

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

Lyndon B. Johnson

СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

The Ukrainian Weekly Section

Address:
The Ukrainian Weekly
81-83 Grand Street
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New York's Telephone:
BARclay 7-4125
Tel. HENDERSON 4-0237
Ukrainian National Ass'n
Tel. HENDERSON 5-8740

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Newark UNA District Committee Meets, Elects Officers

JULIAN BARANIUK REELECTED CHAIRMAN

NEWARK, N. J. — Julian Baraniuk, a long-time UNA leader, was reelected chairman of the local UNA District Committee at the annual meeting held here Saturday, March 11.

Joining Mr. Baraniuk on the Committee's executive board are: Mrs. S. Orychivsky and W. Sywanyk, vice-chairmen, W. Rohowsky, secretary, W. Salabun, treasurer, M. Leskiw, organization, Mrs. D. Gerus, social affairs, I. Owerko, press and information, Dr. Myndiuk, O. Worobec and W. Hnatiw, members. Comprising the auditing board are Mrs. M. Procaik, I. Iwanyk and W. Osadchuk. Anne Dubas, UNA Supreme Advisor, joins the board automatically.

Report on Progress

The meeting, chaired by the Rev. Nicholas Kharishchak, president of Branch 219, heard reports by Messrs. Baraniuk, O. Utryso, secretary, and W. Salabun, treasurer.

Walter Sochan, Supreme Vice-President in charge of UNA's recording department, and John Kokolski, Supreme Treasurer, spoke on the progress of the organization, its plans for the future, and particularly the vast organizational drive designed to raise UNA's membership to 100,000 by 1969.

Stepan Hawrysz, Supreme Advisor and regional organiz-

er, gave a summary review of the District's progress in the past twelve months, noting individual and Branch achievements in last year's membership drive. Based on year-end tabulations, the following Branches made successful headway in the drive: 340, 234, 14, 37, 133, 371, 214, 219, 272 and 76.

Cite Organizers

Mr. Hawrysz concluded his report by presenting 25 new membership applications to Mr. Sochan, representing efforts of the following officers: Mr. Baraniuk (10), Mrs. Orychivsky (10), Miss Dubas (3), Fr. Kharishchak and W. Osadchuk, one each.

Mrs. Orychivska was presented with a special plaque signifying membership in the UNA Champions Club, while Miss Dubas and Mr. M. Otrok were given additional stars for their plaques as members of this exclusive group of top organizers.

Also attending the meeting was the Rev. Andrew Dawydiuk, president of UNA's first Evangelists Branch 340, which emerged as the top unit in the Association's 1966 membership drive.

A collection during the meeting for the Plast camp site "Vocha Tropa" brought a sum of \$115, which will help finance the erection of new buildings at this Ukrainian youth camp.

Michael Fedynshyn Again Heads UNA District Committee

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. — Michael Fedynshyn, one of UNA's most dynamic leaders, was reelected chairman of the Perth Amboy, N.J., District Committee at its annual meeting held Sunday, March 12, at the local Ukrainian National Home.

The District Committee embraces 13 UNA Branches with a total membership of 1,919. Represented at the meeting were nine Branches, with 29 officers in attendance. They heard reports by the District Committee officers on the progress and activity, as well as plans for the forthcoming months, accentuating the vast organizational drive.

Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Treasurer John Kokolski and Supreme Advisor Stepan Hawrysz spoke at the meeting on UNA's overall progress and planned stepup in the membership campaign to reach the 100,000 level by 1969.

The supreme officers stressed the need for effective im-

plementation of the proposals in view of the upcoming anniversaries of Svoboda and the Ukrainian National Association.

They suggested various ways of intensifying Branch activity and applying methods of membership organization. During the first two months of the current year, the Branches of the Perth Amboy District organized 27 new members. The officers pledged to exert maximum efforts to meet assigned quotas of new members in the current year.

Mr. Fedynshyn is joined on the executive board by the following officers: O. Hrab and K. Nakonechny, first and second vice-chairmen, respectively, W. Yaniw, secretary, I. Holowka, English language secretary, I. Wabyn, treasurer, T. Wutrej, organization, P. Hrabowych, J. Girechko, M. Stepas, Mrs. O. Tatarin and S. Matlaga, members. The auditors were elected as follows: S. Mysak, Mrs. A. Kowaliuk, J. Jarema.

Dusanenko is off to Australia Under Rotary Program

NYACK, N. Y. — "I'm happy at being given the tremendous opportunity of going to Australia for two months," said Ted Dusanenko, 25, a math teacher at Clarkstown Central High School, New York City.

He was referring to the announcement that he is one of six men from different walks of life chosen by the 30 clubs in Rotary District 721 to go to Australia for 60 days under Rotary International's Group Study Exchange Program. They leave for Rockhampton on March 18th.

The group, accompanied by a representative of the Rotary district governor, will be the guests of Rotary District 255 in Northern Australia.

Next year an Australian group from that district will visit District 721 for two months.

Dusanenko, 25, is a gradu-

ate of Clarkstown High School, a graduate of The State University College at Albany, is single, has taught math for three years at Clarkstown, and is presently the wrestling coach. He had to arrange for a substitute teacher and obtain a leave of absence to go to Australia.

"This is the chance of a lifetime to widen my horizons and obtain knowledge of other people that should add to my teaching background," said Dusanenko. "I'm most grateful to New York Rotary Club for helping to sponsor me."

Dusanenko is a member of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 204. He comes from a family which has 12 members enrolled in the UNA Branch 204. His grandfather, John Dusanenko in one of the Branch's founders and senior members.

Dr. Myroslaw Simynowych Dies in Chicago at 82

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Myroslaw Simynowych, a leading Ukrainian political and civic figure for over five decades, died here Tuesday, March 14, at the age of 82.

Born in Chernivtsi, Bukovina, in 1885, Dr. Simynowych came to the United States in 1907 at the age of 22. He settled in Chicago and acquired his higher education here culminating in a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912.

Since early adulthood, Dr. Simynowych was active in Ukrainian affairs in the U.S. He was instrumental in obtaining political support for the Western Ukrainian National Republic in the heyday of the Ukrainian struggle for independence fifty years ago. Active in the Ukrainian Hetman Movement, he traveled to Western Ukraine and offered help to the young struggling republic.

He returned to America and established a private practice which he maintained until late in his life. He was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Medical Society here, the League of American and Ukrainian Descent, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

In 1949, Dr. Simynowych presided over the Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent. In 1933, he was the moving force behind the establishment of the Ukrainian Pavilion at Chicago's World's Fair. He was also founder-president of the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago. In 1959, Dr. Simynowych was awarded an honorary Doctor's degree by the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

The funeral services are being held today at Chicago's St. Nicholas Cathedral. The body will be interred at St. Nicholas cemetery here.

