відпали від дальшої конкуренції, яка проходить системою „мінус два“.

Старший доріст „львовів“ упорюва гортх „Донав Швабен“ 7:4, а наш найменший здістансували 4:1 „Джармен Сентрал“. Перемога середніх міралається тільки на різниці м'ячів 5:3, при відношенні воріт 3:3, — але, проти могутньої комбінації „Донав Швабен“ і „Грін Вайт“, це неабиякий успіх.

Нью Йорк, Н. Й. ШКОЛА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА ПЕРЕСТУПІЛА РІДНІ ПОРОГИ

Олександр Попович, вихованець „УСК“ Нью Йорк, „король стрільців“ СТ „Україна“ в Торонті, добився нових успіхів. Як студента Бріджпортського Університету вибрали його до Збірної Високих Шкіл ЗДА на позицію лівого лучника.

„ЧОРНОМОРСЬКА СІЧ“ — ЕЛІЗАБЕТ АЙРІШ 2:0

Петерсон 3 лютого. — П'ята рунда футбольного сімкового турніру Шейфер Ліги закінчилась для „Ч. Січі“ четвертою перемогою, завдяки якій „Ч. Січ“ залишилася на третьому місці між фаворитами на перше місце в складі нашої сімки.

УСК — АЙНТРАХТ СК 4:2. Недільні змагання за містечтво „Великої Десятки“ Нім.-Амер. Футб. Союзу були доказом, що Управа УСКу і змагуні приготувались через змову перерву до другої рунди місцевих змагань цієї Ліги.

Table with columns: Team Name, Goals, Points. Includes teams like Грецький СК, Рома СК, Ч. Січ, Санта Крос, Гобокен ФК.

„ЧОРНОМОРСЬКА СІЧ“ — РОМА СК 1:4 (1:1), 0:3 (0:2)

Петерсон 5-го лютого. — Першої поразки сезону зазнала „Ч. Січ“ з італійським клубом „Рома“ на стадіоні Клоубайф в Петерсоні на відкритій площі.

ВСТУПАЙТЕ В ЧЛЕНИ ВІСНОМУ

Advertisement for J. WUJKW, Inc. Manufacturing Furrier. 111 E. 7th Street, NEW YORK 9, N. Y. Tel: 5 Spring 7-8710. Includes photo of a woman in a fur coat.

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