Record Turnout of Bowlers Expected for UNA Tourney



Tournament Committee: left to right, bottom row: Mary Kowalchuk, William Hussar, chairman, Kay Fedoryshyn, Stella Hoshowsky, Stella Hussar; middle row: Mary Heiden, Carol Hussar, Larry Sanagursky, Kay Klimcow, John Kuchmy, co-chairman; top row: George Pankrath, William Tatyga, Frank Kubarich, Robert Hussar.

By GEORGE PANKRATH

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The big question is who will be the champion of this year's UNA bowling tournament set for Rochester, N.Y., on Saturday, April 15th.

Will it be Derry, Pa., Rochester, Syracuse or maybe a repeat of last year when the Chicago Lions entry won with a 3,026 three-game total.

Second place was won by Rochester's Ross Decorators (2,990 with handicap). The Windy City also came on top in the women's competition rolling 2,722 scratch.

The site of this year's tourney is the fabulous North Park Lanes with 56 alleys, a bar, billiard tables and a lunch counter.

The awards banquet is set for the Ukrainian American Club for 7:00 p.m. Saturday evening. Rochester Mayor Frank T. Lamb has assured chairman William B. Hussar that he will make an appearance sometime during the evening to welcome the more than 300 bowlers expected to take part in the tourney.

Housing chairman Kay Fedoryshyn urges all out-of-town bowlers to make their reservations as early as possible. Deadline for entries is April 1st, but don't wait till the last minute. Men's teams should mail their entries to John Sorokti, 3810 St. Paul Blvd., Rochester, N.Y. 14617, while women's should go to Mary Heiden, 103 Meadowood Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14616.

Boretski Named to Direct Centennial Play

OTTAWA. — One man will direct a centennial play written by at least five authors, it was announced here recently.

The man chosen for this challenging task is Peter Boretski, the federal Centennial Commission announced in Ottawa.

Authors of the play included Robertson Davies, Eric Nicol, Arthur Murrhy, Yves Theriault and W.O. Mitchell, the commission said in a press release.

Others expected to attend are: UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, the Sports Committee consisting of Mrs. Helen B. Olek, Mrs. Mary Dushnyuk, Andrew Jula, John Evanchuk and Walter Zapaniuk. Also, UNA Treasurer John Kokolski, Vice-President and Svoboda Sports editor Walter Sochan and Ukrainian Weekly editor Zenon Snylyk.

This reporter has heard rumors that several bowlers are very interested in collecting the \$300 cash prize for shooting a perfect game. That means the person must shoot 12 bowls into either 1-2 pockets or 1-3 pockets and hope all the pins collapse.

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Veterans to Mark Anniversary Of Ukrainian Armed Forces

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The site of this gathering is to be the spacious Benjamin Franklin Hotel, where a banquet will be held Saturday, June 3, with a host of American military dignitaries on hand to help observe this historic anniversary. A ball for both the younger and older generation is to follow the banquet.

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Wreath-Laying Ceremony

On Sunday, June 4, the veterans will take part in a wreath-laying ceremony at Philadelphia's Independence Hall, the site of traditional patriotic ceremonies.

Also scheduled for Sunday is the official opening and dedication of the Ukrainian Veterans Home in Philadelphia, the first of its kind in the United States. The home, which was purchased recently, will house both Ukrainian veterans and senior citizens who had attained prominence in Ukrainian community life.

Since 1967 marks the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought against both the Nazi and the Communist invaders of Ukraine, the associations of the former UPA soldiers will be asked to join with other veterans in marking the dual anniversary.

Chaired by Dr. Walter Galien, the organization's president, the meeting was held Saturday, March 11, at the headquarters of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

A festive rally, scheduled for June 3-4, is expected to draw Ukrainian veterans from all parts of the country. All Ukrainian veterans groups are expected to take part in this rally and are being asked to hold their separate conventions at the same time.

Program Announced

Plans to appropriately commemorate the 50th anniversary of the revival of the Ukrainian military were announced here last week at a meeting of the executive board of the United Ukrainian Veterans in America (OBVUA).

Chaired by Dr. Walter Galien, the organization's president, the meeting was held Saturday, March 11, at the headquarters of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

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UN Comes Under Scrutiny At Conference in Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Tuesday, March 7, a one-day Conference on the United Nations sponsored by the Continuing Action Committee was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Since UCCA president, Dr. Lev Dobriansky's time is still very much taken up with the pending Consular Convention, he was represented at the conference by Miss Vera Dowhan.

Speakers

Speakers at the conference were the Hon. Jonathan Bingham, Congressman from New York and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; Thomas F. Power, Jr., former Special Advisor, U.N. Development Program; Dr. Gerard J. Mangone, Associate Dean, Maxwell School, Syracuse University; His Excellency Chief S.O. Adebbo, United Nations Ambassador from Nigeria, who was the main luncheon speaker; the Hon. Clairborne Pell, Senator from Rhode Island; Dean Clarence Ferguson, Howard University Law School and U.S. Representative on the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Arthur Cox, Senior Staff Director for U.N. Studies, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; Elmore Jackson, Vice-President for Policy Studies, U.N.A.-U.S.A.

Diverse Topics

As can be seen from the list of speakers, topics were diverse. A concise outline was given on the UN in general, its operation, strength and weaknesses; the role of the Secretary General; the General Assembly; the Security Council; member nations.

Discussions dealt with the United States and the United Nations, United Nations and International Development, United Nations and Human Rights, Peacekeeping and Southern Africa.

Since the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is represented on the Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights and Genocide Treaties, the discussion on human rights was of particular interest.

Dean Ferguson was very versed on the subject, especially in the matter of integrating human rights nationally and internationally. If there is any delay on the three conventions dealing with slavery, forced labor, and the rights of women, he felt the lethargy seems to stem from the feeling of "we don't have that problem here." He did not, however, think this should be the criteria.

As a result of participation in the March 7th conference, steps have been taken to have the UCCA listed as a supporting organization of the Continuing Action Committee with a permanent observer.

The speaker will be Rev. Dr. Meletij Solovij, whose talk, "Impressions from a trip through the Holy Land and Ukraine," will be illustrated with color slides and a film. The evening will be held at 6 P.M. in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York.

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ODFFU Holds National Convention in New York

WYNNYK IS REELECTED PRESIDENT; \$10,000 CONTRIBUTION TO UCCA ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Ivan Wynnyk was reelected president of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine at the group's national convention held here last weekend, March 11 and 12, at the Commodore Hotel.

The convention, the 14th in the 20-year history of this large national organization, marked the 50th anniversary of the rebirth of Ukrainian statehood and the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

The parley attracted 200 delegates and guests, from 44 chapters, as well as 50 women-delegates who founded ODDFU's Ladies Auxilliary at this convention.

Elected along with Mr. Wynnyk to the organization's executive board were the following: I. Billinsky, L. Futala and Mrs. U. Celowych, first, second and third vice-presidents, respectively, Dr. W. Nesterchuk, secretary, Dr. M. Kushnir, Dr. P. Mirchuk, I. Bazarko, Dr. M. Chirovsky, Dr. S. Halamaj, V. Davydenko, Dr. B. Romanenichuk, W. Lewenec, B. Kazaniwsky, T. Kachaluba, E. Iwashkiw, M. Fryz, E. Hanowsky, D. Kostyk, members. The auditing board is headed by M. Lozynsky, while M. Duzhyj was elected chairman of the arbitration board.

Mrs. Celowych was elected president of the organization's Ladies Auxilliaries.

In addition to the election of officers, the convention agenda included reports of the outgoing officers, debates and discussions on the future plans, and adoption of resolutions. The delegates also heard three keynote addresses delivered by Dr. M. Kushnir, I. Billinsky and Mrs. Celowych.

The two-day parley, chaired by W. Mazur, was interrupted for the festive convention banquet on Saturday and religious ceremonies Sunday morning.

Among numerous written messages received were telegrams from Josyf Cardinal Slipyi, Archbishop-Major of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Metropolitan John Theodorovich, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the USA.

Also, greetings from 54 U.S. Senators and Congressmen were received in the course of the convention. Congressman Leo Farbstain attended the convention banquet on Saturday.

Conveying personal greetings in behalf of the Ukrainian National Association was Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer.

The main speaker at the banquet was Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mr. Wynnyk presented Dr. Dobriansky with a check for \$10,000 as ODDFU's special contribution to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for successful continuation of its programs and activities.

Among other highlights of the banquet was the presentation of special award plaques to four distinguished members of the organization in recognition of their service. Messrs. Y. Kononiw, S. Kwasonycky, Tytaniw and Chornopycky were the recipients of the special awards.

An exhibit of ODDFU's publications, arranged by Dr. A. Sokolyszyn, adorned the lobby of the hotel's ballroom where the deliberations were being held.

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A Remarkable Achievement

By any standard, the acceptance of Ukrainian as a language requirement for virtually all courses of study at the University of Manitoba is a remarkable achievement.

The Ukrainian language is thus raised to the same level as French, German and Latin as far as requirements at the University of Manitoba are concerned. This fact brings into focus the desirability of Ukrainian language instruction on the lower levels, both in our parochial and Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Subjects. For what was achieved at Manitoba University may yet be accomplished elsewhere on the North American continent, providing our educators, political and civic leaders show the same prudence and determination as their counterparts in Manitoba.

To be sure recognition of Ukrainian at Manitoba University was not achieved overnight. Courses in Ukrainian language, history and literature have been taught there for some time now, while its Department of Slavic Studies, under the able administration of Prof. J.B. Rudnycky, has laid the necessary groundwork for this singular achievement.

Moreover, the effective prodding of Ukrainian political leaders in Canada, in general, and Manitoba, in particular, contributed in no small measure to University Senate's decision to place the Ukrainian language on par with French and German.

Still another factor that must not be overlooked is the deep-seated reverence for Ukrainian heritage among our kinsmen in Canada. In this respect they can serve as an example for the rest of us here and elsewhere in the free world. Their tenacity has paid off many times before, as now at the University of Manitoba.

This achievement sets a long-awaited precedent, one that may hopefully be broken many times in Canada as well as in the United States.

The Majority of One

Early dispatches from France indicated that the Gaullist alliance has won a slim one-vote margin in that country's election to the National Assembly.

While the true line-up of the Assembly will not be known until it convenes on April 3rd, it is safe to say that the margin of victory for President DeGaulle's coalition will be far from comfortable.

The cliffhanger vote may have serious repercussions, if not immediately then in the period beyond the now aging President DeGaulle. It is doubtful whether the opposition, which in this election was anti-Gaullist rather than pro anything in particular, will be effective enough to pose a threat to the President's foreign and domestic policies. On the contrary, DeGaulle can probably gain votes from the opposition for various portions of his programs. And if worse comes to worse he can invoke government by decree and thus still govern France.

The opposition has gained little with the exception of Communists, a unique breed in France's political history. But in the absence of leadership on either side, one can look with trepidation to the future beyond DeGaulle. With France's unenviable tradition of political instability and its questionable — and frequently incomprehensible — turns in foreign policy dealings, it may well be that the precarious "majority of one" is bad omen for the future.

Spring? Well, Maybe

Were it not for the date distinctly marked on the calendar, you could not tell that the spring is but three days away.

Of course, it is does not apply to all parts of the country, but then the climate being what it is there, the people hardly notice the seasonal transition.

Those of us who are less fortunate in that we live in the midwest, east and northeast have had our share of snow, and slush and sleet.

But then we also had the rain, the shower and a few balmy days in between that all but dissipated our worry that winter has yet to lose its icy grip. We even had the sniffles, the running noses, the colds — all invariably pointing to the delightful season that is spring.

Well, forget it. It was not really spring. It was a phony weather quirk, as illusory and deceptive as spring itself.

But then, in the cold dawn of falling temperatures and chilling winds, we have no right to expect spring to move in at this early date. So pull out those boots and heavy clothes again. The unpredictably capricious Lady is not here yet.

By calendar reckoning, she will officially bow in on March 21st. But don't bet on it. Like all ladies, she may take her time.

U.S.-USSR Consular Treaty: Symbol of Politico-Cultural Lag

(Testimony of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University, Chairman, National Captive Nations Committee, and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America)

(4)

Whereas proposed particular measures, such as the U.S.-USSR Consular Convention, U.S.-Soviet trade, cultural exchange agreements etc., depend for their accurate and proper evaluation on the soundness or no of the underlying assumptions and criteria in the general policy; and

Whereas these assumptions and criteria have been too frequently conveyed by official assertions that are patently contrary to fact and/or principle, and especially at this time deserve to be openly and thoroughly examined; and

Whereas, to cite one example, on the highest level an old, imperial Tsarist Russian usage, albeit fictional to present conditions, has been revived in the thought "The common interests of the peoples of Russia and the United States are many"; and

Whereas, in additional contradiction to fact, more than one national leader has voiced the mythical constructions of "200 million Russians" in ex-

A TACTICAL MISTAKE

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

In their desire to condemn certain practices of the Medieval period and to emphasize the need for personal and national responsibility, the early Calvinists promulgated the harsh slogan that the road to hell was paved with good intentions.

There was a kernel of truth, if not the entire truth, in this statement, and the United States government is in danger — with the best intentions in the world — of running afoul of it. For American policy is now in danger of abandoning a position which it had hitherto handled extremely well and which had won approval on four continents without creating the impression that the United States was only interested in superpower politics for its own advantage.

Onset Of Atomic Age

In the very beginning, when first it had tapped some of the resources and wonders of atomic power, the United States was eager to place all this power under international control, so as to prevent its possible misuse. From the first display of this new force, mankind has been appalled by it and has wished that it be brought under control.

But all endeavors to bring the Soviet Union into any such international consortium failed disastrously and Moscow proudly announced that it could not be a partner to any such schemes. As a result, the Soviet scientists set to work and sooner than was expected, they provided their own country with the first atomic bombs and the scientists of both the United States and the Soviet Union have been forced into a fantastically expensive and dangerous arms race. All attempts to slow this down have been in vain.

For its part, the United States, beginning with the administration of President Truman, set itself to build up in the free world the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in which it was the only nuclear power, while the Soviet Union did the same for the nations of the Warsaw Pact. There is no need to recount the results of the cold war, the building of the Berlin Wall and all the other developments. Both the United States and the Soviet Union won recognition for themselves as superpowers.

But while the United States sought to contain communism and not to allow other weaker countries to fall victims to it, it gave up its efforts to liberate the nations held already under the sway of Russo-Communist imperialism. The situation lasted for some years, and on the positive side the United States worked for an integration of free Europe in a Europe of peoples, who could develop so far as possible without national rivalry in the non-Communist world. Great Britain recognized this and was allowed to become in a way a subordinate nuclear power while giving up any inclination to develop a com-

pletely independent nuclear system for military purposes. Neutralist Counterpoise

There was a half-hearted effort on the part of Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Sukarno of Indonesia and Nasser of the United Arab Republic to form as a counterpoise a neutralist group. But the growing ambitions of the different leaders showed them that there was almost no central and cohesive policy on which they could unite and the continued unrest in Southeast Asia after the collapse of French Indo-China and the refusal of the Communists of North Viet Nam to respect the newly erected states gradually undermined all their hopes and aspirations for a peaceful world.

Then came President De Gaulle with a completely different conception of the future. A profound unbeliever in the motives of the United States, he embarked upon his own nuclear deterrent and at first he seems to have believed that if he could induce the United States to quit Europe, he could still rely on its support, even while he raised France and himself to the central position in Europe. With this in mind, he has been open to all kinds of inducements from Moscow and while the Soviet statesmen have not been fully satisfied, they have seen the disintegration of NATO as an effective planning force thus creating new dangers for De Gaulle's conceptions. The same results were noted from the still apparently rudimentary Red Chinese nuclear force which has completely alarmed India, while Sukarno's intrigues with the Chinese Communists have again destroyed much of what had been gained in Indonesia.

Detante Sought

At this point, important American circles have jumped at the theory that the best course of action is to make every effort to remove the tensions not between the Free World and the world of communism but between the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union. As a result, we are having all kinds of attempts to push through a consular treaty which gives unprecedented powers of diplomatic rights to Soviet officials, efforts to agree on new provisions for governing the spread of nuclear arms. All of these from DeGaulle's point of view only indicate that the United States is definitely embarked on a course of pure superpower colonialism that cares nothing for the smaller countries and adheres only to its own interests.

That policy has aroused anxiety not only in Germany, which has always had a tradition of high scientific achievement, but also among such countries as India and Japan, which could in all probability, if they would be also prepared to produce nuclear energy in a very short time. Other coun-

Ten Thousand Ukrainian Canadians

By JOSEPH LESAWYER, UNA Supreme President

For as long as I can remember there was always an aura of romance and drama surrounding Canadian Ukrainians. We in the United States were intrigued by their exploits on the western prairie, where practically bare-handed they converted vast areas of brush and wilderness into first-class farm land, built many towns and villages, and continued to dominate them up to the present day.

We rejoiced at their ability to maintain and propagate the finer aspects of Ukrainian culture and way of life and envied their progress and achievements in the Canadian political and educational fields. It was well known that not only second generation Ukrainian Canadians continued to speak, read, and write flawless Ukrainian but all the

tries, too, are susceptible to this kind of accusation, and it well behooves the American government to answer and satisfy all these queries before it is too late. Like it or not, the United States has definitely given the impression that it is seeking to divide the world between Moscow and Washington.

Asian Involvement

It was not until 1898 that the United States became seriously involved in Asia. During World War I, it was concerned only in Europe except for the fiasco in Siberia as a result of Bolshevik Revolution.

However, in World War II, the United States was deeply engaged in both Europe and Asia and since it has not taken enough care to explain its position on both continents, especially now when the Soviet Union has established a Communist satellite in Cuba spreading its poison throughout the Caribbean area and South America.

It must clear up this confusion and carefully avoid any impression that it is seeking an understanding with Moscow on any basis of a joint master domination. It has too many uneasy friends who do not trust Moscow, even if they would like to, so long as Moscow continues its barrage of hostility and continues to arm North Viet Nam.

The passing glamor of a "relief of tensions" cannot be allowed to become a conviction in the minds of its smaller allies that the United States is far more interested in a settlement with Moscow than in giving them some due access to the atomic forces under proper supervision which will not doom them to a helpless future where the present possession of atomic power alone gives rights and hope.

The American statesmen tend to underestimate these feelings, but they may well determine whether America is to be regarded as a superpower colonialism or as the leader of a free world determined to advance human freedom wherever it is lacking.

generations that followed did likewise. We prided ourselves on having so many hardy strong-willed Ukrainians in the free world who cared so much for their ancestral heritage that they went all out to pass it on to their children and grandchildren.

The UNA became interested in Ukrainian Canadians more than 70 years ago at about the time large numbers of immigrants were trekking out into the lonely prairie. This interest was the result of concern for the welfare of the early arrivals. Father Nestor Dmytriw, an editor of Svoboda, visited western Canada in 1897 and reported extensively on the trials and tribulations of our kinsmen. He was the first Ukrainian priest to have visited Canada up to that time and there is no doubt that his appearance among the settlers brought reassurance and joy to many lonely souls. They realized that they were not forgotten.

The goal of Soyuz at that time was to mobilize the immigrants into a strong co-operative body and to bring them into its ranks. However, it was not until 1916 that the first branch was formed and that was in Toronto. Western farmers were not enthusiastic buyers of insurance and they apparently had little time to devote to social activity. Since 1916 and particularly since the end of World War I, the UNA has been stepping up its organizing efforts all over Canada. We now have 55 branches there with over 8,300 members or about 10% of the entire membership. UNA is the largest patriotic Ukrainian fraternal society in Canada and it is growing.

Last year, at the 26th Convention, steps were taken to speed up the growth in Canada. The delegates established the office of Supreme Vice-President for Canada with the responsibility for coordinating and expanding the organizing activities. Bohdan Zorych of Toronto, one of Soyuz's most prominent and successful branch secretaries and the director of Canadian affairs, was elected to the new office. Younger men such as I. Hewryk of Winnipeg, W. Didiuk of Toronto and D. Popadynec of Montreal were elected to the offices of Controller and Advisors.

The new combination of officers has already brought excellent results. Over 1,000 new members were organized in 1966, the highest number for any year to date in Canada. Mr. Didiuk was the champion full time organizer with over 300 new members to his credit. Mr. Popadynec led the nearly 100 new members and his District of Montreal almost doubled its quota. Mr. Hewryk was among the top leaders in the organizing effort. The basis for future expansion in the west and on the Pacific coast was laid by Mr. Zorych on his three-

UNA-CORNER

By ANNE DUBAS Supreme Advisor

Why Insure Your Children?

Speak to any man whose father purchased life insurance for him when he was a youngster, and practically without exception he will say, "I'm sorry it wasn't twice as large."

It seems to be the universal complaint. A youngster whose life is insured in the Ukrainian National Association, between the ages of 10 and 20, has a tremendous advantage. First he has insurance at an unbelievable low rate. Second, he becomes a member of the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal order, and third, if the youngster takes over the policy, he thus embarks upon a plan of compulsory saving that he will appreciate fully later in life because of the particularly low cost.

Here are the rates of the Ukrainian National Association to bring out the point:

Table with 3 columns: Age, P-65, P-20. Rows for ages 10 to 38.

Compare the rates of age 10 or 16 with those of age 30 or 36. At age 16, we have a 20 Payment Life with the rate of \$23.11 per thousand. This

Book on Travel Shows Features Of Ukrainian Life Abroad

Hanna Cherin. Yidmo zi mnoiu. Buenos Aires. Serediak, 1965. 235 pp.

Modern Ukrainian literature abroad is not rich in books describing travel. The reason for this is that Ukrainian writers have not had enough chance to travel to be able to write their impressions.

Hanna Cherin, a Ukrainian poet, in her "Yidmo zi mnoiu" tries to fill this gap. Her book is neither a diary nor a systematic account of her travels, but it gives an impressive pic-

ture of her movements in the last twenty years or so; through the ruins of Berlin during the final years of World War II, and through the United States and Canada, ending in Washington, D.C., in 1964 during the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument.

Hanna Cherin is an able writer. Her descriptions are entertaining and lucid. "Yidmo zi mnoiu" is remarkable for what she has attempted. Thus it is impossible to abstract her rich descriptions in the form of an outline, since they would lose their beauty; they must be read in full to be appreciated.

These sketches are not a travel guide, but rather a delightful narrative of travel, sometimes serious, sometimes humorous. The author met many people, including writers and poets such as Vasyly Barka, Mykyta Mandryka, Yar Slavutych, and others, and she wrote original comments about them which one day may become important as intimate revelations of literary characters. Her descriptions of many places are highly individualized; she sees them through her own prism.

Hanna Cherin has an inborn gift for observation; she sees what other people do not see, and almost always tries to analyze her observations.

The narrative is quite simple stylistically. In some places it is highly imaginative, but it is always objective in its approach, and not fragmentary or superficial. It shows the distinct features of Ukrainian life abroad with its highlights.

One of Hanna Cherin's fine qualities is her sincerity. Her literary temperament is stable and each word that she puts on paper has been placed there through an honest belief. She is feminine in her expression, and sometimes contradictory in her charming way. Her language is colorful, although in some instances too poetic and too lyrical for prose. However, it is very smooth and appealing.

The reader will find in "Yidmo zi mnoiu" engaging reading, and much information of interest and enlightenment.

W. T. Zyla

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

GOP Leaders Attend Ukrainian Club's Victory Party

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Several state, county and city leaders of the Republican party were hosted at a victory party given by the Ukrainian Republican Club of Philadelphia on January 28th at the Tryzub clubhouse.

The Club's Ladies Auxiliary, led by Mesdames Daria Zawadowych, Lydia Melnyk, Volodymyra Charyna, Catherine Halamar and Jean Karbivnyk, prepared a tasty buffet that followed a fine program of entertainment, rounding out a socially wholesome affair ably headed by Wolodymyr Bilayew.

Perren C. Hamilton, Secretary of Pennsylvania's Department of Property and Supplies, represented Governor Raymond P. Shafer, GOP's victorious standard bearer in last November's election.

The array of distinguished guests included the following: Charles Gdzik, G. Hershenfeld, Francis A. Nekoronik, Thomas Darmopray, D. Maksimuk, and others. Telegrams from Lt. Governor P. Broderick and Philadelphia's GOP leader W. Devlin were read in the course of the evening.

All speakers hailed the club's membership as a hard-working group of people, who were particularly active in last November's pre-election campaign. They confirmed the Ukrainian club's growing role

Awareness is Nadia Buchan's Approach to Dancing

The world of Nadia Buchan (nee Pavlychenko) is a fine way to express these opinions.

Started With Ukrainian Dances She began dancing herself at the age of four, doing Ukrainian folk dances in her native city of Saskatoon. While studying for a degree in physical education at McGill University, she discovered and became a convert to modern dance. She went on to extensive training in England and with such notables as Martha Graham and Jose Limon of the dance department of the Juilliard School in New York.

Since then, she's chalked up some impressive credits. She's taught modern and creative dance at the National Ballet School and at the universities of Saskatchewan and Toronto, and she's directed choreography for shows at the Edmonton Jubilee Auditorium and O'Keefe Centre in Toronto, and for television and the Canadian National Exhibition as well. She's appeared in the professional company of My Fur Lady.

Married to Toronto architect George Buchan, Nadia has managed to combine her home life with the busy business of running a dance studio for the past three years. She is also director of the Ukrainian "Yevshan" group in Toronto.

All this activity stems from an almost evangelical enthusiasm for the art of movement. The creative art of movement, says Nadia, really stems from awareness. "Nowadays, children's senses have been dulled... television, drugs... these kids just want awareness. There's always something new to see along a familiar road; always different ways of relating to them."

If Nadia had her way, there would be awareness classes right through public school.

While modern dance avoids the traditional, disciplined movements of classical ballet, it's far from being undisciplined. At the Pavlychenko Studio, it is assumed that children need some guidance in creating — in learning how to relate to their environment.

Thus, they are given many problems to solve, most of them involving the challenge of abstracting an idea in movement. There are also regular sessions of dance techniques and exercises. Other classes bring in music and art as well.

"The whole thing is to get them to form opinions about their environment; to explore, feel, and see their life," says Nadia. Dancing, she's convinced,

Jersey City Losing More Than Just a Church

Jersey City will be losing more than a church when the wreckers set to work knocking down the old SS Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church on 57 Sussex St. A whole art gallery of murals and frescoes will be turned into rubble.

(The story appeared in the February 27th edition of The Jersey Journal. Large photos of the Church's interior, as well as one of Fr. Borsa, Supplemented the story).

Rev. Anthony Borsa recently showed the wrecking contractors who are slated to begin their operation in early April, through the 67-year-old building. The brightly lit, large chapel, with its blue, orange, purple, green and red artwork echoes to the steps of the four men who walked through.

Above them a golden dove representing the Holy Spirit soared into the blue heavens. Below it sat the Father, the triangle of the Trinity above His head. His eyes were sad, unlike the joyous face of His Son, whose hand was raised in blessing alongside.

Father Borsa lifted his head, and in a voice heavily accented with Ukrainian he exclaimed: "Such beauty."

He shook his head. "But there's nothing that can be done."

He led the men from the wrecking crew up to the Ikonostasis, or screen made of gold plated wood that stood before the sanctuary. In the middle was the Royal Door through which the Holy Communion is brought to the congregation. On each side were the deacons doors.

The four men walked past the paintings of St. Nicholas, the Blessed Virgin, the Savoring

SPORTS SCENE

By Oleh Zwoaduk



Ukrainians Romp: Score 18, Give Up Only 3

Ukrainian soccer teams, in game at the 13th minute from a pass by outside right Abner Wolanow. Wilson's shot, from 10 yards out, gave Brooklyn goalie Jelenkovich no chance at a save.

Alex Fulczyk registered the first of his two goals in the match when he netted a pass from outside left Steve Kovalenko. Fulczyk, normally a middle linkman but playing at inside right, skirted around one defender and sent a strong shot into the right-hand corner of the net.

Brooklyn cut the Ukrainian lead to one goal two minutes before half-time when referee Joe Budano ordered a free kick for a tripping infraction. Wettengel converted the free kick into a goal from 17 yards out.

Three minutes after the start of the final stanza Fulczyk scored his second marker. His shot sailed into the net from 18 yards out putting the game out of reach of the Brooklyn eleven. Brooklyn's final goal was scored at 25 minutes when Vollmer kicked in a penalty shot.

Keep Press Informed Alex Yaremko, the dynamic official of the Ukrainian Nationals, brought up a question, in a letter to this reporter, that is on the minds of many a writer for the Ukrainian press. Mr. Yaremko complains that we did not mention last week that the Ukrainian Nationals were scheduled to play against New Brunswick Hungarians.

The question of press contacts with the clubs is a sore one for this reporter. For many years we were striving to establish contacts with the clubs but it is almost an impossibility. To begin with it costs quite a bit to telephone Philadelphia and all the other clubs, but it would be much better if the given club could notify the papers, as is normally done by professionals, via a news release. If there were an effort to keep relations going the press would, I am convinced, do its part.

This Sunday Being informed by Mr. Yaremko, we report that the Ukrainian Nationals are playing tomorrow against German-Hungarians in Philadelphia for the Open Challenge Cup. The game is for the district finals and if the Nats win they will next meet Baltimore.

Sitch will play its final game of the American Soccer League regular schedule in Newark against Inter SC. And New York Ukrainians have the Sunday off.

Portuguese Poor The Sitch-Portuguese match in Newark was a poorly played affair. One observer said that the Portuguese barely fielded a team of 11 players, at that with substantial delay of the game. Sitch had little trouble overcoming their opponents.

Alex Chayka was the top scorer in that match with three to his credit. Walter Wilczak, his brother Lou, Dave Demain and Roy Turner scored one each.

The New York Ukrainians won their second match in a row last Sunday and took the position of first place in the German-American Soccer League standings. USC beat a determined Brooklyn eleven, 3-2, before some 1,000 spectators.

The game, which threatened several times to erupt into a riot, placed the New Yorkers in first place by one point when Hellenic were defeated by Greek-Americans, 2-0. USC has 13 points with Hellenic one point back. Hota, which has played one game less, is in third place with 11 points.

Score Early Inside left Jimmy Wilson scored the first goal of the

SOYUZIVKA

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Address all applications to:
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Tel.: 914 626-5641 Kerhonkson, N.Y.

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Application for Admission to the UKRAINIAN CULTURAL COURSES

UNA ESTATE, KERHONKSON, N. Y.

August 7, 1967

Name: _____

Address: _____

Age: _____ Member of UNA Branch: _____

Ability to speak Ukrainian: slight fair good

Enclosing deposit of \$ _____

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

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces that THE FIFTH CENTRAL TRAINING COURSE for SECRETARIES AND ORGANIZERS will take place during the week of June 18 through 23, 1967 at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE:

- a) Advanced training for Secretaries.
- b) Basic training for Secretaries and Branch Officers.
- c) Training for membership Organizers.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE COURSE: Secretaries, organizers, Branch officers and other persons, especially youth, who are interested in fraternal work.

REGISTRATION for the Course should be mailed to the UNA Home Office in Jersey City not later than May 31, 1967.

OPENING of the Course: Sunday, June 18, 1967 at 5 P.M.

The cost of the lodging will be covered by the UNA. The participants will travel to and from Soyuzivka at their own expense. Family members of the participants will be accommodated at Soyuzivka at the decreased rates. In case of unsatisfactory registration the Course may be rescheduled. District Committees and Branch officers should seek out capable candidates for Branch officers and organizers and encourage them to participate in the training course.

UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ukrainian to be Offered During Summer at Manitoba University

WINNIPEG, Man. — The Ukrainian language will be offered during the 1967 University of Manitoba Summer School sessions during July and August of this year.

The course will be conducted by Jaroslav Rozumnyj, Assistant Professor of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba.

With the acceptance of Ukrainian as a matriculation language for university entrance by the University of Manitoba, high school students will be able to substitute this course for French, German, or Latin for university admission in the fall of 1967.

This course will also be fully accredited for Ukrainian language teachers in the province of Manitoba.

Applications may be submitted to the Director of Summer Sessions, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Phone: ESsex 9-2361 Applications close July 30

CORRECTION

In reporting the annual meeting of Chicago's UNA District Committee (The Ukrainian Weekly, March 4, 1967), two spelling errors occurred in the names of the auditing committee members. Elected chairman was Mr. Nicholas Olek, while Mr. Michael Semkiw was elected member of the same committee.—Ed.

Skiers! Huge Snowfall at SOYUZIVKA!

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UNA National Bowling Tournament April 15, 1967 in Rochester, N.Y.

СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО

ІЗ СЕРЕДНОШКІЛЬНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
12-го листопада 1966 року.



Світлина учасників перед головним входом Академії св. Василя Великого, де відбулася конференція. Посередній стоїть Впр. Мати Дарія, ЧСВВ, директорка Академії та поруч мгр. Богдан Сацюк, голова СУСТА.

СВІТОВИЙ КОНГРЕС УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА І МИ

Серед монотонності університетського навчання, що тягнеться на нас усіх, та після бурхливих розваг, ми часто попадаємо в ανεіру щодо наших сил та праці. Часто ми відступаємо від активності в студентських організаціях для власної вигоди, передаючи працю одиницям, що самі не в силі її досконали виконати.

Перед нами студентами цього року особливо багато важкої праці. Отож, ми не повинні і не сміємо зневіритись, коли хочемо перевести нашу плани в дійсність.

Перша в а ж л и в а подія СУСТА в 1967 році це Організаційна Конференція, завданням якої буде застановитися над справою світової української студентської централі та над Світовим Конгресом Українського Студентства. Словами президента СУСТА, Богдана Сацюка — „Справа СКУС-у дуже важлива і актуальна, тому просимо, щоб якнайбільше Громад і Клубів якнайшвидше було заступлених на цій Організаційній Конференції.“

Важливо не тільки те, щоб всі Громади і Клуби були заступлені, але необхідні со-

СТУДЕНТИ ШИКАГА СИЛЬНІШІ ВІД СНІГОВІЇ

УЗЯЛИ ЧИСЛЕННО УЧАСТЬ В ЛІТЕРАТУРНОМУ ВЕЧОРІ СУСТА



З Літературного Вечора СУСТА: (зліва на право) Роналд Едуарде (скарбник СУСТА), Юрій Миськів (рецитатор), мист. керівник Пластового Літературного Гуртка, поет Юрій Коломиєць (договідач), поет Олег Коверка, Олена Гікава-Сацюк (головний редактор Горизонтів), Богдан Сацюк (президент СУСТА).

Не зважаючи на комбінацію хуртовини і снігові, яка продовжувала засипати „місто вітрів“, спаралізувала міські транспортні та поштові зв'язки багато шкіл, в неділю, 5-го лютого ц.р., понад 55 студентів взяли участь в Літературному Вечорі СУСТА, присвяченому поезії Олега Коверки з нагоди появи його збірки „Ескізи над віддаллю“. Публіка складалася майже виключно з студентів, бо тільки яких 12 старших громадян прибуло до Пластового Дому, в якому відбувався літературний вечір.

Іня Гікава, президент УСГ-Шикаго та головний організатор цієї імпреси, привітала присутніх в імені Української Студентської Громади Шикаго, співорганізатора вечора, і попросила до слова президента СУСТА, Богдана Сацюка. Б. Сацюк накреслив діяльність Олега Коверки у високошкільних конференціях та літературних вечорах СУСТА в Шикаго і Дітроїті і в англомовному журналі СУСТА „Горизонт“, та представив доповідча, поета Юрія Коломиєця, і рецитатора, Юрія Миськіва, мистецького керівника Пластового Літературного Гуртка.

Поет Юрій Коломиєць, який разом з Олегом Коверкою належить до Нью-Йоркської Групи українських поетів, спочатку схарактеризував поета-мистця як людину, яка „мас хист брати більше поживи з цивілізації, має хист зважити штучно накинута поетична і вічно свіжа природність, яка ніколи не бичується не вибивається з емоційного комплексу людської істоти.“ „Поет входить у конфлікт з насильством цивілізації, нагадуючи, що вона (цивілізація) почалася від нього, від людини і взаємодіяння людини з природою.“ Поет не може шукати негайної слави і спокуси недодержаних задоволень, він мусить бути у вічному конфлікті, „бо без конфлікту він лишається без емоції, без експресії, а творить без експресії ніщо інше, як графоманщина.“ Поет шукає зв'язку з природою і містичним світом, він прагне осягнути висоти неба. В творах Олега Коверки, особливо в його збірці „Ескізи над віддаллю“ помітно власне це „тяжіння за-

думками та поривами, а не як досі, забувати їх, даючи першештво нашим „академікам.“ Треба рівночасно захоувати молодь, щоб вона старалася самостійно творити, і промовувати шлях новим напрямкам культури. Коли, однак, ми будемо далі жити напрямками та огляненнями минулого століття, то приде незадовго час, коли будемо питатися „де наша молодь?“, аднак шукати її буде запізно.

Івась Бережницький Філадельфія

УВАГА! УВАГА!

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СТУДЕНТСЬКИХ ТОВАРИСТВ АМЕРИКИ — СУСТА

відбудеться в столиці ЗДА, ВАШИНГТОНІ 1-го і 2-го КВІТНЯ 1967 р. ГОЛОВНА УПРАВА СУСТА ЗВЕРТАЄТЬСЯ ДО ВСІХ ГРОМАД І КЛУБІВ ВЗЯТИ УЧАСТЬ В ЦІЙ ТАКІЙ ВАЖЛИВІЙ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

УПРАВА СУСТА

Богдан Сацюк Президент СУСТА

СТУДІЇ ЧУЖИХ МОВ І МОВОЗНАВСТВО

(Слово виголошене на панелі п. з. „Університетські студії: фахи і можливості“ під час Середньошкільної Конференції СУСТА, Філадельфія, 12-го листопада 1966 року)

До першої світової війни в американських середніх школах викладалася майже виключно тільки латина, хоч в 1890 році введено французьку і німецьку мови, проте вони не охоплювали навіть ¼ студентів. Під час першої світової війни, з огляду на політичну ситуацію, німецька мова була замінена еспанською, яка до того часу не була популярною. Від початку 1920-тих рр. латина відійшла трохи на дальній план і три найбільш популярні мови в середніх школах були німецька, французька та еспанська, хоч взагалі малий відсоток середньошкільників вивчав мови. Після вилучення перших чотирьох мов, Америка побачила, що до того часу за мало уваги зверталось на чужі мови і тому у вересні 1958 р. Освітній Акт Національної Оборони (National Defense Education Act) включив чужі мови між предметами підтримувані фондами федерального уряду у формі стипендій, позичок і т.п. У зв'язку з сателітними введено також, хоч покищо в малій пропорції, навчання російської мови. Останніми роками звертається велику увагу, крім вищезгаданих мов, також на португальську (через торгівлю з Бразилією) і китайську та японську мови (через важливість Далекого Сходу), хоч ці три мови ще не увійшли в програму середніх шкіл.

У університетах також на першому місці стоїть французька, еспанська та німецька мови. На другому місці знаходяться російська, португальська, італійська та латина. Азійські мови охоплюють дуже незначне число студентів.

Студіюючи чужі мови на університеті, студент може приготуватися до цілої низки професій, як наприклад:

1. Вчитель чужої мови в народних школах (особливо еспанської мови в Каліфорнії, Нью Мексико, Техасі, Флориді і Нью Йорку). До цього йому вистачить здобути ступінь бакалавра.

2. Вчитель чужої мови на думок між слухачами і поетом додає вечорові надзвичайної, цікавої атмосфери. Останнім в дискусії виступив редактор і видавець Микола Денисюк, який заявив, що на ніякому літературному вечорі, на яких він був в Німеччині, Аргентині, Канаді і Америці не було так багато студентів і що програма і виміна думок між автором та зацікавленою аудиторією робили його надзвичайним.

Треба тільки додати, що шкода і прикро, що старше громадянство, яке так часто говориться і пише про те, що молоді покоління перериває зв'язок з ним, не виявляють зацікавленості в цій небуденній і незабутній імпресії, яка була доказом того, що наші студенти в Америці цікавляться українською культурою і тільки треба зуміти подати їм цю культуру у новій та цікавій формі.

Б. С.

Заклик в справі Світового Конгресу Українського Студентства

Дорогі Друзі:

Як Вам напевно вже відомо, Світовий Конгрес Вільних Українців відбувається в Нью Йорку, Америка, під кінець 1967 р. З уваги на необхідність відновити дію активного Центрального Союзу Українського Студентства, щоб він був речником вільного українського студентства у світі і координатором широкого співробітництва студентських союзів у вільному світі, 8-ий Конгрес СУСТА дав мандат Управі СУСТА для створення Комісії СКУС-у, яка б працювала з іншими українськими студентськими союзами і теперішньою Управою ЦЕСУС над скликанням Світового Конгресу Українського Студентства.

Передбачаємо відбуття такого Студентського Конгресу в часі Світового Конгресу Вільних Українців із участю делегатів Студентських Сою-

„БУТИ ЧИ НЕ БУТИ?“

Під майже кожним оголошенням про будь-яку українську імпрезу стоїть величезна: ЗОКРЕМА ЗАПРОШУЄМО НАШУ МОЛОДЬ. Частина цієї молоді звичайно знаходить час прийти на імпрезу і дуже часто розчаровується. Розчарування, це тому, що імпреза була нудна. Молодь, навчена цим досвідом, не приходять на наступну імпрезу, і тоді починають питати, де наша молодь?

Якщо громадянство дійсно хоче втратити зв'язок з молоддю: виховати її як українців, то це питання „де наша молодь?“ треба поставити перед а не після імпреси. Треба знати, що цікавими молодих людей в українській спільноті і в розвитку її культури, а що буде її відлихати від них.

Впродовж останніх 20-ти років між великим сектором нашої спільноти витворилася думка, що українська культура це статична річ, яка складається з народних звичаїв, традицій, з візантійських ікон і барокових церков, з до-імпресіоністичного малювання, з письменства і перед Першою Світовою Війною — зокрема Шевченка, Франка і Леси Українки — та з музики XIX віку. Жална з цих частин нашої культури не є зла, навпаки, всі

воли цікаві і вартісні. Цікаві і вартісні, однак, не як сучасна культура, але як частина старої нашої культури. Молода людина бачить в американському суспільстві мистецтво, що творять, експериментують, змагають до нового. Вона врешті приходиться до висновку, що це змагання до нових форм є суцільне діяльність мистецтва. Дивлячись на українське суспільство, одначе, вона бачить здебільша „побожне“ і беззастанне наслідування наших колишніх осягнень під претекстом зберігання української культури на еміграції. Очевидно, що тоді молода людина приходиться до висновку, що українська культура „мертва“. Тоді її починають цікавити динамічні поступки чужих культур, з якими вона має нагоду познайомитися.

Ми всі згодні, що така дійсність, і що він фактично існує. На шоста є способи, щоб ситуацію змінити. Треба показати молоді, що українська культура не є кінцево „мертва“. Треба частіше підкреслювати осяги молодих українських мистців, що беруть старе тільки як підставу для своєї творчості, а не як візирець того, що з малими змінами служлимо наслідується. Ми мусимо дати змогу молодим мистцям вийти на арену з новими

також кваліфікований проводити дослідження історичного розвитку мови і розробляти теорії лінгвістики. Слово лінгвістика можна замінити українським словом мовознавство, якщо маємо на думці наукове значення цього слова.

2. Викладання англійської мови, як чужої мови. Щораз більше стає запотребування по цілому світі на викладачів англійської мови в середніх і вищих школах, інших країнах, як також в американських університетах, де з кожним днем є більше студентів з-за кордону, які найперше мусять підучити англійську мову. Наприклад в останньому числі лінгвістичного журналу Лінгвістичний Репортер (жовтень 66), з Вашингтону, є оголошення посад для викладачів англійської мови, як чужої мови, в Еквадорі, Італії, Японії (5 викладачів), Румунії, Еспанії, Сирії (3 викладачі), і Тайланді. Студенти, які спеціалізуються в цій діяльності, мусять також студіювати лінгвістику.

Платні для вчителів, викладачів і перекладачів переважно дуже добрі, але це залежить від величини школи, університету чи установи, і т.п. Проте можна в загальному сказати, що урядові перекладачі одержують на початок від 4,100 до 17,500 дол. на рік, залежно від ступеня студії і практики. Викладачі коледжів та університетів поділяються на: інструкторів (без докторату) з початковою платнею на 9 місяців від 3,500 до 7,000 дол., та асистентів - професорів (з докторатом) з 8,000 до 9,500 дол. на 9 місяців. Вчителі середніх та народних шкіл починають від 4,000 до 6,000 дол. на шкільний рік (з докторатом вони автоматично одержують 1,000 до 1,500 дол. більше на початок).

Хоч в ЗДА є пару університетів, в яких є декілька курсів української мови (Каліфорнія - Берклі, Мовна Школа Армії в Монтерей, Вейн Стрейт в Дітроїті, Колумбія, Сиракузи, Лліной-Урбана, Пенсильванія), проте нема ані одного університету, де можна б було одержати бакалаврат чи магистерку з української мови чи літератури, якщо перше одержати титул Б.А. та М.А. з російської мови або літератури, але також може бути, що департамент не дозволить студенту писати тезу на українську тему. Докторат чи навіть магистерську працю можна писати з української мови якщо хтось одержить Б.А. з будь-якої мови, а потім робити магистерку чи докторат з загальної лінгвістики, студіюючи українську мову, як головну мову. Подібно можна (але тільки у тих університетах, де є професор, що може викладати або дораджувати) студіювати українську літературу, як одну з двох чи трьох літератур в програмі порівняльної літератури. Для того треба одержати Б.А. з якоїсь літератури, але це не мусить бути російською.

На кінець треба згадати, що хоч після випущення сав-

телітів російська мова стає більш популярною в Америці, проте її ще дуже далеко до французької, еспанської чи німецької мови, і запотребування на неї покищо мало.

Інформації про стипендії, яких є багато, тільки за ними треба пошукати, урядові позички і подібні фінансові допомогли можна знайти в книжках названих під ІІ, в нижче поданій бібліографії, яка приготувана конкомую, хто думає студіювати чужі мови чи літератури, або англійську мову.

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РІК XV. СТУДЕНТСЬКЕ СЛОВО Ч. 2 (100)

STUDENTS' WORD

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